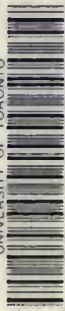


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ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE COUNTIES AND

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



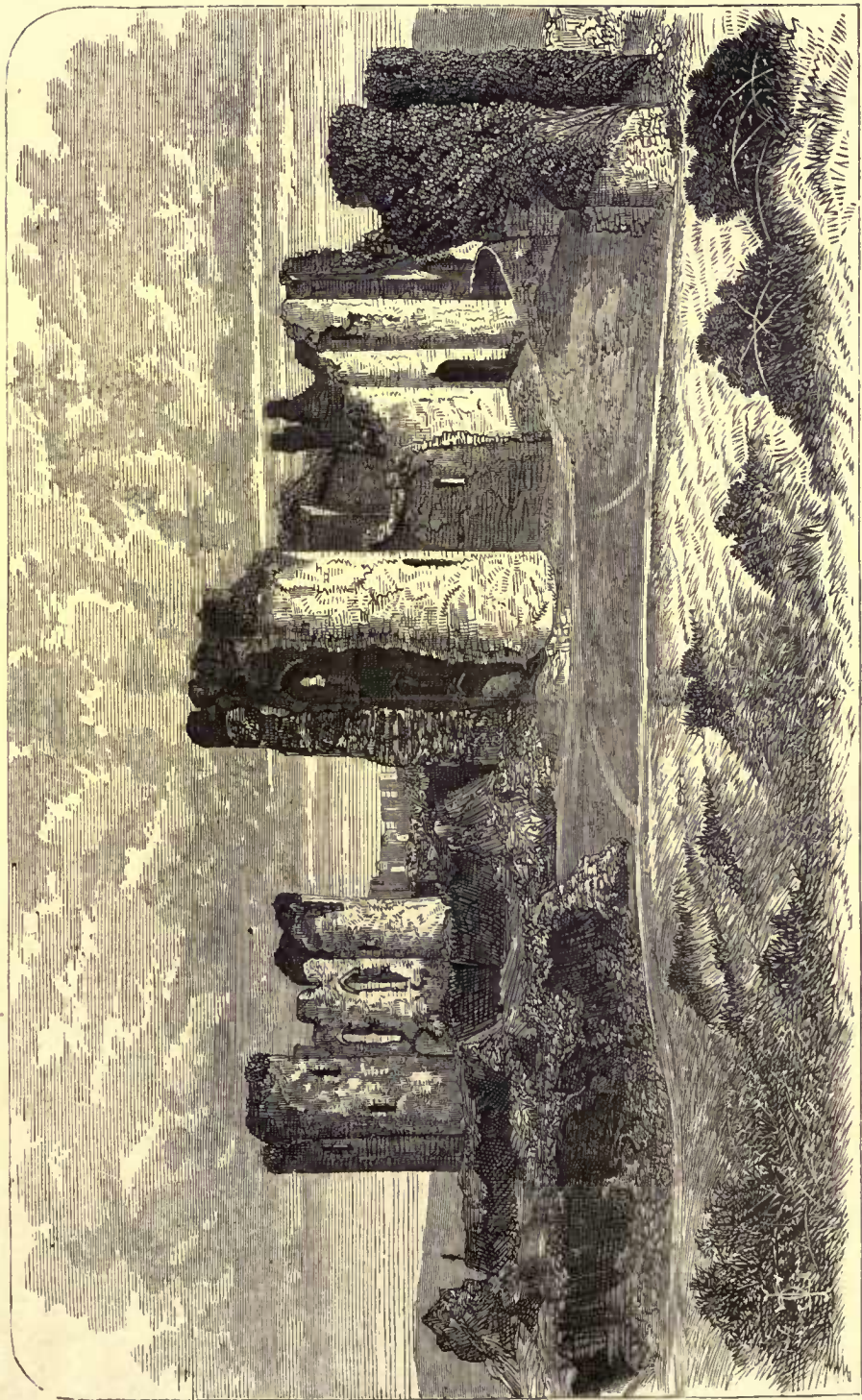
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The Kings of Wales

COUNTY FAMILIES
OF
WALES.





Carrigilly Castle (from a photograph by Collings).

GRIFFITHS AND WATSON.

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.

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ANNALS

OF THE

COUNTIES AND COUNTY FAMILIES OF WALES.

FLINTSHIRE.

(SIR FFLINT.)

FLINTSHIRE bears a name more difficult of interpretation than that of any other county in Wales. The town which gives name to the county is old, having been in existence since Roman times. The Romans had a road passing by, and had here a station; but that people have left no name similar to *Flint*, nor are we informed by what appellation they marked the place. The Saxons are the most likely people to have originated the designation *Flint*, for in the Anglo-Saxon language there is such a word, with the same meaning as it has in English when applied to a stone. But why a place in a district abounding in the soft rocks of the carboniferous strata should be called by this name by the Saxons or Angles it is not easy to conjecture, nor is it indeed known that the name was ever applied by that people.

In *Domesday Book* the name does not occur, and the town is not marked, although the district or hundred which possibly was considered as containing it, is put in that survey under the name *Coleselt*. The ancient British inhabitants, as far as known, had no collective name for this district; in later times they marked the end of the region next the sea, from Flint to Rhuddlan, as the "hundred" *Tegeingl*—"the fair land of the English." This probably was only a translation, embodying a slight hint of the national regret at losing so charming a piece of country, of the English "Engle-field." But all this was subsequent to at least the first temporary conquest of the district by the English, which may be said to have occurred in the time of Egbert (9th cent.). The hundred contained the ancient comots of Cwnsallt, Cwnsyllt, or Cwnseled; Prestatyn, or Prestan; and Rhuddlan; and the *Domesday Book* "*Coleselt*" may be taken as an attempt phonetically to imitate the first of these names. The modern *Callestr* as a literal rendering of Flint is scarcely worth mentioning. We have, therefore, no primitive name for this district; and when the English name Flint first came into vogue it is not easy to determine. The county was created by Edward I. by the *statute of Rhuddlan*, A.D. 1283, concurrently with the conquest by that king.

The present division of Flintshire is into five *hundreds*: Prestatyn hundred, directly

north, following the coast; Rhuddlan, in the north-west; Mold, in the east and south; Coleshill, along the estuary of the Dee; and Maelor, to the south-east, comprehending the portions detached from the main body. The ancient Welsh division, made when the whole of Wales was partitioned into *cantrefs* and *comots*, did not greatly differ from this,—the comots of that division having been followed in the main in the modern arrangement of hundreds. The ancient comots were named Rhuddlan; Prestan, or Prestatyn; Cwnsallt, or Cwmseled (modern Coleshill); Ystrad Alyn (modern Mold); Yr Hôb; and Maelor. The limits did not precisely agree with those of the modern hundreds, but the degree of agreement existing shows that the old divisions have been generally followed. In tabular form they stand thus:—

Modern hundreds.

Rhuddlan.
 Prestatyn.
 Coleshill.
 Mold.
 Maelor.

Ancient comots.

Rhuddlan.
 Prestan.
 Cwmseled.
 Ystrad Alyn, and Yr Hôb.
 Maelor.

The towns of Flintshire being of moderate size and equably distributed, the county cannot be said to have any one centre of population and influence of preponderating importance. Although the smallest of the Welsh counties in area, its population is the densest of any in Wales except Glamorganshire, and the mental activity and intelligence of the people rank high. The intelligence of the *peasantry* and general industrial class in this and the neighbouring county of Denbigh is much superior to that of the same class across the border in Cheshire and Shropshire—a circumstance which can only be attributed to the natural Celtic quickness, and invigorating power of a more diffused popular moral culture. Mold, Flint, Holywell, and St. Asaph, are the towns which exercise most influence on the life of the county; while Rhyl, Rhuddlan, Caerwys, Caergwrle, and Overton, are also places of more or less note,—the first-named town a recently created and thriving watering-place.

In ancient times, and with a much sparser population, the chief centres of political and social life in these districts were at Caerwys, Rhuddlan, Flint, and Caergwrle; Holywell and Mold rose also into prominence. Rhuddlan had most distinction as a military post and meeting-place of contending armies; Holywell, with the well and abbey, as a place of resort for pilgrims and devotees; Caerwys as a royal domain and place of council; Hawarden, Caergwrle, Flint, and Mold, as military strongholds. The altered condition of society has given all these places a different character.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF FLINTSHIRE.

This county in its main part is an irregular parallelogram, twenty-five miles long, lying N.E. by S.E., by ten miles broad. An outlying portion to the S.E., surrounded by Cheshire and Denbighshire, is ten miles by five. The county of Flint measures superficially about 244 square miles, or 184,905 acres—the smallest of all the counties of Wales. The manu-

facturing, mining, and commercial life of this county is well sustained, and therefore its wealth and population are increasing.

Total population of Flintshire in 1831	...	...	...	60,012.
Do.	1841	...	...	66,547.
Do.	1851	...	...	68,156.
Do.	1861	...	...	69,737.
Do.	1871	...	...	76,245.

From these numbers it is seen that in the two decades 1831—41, and 1861—71, more especially in the latter, the population underwent a large increase, corresponding with fresh revivals in the mining operations of the district.

The surface of the county is generally level or gently undulating, the parts lying on the estuary of the Dee, from within two miles of Chester to Holywell, being flat, having at an average of two or three miles distance to the interior a rising in the land, reaching in places to the form of hills (Halkin Mountain, &c.), and followed westward by an irregular tableland, which eventually swells on the margin of the Vale of Clwyd to the series of eminences denominated the Clwydian Hills, which form the boundary for some thirty miles between this county and Denbighshire. That part of the county which lies to the S.E., bounded by Denbighshire and Cheshire, as well as the separate tract lying to the S.E. of the Dee, and mainly surrounded by Cheshire, is highly fertile, and much of it richly wooded and ornamented with the mansions and demesnes of the gentry. In this latter region are *Emral*, the home of the Pulestons ever since they first settled in Wales in the thirteenth century—now possessed by Sir Richard Price Puleston, Bart.; *Bettisfield Park*, the seat of Sir John Hanmer, Bart.; *Bryn-y-fys*, the seat of Edmund Peel, Esq.; &c.

In the fine country surrounding Mold, abounding in beautiful landscapes as well as rich subterranean treasures, are found several mansions of ancient standing and fame. Among these may be mentioned *Leeswood*, formerly *Coed Llai*, the seat of J. Wynne Eyton, Esq.; *Nerquis Hall*, the seat of P. Lloyd Fletcher, Esq.; *Tower*, the seat of T. Wynne Eyton, Esq.; and *Plas Tŷg* (C. J. Trevor-Roper, Esq.) In this part also, but in Denbighshire, are *Glanrafon* (Henry J. Potts, Esq.); *Colomendy* (Capt. Bryan G. D. Cooke); and *Gelligynan* (J. Carstairs Jones, Esq.) Nearer Mold, and in Flintshire, are *Rhual* (Capt. Edwin W. Philips); *Plás Issa* (Edward Pemberton, Esq.); *Soughton Hall* (John Scott Bankes, Esq.); *Vale Cottage* (G. E. Trevor-Roper, Esq.); *Soughton House* (Miss Howard); and *Gwasaney*, the property, though not now the residence, of P. B. D. Cooke, Esq.

Nearer to the Dee are the historic *Hawarden Castle*, the seat of Sir Richard Stephen Glynne, Bart., and *Halkin Castle*, one of the seats of the Marquis of Westminster; and as we pursue our survey to the ancient Englefield and the sea, the eye rests upon many deeply interesting demesnes which have continued for many hundred years the homes of leading Welsh families. Near Caerwys is *Maesmynan*, once belonging to the immortal Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd—the very spot, it is probable, whence he was summoned to take up the reins of government in Gwynedd; near the estuary is *Mostyn Hall*, which has been the residence of the Mostyn family for several centuries; close by is *Downing*, now the seat of W. Pilkington, Esq., and interesting as having been the home of the Pennants, among whom

the chief is Thomas Pennant, the antiquary; *Llanerch-y-mor* (Adam Eyton, Esq.); a little further on, *Talacre*, the seat of another branch of the Mostyns, now Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart.; and to the west, in the plain of the Clwyd, the eye descries *Bodrhyddan*, the ancient seat of the Conwys (present mansion built 1596); *Pengwern*, the equally ancient seat of the Mostyns, now the residence of the Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd; *Bodelwyddan*, the castellated and imposing mansion of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.; *Bronwyfya*, near St. Asaph, the residence of Mrs. Vaughan Nanney, and once the abode of the talented Mrs. Hemans, and her brother, Sir Henry Browne; and at a small distance up the Vale of Clwyd, on the Flintshire side, is *Brynbellia*, the beautiful villa erected by Mrs. Piozzi, a member of the family of Salusbury, born at Bodfel, Carn., and an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson and many chief *literati* of that day.

St. Asaph is principally distinguished for its cathedral, an accompanying bishop's palace (present bishop, Dr. Hughes), a deanery, and several genteel residences. The cathedral of St. Asaph is not an erection of large proportions, or of very splendid architecture,



ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL (from a photo, by Bedford).

but appears like a Christian church intended more for use than ornament, fitted for the purposes of worship and instruction more than for the pomp of empty ceremonial, or inspiring awe by a wilderness of columns and arches and a "dim religious light."

The little "city" of St. Asaph, standing on a swelling of the land between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy, if it were our province to describe towns, might be eulogized for its situation, and for the air of neatness and respectability by which it is marked. The cathedral is an ancient building near the right bank of the Elwy river, which here, after draining the central parts of Northern Denbighshire, approaches its junction with the Clwyd. From this river the church is called in Welsh *Llan-Elwy*,—"the church on the Elwy." It is said that the first erection was reared in the sixth century, by Cyndeyrn ap Owain ap

Urien Rheged, of Cumbria. He was, they say, succeeded by Asaph, who by his holy life gained the title of "Saint," and impressed his name upon the place. For a long period St. Asaph ceased to be the residence of a bishop. Galfridus, or *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, was made bishop here in 1154, and wrote or translated a beautiful romance (embodying some historical facts), which, unfortunately for the history of Wales, has been relied upon by many as a true relation of the early annals of the country.

The second cathedral erected at St. Asaph was burnt in 1283, during the commotions which succeeded upon the conquest of Wales by Edward. A second time, in 1402, the great rebellion of Owain Glyndwr brought desolation on the town, and the cathedral was laid in ashes. Bishop Trevor joined Glyndwr, and served in the field. For nearly a century the church lay in ruins, and the edifice which was next built is that which still survives. The age of this building therefore, barring certain alterations and repairs, is about 370 years. Bishop Redmayne was chief promoter of the erection. During the civil war it was converted into a barrack. There have been here a long succession of eminent pastors: Bishop Hughes, Dr. Morgan, translator of the Bible, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. Parry, Dr. Beveridge, Dr. Bagot, Dr. Horseley, and many others have been amongst them. The cathedral has of late years been greatly improved in its interior arrangements. It is enriched by few costly monuments, and with the exception of the great eastern and western windows, and one or two others, the painted glass is not of striking excellence.

The great natural features of Flintshire are its maritime margin, which extends from Connah's Quay to Rhyl; the range of the Clwydian hills on its western side, and the lower parallel range of the Halkin and Garreg hills. The county is but slightly characterized by valleys and streams; in rivers it is peculiarly deficient. The Clwyd passes through its north-western corner to the sea, but is properly a Denbighshire river. With the exception of the pretty Wheeler, whose course extends perhaps a dozen miles, and a few small brooks and rivulets, the country is blessed with no river but the generous *Alyn*, which, as if to compensate for the absence of others, lengthens its course through Flintshire soil by first travelling several miles northwards, and then describing the sharp arc of a circle in fetching its southern course by Mold for the distant Caergwrlle and the Dee. The small valleys of the Alyn and Wheeler present many spots of exquisite beauty, and many of the smaller streams which fall from the central hills to the estuary of the Dee on one side, and to the Vale of Clwyd on the other, are fringed with delightful landscapes.

Upon the whole, Flintshire, although wanting in the lofty eminences and the deep and broken depressions which supply the higher class of picturesque scenery, may justly be styled a fair and beautiful county. The scars which coal and metal mining has produced on its face have not been able to deprive it of its comeliness. The soil is naturally rich, and propitious for the growth of timber. From the north-west winds the Clwydian hills afford it protection. To the north-east it commands a prospect over the wide estuary of the Dee and the Channel which is scarcely surpassed for spaciousness and pleasantness in any part of the island. Those who only pass by railway through the smoke and grime of Flint and Bagillt, and on the low level of the marsh, can have no conception of the real character of Flintshire scenery, or of the grandeur of its marine and distant prospects. The country between Flint and Rhuddlan was emphatically the *Teg-Eingl*,—"the fair land of the English," of the Middle Ages; and

the variety and richness of the surface, with its investiture of mountain and sea, fully entitle it to the character it received from its ancient possessors.

SECTION II.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF FLINTSHIRE.

If a line is drawn from Minera to Holywell, and continued thence to the sea at Prestatyn, the western limits of the coal-field of Flintshire will be roughly described. All to the east and north-east of this line belongs to the carboniferous strata, with the exception of a corner of new red sandstone on both sides the Dee between Chester and Queen's Ferry. The outlying part of Flintshire to the east of the Dee about Overton, Hanmer, &c., is wholly composed of new red sandstone, and has no minerals unless at great depths. The carboniferous formation monopolizes more than half the surface of the county, and yields the most prolific returns in the Mostyn, Flint, Hawarden, and Mold districts. The seams of coal are of different thickness, varying from two feet to five yards, and the dip varies from one yard in four to two in three. Common, cannel, and peacock coal are found. Beds of shale and sandstone, answering in position and character to the shale and millstone grit of Derbyshire, underlie the coal measures, and crop out from beneath them on the south-west side of the field, forming a belt more inland than the coal-field, but parallel to it and to the shore of the Dee, and separating the coal-field from the district occupied by the carboniferous or mountain limestone. The mountain limestone occupies all the remainder of the county, except a small tract occupied by the new red sandstone on the Rhuddlan Marsh, extending from Prestatyn to Rhyl, Bodelwyddan, and St. Asaph. In this limestone are found extensive lodes of lead ore, especially in the neighbourhood of Holywell and between that tract and Hawarden, while the coal seams are in many places richly charged with iron ore. Copper, zinc, and calamine are also found.

The convulsion which raised the Wenlock of the Clwydian hills above the new red of the Vale of Clwyd, and the coal measures of the north-eastern side of the county, to about the same level as the latter, left the new red of the opposite coast of Cheshire, with all the flat country about Chester and Holt, comparatively undisturbed.

SECTION III.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF FLINTSHIRE.

Since the partition of Wales by Rhodri the Great into the three principalities of Gwynedd, Powys, and Deheubarth—or North Wales, Powys, and South Wales,—the country now called Flintshire, while under native government, was partly in Gwynedd and partly in Powys. "Englefield," or the part nearest the sea, belonged to the former, and its political history and government therefore would be identical with those of Gwynedd—already sketched in brief under Carnarvonshire and Anglesey.

The race inhabiting these parts—the ancient Cymry—had a dominion which, in the form of petty kingdoms, extended not only over North Wales, but the adjoining regions of Cheshire, Lancashire, and on to Cumberland and the Lowlands of Scotland. The Romans

called the people of North Wales Ordovices, a name which doubtless was meant to approximate the native divisional name of a tribe, or of a collection of men under homogeneous government. That the Romans had established a more or less rigid government in Flintshire is ascertained by the traces we find of their roads, stations, and villas, from Chester, through Flint, Caerwys, and Bodfari. No certain knowledge is possessed of the men who ruled as chiefs of tribes or clans in these parts after the departure of the Romans in the fifth century. It is more than probable that the Cymry, in the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries, having inherited culture and wider ideas of government from the Romans, aimed, during these centuries, at the establishment of monarchic rule, and that Flintshire as well as Denbighshire, if not also Cheshire and Shropshire, were under the central government of a prince whose seat was in Anglesey. That Aberffraw was that seat before the age of Rhodri the Great, or the ninth century, is more than can be asserted. That the government was central is but a probable conjecture; that the ruler was hereditary is very doubtful; but that the wretched divisions, frequent rivalries of petty princes, with the accompanying violence, treachery, and crime which marred and polluted the face of Wales from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries, and at last brought the country under foreign rule (its only salvation), were disorders which had not so prominently prevailed in earlier times, is certain.

With the establishment of the kingdom of Mercia the affairs of Flintshire come out to the surface with some distinctness. That before this time the Saxons had ravaged these parts is in some measure proved by the desolating visit of Austin and the hosts of King Ethelbert to Bangor Iscoed in the sixth century. Edwin of Northumbria and Egbert of Wessex, also, who had both effected a kind of temporary conquest in North Wales, doubtless for a time held Flintshire. But Offa made a serious business of the conquest of a portion of the territory, and to this day has left obvious proofs of his earnestness and determination in the rampart of "Offa's Dyke," a line of defence which cut off from the Welsh the best part of the tract now called Flintshire. Whether this vallum, remains of which are traceable from near Caergwrlle to the shore near Holywell, is more properly called "Offa's Dyke" or "Watt's Dyke," is a question still *sub judice*; but be it the one or the other, the work is a monument of most strenuous doings, a long scar on the face of Flintshire reminding us of the bloody onslaughts of King Offa and his Angles.

It is not quite agreed whether the great and disastrous battle of *Rhuddlan Marsh*, fought in 795 or 796, was the conflict in which Offa fell; but probability seems to favour the belief. In this encounter the British prince Caradoc was also slain. Many battles were fought on Rhuddlan Marsh. It was the first broad and level plain where the Cymric hosts could fairly confront an invader coming from the English borders. Here, therefore, the heroic Caradoc made his stand against the Angles of Mercia; here, in the reign of Edward the Confessor (A.D. 1056) the brave Saxon Earl Harold came upon the equally brave Prince Gruffydd of North Wales, who, however, noticing the overwhelming numbers of the foe, eluded his onset, and left him only a small fleet in the port of Rhuddlan to demolish, which, along with the town and stronghold, were soon enveloped in flames; here, in William the Conqueror's time, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, after overrunning and taking possession of the whole of Flintshire, fought a battle, and afterwards built a castle at Rhuddlan. Welsh tradition has always held that the great battle under Offa of Mercia and Caradoc is the one commemorated by the plaintive melody called *Morfa Rhuddlan* ("Rhuddlan Marsh"), which

has come down to us from a remote antiquity, but whose real origin is unknown. Nothing more pathetic exists in any language. It is the wail of a nation faint and heart-broken under a great disaster :—

“The cry is heard—the long, loud wail—
O'er flood and plain, o'er hill and dale ;
It is the heart of CYMRU bleeds,
For fallen sons and treacherous deeds.
Dismay dwells in Caradoc's halls ;
The royal minstrel, doleful, calls
Forth from his harp a strain his own sad heart appals.”

The sun of the Mercian kingdom declined with the fall of Offa, but Flintshire and the other borders of Wales profited little from this circumstance ; for Egbert of Wessex soon came upon the field, first making Mercia and Northumbria, two Anglian kingdoms which had been troublesome to North Wales, tributary, and then extending his conquests to Wales herself. Already the part of the present Flintshire which was on the English side of Offa's or Watt's Dyke, had been snatched from the Welsh. Egbert having taken Chester, pushing farther on, for a time obtained possession of all Flintshire and other parts of the country ; and during this conquest many English, or rather Anglian settlers, were introduced into the country. The island of *Mon* received the appellation *Angles-ey*—the Angles' island,—and it was now, in all likelihood, that the end of Flintshire next the sea received the name of “Engle-field,” the word *field* (*feald*) in Anglo-Saxon meaning not merely an enclosed piece of land, but also a pasture, a plain, a tract of country. Such local names as Flint, Northop, Halkin, Soughton, and perhaps Mostyn—anciently Moiston (A.-Sax., *maest*, pasture, and *ton*, a settlement), had now their birth.

But whatever the extent and completeness of the possession gained by the English under Egbert and the Earls of Mercia, it is certain that the whole country up to *Clawdd Offa*, or by whatever name we should call the single vallum which in Offa's time was built from Holywell to Caergwrlle, was again repossessed by the North Wales princes. Harold had to fight for it for Edward the Confessor ; Robert de Rotheland, nephew of Hugh Lupus, had to fight for it under the Normans, and then built a Castle of *Rhuddlan*, and called himself after the name of the place. (See *Rhuddlan Castle*.) In *Domesday Book* a great part of this county is surveyed for the Conqueror under the name of “Atis-Cross Hundred,” called after a cross of that name standing near the town of Flint (part of which is mentioned by Pennant as still existing in his time), and nearly corresponding with the region called by the Mercian Angles “Englefield.”

William the Conqueror, however, did not dispossess the Welsh of Flintshire, or if he did it was only for a time, for we find that when the deeds of the heroic Owain Gwynedd incited Henry II., Plantagenet, to invade North Wales, A.D. 1154, instead of marching into and through Flintshire, as a country belonging to himself, he had to pitch his camp on Saltney Marsh, near Chester, while Owain Gwynedd, with a huge army, encamped on the marsh near where Holywell station now stands, that is, near Basingwerk,—“apud Dinas Bassing” (*Annal. Cambr.*). At Coed Ewloe, near Flint, in a narrow pass (guarded afterwards by *Ewloe Castle*), an advanced detachment of Henry's army was met by Owain's sons Dafydd and Cynan, and overwhelmed and routed with dreadful slaughter. Terror seized the English army generally ; a precipitate flight was imminent, and Henry with the greatest difficulty suc-

ceeded in reassembling his forces. Owain now retired beyond the Clwyd, and allowing Henry to advance, inflicted on him another defeat at Tan-yr-ogo pass; but in a short time a treaty was arranged, and Henry led his army home. Nothing in the form of conquest was effected even in Flintshire; but Basingwerk Castle was built, Rhuddlan Castle was fortified, and garrisons were left in each; a watch was to be kept over the movements of Owain, and peace secured to the harassed mid-region of Englefield.

After about six or seven years of quiet, we find Dafydd, the son of Owain Gwynedd, making a bold and desolating raid upon Flintshire. Henry, therefore, having already since his defeat at Coed Ewloe made a bootless expedition into South Wales to curb the Prince Rhys ap Gruffydd of Dinefawr, made ostentatious preparations for invading N. Wales, as we have elsewhere briefly detailed, vowing to destroy, root and branch, the whole race of the Cymry (omnium Wallensium meditans excidium—*Annal. Camb.*). Though the direct provocation had been given in Flintshire, the king this time avoided this part, and entered, or attempted entering Wales by Oswestry, and across the river Ceiriog; but in crossing that river under the woods of Chirk, he met with a signal defeat, and was himself only saved from instant death by the devotion of Herbert de St. Clair, who, seeing an arrow coming, placed himself between it and the king, and fell dead on the spot. *Adwy'r Beddau*, “the pass of the graves,” in Offa’s Dyke, where the dead were buried, is a lasting memorial of this disaster. Henry returned, and failing to cope with Owain, wreaked his vengeance on the helpless hostages which had been placed in his hands, amongst whom were two sons of Owain.

Scarcely had a year elapsed when Owain marched again into Flintshire and demolished Basingwerk Castle; and it would seem that in the year following, 1167, he and his brother Cadwaladr, with the aid of the “Lord Rhys,” of South Wales, attacked Rhuddlan Castle, and razed it to the ground—operations which probably were more hostile to the English garrison than to the population of the adjacent parts.

The stormy reign of Llewelyn the Great passes without events of marked importance in Flintshire. Henry II. has also passed away; and Henry III. has to meet the troubles in North Wales, fomented mainly by Prince Dafydd, the son and successor of Llewelyn. In 1245 Henry visited the land from Flintshire to Anglesey with a desolating invasion, which we have elsewhere more particularly noticed (see under *Carnarvonshire*, p. 322); but the brunt of this conflict fell on the interior parts, now represented by the counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Anglesey, more than on Flintshire.

Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last Prince of Wales, by talent and heroic exertion seldom surpassed in the annals of nations, recovered much of the territory already alienated from North Wales, and amongst other districts retook possession of Flintshire. In 1263 he destroyed the castle of Dyserth, and soon after, the castle of Mold. A treaty was afterwards concluded between him and Henry, according to which Llewelyn was to retain the whole of North Wales and Powys, and Henry, who had sent another vain expedition to Wales, was to receive a sum of money. (See pp. 324-5.)

The final outbreak, which brought the nominal independence of Wales to a termination, commenced in Flintshire. When on the death of his predecessor, Prince Dafydd (A.D. 1246), Llewelyn was chosen by the *rhaith-gwlad*, “the voice and judgment of the country,” to rule over one part of North Wales—his brother Owain being nominated for the other part,—it seems that he was residing on his own estate at *Maesmynan*, near Caerwys, in the capacity

also of Lord of Englefield, Rhos, Rhyfoniog, and Dyffryn Clwyd, or the whole country between Flint and Conwy river. Over this country he was now appointed prince, under the suzerainship of the English king. Soon, however, disagreements ensued; Henry invaded Wales; Llewelyn's territory was by treaty conceded to the English; Reginald de Grey was established as lord at Ruthin, and Llewelyn was left a share only of the remainder of North Wales beyond the Conwy. Much of this had been reversed and re-reversed in the thirty-five years which preceded the fatal year 1282. Probably Maesmynan had once or twice more been a residence of Prince Llewelyn, although his chief palace was at Aberffraw. The bristling Norman castles on the heights of Dyserth, Mold, and Basingwerk, had been levelled with the ground. A treaty of peace had been signed confirming the *status quo*. Other quarrels had disturbed the arrangement, and other wars led to new treaties. But at last the tightening of the chain which more and more curtailed the rights of Llewelyn, and the shameless oppressions of the king's justiciaries, De Grey of Ruthin, De Clifford of Chester, and others, precipitated another, and as it proved final rupture.

To this we have already referred at p. 326. Dafydd, Llewelyn's brother, who had in past years sided with his foes, now stood by his side and struck the first blow. Where he resided is uncertain, and why he began his outbreak in Flintshire equally so. But that he should at one time or other wreak vengeance on De Clifford, an insolent alien and oppressor, is intelligible. This man, unconscious of danger, was in his castle of Hawarden, when suddenly in the night David, with an armed band, surrounded the place, put the garrison to the sword, and carried the hapless justiciary off to the mountains. Llewelyn and David joined their forces, and pushed on the enterprise; they immediately attacked and took the castles of Flint and Rhuddlan, and subdued the territories of the Marches as far as the limits of Gwynedd and Powys. The conflagration spreading to the south, all Wales was soon in arms; but the sudden fall of Llewelyn, as already narrated, brought about its virtual termination and the conquest of the country before the end of that year (1282).

The insurrection of Owain Glyndwr did not, except in small degree, make Flintshire its theatre; nor has the district, since the conquest of Wales by Edward, been prolific in events. Most of those connected with the civil wars will be noticed in connection with the *castles* of the county, to which we now proceed.

Antiquities.

Among the *antiquities* of Flintshire, the great ruined castles claim our first attention; and *Rhuddlan Castle*, when we consider the importance and number of the events embraced in its history, is entitled to prominent rank not only among the fortresses of Flintshire, but among those of the United Kingdom. The plan of this castle is not a square, but a parallelogram approaching the form of a lozenge, having at the obtuse opposite angles a great portcullis entrance, flanked by two massive round towers, and on the acute angles one equally massive round tower. The chief entrance was from the river side, and is depicted in our *engraving*. The courtyard was an area approaching an irregular octagon. Externally the castle was surrounded by a deep ditch, faced with stone on both sides. The steep slope to the river was defended by high walls and square towers, one of which in Pennant's time was still entire.

We must mention what has generally escaped the attention of writers on the subject, that there existed at Rhuddlan a castle much earlier than the present, and its mound, called "Tut Hill," is still visible at a furlong's distance to the south. It was the fortress built by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt in the early part of the eleventh century; surprised by Harold the Saxon in 1063; taken, restored, and fortified by Robert de Rotheland, who, with some writers, has the reputation of having built it; gave shelter to Henry II., 1154; was taken and destroyed by Owain Gwynedd (assisted by Cadwaladr and Rhys, of South Wales) in 1167, and afterwards restored by him; offered hospitality in 1188 to Giraldus Cambrensis, who says, "We arrived at *Ruthlan*, a noble castle on the river Cloyd, belonging to David, the eldest son of Owain [Gwynedd], where, at the warm invitation of David himself, we were handsomely entertained that night;" relieved by Roger de Lacy, when Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was besieged there by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1209; taken by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1214;



RHUDDLAN CASTLE (from a photo. by Bedford).

"We do love these ancient ruins;
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history."

given in 1254 to Prince Edward, along with the castles of Dyserth and Diganwy, and the whole country between Flint and Conway ceded by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd; occupied by Edward when, soon after his coronation, he invaded North Wales (1276); and furiously attacked, but not taken, by Llewelyn and his brother Dafydd in the last great and fatal insurrection of 1282. This is the last we hear of the *old* castle of Rhuddlan.

Edward I. now set to work to build the great castle, whose venerable ruins are long destined to testify of those stirring times. When Edward was building Conway Castle, A.D. 1283, he sent for masons, &c., from Rhuddlan (see p. 333), where works had been pro-

gressing, and were now perhaps completed (*Bag of Wales* No. 46, Westm. Chapterho.). This was, therefore, beyond doubt, the time when Rhuddlan Castle was built—just at the crisis of the conquest, begun as a means of conquest, finished for its consolidation. The king was sensible of the importance of the place, and to make clean work of it selected a new site, a furlong northward of the old castle, and planned it after the most approved model of a powerful Norman fortress.

Edward made Rhuddlan his head-quarters and residence while the settlement and “pacification” of Wales was being effected. He constituted the town a free borough, and bestowed upon the inhabitants many immunities. In this town, probably in the new castle, his queen, Eleanor, in 1282, gave birth to a princess. Here, in 1283, he assembled a council, or parliament, at which the great instrument, the *Statute of Rhuddlan*, which divided Wales into counties and selected laws for its government, was passed. The place of meeting appears not to have been the castle, but a building in the town, the remains of which are still pointed out to the visitor.

It was from Rhuddlan that Edward, on the 1st November, 1282, started on the last campaign against Llewelyn. It was at Rhuddlan that the head of Llewelyn was presented to Edward, who despatched it with joy to London to be exhibited through the streets, and finally fixed on the Tower. When the fallen prince's brother, the unfortunate David, who attempted carrying on the war, was surprised and taken, Rhuddlan Castle became his prison, as well as that of his wife, two sons, and seven daughters; and thence he was taken to Shrewsbury to be tried and executed.

Rhuddlan Castle was the scene of that insulting farce and deception in which Edward promised the Welsh magnates a prince to govern them born in their own country, who could not speak a word of English, and whose life was without stain; and then rewarded their expression of joy with the announcement of his child, newly born at Carnarvon Castle (1284).

The castle of Rhuddlan continued the property of the English “Princes of Wales.” In the time of Henry IV., Henry de Conwye was its constable, and kept it with wine, men-at-arms, and thirty archers, at the cost of £442 13s. 10d. In 1399 it was seized by the Earl of Northumberland, a short time before the deposition of Richard II., who, having been enticed out of Conway Castle, dined here on his way to Flint, where he was betrayed into the hands of Bolingbroke, his rival and murderer.

Pennant informs us (*Journ. to Snowdon*) that during the civil war Rhuddlan Castle “was garrisoned on the part of the king, who visited this place soon after his defeat at Naseby.” This castle had a governor in 1645, when, according to the Salusbury pedigree, Colonel Robert Byron, “who married Miss Holland, of Kinmel,” held the office. In the following year the place was taken by General Mytton for the Parliament, and soon afterwards was ordered to be dismantled.

The castle and manor of Rhuddlan were granted to John Coniers, or Conwy, by Edward the Black Prince. His descendants, the Conwys, were established in their possession by an inquisition taken at Flint on July 23rd, in the twenty-first of Elizabeth, before Simon Thelwall, Edward Morgan, Joshua Lloyd, Peter Mostyn, Thomas Salusbury, and William Mostyn. See further, *Conwy of Bodrhyddan*.

About half a mile south of Rhuddlan Castle stood a monastery of Black Friars, built

before A.D. 1268. and which continued till the dissolution, *temp.* Henry VIII. The *Tuthill*, the site of the ancient fortress already referred to, and the ruins of the monastery, are comprehended in an extensive area, surrounded by a fosse, still traceable, which communicates with the castle ditch. Bishop Tanner says that Anian, who was made Bishop of St. Asaph, and whose letter to the Pope, seeking the removal of the see to Rhuddlan, is well known (see Warrington's *Hist. of Wales*, Append.), was once prior of this monastery. The place suffered much during the wars between Edward and Llewelyn, but was afterwards restored. The well of fine water which supplied the monastery is as lively and sweet as ever, but of the building where once idle monks wandered in cloistered shade, and performed mechanical devotions by rote and rule, all that remains are the walls of some humble farm-sheds.

“ Not an arch of nave or aisle,—
Not a relic marks the pile ;
Shrine and monumental stone,
Floor and fretted vault are gone.”

Disserth, or *Dyserth Castle*, on a steep between Rhuddlan and Prestatyn, was at first a British fortress, rebuilt by Henry III. in 1241, and twenty years afterwards destroyed by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd. Near this ruin is the productive lead mine of Talar-gôch, and the church of the same name, which is only remarkable for a Gothic window transferred from the dismantled abbey of Basingwerk.

The ruins of *Basingwerk Abbey*, near the mouth of the dingle leading from Holywell to the sea, are not of imposing dimensions, but are just sufficient, in their hoary and neglected state, to show that the Cistercian monks had here a home of no mean dimensions and elegance. It is said by Bishop Tanner to have been built about 1131, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and made a Cistercian abbey by Henry II. in 1159. By Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, it was granted, with the lands of *Maes-glâs* belonging to it, to Harri ap Harry, into whose family William Mostyn, or Moiston, second son of Pys Mostyn of Talacre, married, and became himself of *Maes-glâs*. His wife was “ Anne, co-heir of Harri ap Thomas ap Harri, of *Maes-glâs*.” He “ bore the like coate as Thomas Moiston of Moiston, and Pys Moiston of Talacre,” impaled by his wife with ten coats additional “ by the name of Harri Parri of *Maes-Glâs*,” descended from Ednowain Bendew. (See note on *Dwnn*, ii., 309.) Near the abbey is the termination of the great work called Watt's Dyke, where stood at one time a stronghold called *Dinas Bassing* (*Annal. Cambr.*), whose origin is not clearly traceable, but would appear from the name to be the “ work ” of some Saxon of the name of Bassing. Henry II., after his disastrous conflict at Ewloe (1157), rebuilt this castle, which at the time was in a state of ruin, and very soon Owain Gwynedd, after a severe siege, captured and demolished it.

St. Winifred's Well, which has perpetuated its memory in the name of the town of *Holywell* (W., *Tre-ffynon*, “ the town of the well ”), has fallen in these times of knowledge and thoughtful religion into greater obscurity than had covered it for many preceding centuries. There is something to be said for as well as against *St. Winifred's Well*. The old monks who encouraged belief in the miraculous virtues of certain springs of water must be allowed to have mixed up a grain of economic and therapeutic wisdom with their shrewd professional

artifices. The application of clean water to the body could do no harm, frequent ablutions secured cleanliness, exercise in the balmy morning air favoured circulation and digestion, and many cures which might with venial exaggeration be termed miraculous were wrought. The copious flow of this spring, which gushes out of the rock at the rate of about twenty-one tons per minute, would of itself infallibly give it celebrity, and naturally lead to legend and miracle. For volume of outflow no such well exists in Britain ; but the water, clear as crystal, except after heavy rains, is not mineralized, and can therefore be efficacious for healing only as it favours cleanliness, and by stimulating the faith which already exists in its virtues, tends to influence the body through the mind.

The legend associated with this noble fountain is as follows :—A beautiful and devout virgin, Winifred by name, daughter of Thewith, a nobleman of the seventh century, and niece of St. Beuno, made a vow of perpetual chastity, and spent her time in religious exercises in connection with the sanctuary which St. Beuno had founded at this place. A young prince of the name of Caradoc, overpowered with admiration of her beauty, sought her love ; but Winifred turned away from him, and fled for protection to the church. Caradoc, however, pursued her, and in an ecstasy of rage and disappointment struck off her head, which, it is alleged (as Mr. Bingley has it), “like an elastic ball, bounded down the hill, through the door of the church, and up one of the aisles directly to the altar, where her friends were assembled at prayer : resting here, a clear and copious fountain immediately gushed out. St. Beuno snatched up the head, and again joining it to the body, it was, to the surprise and admiration of all present, immediately united—the place of separation being only marked by a white line encircling the neck. Caradoc dropped down on the spot where he had committed the atrocious act,” and “was never seen afterwards.” “The sides of the well were covered with a sweet-scented moss, and the stones at the bottom became tintured with her blood,” as Drayton sings in his *Polyolbion* :—

“The liveless teares shee shed, into a fountain turne ;
And that for her alone the water should not mourne,
The pure vermilion blood that issued from her veines,
Unto this very day the pearly gravel staines.”

Winifred survived this event fifteen years, and died Abbess of Gwytherin in Denbighshire. “There her body rested for 500 years, till the reign of King Stephen,” when, according to Dugdale, it was removed in the year 1138 to the abbey at Shrewsbury. The well soon began, it was alleged, to work miracles ; hosts of pilgrims flocked to the spot, hosts of lame, halt, blind, came for healing, and the church at Holywell, and in after times the monks at Basingwerk, in no small degree prospered. Giraldus Cambrensis, a devout believer in marvels, though he passed through Holywell in 1188, strange to say, never mentions St. Winifred’s Well. Fuller, after his manner, treats the legend harshly : “If the tip of his tongue who first told, and the top of his fingers who first wrote this damnable lie had been cut off, and they had both been sent to attain their cure at the shrine of St. Beuno, they would certainly be more wary afterwards how they reported or recorded.”

St. Winifred’s Well is covered over with a beautiful Gothic structure (recently restored in good taste), said to be the gift of Margaret, the mother of Henry VII. The canopy over the water exhibits the richest and most delicate carving ; the windows are fine, but the sculptures which in their niches ornamented the place, notably one of the Virgin Mary

opposite the entrance, have disappeared. Holywell has become a busy town, given to trade and mining, and this exquisite structure, with the traditions and inventions which cluster around it, are things forgotten in a strange land. More is known of St. Winifred in Ireland than in Wales, and an occasional Irishman brings his ailments to the Holy-well, calls on St. Winifred, and returns with cleaner skin and probably better health.

Flint Castle, next to that of Rhuddlan, is the noblest ruin of a military fortress in Flintshire. Its site is a rock of triassic freestone of moderate height, close to the estuary of the Dee; its walls were built of the same material, and the position was probably chosen because the channel of the Dee at the time, running under the rock, made communication with the sea at this place easy. No account has come down of a fortress at this place before the time of Henry II., who, according to *Camden*, was the first founder of this castle. According to *Leland* it was built by Edward I., and no evidence of a decisive kind is discovered to support either opinion exclusively. It is, however, certain that the castle was put in a state of strength by Edward; that it was in existence in 1281, and occupied by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and his brother David; and that they abandoned it on the approach of Edward in 1282. In 1332 Edward III. granted this and other castles, with all his lands in these parts, to the Black Prince. In 1385 it was bestowed by Richard II., with the chief justiceship of Chester, upon Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford.

A.D. 1399 Flint Castle was surrendered to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who enticed hither the unfortunate Richard II. to be betrayed into the hands of Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, who made him a prisoner, and in a few months having compassed his death at Pomfret, ascended the throne as Henry IV. For a long time after this Flint Castle fell into obscurity—the abode only of a few idle men-at-arms. In the civil wars it was garrisoned like most other castles “for the king,” and like them also “taken for the Parliament.” In 1643 it was besieged and taken by Sir William Brereton, but was retaken by the Royalists. In Aug., 1646, it was surrendered to the parliamentary General Mytton; and in December of the same year, according to Rushworth, ordered by the Parliament to be “so far destroyed as to be rendered untenable.”

Ewloe Castle, near Northop, a small ruin at the head of a ravine, is as obscure in history as in situation. Nobody seems to know by whom it was built. In *Leland's* time it was “a ruinous castelet or pile.” It was in an adjoining wood and deep glen, still called “Coed Ewloe,” that Henry II., when marching to meet Owain Gwynedd, met with the disastrous repulse elsewhere noticed. *Lyttleton (Hist. Henr. II.)* says his army was “routed with dreadful slaughter.” It is uncertain whether at this time Ewloe Castle had been built, or whether, as is more probable, the calamity of that day led to its erection as a cover to so dangerous a pass.

Hawarden Castle, now a venerable ruin in the demesne of Sir Richard Stephen Glynne, Bart., is another of the ancient strongholds of this county concerning whose origin a good deal of uncertainty prevails. The first castle here was founded at an early period—certainly in the next age after William the Conqueror, for Roger Fitzvalerine, son of one of his adventurer companions, was possessor of it. The barons of Montalt were here seated. It was ceded by Henry III. to Llewelyn the Great, Prince of North Wales, who seems to have destroyed it. After the suppression of the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester,

it reverted to the Crown, but was afterwards restored to Robert de Montalt, who probably rebuilt it about 1280. This was the castle surprised by David, Llewelyn's brother, in 1281, at the commencement of the great and final insurrection, when he captured De Clifford and carried him away to Snowdon. After this the castle, with the manor and other possessions, was passed by the last De Montacute, who died without heir male, to Queen Isabella, from whom it came to the Crown, and in 1337 was granted to Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, in whose family it continued till 1400. In 1443 it was given to Sir Thomas Stanley, through whom it passed to the Earls of Derby, but was forfeited on the execution of James, Earl of Derby, in 1651, soon after which it was purchased from the agents of sequestration by Sir John Glynne—the celebrated "Sergeant Glynne," ancestor of the present owner. (See *Glynne, Hawarden Castle.*)

During the civil wars the castle underwent various vicissitudes. It was taken by the Parliament, and possessed by them till 1643, when it was surrendered to the king's forces. In 1645 it was retaken after a month's siege by General Mytton (who proceeded hence to reduce Flint Castle), and was dismantled in the same year. It was probably thrown into a state of utter ruin by its proprietor, Sir William Glynne, in 1665. After this the present residential castle was made the family seat.

Mold Castle, whose site has for ages been a mere mound covered with trees, was for a long period a place of note. It was probably first built in the time of William Rufus on a hill which the Normans called, rather grandiloquently, *Monte-alto* (of which *Mold* is a modernized form), and which the Welsh have called—but whether as a translation of the Norman name, or as the primitive name translated by the Normans, is uncertain—*Wyddgrug*, "the conspicuous hill." The builder of the castle was Robert de Mont-alt, who took his name from the spot, as was the custom. Owain Gwynedd soon destroyed it (A.D. 1144). The English repossessed and built it. In 1267 Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, prince of Powys, took and demolished the place. After a time the family of Mont-alt regained the ownership, the last of whom, owner also of Hawarden Castle, having no issue male, conveyed it along with that fortress to Isabella, queen of Edward II., for life, with remainder to John of Eltham, a younger brother of that king. John dying without issue, the castle became a Crown possession, then passed to the Stanleys; but on the execution of James, Earl of Derby, this, with his other estates, was sequestered.

Caergwrle Castle, amid the romantic scenery of the Alyn, on the south-eastern border of the county, was at one time a place of some strength and strategic importance, but has long ago become an insignificant ruin. Old Churchyard, in his *Worthiness of Wales*, bewails its sad condition in his time:—

"With rugged waulles, yea all so rent and torne
As though it had been never known to men,
Or careless left, as wretched thing forlorn."

Like the castle, the town of Caergwrle has also fallen from a higher estate. There is reason to believe that it was a place of note in Roman times. Camden discovered here a hypocaust, six yards by five, hewn out of the solid rock; and on some of the tiles were inscribed the letters LEGIO XX. The Twentieth Legion was long stationed at Chester, to which Caergwrle may have served as an outpost. A British fortress is believed to have existed here both before and after the Roman occupation; but the Caergwrle Castle of which we have

any reliable historical notices was a stronghold of the Edwardian period—possibly built by Edward I. himself, or by one of the Henrys. It was given by Edward to Dafydd, brother of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, when he acted the part of a traitor to his country by siding with the Plantagenet. De Clifford, Justiciary of Chester, tried to wrest it from Dafydd, but failed. The king afterwards, on Dafydd's revolt, 1282, resumed possession, and gave the castle and lands to his consort, Eleanor, who stopped here on her way to Carnarvon Castle in 1284. It is said that the name, *Queen's Hope*, was now put on the place as being more "respectable"—a name which has partly survived in Hope; but no device can eradicate from the popular vocabulary the ancient *Caergwrle*. Immediately after this the castle was burnt down. Under Edward II. it was given to John de Cromwell on condition that he should repair it, and afterwards passed, like Mold and Hawarden, to the Stanleys, who lost it at the impeachment of James, Earl of Derby, 1651.

Roman Roads.—The Roman station at Caergwrle was joined by a military road with Chester, and with Mold and Caerwys in the other direction. Of the latter, traces are visible near *Plas Teg*, and in other localities. From Caerwys it proceeded to Bodfari (*Variæ*), below which it crossed the Clwyd for the station of *Conovium*. It has been mentioned that a Roman road from Chester along the margin of the Dee also passed near Flint, traces of which are still visible not far from the shore.

It has been noticed that *Watt's Dyke* extended in Flintshire from the neighbourhood of Caergwrle to Holywell; but in many parts of that distance, time and human labour have effected its entire obliteration. Still more completely has *Offa's Dyke*, which is believed to have traversed the whole of this county, been effaced. It is traceable in Denbighshire to the border of Flintshire north of Brymbo, but beyond that point, in its course towards Mold and Newmarket—the direction it is believed to have taken, it requires great ingenuity and some effort of imagination to discover its signs until we approach the latter town. From the Holywell and St. Asaph Road, on the western side of Carreg mountain, to Newmarket, a distance of about three miles, either Offa's or some similar dyke is traceable; and from the circumstance that Watt's Dyke is known to terminate near the sea at Holywell, and the distance between its line and the fragmentary dyke at Newmarket somewhat corresponding with the distance between the two in Denbighshire, it seems probable that the latter is a part of Offa's work. Judging from its direction, it would terminate at the sea near Prestatyn.

SECTION IV.—FOUNDERS OF NOBLE TRIBES IN FLINTSHIRE.

Of the fifteen founders of noble tribes in North Wales, two only—*Ednowain Bendew*, and *Edwin*, both lords of Tegeingl—are ascribed to the district now included in the county of Flint. The rest are distributed as follows:—

Anglesey: Hwfa ap Cynddelw; Llywarch ap Brán; Gweirydd ap Rhys; Braint Hir.

Carnarvon: Collwyn ap Tangno; Nefydd Hardd; Cilmin Droetu; Maelog Crwm.

Denbigh: Marchudd ap Cynan ; Hedd Moelwynog ; Marchweithlian : Efnaydd, or Eunydd ap Gwenllian.

Merioneth: Ednowain ap Bradwen.

Ednowain Bendew, Founder of the Thirteenth Noble Tribe.

Ednowain, surnamed *Bendew* (thick-headed or stupid), was Lord of *Tegeingl*,—that district between Rhuddlan, Caerwys, Flint, and Holywell, to which frequent reference has already been made—and so made because writers on the older geography of Wales generally avoid the task of showing its position and limits. In spite of the designation applied to him, Ednowain the thick-headed seems to have been not only a man of noble parentage, but also a man of mark, and the progenitor of an energetic race. He is said to have lived about 1079, or the time of William the Conqueror. Of his residence and of his doings little is definitely known, and we can only judge of his influence from the many families who claimed him as their ancestor. He is said (*Dawn*, ii., 303) to have been son of Gwaithfoed Fawr, Lord of Ceredigion (Cardigan) ; but upon this point all accounts do not agree. In Owen's *Camb. Biogr.* he is spoken of as the son of Bradwen, and thus identified with the chieftain of Merioneth, who is generally held to be a separate founder of a noble tribe. In the *Cambrian Register*, i., 152, he is described as Lord of Tegeingl, and, on the authority of "Peter Ellis the counsellor," as "chief of the fifteen peers of North Wales ;" and it is added, "Of him are descended Ithel ap Rotpert, Archdeacon of Tegeingl, all the *Bithels*, *Hammers*, and many other noted families." His granddaughter Morfydd married Owen, son of Edwin of Englefield, next to be mentioned, which Owen died 1103.

Ednowain Bendew's arms were—"Arg., a chevron between three boars' heads, coupéd, sa."

Edwin of Englefield, Founder of the Twelfth Noble Tribe.

The title usually accorded to Edwin is *King* of Englefield ; but this term is subject to loose usage in the Welsh language, and very often means in reality nothing more than chieftain or lord of a territory. The Englefield district at no time comprised more than the half of modern Flintshire, and since the time when the name Englefield came into use was certainly never possessed of unity and organization such as would make the application of the terms "king" and "kingdom" in relation to it at all appropriate.

The time when Edwin, Lord of Tegeingl, lived is not distinctly stated, but may be approximately inferred from the facts respecting his family which are embodied in various pedigrees. For example, he was grandson of Owain, son of Howel Dda, and his son Owain's daughter, Angharad, became the wife of Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales. We know that this prince, the vassal ally of Henry I., terminated his reign A.D. 1137. Edwin would therefore flourish late in the tenth or early in the eleventh century. "Many worthy and noble gentlemen in Flintshire and Denbighshire are descended of him,—as the Bishop of Bangor, now living ; Thomas Owen, a Judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, father of Sir Roger Owen, late of Cundover, Kt. ; Howel Gwynedd, a very valiant and stout man, who, siding with Owen Glyndwr against Henry IV., did much annoy the

English; . . . and long before that time one Owen ap Aldyd, grandchild to Edwin, by force of arms kept all Tegeingl in subjection, notwithstanding all the power of king, lord, and country to the contrary."—*Cambr. Reg.*, i., 152. In our next section it will be seen that a large number of chief Flintshire families traced to him. Edwin's arms were—"Arg., a cross fleury engrailed sa., between three Cornish choughs ppr., armed gu."

SECTION V.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF FLINTSHIRE.

From the position of this region as a border land, and its well-known liability for centuries to warlike inroads, it will be naturally supposed that its ancient and long-settled families are few and insignificant. Strange to say, this is not the case. The causes may be various and not easily traced, but the result is patent and indisputable. Flintshire, though the most disturbed and the smallest of the counties of Wales, can well hold up its head amongst the others for the quality and antiquity of leading families, and more than equals several in the number of households of distinction which have come down from a remote time, and are still represented by well-known names. Families whose history is coeval and parallel with the whole post-Norman history of England, whose records illustrate, and whose members have been agents in every crisis in that history, are still on the land, and are fairly entitled to the honour of being called "old" in the best sense of the word; while many others, in more than equal number, though not of more than equal fame, have become "extinct." The still surviving families have had to stand in the usual arena of conflict, and in the "struggle for existence" have often been cast down and apparently foiled; but after a while, out of the fire which seemed to have consumed them they have again risen with renewed and triumphing vigour.

At *Mostyn* and *Talacre* we still find the Mostyns; at *Bodrhyddan* the line of the Conwys, with occasional failure of male representatives, continues; at *Emral* the Pulestons are still resident; from *Hanmer* the old stock, either in senior or junior branch, has not been dislodged; the name of Morgan is still associated with *Golden-Grove*, and that of Eyton with *Leeswood* (Coed-llai). Equal in antiquity with the earliest of these is the name of Glynne of *Hawarden*, although during the earliest centuries of its age its *locale* was in Carnarvonshire; *Penley* continues the home of the Dymocks; the name of Pennant is not now at *Treffynnon*, or *Downing*, but it is not extinct in the county; and the Davieses, though not now represented by name at *Gwasanau*, or elsewhere, in the descendants of a daughter continue possessors of the ancient domain. All families surviving will be found in the section on *The County Families of Flintshire*.

But of others, not a few, only the name continues. The old abodes have either been levelled with the ground, converted into farming tenements, or replaced by the more showy mansions of new proprietors. Old estates have merged into new and larger, or have been dissipated into small properties—the manors, with the last remains of the once proud and flourishing households which called them their own, having now alike disappeared, except from the records of the antiquarian and the lichen-covered stones of the cemetery. Of such there have been many in Flintshire, both of Cymric and foreign origin, of whom we can only now say—*Fuerunt*.

Young of Hanmer.

This family was descended from Tudor Trevor, and long resided in the parish of Hanmer. It would appear that the surname *Young* was adopted by Morgan, son of Iorwerth ap Morgan, who married Margaret *Young*, daughter and heiress of "William Young de Sawardek" (*Dwnn*), and this surname became continuous through the seven generations recorded in *Dwnn's Visitations*. They bore the arms of Tudor Trevor—"Ermine, a lion rampant arg.," and six other coats.

Ravenscroft of Bretton.

The first notice of this family is found in the marriage (*circa* 1450) of Harri Ravenscroft with a daughter and heiress of Ralph Holland of Bretton (of the Kinmel Hollands), who had become possessor of that place by marriage with the heiress of John Skeffington. They continued at Bretton for a long time, and intermarried with the Grosvenors, ancestors of present Marquis of Westminster, the Egertons, the Mostyns, the Bretons and Salusburys. Chancellor Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, married a daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft. They bore—"Arg., a chevron sa., between three ravens' heads erased, proper;" and quartered the arms of Holland, &c.

Lloyd of Plâs yn Herseth (Hartsheath).

This family claimed descent from Edwin, Lord of Tegeingl, founder of the twelfth noble tribe, and great-grandson of Howel Dda, King of South Wales (see Sect., "Founders of Noble Tribes"). Dafydd Llwyd, whose son Edward married Catherine, daughter of Pyrs Stanley of Ewloe (16th century), was the first to use the surname. They intermarried with the Wynns of Leeswood and Nerquis, Davies of Gwasanau, &c. They bore on their escutcheon, with several quarterings, the arms of Edwin, Lord of Tegeingl,—“Arg., a cross fleury engrailed between four Cornish choughs sa., armed gu.”

Wynn of Tower.

The *Tower*, which had been a place of celebrity for ages before its occupation by this family in the beginning of the sixteenth century, continued to be the home of the Wynns till the direct line terminated with the death of Robert Wynne, Esq., about the middle of the last century (see *Wynne-Eyton of Plas Teg*). In its old form it was a fortress residence, whence the later name "Tower," the earlier Cymric name being *Bryn-Coed*. It was the abode of Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Bleddyn, who in the year 1465, having taken Robert Byrne, Mayor of Chester, prisoner, executed him by hanging him to a staple, which still remains, in the lower story of the tower. Two hundred men were sent from Chester to seize Reinallt, but he managed to shut a part of them up in the tower, which he set on fire, burning the whole, and afterwards attacked the rest, who nearly all perished (Note on *Dwnn*, ii., 318). The Wynns of Tower were of the line of Cynrig Efell, great-grandson of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. They used the arms of Cynric Efell, of Elystan Glodrydd, of Caswallon ap Owain Cyfeiliog, &c.,—in all eleven coats.

Davies of Gwasanau.

From Bleddyn ap Cynfyn through Cynric Efell, son of Madoc, last Prince of Powys, were also the ancient family of Davies of Gwasanau. (See *Cooke of Colomendy*.) In 1631, Robert Davies, *æt.* 14, was the head of the family. The surname began with John ap *Davydd*, who *m.* Jane, dau. of Thomas Salusbury of Leadbrook, and granddau. of Sir Thomas Salusbury, Kt., of Lleweni. They also intermarried with the Lloyds of Hartsheath, the Ravenscrofts of Bretton, the Breretons, &c. The time of their settlement at Gwasanau has not been discovered by us. The above Robert Davies has already been mentioned as grandfather of Robert Davies the antiquary, of Llannerch in Denbighshire. (See *Dod of Llannerch*.) John Davies, gr. grandson of the antiquary, the last male representative of this line, dying *unm.*, the estates of Gwasanau and Llannerch were divided between his two sisters, the younger of whom, Mary, *m.* Philip Puleston of Hafod-y-wern, and had issue an only dau., Frances, who *m.* Bryan Cooke, Esq., whence the line of Davies-Cooke, still continuing. The Davies coat was that of Cynric Efell, "Arg., a fesse sa. between three lozenges of the second."

Conway of Soughton.

This was a branch of the Conwys of Bodrhyddan, and commenced with John, heir of Conwy *Hên* (the elder, to distinguish him from a descendant of the same name, who is called *Ifanc*, or younger), whose ancestors came to England "with the Conqueror." (See *Conwy of Bodrhyddan*.) James, *second* son of John Conwy "the younger," of Bodrhyddan, by Janet, dau. of Edmund Stanley, son of Sir William Stanley, Knt., married Gwenhwyfar, sole heir of David ap Cwnws ap Ithel, and had a son Harri, whose son Edward was gr. grandfather of John Conwy (*d.* 1680), who *m.* Catherine, dau. and heir of Edward Hanmer, of Caerfallwch; and his dau. Elizabeth, eventually the representative of his line, carried his estate to her husband, Rev. Benjamin Conway, of Efenechtyd, Warden of Ruthin, and Vicar of Northop. Again the name ceased in an heiress, his only dau., and was assumed by her husband, Rev. John Potter, of Badgworth. His grandson was the late Rev. B. Conway Conway, of Lower Soughton. (*Dwnn*, ii., 324.)

This family bore the arms of Conwy of Bodrhyddan, and those of Edwin ap Gronow, Lord of Tegeingl.

Evans of Northop Hall.

This name began with Ifan, son of Ithel ap Dafydd. Ifan *m.* Margaret, dau. of James Conwy, of Bodrhyddan (see *Conway of Soughton*), and had a son, Ellis *Ifans*, whose son, Thomas Evans, Esq., was father of Thomas Evans, Esq., of Northop Hall, Sheriff of Flintshire 1624. The estate continued in his descendants until the middle of last century, when the sole representative was an heiress, Martha Hughes, who *m.* Edward Pryse Lloyd, Esq., of Glansevin, Carm., whose descendants are still at the latter place. (See *Lloyd of Glansevin*.)

Other Families.

Of more or less prominence and continuance were the following old Flintshire families:—*Lloyds* of Tre'rbeirdd, near Mold—a branch of *Lloyds* of Hartsheath; *Evans* of Coed-Llai, tracing from Edwin, Lord of Tegeingl; *Hope* of Hawarden, descended from Robert le Hope, bearing “arg., three storks sa.,” subordinate branches of the stock of *Hammer*, such as *Hammer* of Feñs Hall, and *Hammer* of Llannerch Banna; *Lloyds* of Halghton, of the lineage of Tudor Trevor; *Evans* of Pant-Evan, tracing to Llywarch Holborough; *Griffith* of Caerwys, deriving from Ednowain Bendew, Lord of Tegeingl.

SECTION VI.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF FLINTSHIRE, FROM A.D. 1834 TO 1872.

(A reliable list for prior years has not been obtained.)

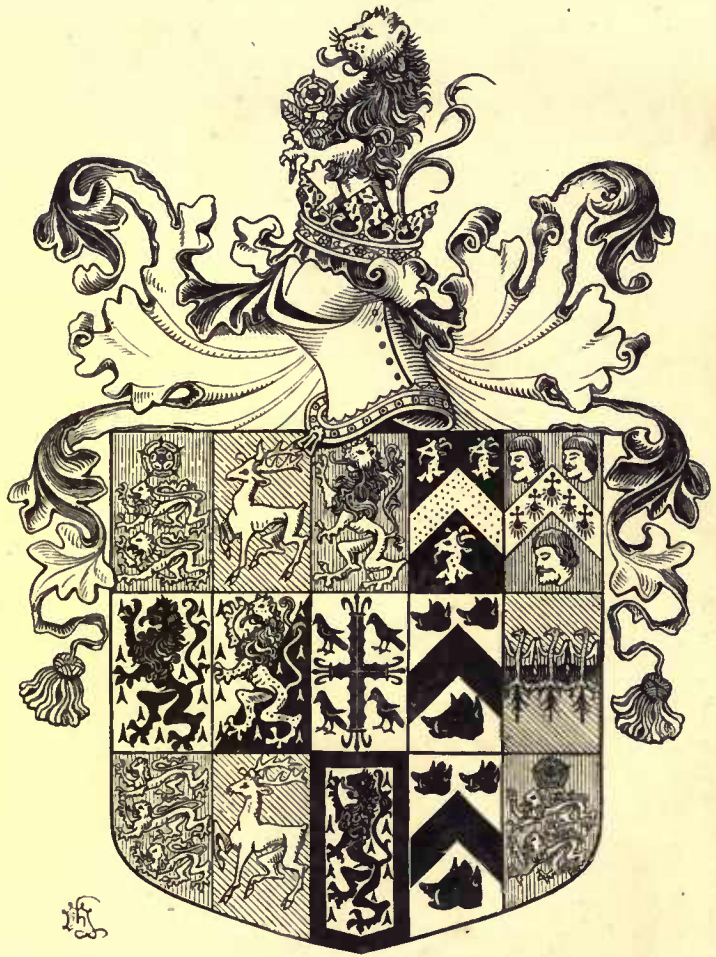
	A.D.		A.D.
Frederick Charles Philips, Esq., of Rhual	1834	Arthur Trevor, Viscount Dunganon, of Brynkinallt	1855
Charles Blaney Trevor Roper, Esq., of Plas Teg	1835	Frederick Philips, Esq., of Rhual	1856
Sir John Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan	1836	Robert Wills, Esq., of Plas Bellin	1857
Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre	1837	Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq., of Gwysaney	1858
Edward Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove	1838	Philip William Godsal, Esq., of Iscoyd Park	1859
John Offley Crewe Read, Esq., of Hawarden	1839	Howel Maddock Arthur Jones, Esq., of Wepre Hall	1860
William Shipley Conway, Esq., of Bodrhyddan	1840	Robert Howard, Esq., of Broughton Hall	1861
Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq., of Pontryffydd	1841	Philip Pennant Pennant, Esq., of Soughton House	1862
Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq. (the same)	1842	Charles Butler Clough, Esq., of Llwyn Offa	1863
Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre	1843	William Barber Buddicom, Esq., Penbedw	1864
Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., of Emral	1844	Bryan George Davies Cooke, Esq., of Colomendy	1865
Ralph Richardson, Esq., of Greenfield Hall	1845	John Carstairs Jones, Esq., of Hartsheath	1866
Samuel Henry Thompson, Esq., of Bryn Coch	1846	Thomas Hammer Wynne, Esq., of Nerquis Hall	1867
Llewelyn Falkner Lloyd, Esq., of Nannerch	1847	Richard Pelham Warren, Esq., of Hope Owen	1868
Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart., of Mertyn	1848	John Scott Bankes, Esq., of Soughton Hall	1869
Philip Lake Godsal, Esq., of Iscoyd Park	1849	Edmund Peel, Esq., of Bryn-y-pys	1870
Rudolph William Basil, Viscount Feilding	1850	Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., of Kimmel	1871
Wilson Jones, Esq., of Hartsheath	1851	Edwin William Philips, Esq., of Rhual	1872
Henry Potts, Esq., of Glan'rafon	1852		
Whitehall Dod, Esq., of Llannerch	1853		
Henry Raikes, Esq., of Llwynegrin	1854		

SECTION VII.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF FLINTSHIRE, A.D. 1547—1660, OR FROM EDWARD VI. TO THE RESTORATION.

According to *Browne Willis* no member was summoned from Flintshire, either for county or borough, in the reign of Henry VIII., nor for the county during the reign of Edward VI. The borough of Flint, however, was represented in the two Parliaments under the latter reign.

	A.D.		A.D.
Edward Stanley, Esq. (probably of Ewloe), for the bor. of Flint	1547	William Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn, for the co.	1547
Edward Stanley, Esq., the same, for the bor. of Flint	1553	(In the royal commission issued by Elizabeth, for the purpose of holding a Bardic meeting at Caerwys, A.D. 1568, it is stated that “William Mostyn, Esq., and his ancestors have had the gift and bestowing of the Silver Harp appertaining to the Chief of that Faculty,” and that “the said William Mostyn hath promised to see furniture and things necessary for that assembly at the place aforesaid.” The Silver Harp was a decoration for the occasion, and did not become the property of the successful competitor. It is still preserved at Mostyn. (See note on <i>Dawn</i> , ii., 308.)	1554
MARY.			
Robert Massey, Esq., for the county	1553	Robert Massey, Esq., for the bor. of Flint	
Edward Stanley, as before, for the bor. of Flint			

The Arms of Ralph Hughes of Llewellyd Esq
 Sheriff of Flintshire mdcxi: mdcxv: mdcxvii: mdcxix

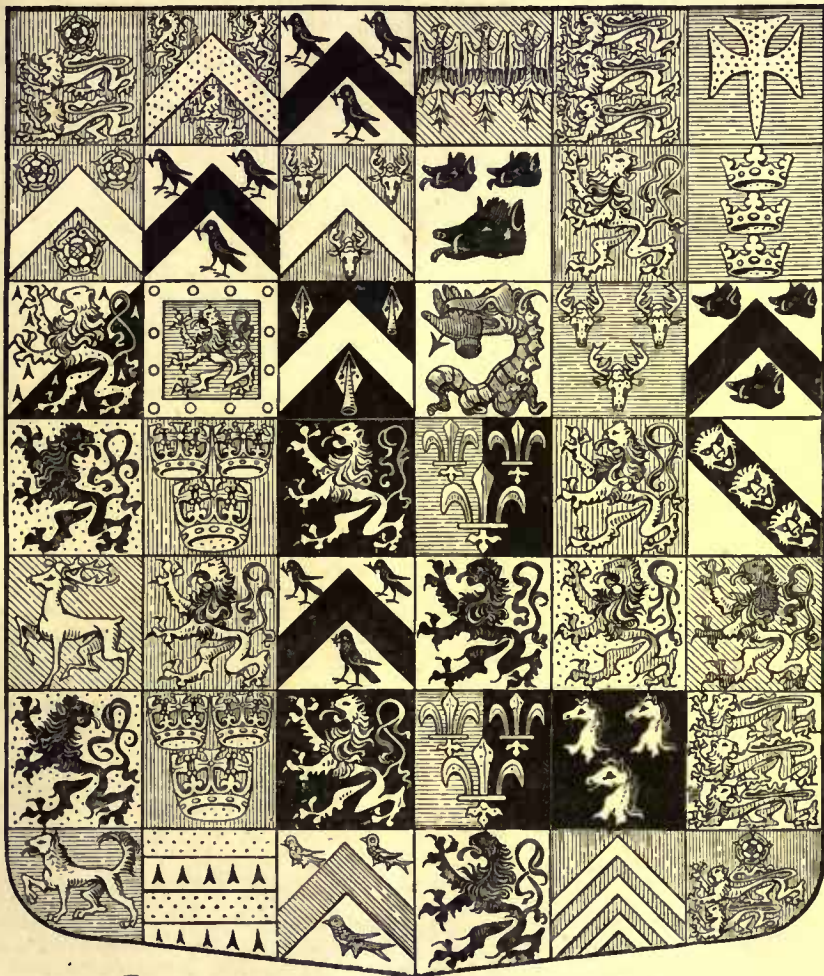


[THIS Crest was given and confirmed to the father of Ralph Hughes—namely, William Hughes of Llewellyd—by Sir Richard St. George Kt. Norroy King of Arms, by a Deed dated 28th of August 1620 which the following is a copy:—

“Whereas William Hughes of Llewellyd, the son of Hugh ap p’s ap William, being lyneally descended from Madog ap Madog goch, wanting unto his coate of armes a fit crest to be borne, hath requested me Rich. St. George Knight, als norroy Kinge of Armes, to appoint him sutch a one as he may lawfully beare which his Just Request I have accomplished, viz:— out of a coronet or, a demi Lyone ar., houlding a rose gules stem and leaves vt, as may now plainly appear above depicted, the which Crest I doe hereby Ratafy and comfyrme unto the said William Hughes and to his heyres for ever. In witness whearof I hearunto put my hand, xxviiith dave of August, an^o. 1620.”

The “Madog ap Madog goch” mentioned in the above Grant was seventh in lineal male descent

The Arms of Hugh Robert Hughes of Kimmel Esq
 High Sheriff of Flintshire m d c c c l x x i . 175 .



175

Cadwaladr second son of Griffith ap Cynan, King of North Wales, by his second wife Dyddy, daughter of Idris ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. According to the family pedigree which is preserved in the British Museum—*Harl. Coll.*, 2006 f. 84—and the earlier portion of which is certified by William Kynwal, an eminent Bard and genealogist of the sixteenth century, he “altered his paternal coate,” which was *gules 3 lions passant in pale argent*, by omitting the top lion and substituting a rose. Cadwaladr was Lord of Cardigan-shire (Ceredigion), and resided in a Castle at Aberystwyth. In the “History of the Gwydir Family” there is a grant from him of the Church of Nevin “Deo et Eccl^e S^{an}cti Johannis Evan’ de Hageman et Canonieis ibidem deo servientibus.” On one occasion he quarrelled with his brother Owen Gwynedd the reigning sovereign, and took himself for safety to his friend Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester, and there assumed the sovereignty of Wales. At Eaton Hall, Lord Westminster’s, is a Deed which on this occasion he witnesses as “King of Wales.” An account of his eventful life may be read in Powell and other Welsh Histories. He died in 1174.]

PHILIP AND MARY. A.D.

William Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn, for the co. }
 Robert Massey, Esq., for the bor. of Flint . } 1554
 Robert Massey, Esq., for the county }
 Edward Stanley, Esq., of Ewloe, for the bor. }
 of Flint } 1555
 John Conwy, Esq., of Bodrhyddan, for the co. }
 [He was called " John aër Conwy ifangc"—heir }
 of Conwy Junior.] }
 Peter Mostyn, Esq., for the bor. of Flint } 1557
 [Qy. whether he was not *Pys* Mostyn, of Talacre. }
 Peter is not a family name of either branch of the }
 Mostyns. *Pys* Mostyn, of Talacre, lived at this }
 time.] }

ELIZABETH.

John Griffith, Esq. (of Caerwys?), for the co. . }
 No name for the borough of Flint } 1559
 George Ravenscroft, Esq., of Bretton, for co. . }
 John Conwy, Esq., of Bodrhyddan (see 1557), } 1563
 for the borough }
 John Griffith, Esq. [of Caerwys?], for the co. }
 John Hanmer, Esq. [of Hanmer?], for Flint . } 1571
 William Mostyn, Esq., of Mostyn, for the co. }
 [See also 1554.] } 1572
 Humphrey Hanmer, Gent., for Flint }
 John Hope, Esq. [of Hawarden?], for the co. } 1585
 Richard Lloyd, Esq. [place unknown], for Flint }
 William Ravenscroft, Esq., for the county . }
 Michael Doughty, Esq. [place unknown], for } 1586
 Flint }
 Sir Roger Puleston, Kt., of Emral, for the co. } 1588
 John Edwards, Esq. [of Plas-newydd?], for Flint }
 [Sir] Thomas Hanmer, for the co. } 1592
 [Of Hanmer; knighted by James I., 1603.] }
 Thomas Goffe, Gent. [place unknown], for Flint }
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. [of Bretton], for the }
 co. } 1597
 Name not given for the borough of Flint . . }
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. [of Bretton], for } 1601
 the county }
 John Price, Esq. [place unknown], for Flint . }

JAMES I.

[Sir] Roger Puleston [Kt., of Emral], for the co. }
 Roger Brereton, Esq. [of Borrás?], for Flint . } 1603
 [Sir] Roger Puleston [Kt., of Emral], for the co. }
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. [of Bretton], for Flint } 1614

A.D.

Sir Roger Mostyn, Kt. [of Mostyn], for the co. }
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. [of Bretton], for Flint } 1620
 [Sir] John Hanmer [Bart., of Hanmer] for the }
 co. } 1623
 [Made a baronet 1620,—the first of his house.] }
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. (as above), for Flint }

CHARLES I.

Sir John Trevor, Kt. [of Trevalyn], }
 for the co. }
 [Knighted at Windsor, 1618; father }
 of Sir John Trevor, the Privy } 1st session 1625-6
 Councillor.] }
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. (as }
 above), for Flint }
 John Salusbury, Esq., for the co. } 2nd session 1625-6
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. (as }
 above), for Flint }
 Robert Jones, Esq. [of Llwyn-Onn?], for the co. } 1628
 William Ravenscroft, Esq. (as above), for Flint }
 John Mostyn, Esq., for the co. }
 [Second son of Sir Roger, of Mostyn; repres. co. } 1640
 of Anglesey in 1623; *d. unm.* about 1643.] }
 John Hanmer, Esq., for the bor. of Flint . }
 John Mostyn, Esq., for the co. } "Long Parl."
 John Salusbury, Esq. } for Flint. } (see p. 403), 1640
 Thomas Myddelton }

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

The "Rump Parliament" continues to meet }
 (see p. 403) } 1653
 The "Barebones" or "Little" Parliament }
 called (see p. 403) } 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Trevor, Esq., for the co. }
 [Afterwards the Privy Councillor; knighted by } 1654
 Charles II. See 1625?] }
 Andrew Ellis, Esq. [place unknown], for Flint }
 [Sir] John Glynné, "Chief Justice of the Upper }
 Bench," for the co. } 1656
 John Trevor, Esq. [for the co., 1654], for Flint }

RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

John Trevor, Esq. [see 1654], for the co. }
 No name given for the bor. of Flint . . . } 1658-9
 The "Restoration" of Charles II. 1660

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF FLINTSHIRE.

BANKES, John Scott, Esq., of Soughton Hall, Flintshire.

Is also of Penmachno, co. of Carnarvon, and Dolymôch, co. of Merioneth; J. P. and D. L. for Dorsetshire, J. P. for Flintshire; High Sheriff for Flintshire 1869; and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Flintshire; son of the late Rev. Edward Bankes, M.A., Rector of Corfe Castle, Canon of Bristol and Gloucester, and Chaplain to the Queen (*d.* 24th May, 1867), by the Lady Frances Jane Scott, dau. of John, Earl of Eldon; *b.* in London 11th January, 1826; *ed.* at Eton and Oxford; *grad.* B.A. of University College 1847; *m.*, 1849, Annie, dau. of Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; *s.* to estates 1867; has issue three sons and six daughters.

Hair: John Eldon Bankes.

Residence: Soughton Hall, Flintshire.

Town Address: Arthur's Club.

Arms: Sa., a cross engrailed ermine, between four fleurs de lis or (with several quarterings).

Motto: Velle quod Deus vult.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Sir John Bankes, Knt., LL.D., Lord Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1640, whose name is prominent in the transactions of the reign of Charles I. The Right Hon. George Bankes, P.C., M.P., Judge Advocate, &c., *d.* 1856, was amongst celebrated members of this family; and the name is well known of Lady Bankes, who defended Corfe Castle in the time of Cromwell. She *d.* 11th April, 1661.

Note.—Soughton Hall was restored 1868.

CLOUGH, Charles Butler, Esq., of Llwyn Offa, Flintshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Flint; High Sheriff for Flintshire 1863; son of the late James Butler Clough, Esq., Liverpool, and Llwyn Offa; *b.* at Rodney Street, Liverpool, 30th January, 1817; *ed.* at Rugby; *m.*, 3rd February, 1846, Margaret, dau. of Frederick B. Clough, Esq., of Ruthin, and has issue four sons and five daughters.

Hair: George Frederick Clough, *b.* 1848.

Residences: Llwyn Offa, near Mold; Boughton House, Chester.

Arms: Az., a greyhound's head coupé arg. betw. three mascles of the second.

LINEAGE.

The Cloughs are an ancient Denbighshire family. The best known name and chief founder of this

family was Sir Richard Clough, Knt., an enterprising foreign merchant, the builder (1567) of the now venerable mansion of *Plas Clough* near Denbigh, which continues the property of his descendants, although not now one of their residences (see pp. 378, 393).

Note.—Offa's Dyke runs through part of the Llwyn Offa estate, in Northop parish.

CONWY, Capt. Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley, of Bodrhyddan, Flintshire.

Was Capt. in the 2nd Life Guards; Capt. Denbighshire Yeomanry; J. P. for the co. of Flint; son of the late Col. the Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley (2nd son of the 2nd Lord Langford, of Summerhill, co. Meath), by Charlotte (she *d.* 1871), dau. of the late Colonel William Shipley, of Bodrhyddan, and Charlotte, dau. of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 4th Bart.; *b.* at Bodrhyddan Jan. 6th, 1841; *s.*, on the demise of the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, 1871; *m.*, May 20th, 1869, Marian, dau. of the late F. Harford, Esq., Down Place, Berks, by Louisa, his wife, dau. of the Rev. H. P. Halifax, Rector of Richard's Castle, co. of Hereford; has issue two sons; has sisters living—

Gwenydd Frances.

Efan Penelope, *m.*, Jan., 1872, to Capt. Somerset.

Hair: His eldest son.

Residences: Bodrhyddan, Rhyl, and Bryn-yorkin, Mold.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, sa., on a bend cotised arg., a rose betw. 2 annulets gu.—CONWY; 2nd and 3rd, lozengy, arg. and sa., a bordure of the last—SHIPLEY.

Crest: A Saracen's head coupé ppr., wreathed about the temples arg. and az.

Motto: Fide et amore.

LINEAGE.

This family derives from the ancient sept of the *Conwys*, who have been seated at *Prestatyn* and *Bodrhyddan* since the time of Edward I. The first of their direct line is Sir Hugh Conwy, Kt., Lord of *Prestatyn*, son of Sir John *Coniers*, Lord of Richmond, Yorkshire, brother to Jevan, Lord *Coniers*, tracing ultimately to "Sir William *Coniers*, Knight of War," High Constable of England under William the Conqueror.

Sir Harry (son of Sir Hugh), who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Sir Harry Crevecoeur, Kt., Lord of *Prestatyn temp.* Edward I., was the first known to have settled in Wales, and his son Richard succ. as

Lord of Prestatyn. To him succeeded Jenkyn, John "aër Conwy" (heir of the Conwy, *d.* 1544), and John "aër Conwy ifanc" (the heir of Conwy, jun.), who *m.* Janet, dau. of Thomas Salusbury, of Llewini. The Conwys are frequently spoken of as of *Rhuddlan*, and were often constables of that castle, as *ex. gr.*, under Henry IV., Henry de Conwy (see p. 432). *Bodrhyddan* we suspect is only a form of *Bôd-Rhuddlan*, "the Rhuddlan habitation." Fourth in descent from the John Conwy last mentioned, and all of *Bodrhyddan*, was—

Sir John Conwy, Kt., of *Bodrhyddan*, who *m.* Mary Morgan, of Golden Grove, and *d. s. p.* 1641, *et. 66*, when his estates passed to his brother,—

William Conwy, Esq., of *Bodrhyddan*, who *m.* a Mostyn, and left a son,—

Sir Harry Conwy, of *Bodrhyddan*, created a baronet 1669, and dying, was succ. by his son,—

Sir John Conwy, Bart., of *Bodrhyddan*, at whose death, 1721, the title ceased. He, by his wife, Margaretta, gr. dau. of the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, left two daus., one of whom *d. unm.*; the other, Penelope Conwy, *m.* J. R. Stapleton, Esq.; and their dau. Penelope, by her husband, Ellis Yonge, Esq., of Bryn Yorkin, had a daughter, also named Penelope, who became the wife of the Very Rev.—

William Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph (son of Dr. Shipley, Bp. of St. Asaph), who lived at *Bodrhyddan*, *d.* 1826, and left a son (his dau. Emily *m.* Bishop Heber),—

William Shipley, of *Bodrhyddan*, M.P., col. in the army, *m.* Charlotte, dau. of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, and was succ. by his son, the late—

Col. William Shipley *Conwy*, who assumed the name of *Conwy*, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Flint, High Sheriff for same co. 1840; *d.* 1869, *unm.*, and was succ. by his sister,—

Hon. Charlotte Rowley (*d.* 1871), who had *m.* the Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley, as above shown, and had issue,—

1. Gwenydd Frances.

2. CONWY GRENVILLE HERCULES, now of *Bodrhyddan*.

3. Efan Penelope, *m.*, 1872, to Capt. Somerset.

Note.—Of this family, Sir John Conwy, the last Bart., was "the only man of consequence in Wales who took part with the Hanoverian kings."

The venerable mansion of *Bodrhyddan* was erected 1596, but a part is much older. The great entrance hall and staircase have an expression of great age, all the furniture and fittings being studiously adapted to the historic claims of the place. Externally the style is of the quietest kind. *Bryn Yorkin*, near Caergwle, another mansion of the family, was erected in 1600, in the Elizabethan style.

COOKE, Bryan George Davies, Esq., of Colomendy, Denbighshire.

Entered the army April, 1853; was formerly Capt. H.M. 73rd Regt.; was A.D.C. to Major-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., in Canada, and served in India 1858-9 (medal); High Sheriff of Flintshire 1865; is Deputy Lieutenant for Flintshire, and J. P. for counties of Denbigh and Flint; second son of the late Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., J. P., D. L., F.G.S., &c., of

Owston, near Doncaster, and Gwysaney, near Mold, and the Lady Helena Caroline, eldest daughter of George, third Earl of Kingston; *b.* Jan. 3, 1835; *ed.* at Rugby; *m.*, June 14, 1860, Judith Caroline Halsted, third dau. of the late Capt. William Halsted Poole, Royal Horse Artillery, of Terrick Hall, Salop; *s.* 1853; has issue 2 sons and 1 dau.

Heir: His son, Bryan Davies Cooke, *b.* Sept. 9, 1861.

Residence: Colomendy, near Mold, Flintshire.

Town Address: Junior United Service Club.

Arms: Or, a chevron gu. betw. two lions passant guardant sa.

Crest: Out of a mural crown arg., a demi-lion guardant sa.

Motto: Spes tutissima coelis.

LINEAGE.

The Cookes are a Yorkshire family, their principal seat there being Owston, obtained by purchase by Henry, son of Sir Henry Cooke, 2nd Bart. of Wheatley Hall (cr. 1661).

Bryan Cooke, Esq., of Owston, grandfather of Bryan G. Davies-Cooke, Esq., of Colomendy (and of Philip Bryan Davies-Cooke, Esq., of Owston and Gwysaney), obtained estates in Wales through marriage with Frances, dau. and h. of Philip Puleston, Esq., of Hafod-y-Wern, co. of Denbigh, by his wife, Mary, one of two sisters co-heiresses of Llannerch and Gwysaney, or Gwasanau (see *Dod of Llannerch, and Davies of Gwasanau*).

Note.—Richard Wilson, the Welsh landscape painter, spent a considerable portion of his time at Colomendy. The new portion of the house was built about 1820.

COOKE, Philip Bryan Davies, Esq., of Gwasanau, Flintshire, and Owston, Yorkshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Flint; eldest son of the late Philip Davies Cooke, Esq.; not resident in Flintshire. (See, for family and lineage, *Cooke of Colomendy, and Davies of Gwasanau*.)

DENBIGH, Rudolph William Basil, 8th Earl, of Downing, Flintshire, &c.

Baron and Viscount Feilding of Newnham Paddox; Lord St. Liz (cr. 1620); 8th Earl of Denbigh (cr. 14th Sept., 1622); Earl of Desmond 1688, and Viscount Callan; Baron Feilding of Lecaghe, in Peerage of Ireland; Count of Hapsburg, Rheinfelden, and Lauffenburg, in Germany, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire; son of William Basil Percy, 7th Earl of Denbigh, and Mary Elizabeth Kitty Moreton, eldest dau. of Thomas, Earl of Ducie; *b.* 9th April, 1823, at Woodchester Park, Gloucestershire; *ed.* at Eton and Cambridge; *grad.* M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1844; *m.*, 1st, Louisa, only

dau. and h. of David Pennant, Esq., of Downing, Flintshire, and Lady Emma Brudenell, dau. of Robert, 6th Earl of Cardigan (she died at Naples, May 1st, 1853); 2nd, Sept. 29, 1857, Mary, 4th dau. of Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire; has issue two sons and three daus.

Heir: Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, Viscount Feilding and Callan, *b.* May 26, 1859.

Residences: Newnham Paddox, Lutterworth; Downing, Holywell, N. Wales.

Town Address: 49, Eaton Square.

Arms: Arg., on a fesse azure, three lozenges or (*English arms*). As Count of Hapsburg, of the German empire, the earl bears, on an Austrian eagle displayed, a shield, quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., on a fesse az., 3 lozenges or; 2nd and 3rd, or, a lion rampant gules, ducally crowned az.; over the eagle a cap of a Count of the empire, pink, turned up ermine.

Crest: A nuthatch, with a hazel branch fructed, all proper—*English crest*; a palm tree with weights suspended to the branches, and the allusive motto, "*Crescit sub pondere virtus*"—*German crest*.

Motto (English): Virtutis præmium honor.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Geffery, Count of Hapsburg, Rheinfelden, and Lauffenburg, great-nephew of Rudolph, first Emperor of Germany, who settled in England in the reign of King Henry III., and took the name of Felden from his property of Rheinfelden.

Among distinguished authors in this family in past time may be named Henry Fielding, the novelist, author of "Tom Jones," &c.

EDWARDS, Rev. Thomas Wynne, of Rhuddlan, Flintshire.

Vicar Choral of St. Asaph Cathedral, 1828; Vicar of Rhuddlan; son of the late Evan Edwards, Esq., and Margaret Roberts, of Llansannan; *m.*, 18—, Eliza Gardner, dau. of John Copner Williams, Esq., Ald. of Denbigh, and has issue—

1. John Copner Wynne Edwards, Esq., of Denbigh, *m.* Maria, dau. of Wood Gibson, Esq., and has issue.

2. Robert Wynne Edwards, Clerk, Canon of St. Asaph (see *Wynne Edwards of Meifoa*).

3. Margaret Eliza Wynne, *m.* John Hughes, Esq.

4. Sarah Copner Wynne.

5. Mary Catherine Wynne.

(For *Lineage*, &c., see *Wynne Edwards of Meifod*.)

Residence: The Vicarage, Rhuddlan, near Rhyl.

EYTON, Adam, Esq., of Llannerch-y-mor, Flintshire.

J. P. for the Borough of Flint; Mayor of Flint 9th of Nov., 1852-3; son of the late John Prys Eyton, Esq.; *b.* at Plas Llannerch-y-mor, Holywell, Nov. 11, 1824; *ed.* at the High School, Liverpool Institute; *m.*, 13th Oct., 1855, Clara Ann; only dau. of James Ashwin, Bretforton Hall, co. of Worcester, J. P.; *s.* to the estates of his father, John Prys Eyton, Esq., 1856, and to Maria Eyton 1860; has issue three sons and three daus.

Residence: Plas Llannerch-y-mor, near Holywell.

Arms: Ermine, a lion rampant az., armed and langued gu. (quartering ten others).

Motto: Gogoniant i'r diwyd, "Success to the industrious."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Edward Eyton of Maes-y-groes, direct descendant, through Ellis Eyton, and John ap Ellis Eyton of Rhuabon, of Tudor Trevor, founder of the "Tribe of the Marches." Lord of Bromfield, Whittington, &c. (10th cent.).

Note.—The three undermentioned men of note, as able scholars and authors, were great-uncles of Mr. Adam Eyton:—William Tooke, F.R.S., author of "View of the Russian Empire," Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, of St. Petersburg; Dr. Prior, Provost of Trinity College; and Dr. Wray, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The mansion of Plas Coed-mawr, situated on Mr. Eyton's estate at Englefield, near Holywell, was built in 1830.

FLETCHER, Phillips Lloyd, Esq., of Nerquis Hall, Flintshire.

Son of the late Capt. Thomas Lloyd Fletcher, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and who *m.* Charlotte, youngest dau. of William Samuel Towers, Esq., of Hornsey, Middlesex; *b.* at Maesgwaelod, Overton, co. of Flint, December 6, 1822; *s.* to Nerquis and Plas'nycoed, Flintshire, and Pengwern, Merionethshire, on the death of his brother in 1868.

Residences: Nerquis Hall, Mold, Flintshire; Pengwern, Merioneth.

Arms: Per pale: *dexter*, quarterly, 1st and 4th, arg., a cross flory between four roses gu.; 2nd and 3rd, ermine andermine, a lion rampant sa.: *sinister*, arg., a tower ppr.

Crests: A lion's head erased ppr.; a nag's head erased ppr.

Mottos: Posse et nolle nobile; Martis non cupidinis.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its lineage to the Wynns of Gwydir and Llwyn; but the full pedigree, which is long, has not been received.

Note.—Nerquis Hall was built in 1638, by John Wynne, of the line of Edwin, Lord of Tegeingl; it is a fine old mansion, built of stone, with castellated towers on the north side, and is approached by an avenue of beeches.

GLYNNE, Sir Stephen Richard, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

Baronetcy created 1661. Is 9th baronet; Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire since 1845; was M.P. for the borough of Flint 1832-7, and for the co. of Flint 1837-47; patron of rectory of Hawarden; eldest surviving son of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, 8th Bart., of Hawarden Castle, by Mary, dau. of Richard, 2nd Lord Braybrooke, of Braybrooke, Northampton (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1807; *ed.* at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Heir pres.: His brother, Rev. Henry Glynne, Rector of Hawarden.

Residence: Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

Town Address: Athenæum Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., an eagle displayed with two heads sa.; 2nd and 3rd, arg., three brands ragulé fired, ppr.; on an escutcheon of pretence arg., a human leg couped at the thigh, sa. (The ancient arms of the *Glyns*,—see *Glyn of Glynllifon*, p. 340; and *Cilmin Droetu*, p. 338.)

Crest: An eagle's head erased sa., holding in the beak a brand ragulé sa. fired, ppr.

LINEAGE.

This very ancient Welsh family had its original seat in Lley, Carnarvonshire, where it is still represented through female descent by the house of Glynllifon (see *Newborough of Glynllifon*), the early home of the family of *Glyn*—a surname adopted from the name of the place, that name being a description of the site—the *glyn*, or “valley,” of the river *Llifon* (see p. 340). The sept of the Glyns trace to *Cilmin Droetu*, or *Cilmin* the black-footed, generally reputed the founder of the fourth noble tribe of N. Wales, said to have settled in the Vale of Llifon (Carn.) in the ninth century.

We find in the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales* that Lewys Dwnn as Deputy Herald visited Glynllifon in 1588, and that the pedigree he then drew up makes the then representative of the family to be William Glyn. His son,—

Thomas Glyn, Esq., of Glynllifon, was Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1622, and M.P. in 1623, 1625-6, and 1640. His grandson was—

Sir John Glynne, Kt., the eminent Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, who was also valued and promoted by Charles II. after his restoration. About this time, 1660, Hawarden Castle, then in a state of ruin, came into possession of the Glyns, but was not made their place of residence till many years after. Sir John Glynne was s. by his son,—

Sir William Glynne, created a baronet 1661, whose wife was Penelope, dau. of Stephen Anderson, Esq., of Eyworth. His gr. gr. grandson,—

Sir John Glynne, the sixth Bart., was the first of the line who resided at Hawarden. He m. Honora Conway, dau. and heiress of Henry Conway, Esq.,

of *Broadlane House*, son of Sir John Conway, Bart., of Bodrhyddan, and on the site of Broadlane House (which stood near the old castle of Hawarden) in 1752 built the residential castle of Hawarden, which in 1809 was extended and recast into its present form. This marriage greatly enlarged the Hawarden property, Honora Conway being heiress of a large estate within the parish; and since that time the Glyns have always resided at Hawarden Castle. Sir John was s. by his son, the Rev. Sir Stephen Glynne, 7th Bart., and he by his son, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, 8th Bart., *b.* 1780; *m.*, 1806, Mary, dau. of Richard, 2nd Lord Braybrooke, and had issue,—

1. STEPHEN RICHARD, the present Bart., as above.

2. *Henry*, *b.* 1812; Clerk in Holy Orders; *ed.* at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835; Rector of Hawarden, Canon of St. Asaph, and Proctor in Convocation; *m.*, 1843, the Hon. Lavinia (*d.* 1850), dau. of William Henry, Lord Lyttelton.

3. Catherine, *m.*, 1839, to the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., now First Lord of the Treasury, and has issue.

4. Mary, *m.*, 1839, to George William, 4th Baron Lyttelton, and had issue. She *d.* 1857.

Note.—For notice of the old castle of *Hawarden*, now a picturesque ruin in the extensive grounds of Hawarden, see p. 345.

GRIFFITHS, George, Esq., of Tynewydd, Mold, Flintshire.

J. P.; son of George Griffiths, Esq.; *b.* 18— (return for present edition incomplete).

Residence: Tynewydd, near Mold.

HANMER, Sir John, Bart., of Bettisfield Park, Flintshire.

Baronetcy cr. 1774. Is 3rd Baronet; M.P. for Flint since 1847; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Flint; son of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hanmer; *b.* 1809; *ed.* at Eton, and Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. 1829, M.A. 1833; s. as 3rd Bart. on the demise of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Hanmer, in 1828; *m.*, 1833, Georgiana, dau. of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., of Grendon Hall, Warwickshire.

Heir presumptive: His brother, Major Wyndham Edward Hanmer, of Rushmere Lodge, Bedfordshire, *b.* 1810; *m.*, 1842, Victoria Maria Louisa, dau. of Sir J. Conroy, Bart. (she *d.* 1866), and has issue.

Residence: Bettisfield Park, near Whitchurch.

Town House: 59, Eaton Place.

Arms: Arg., two lions passant guardant az., armed and langued gu.

Crest: On a chapeau, az., turned up ermine, a lion sejant guardant arg.

Motto: Gardez l'honneur.

LINEAGE.

This family, of Saxon origin, has been settled from an early period in that part of Flintshire which lies between the Dee and Shropshire, their original seat

being at *Hanmer*, a name signifying "on the lake" (A.-Sax., *an*, on, and *mere*, a lake or pool), being situated near the lake or mere of Hanmer. The family took the name from the ville or settlement. Various branches of the Hanmers have been settled at Hanmer, The Fens, Llannerch Banna, Dungleigh, and Overton. According to Lewys Dwnn (*Herald. Visit. of Wales*) the pedigree about 1600 stood thus:—

John Hanmer, of Hanmer (then living), son of Sir Thomas Hanmer, son of Sir Richard, son of Gruffydd, son of Jenkin, son of Sir David, Kt., made Chief Justice of England 1383 (his dau. Margaret was wife of Owain Glyndwr); son of Philip, son of Sir John Hanmer, Kt., Constable of Carnarvon in the time of Edward I.

The Hanmers have intermarried with the Dylocks, the Pulestons, the Kynastons, the Breretons, the Salusburies, the Mostyns, &c.

The present SIR JOHN HANMER, Bart., of Bettisfield Park, is 20th in descent from Sir John Hanmer, Kt., Constable of Carnarvon Castle.

HOWARD, Miss Lloyd, of Soughton House, Flintshire.

Dorothea Lloyd Howard is the dau. of the late Rev. Richard Howard, D.D., of Conway, in the co. of Carnarvon, Canon of Bangor, &c., &c. (see also "Rev. Richard Henry Howard of Soughton"); *s.* to estate by inheritance from her maternal aunts, Phœbe and Susannah Lloyd,—see *Lloyds of Hafodunos and Wygfair*, in the co. of Denbigh.

Residence: Soughton House, Flintshire.

Note.—Watt's Dyke passes through the property.

HOWARD, Rev. Richard Henry, of Soughton, Flintshire.

In holy orders; was Vicar of Dalston, Cumberland; son of the late Richard Howard, D.D., and Dorothea Catherine, dau. of Rev. Thomas Clough, formerly Rector of Denbigh; *b.* 1813; *ed.* at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840; *m.* Julia Elizabeth, dau. of William Ripley, Esq.; has issue one son.

Heir: Henry Richard Lloyd.

Residences: Soughton, Flintshire; Wygfair, Denbighshire.

Arms: Gu., a bend arg. between six crosses crosslets fichées, three and three.

Crest: Two wings displayed, with crosses as in arms.

Motto: Vigilando victor.

Note.—On the estate is St. Mary's Well, with a ruined church attached, at *Wygfair*, Denbighshire.

HOWARD, Robert, Esq., of Broughton Hall, Flintshire.

Is a Magistrate for cos. of Chester and Flint; High Sheriff for latter co. 1861;

2nd son of the late John Howard, Esq., of Brereton Hall, co. Chester, by Elizabeth, dau. of Aaron Clulow, Esq.; *b.* at Hyde, July, 1828; *ed.* at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, B.A. 1849; *grad.* M.A. 1852; *m.*, 1852, Lucy Annabella, dau. of the Ven. Isaac Wood, Archdeacon of Chester, and has issue 3 sons and 2 daughters.

Heir: Eldest son, John, *b.* 1853.

Residence: Broughton Hall, near Wrexham.

HUGHES, The Right Rev. Joshua, Bishop of St. Asaph, Flintshire.

Doctor of Divinity; appointed Bishop of St. Asaph 1870, in room of Bishop Short, resigned; was formerly Curate of Aberystwyth; Curate, Devynock; Incumbent of St. David's Church, Carmarthen; Vicar of Abergwili; Vicar of Llandoverly; Surrogate and Rural Dean for the Deanery of Upper Llangadock; Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of St. David's; son of the late C. Hughes, Esq., of Newport, Pemb., by Magdalene, dau. of Evan Parry, Esq., of Blaenpennant, in same co.; *b.* at Newport, 1807; *ed.* at Ystradmeurig Grammar School, and St. David's Coll., Lampeter, where he *grad.* B.D.; *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas McKenny, Bart., of Ullard and Monrath, co. Kilkenny, and widow of Capt. W. Gun; has issue three sons and five daus.

Residence: The Palace, St. Asaph.

Town Address: Athenæum Club.

Arms: Arg., a lion rampant gu. *Arms of the*

See: Sa., two keys in saltire arg.

Motto: Fide et virtute valeas.

Note.—For a notice of the Cathedral and See of St. Asaph, see p. 424. The Welsh name of this city and see, *Llan-Elwy*, is from the river Elwy, which flows close by; the English name St. Asaph is from one of the early bishops. The present occupant of the see, Bishop Hughes, is said to be the first Welshman appointed to a Welsh see since 1745, a fact which in some measure accounts for the desertion of the Establishment by the people. The diocese of St. Asaph includes Flintshire and Denbighshire, with parts of Camarvonshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, containing in all 197 benefices, of which 106 are in the patronage of the bishop. The income of the see is £4,200, of which £2,200 is allowed to the retired Bishop Short during his lifetime.

JONES, Mrs. Cecil, of Hartsheath, Flintshire.

Mrs. Cecil Jones is the dau. of the late John Carstairs, Esq., of Warboys, Huntingdonshire, and Stratford, Essex; *b.* 1797; *m.*, in 1822, Wilson Jones, Esq., of Gelligynan and Cefn Coch, Denbighshire, and

Hartsheath, Flintshire; J. P. for Flintshire and Denbighshire, and High Sheriff for former co. 1851 (*d.* 1864), and has issue 4 sons and 4 daughters.

Heir: John Carstairs Jones, Esq., of Gelligynan, J. P., &c., *b.* 1827.

Residence: Hartsheath, near Mold, Flintshire.

JONES, John Carstairs, Esq., of Gelligynan, Denbighshire.

Was formerly in the 2nd Dragoon Guards; J. P. for co. of Flint (qualified 1862); High Sheriff for same co. 1866; eldest son of the late Wilson Jones, Esq., of Hartsheath, by Cecil, dau. of the late John Carstairs, Esq. (see *Jones, Hartsheath*); *b.* 1827; *ed.* at Sandhurst; *s.* 1864; *m.*, 1866, Elizabeth Jane, dau. of Rev. William Currie, and has issue.

Heir: His eldest son, Wilson.

Residence: Gelligynan, near Mold.

Town Address: Army and Navy Club.

Arms: Arg., a chevron between three boars' heads coupé, gu.

Crest: A boar's head coupé, gu.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from *Cowryd ap Cadfan*, Lord of a part of Dyffryn Clwyd.

Note.—The late Wilson Jones, Esq., was maternally related to Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter, who spent his last days with his friends at Colomendy and Llanverres, *d.* at the latter place 1782, aged 69, and was buried in the churchyard of Mold, of which parish his father had been vicar. Wilson was *b.* at Penegos, in Mont., his father being then incumbent of that place.

KELLY, Thomas Thelwell, Esq., of Bryn-coch, Flintshire.

Under Sheriff of Flintshire; Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the same co., and one of the Clerks to the Justices for the divisions of Mold, Hope, Hawarden, and Northop; son of Robert Stewart Kelly, Esq., of Chester; *b.* at Chester, 14th of January, 1830; *ed.* at King Henry VIII.'s Grammar School, Chester; *m.*, 11th July, 1854, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Edward Griffiths, Esq., of Bryn-Celyn, Denbighshire (she *d.* 20th September, 1869).

Residence: Bryn Coch, near Mold.

LLOYD, Rev. Francis Llewelyn, of Ty'n Rhyl, Flintshire.

B. D.; late Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge; now Vicar of Aldworth, Berks; son of the late Rev. Robert Watkin Lloyd, M.A., Incumbent of Wilnecote, Tamworth (*d.* 1860), by Anne, dau. of Rev. Robert Blick, Vicar of Tamworth, and niece of the last

Mrs. Lloyd of Ty'n Rhyl, Flintshire (see *Lineage*); *b.* at Tamworth, 1818; *ed.* at St. John's College, Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, B.D. 1850; *m.*, 1859, Jessy, dau. of Henry Harding, Esq.; has issue surviving 3 sons—Llewelyn, Henry-Meuric, and Edward Cadwgan.

Heir: Llewelyn, *b.* 1860.

Residence: Ty yn Rhyl, Flintshire.

LINEAGE.

The family of Lloyds of Ty'n Rhyl and Cwmbychan claim descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys (*d.* 1073). The ancient pedigree is given in *Leuys Dwnn*, and brought down by *Pennant*, showing that through Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, Ynyr ap Meuric, Meuric ap Ynyr Vychan of Nannan (who lies effigiated in armour in Dolgelley Church), Howel Selé, &c., was descended in direct line—

Dafydd Llwyd ap Howel, of Cwmbychan, who was made a Knight Banneret by Henry VII. on the field of Bosworth (Pennant's *Tour round Snowdon*, I., 115). Yorke, *Royal Tribes*, p. 122, says, "From Cadwgan come the Lloyds of Cwm-bychan, still extant. A younger brother of the house was settled early in this century [18th] at Llanarmon in Yale, and was father to my worthy friend, that excellent historian and Welsh antiquary, the late Rev. John Lloyd, of Caerwys."

John Lloyd (Rev.), Rector of Caerwys, and M.A. of Oxford (the friend of Pennant, and an occasional companion in his travels), *m.* Martha, dau. of F. Williams, Esq., of Llanelen, Mon., by whom he had, besides a dau., the well-known *Miss Angharad Llwyd*, a son,—

Robert Watkin (Rev.), M.A., St. John's, Cambr., Incumbent of Wilnecote, whose son is—

FRANCIS LEWELYN LLOYD, as above. Mr. Lloyd has living a brother,—

Edward Lloyd, Esq., M.D., of Castellau, co. of Glam., *m.* Matilda, widow of William Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm, and has issue a dau.

LLOYD, Llewelyn Falkner, Esq., of Gilcen Hall and Plas yn Llan, Nannerch, Flintshire.

D. L. and J. P. for the cos. of Flint and Denbigh; High Sheriff for Flint 1847; eldest son of the late Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq., of Pontruffydd, Flintshire (see *Lineage*), High Sheriff of Flintshire 1841 and 1842, by Jane, dau. of Edward Falkner, Esq., of Fairfield Hall, Lancashire; *b.* 1809; *m.*, 1841, Mary Susan, dau. of the late Rev. William Wickham Drake, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire, and Prebend of Lincoln and has issue one dau., Mary Frances.

Residence: Plas yn Llan, Nannerch, near Mold.

Town Address: Brooks's Club, S.W.

Arms: Gu., a Saracen's head affronté erased at the neck ppr., wreathed about the temples, arg. and or; quarterings, and impaling DRAKE.

Crests: A Saracen's head as in the arms; a stag trippant, attired or.

Motto: Dial gwaed Cymro.

LINEAGE.

This family is of the same ancient descent as that of LLOYD MOSTYN of Pengwern and Mostyn. The Lloyds of Pontruffydd and Pengwern were of the line of *Marchudd ap Cynan*, Lord of Abergele, founder of the 8th noble tribe of North Wales (9th cent.), ancestor of *Owen Tudor*, of Penmynydd, Môn, the progenitor of the Royal House of Tudor of England (see *Mostyn, Baron, of Mostyn*).

LLOYD, Hon. Thomas Pryce, of Pengwern, Flintshire.

Constable of Harlech and Flint Castles, also Constable and Mayor of Conway; J. P. and D. L. for co. of Flint; is patron of the living of Llanfachreth, Mer.; 2nd son of the late Edward Pryce, first Baron Mostyn (see *Mostyn of Mostyn*); *b.* at Bodfâch, Montgomeryshire, Aug. 4, 1800; *ed.* at Westminster School, and Ch. Ch., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1821; *s.* to estate of Nannau, near Dolgelly, 1859.

Residence: Pengwern, near Rhyl, Flintshire.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or (from *Tudor Trevor*)—MOSTYN; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a Saracen's head erased ppr. (from *Marchudd ap Cynan*)—LLOYD.

Crests: A Saracen's head, as in the arms. A stag trippant, attired or.

Motto: Dial gwaed Cymro.

LINEAGE.

For the descent of this ancient and honourable family see *Mostyn, Baron, of Mostyn*.

LUXMORE, Miss, of Bryn Asaph, Flintshire.

Frances Anne Luxmore is dau. of the late Right Rev. Dr. Luxmore, from 1815 to 1830 Bishop of St. Asaph. Dr. Luxmore was preceded in the see by Dr. Cleaver, and succeeded by Dr. Carey.

Residence: Bryn Asaph, St. Asaph.

MCGILL, Rev. George Henry, of Bangor Iscoed, Flintshire.

Rector of Bangor Monachorum, 1868; M.A., Oxon.; formerly Vicar of Ch. Ch., Watney Street, London, Hon. Chaplain to Tower Hamlets Engineers, Fellow of Sion College, Vicar of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk; *Author of* "The Poor of London, and the Rates raised for their Support," "Easter Sepulchres," "Occasional Sermons," &c.; son of Robert McGill, Esq., descended from an old family, formerly resident in the co. of Down; *b.* in Manchester, 1817; *ed.* at the Manchester Grammar School, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844; *m.*, 1845, Frances, youngest dau. of John

Champion, Esq., of Edale, in the co. of Derby (the ancestors of the Champions came to England with William the Conqueror); has issue 1 son and 2 daughters.

Heir: John Henry Champion McGill, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Residence: The Rectory, Bangor, near Wrexham.

Note.—The parish of Bangor is memorable as the site of the ancient British monastery which was destroyed by the Saxons early in the seventh century. Pelagius was one of its monks. The chancel is Decorated English, *cir.* 1350 A.D.: the nave Perpendicular. The font is a very good specimen of Perpendicular work. The east window is geometrical, decorated, very fine, filled with stained glass in memory of the late rector. The chancel was restored 1868. In the rectory are the arms, &c., of all the rectors from 1662 to the present time.

There are three schools, one free, founded by the widow of the noted Judge Jeffreys; one for infants, and one mixed, recently erected by the Rector of Eyton, some distance from the village. Eyton, in Domesday survey, belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Bangor was a Roman station, and bore the name of *Bovium*, probably from the ford over the Dee—compare *Oxford*.

MESHAM, Miss, of Pontruffydd, Flintshire.

(See *Mesham, Pontruffydd*, under Denbighshire.

MORGAN, Rev. Hugh, M.A., Rhyl, Flintshire.

Vicar of Rhyl; Surrogate; son of Edward Morgan, Esq., of Machynlleth; *ed.* at Jes. Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1847, M.A. 1849; appointed to Rhyl, dio. St. Asaph, 1855; is *m.* and has issue. Brother living, Edward Morgan, Esq., of Machynlleth.

Residence: The Vicarage, Rhyl.

LINEAGE.

Derives descent from the family of Morgan, long established in Montgomeryshire.

Note.—The church of Rhyl, erected during the incumbency of the present vicar, is a structure of large proportions, and when fully completed will be one of the noblest new churches in this county.

MORGAN, Lewis Richards, Esq., of Mordon House, Flintshire.

Is the son of William Morgan, Esq., of Hammond's Court, Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire; *b.* 3rd Oct., 1832, at Hammond's Court, Bridgend; *ed.* at Cheltenham Sch.; *m.*, 25th April, 1860, Margaret, dau. of John Twiston, Esq., of Denbigh, whose ancestor was High Constable of Denbigh Castle, and whose family has been resident in that town about 300 years; *s.* to the estates of the late Edward Lewis

Richards, Esq., Judge of the County Courts June, 1863; has issue two sons and two daus.

Heir: Lewis Richards Twiston Morgan.

Residences: Mordon House, Rhyl; Henllan, Denbigh.

Town Address: Grafton Club, London.

Crest: A stag's head.

MOSTYN, Edward Mostyn Lloyd, Baron, of Mostyn, Flintshire.

Baronetcy cr. 1778; Barony cr. 1831. Is 3rd Baronet, and 2nd Baron Mostyn; Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire; Magistrate for Flintshire, Denbighshire, and Carnarvonshire; was M.P. for Flintshire 1831-7, 1841-2, 1847-54, and afterwards for Lichfield; son of Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart. (cr. Baron Mostyn), and Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., and sister and co.-h. of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn; *b.* at Mostyn, Jan. 13, 1795; *ed.* at Westminster; *m.*, 20th June, 1827, the Lady Harriet Margaret, eldest dau. of the 2nd Earl of Clonmell; *s.* his maternal uncle, Sir Thos. Mostyn, April 17, 1831, and *s.* his father, Lord Mostyn, April 4, 1857; has had issue 5 sons, and has now living 4 sons and 4 daus.:—

1. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, M.P., *b.* 1830; *m.*, 1855, Lady Henrietta Nevill, 2nd dau. of the Earl of Abergavenny, and had issue Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, and Henry Richard Howell. He *d.* 1861.

2. Roger Lloyd Mostyn, *b.* 1831.

3. Savage Lloyd Mostyn, *b.* 1835.

4. Jevan Lloyd Vaughan Lloyd Mostyn, *b.* 1836.

5. Hugh Wynne Lloyd Mostyn, Clerk, *b.* 1838.

1. Harriot Margaret.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Essex.

4. Katherine.

Heir: His grandson, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, son of his eldest son, deceased.

Residences: Mostyn, Flintshire; Gloddaeth, Carnarvonshire.

Town Address: 35, Lower Seymour Street.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or—MOSTYN; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a Saracen's head, erased at the neck, ppr., wreathed about the temples arg. and sa.—LLOYD.

Crests: A lion rampant, or—Mostyn; a Saracen's head as in arms, and a stag trippant—Lloyd.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a stag ppr., attired or; *Sinister*, a lion or.

Motto: Auxilium meum a Domino.

LINEAGE.

This noble family is the result of the junction of

two of the ancient clans of North Wales. The Mostyns derive from *Tudor Trevor*, Lord of Bromfield, Whittington, and Hereford, founder of the "Tribe of the Marches," living in the 10th cent.; and the Lloyds are of the sept of *Marchudd ap Cyuan*, Lord of Abergele, in Denbighshire, founder of the eighth noble tribe of N. Wales (see *Marchudd ap Cyuan*).

Tudor Trevor *m.* Angharad, dau. of *Howel Dda*, King of South Wales, and ultimately of all Wales, the Lawgiver; through Tudor's son, Llydokka, and his descendants, at distant but well-known intervals, Rhys Sais, Iorwerth Gam, Ednyfed Gam, of *Pengwern*, Jevan ap Adda, of Pengwern, and his son, Jevan *Fychan* (or junior), *temp.* Richard II., who *m.* Angharad, dau. and co.-h. of Howel ap Tudy, of *Mostyn*, of the line of Edwin, Lord of Tegeingl, was descended—

Howel ap Jevan *Fychan*, who in right of his mother became owner of Mostyn. This was the settlement of the family at Mostyn, or *Moiston*, and the origin of the personal from the local name—the latter being probably of Saxon etymology, meaning the pasture-land abode (A.-Sax., *maest*, pasture, and *ton*, abode or settlement).

Richard ap Howel, the next of Mostyn, was a partisan of the Tudor Henry VII., who, when Earl of Richmond, was concealed at Mostyn. After obtaining the throne, Henry presented the sword and belt he wore at Bosworth to his friend Richard ap Howel. With his eldest son (by Catherine, dau. of Thomas Salusbury, of Lleweni),—

Thomas, the surname *Mostyn* became fixed as such, and the Mostyn branch began; and with his 3rd son, Pyrs, the *Talacre* branch began. He *m.* Jane, dau. of Sir William Griffith, of Penrhyn, and had fourteen children.

William Mostyn, his eldest son, was M.P. for Flintshire 1554 (see p. 442), and his son,—

Thomas Mostyn (living when *Dwnn* visited Mostyn, in 1597), Sheriff of Anglesey 1575, 1588, and one of His Majesty's (James I.) Council for the Marches of Wales, was father of—

Sir Roger Mostyn, Kt., of Mostyn, who by his wife, Mary, dau. of Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, had a son and successor,—

Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, cr. a Baronet by Charles II. for his zealous service to the Stuart cause, a title which continued in the family till the death of—

Sir Thomas Mostyn, 6th Bart., of Mostyn, who *d.* 1831, leaving no issue, when the title became extinct. He was succ. by his nephew, the Hon. E. M. Ll. Mostyn, M.P., and by his sister and co.-h., Elizabeth, who *m.*, 1794,—

Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., who in 1831 was cr. Baron Mostyn of Mostyn, and was succ. by his son,—

EDWARD MOSTYN LLOYD, the present Baron, as above.

The *Lloyds*, descended from *Marchudd of Cyuan*, as already stated, were formerly of *Pontruffydd*, in the Vale of Clwyd, of whom the name of Bell Lloyd, of Pontruffydd, is well known. He *m.*, 1758, Anne, dau. and h. of Edward *Pryce*, of Bodfach, Mont., when the combined surnames of *Pryce-Lloyd* originated. His son, Edward *Pryce Lloyd*, succeeded him, and also soon after inherited the estates and title of his grand-uncle, Sir Edward Lloyd, Secretary of War, 1st Bart., who *d.* 1795. As we have seen, he afterwards became 1st Baron Mostyn.

MOSTYN, Sir Pyers, Bart., of Talacre, Flintshire.

Baronetcy cr. 1570. Is 8th Baronet; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Flint; High Sheriff for same co. 1843; son of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart. (*d.* 1841), of Talacre; *s.* 1841; *m.*, 1844, the Hon. Frances Georgiana Fraser, 2nd dau. of 17th Baron Lovat, and has issue 5 sons (the eldest being Pyers William, *b.* 1846) and 5 daus.

Heir: Pyers William Mostyn.

Residence: Talacre, near Rhyl, Flintshire.

Arms: Per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or.

Crests: 1, on a mount vert, a lion as in the arms; 2, a trefoil slipped, vert.

LINEAGE.

The *Mostyns* of Talacre are of the same lineage with the *Mostyns* of Mostyn, tracing, like them, in direct line to the famous *Tudor Trevor*, founder of the tribe of the *Marches* (10th cent.), and of identical descent down to *Richard ap Howel*, of Mostyn, *temp.* Henry VII., the eldest of whose sons, Thomas, became progenitor of the *Mostyn*, and the third, *Pyers*, that of the Talacre line. (See *Mostyn of Mostyn*.)

Pyers Mostyn, Esq., of Talacre, *m.* Elen, dau. of Thomas Griffith, Esq., of Pant-y-llongdy, and had several sons and daus. His 2nd son was—

William Mostyn, Esq., “of Maesglas,” or Greenfield, Holywell, who seems to have settled there by marrying Anne, according to Dwnn (*Herald. Visit. of Wales*), “co-h. of Harri ap Thomas ap Harri of Maesglas.” Greenfield is still in possession of the Talacre House. The eldest son of William Mostyn was—

Edward Mostyn, Esq., who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, Flintshire, and had a son,—

John Mostyn, Esq., “of Talacre and Greenfield,” who *m.* Ann, dau. of Henry Fox, Esq., of Hurst, co. of Salop. His son was—

Sir Edward Mostyn, cr. a baronet 1670, from whom in lineal descent the late—

Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre, was the sixth, being the seventh inheritor of the title and of the estates of Talacre and Greenfield. By his wife, Frances, dau. of Nicholas Blundell, Esq., of Crosby Hall, Lancashire, he had issue several children, of whom the eldest, his h. and successor, was—

PYERS MOSTYN, now of Talacre, as above.

NANNEY, Mrs., of Bronwylfa, St. Asaph, Flintshire.

Lucy Victoria, widow of John Nanney, Esq., J. P., son of the late Rev. John Nanney, M.A., of Maesneuadd, co. of Merioneth (who adopted the surname Nanney in the room of his own of Wynn), by Anne Fleming, dau. of John Fisher, Esq., of Chetwynd Lodge, Shropshire; is the 3rd dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Williams, M.A., J. P. of Pentre-mawr, in the co. of Denbigh. She was *m.* to the

late Mr. Nanney (who *d.* 1868) on the 27th Dec., 1859.

Residence: Bronwylfa, St. Asaph.

LINEAGE.

The late Mr. Nanney was descended from the united lines of the *Wynns* of Maesneuadd, a branch of the *Wynns* of Glyn (see *Wynne of Peniarth*), and the *Nanneys* of Maesypandy (see *Nanney of Nannau*), two of the ancient septes of North Wales. Mrs. Nanney's family, the *Williamses* of Pentre-mawr, is also one of considerable antiquity in Denbighshire.

Note.—*Bronwylfa* is a classic spot, having been the place of residence for a long time of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, and her brother, Sir Henry Browne. Mrs. Hemans's fine productions are frequently based on events in Welsh history, and we may look upon *Bronwylfa* as the spot where her fervid genius fused most of them into form. It is a fit home for poetry and retirement.

OWEN, Rev. William Hicks, of Rhyllon, Flintshire.

Senior Vicar of St. Asaph; Vicar of Tremeirchion; Surrogate and Rural Dean; 2nd son of Edward Owen, Esq., Garthangharad, Dolgelley, Merionethshire; *b.* Oct., 1800; *ed.* at Shrewsbury Grammar School, and *grad.* Magd. Coll., Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1833; *m.*, 1842, Harriet Mary Browne, dau. of P. Browne, Esq., of Gwrych, and sister of Felicia Hemans, the poetess; Vicar of St. Asaph 1827, Vicar of Tremeirchion 1829.

Residence: Rhyllon, St. Asaph, Flintshire.

Note.—At Tremeirchion is St. *Beuno's* “holy” well. In this parish is also Brynbella, built by Mrs. Piozzi; and the Jesuits' College of St. Beuno; date of erection of parish school, 1830; new school, school-house, and offices, all admirably fitted for their purposes, 1865—1869.

PEEL, Edmund, Esq., of Brynypys, Flintshire.

Magistrate for Flintshire, Denbighshire, Salop, and Montgomeryshire; High Sheriff for Flintshire 1870; has also served the same office for co. of Montgomery; son of Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, M.A., Rector of Uplyme, Dorset, by Anne, dau. and h. of Robert Peel, Esq., of Wallington Hall, Norfolk, cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel; *b.* at Uplyme Rectory, Lyme Regis, March 26, 1826; *ed.* at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; *m.*, 1st, Aug., 1854, Anna Maria, dau. of Sir J. Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart.; 2ndly, Feb. 1st, 1866, Henrietta Margaret, dau. of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan; *s.* to estates in Flintshire and Norfolk March 26, 1851, and assumed the surname Peel in place of his own of Ethelston; is patron

of Holme Runcton, Downham Market, Norfolk; has issue a son, *b.* 1871.

Heir: His son.

Residence: Brynypys, Rhuabon, N. Wales.

Town Address: Arthur's Club, St. James's St.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., three sheaves of as many arrows ppr., banded gu.; on a chief az. a bee volant or—PEEL; 2nd and 3rd, az., on a pile between two cross crosslets in base, arg., an eagle displayed, purpure—ETHELSTON.

Motto: Industria.

PEMBERTON, Edward, Esq., of Plas-issa, Flintshire.

J. P. for the co. of Flint, qualified 20th March, 1839; son of the late Thomas Pemberton, Esq.; *b.* in the co. of Lancaster, 1792; *ed.* at Westminster, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; *grad.* M.A. 1817; *m.*, 1820, Mary, dau. of George Whitley, Esq. Has issue 5 sons and 3 daus. living.

Residence: Plas-issa, near Mold.

PENNANT, Philip Pennant, Esq., of Brynbella, Flintshire.

J. P. for co. of Flint; High Sheriff for same co. 1862; son of the late Rev. G. Pearson, B.D., Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire; *b.* August 5, 1834; *ed.* at the Charterhouse and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1857, M.A. 1860; *m.*, 1862, Mary, dau. of late Rev. Edward Bankes, of Soughton Hall, Flintshire; has issue 1 son and 2 daus. Mr. Pennant succeeded to the Bodfari estates of the late David Pennant, Esq., of Downing, co. of Flint, in 1853, and assumed by royal licence the name of Pennant in lieu of that of Pearson.

Heir: David Falconer, *b.* 1867.

Residence: Brynbella, St. Asaph, Flintshire.

Town Address: Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall.

Arms: The Pennant arms, "Per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant, or," quartered with those of Pearson.

LINEAGE.

The ancient family of Pennant, of Basingwerk and Holywell, traced their lineage from *Tudor Trevor* (10th cent.), Lord of Bromfield, Whittington, and Hereford. In *Dwnn (Herald. Visit., ii., 305)* it is said by error that the Pennants bore the arms of Ednowain Bendew, Lord of Tegeingl. From Thomas Pennant, Abbot of "*Dinas Basin*" (Basingwerk), was descended Nicholas Pennant, who *m.* Jane, dau. of William Moiston (Mostyn), of Maes-glâs (Greenfield, Holywell). In direct line from this stock was—

Thomas Pennant, Esq., of Downing, the well-known antiquary and traveller. He *m.*, and had issue—

David Pennant, Esq., of Downing, whose son,—

David Pennant, Esq., of Downing, *m.*, and *d.*

before his father, leaving a dau., Louisa, who *m.* the Lord Viscount Feilding (now 8th Earl of Denbigh), and *d. s. p.* 1853.

David Pennant, Esq., Lady Feilding's grandfather, *d.* 1841, devising, in case of her death without issue, the estate of Bodfari, &c., to his cousin on his mother's side,—

PHILIP PENNANT (Pearson) PENNANT, as above.

PHILIPS, Edwin William, Esq., of Rhual, Flintshire.

Late Captain in H.M.'s 56th and 36th Regiments; son of the late Frederick Charles Philips, Esq., of Rhual; *b.* at Erbistock, April 8th, 1830; *ed.* at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; *m.* Fanny Louisa Eyres, eldest dau. of the late Colonel George Eyres, Grenadier Guards, and has issue one son and one dau.; *s.* June 30th, 1860.

Heir: Basil Edwyn.

Residence: Rhuâl, near Mold.

Town Address: Army and Navy Club.

Motto: Quæ tibi vis fieri facias.

Note.—The mansion of *Rhual*, situated near Mold, was originally built in 1634 by Evan Edwards, Esq. In the close neighbourhood is the place assigned by tradition to a great battle between the Welsh and the Saxons and Piets, in which the former gained a victory, which has passed under the name of *Victoria Alleluatica*. Germanus, who had been invited over from Gaul to confute the heresy of Pelagius in the fifth century, not only silenced the heretics by argument at St. Alban's, but, according to Constantius, miraculously scattered the invading army of the Saxons and Piets at this place by simply crying aloud three times, the hosts of the Cymry joining in the cry,—*Alleluia*. This tale is not alluded to in the Welsh early records, but was imported in the *Vita Germani* by Constantius. As Rees in his *Welsh Saints* remarks, "this was an age of religious imposture, and stories could be related at Lyons with perfect safety, of events which took place in an obscure corner of Britain; it was the occurrence of the name of Maesgarmon in the parish of Mold, Flintshire, that led Archbishop Usher to fix upon that spot for the Alleluatic victory." The late Nehemiah Griffith, Esq., of Rhual, probably believed the story when he went to the expense, in 1736, of erecting the pyramidal column, bearing an inscription commemorative of the supposed victory, still standing on the ground.

PILKINGTON, William, Esq., of Downing, Flintshire.

J. P. and D. L. of Lancashire; J. P. of Flintshire; son of William Pilkington, Esq., of St. Helen's and Horwich, Lancashire; *b.* at St. Helen's, March 14th, 1800; *m.* Eliza Charlotte, dau. of Lieut. Charles Boyes, R.N. (See *Lineage*.) Has issue 6 sons and 5 daus.

Heir: William Pilkington, Esq., Jun., Sutton Grange, St. Helen's.

Residences: Downing, Holywell, Flintshire; and Marle, near Conway.

Arms: Arg., a cross flory, voided gu.
Crest: A husbandman mowing, ppr.
Motto: Now thus, now thus.

LINEAGE.

Leonard Pilkington, Lord of Pilkington Tower, held a command under Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, at the battle of Hastings, in 1066. Flying from the field, and being hotly pursued, he disguised himself as a mower, and so escaped. From this he took for his crest a mower (with his scythe) of party colours, argent and gules. He joined the first crusade in 1096, and then assumed the arms (still borne by the family)—argent, a cross patonce gules, voided of the field. His son,—

Leonard, living at Pilkington Tower 10th Henry I. (1110), had a son Alexander, the head of the family *temp.* King John, whose son Alexander, living 1261—1289, had a son Roger, who had a grant of free warren 10th June, 19th Edward I. (1291); and was a witness to the Manchester Charter, 14th May, 1301. This Roger had two sons,—

1st. Sir Roger, Lord of Pilkington (who, together with Sir Adam Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, represented Lancashire in Parliament 39th Edward III. (1365), and whose descendant, Sir Thomas, fought for Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field, was attainted and beheaded by Henry VII., and his estates confiscated and given to Thomas, Lord Stanley, then created 1st Earl of Derby).

2nd. Richard, to whom his father gave Rivington. By Ellen his wife, dau. of William Anderton, Richard had Robert, whose son Robert *m.* (in 1403) Katharine, dau. of John de Aynesworth, and had seven children.

Alexander, the eldest, *m.* Katharine, dau. of Richard Croke, of Whittle, and had five sons; of whom—

Sir Ralph Pilkington, the eldest, *m.* Margaret, dau. of William Ambrose, and had three sons; Robert, the eldest, living till 1508, *m.* Jane, dau. of Thurstan Tyldesley, in 1477, and had (besides three daus.) a son,—

Richard, who *m.* Alice, dau. of Laurence Ashawe, and had seven sons and five daus.: 1st, Charles, died young; 2nd, George, succeeded his father; 3rd, James, became Bishop of Durham, and founded Rivington School, and consecrated and opened Rivington Church; 4th, Francis, the bishop's steward; 5th, Leonard, a prebendary of Durham; 6th, John, another prebendary and archdeacon of the diocese; 7th, Laurence, Rector of Kimblesworth.

George, the eldest son, Lord of the manor of Rivington, *m.* Ann, dau. of Geoffrey Shakerley, and left two sons, Robert and James, and two daus.; Robert, the eldest, Lord of Rivington, *o. s. p.* 1605, and left his estates to trustees, who sold them in 1611.

James Pilkington *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Stones, of Sharples, in October, 1626; and their son, James Pilkington, of Sharples, had two sons, Richard and James. From the younger descended the Pilkingtons of Brightmet, Bolton, Tonge, &c.

Richard, the eldest (by Mary Hardman, his wife), had nine children; the eldest was James Pilkington, of Horwich, whose eldest son,—

Richard, of Horwich and Allerton, near Liverpool, *m.* Elizabeth Brownlow, of Rivington. The eldest son, James, *m.* Eleanor Hodgkinson; and their eldest son, John (by Sarah his wife, dau. of Wm. Ormerod, of Foxstones), had Wm. Ormerod

Pilkington, of the Willows, Preston, who, by his second wife, has several children.

Richard, the second son of Richard and Elizabeth Pilkington, of Horwich and Allerton (by his wife, dau. of Wm. Pendlebury), had six children.

William, his second son and heir, *m.* Ann, dau. of Richard Hatton, of Parbold; they had thirteen children.

Richard, the eldest, of St. Helen's, *m.* Ann, dau. of Richard Evans, of Haydock, and has six sons.

WILLIAM, of St. Helen's. and of Downing, as above (the second son of William and Ann Hatton), *m.* Eliza Charlotte, dau. of Lieutenant Charles Boyes, R.N.; they had twelve children. The eldest son,—

WILLIAM, Lord of the manor of Sutton (which he purchased from Sir Henry de Hoghton), *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Lee Watson, of St. Helen's, and they have nine children,—

William Lee being the eldest son.

Note.—The estate and mansion of *Downing* have long been celebrated not only for their natural and artistic beauty, but from their association with the family of *Peunant*, and notably of Thomas Pennant, the natural historian, traveller, and topographer, whose winning style and conscientious accuracy of description make him an ever-welcome companion to the annalist and antiquary. The mansion was erected in 1627 by John Pennant, of Bickton, who married the heiress of Downing, and replaced the old by a new and costly edifice. On the front is the motto, so prevalent among old Welsh families of the line of Tudor Trevor and others, *Heb Dduw heb ddim; a Duw a digon*,—"Without God destitute; with God abundance." From the park of Downing the prospect is wide and charming, embracing the estuary of the Dee and Cheshire towards Liverpool, with a sea view frequently animated by numerous vessels leaving or making for the Mersey and the Dee. In the near neighbourhood is Mostyn Hall, the venerable seat of Lord Mostyn.

POTTS, Henry, Esq., of Glanrafon, Flintshire.

Is Captain 1st Royal Cheshire Militia; J. P. for Denbighshire and Flintshire; High Sheriff for latter co. 1852; eldest son of the late Henry Potts, Esq., of Glanrafon, by Anne, dau. of Samuel Taylor, of Moston, co. of Lancaster; *b.* at Chester, 1810; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School, and Magd. Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1831, M.A. 1833; *m.*, 1844, Cecilia Anne, dau. of Major Martin, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Heir: Eldest son, Henry John, *b.* 1845; *ed.* at Exeter Coll., Oxford; is Lieutenant in 1st Royal Cheshire Militia.

Residence: Glanrafon, Mold.

Town Address: Junior Carlton Club.

PULESTON, Sir Richard Price, Bart., of Emral, Flintshire.

Baronetcy created 1813. Is 3rd Baronet; formerly Capt. 75th and 44th Regts.; served with the Cape Cavalry in the Kaffir War, 1836—9; Adjutant of Flintshire

Militia; J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Flint; Patron of the Rectory of Worthenbury, Flintshire, and of the Vicarage of Shocklach, Cheshire; is the eldest son of Sir Richard Puleston, 2nd Bart. (*d.* 1860), and only issue by his first wife, Annette, dau. of General England, by his wife, Anne O'Brien (his cousin), of the ancient family of O'Brien, Marquises of Thomond, Barons Inchiquin; *m.*, 1853, Catherine Judith, youngest dau. of the late Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., of Melton Park, Yorkshire, M.P. for the West Riding 1825, Colonel of the 1st West Yorkshire Militia, sister of Andrew Fountayne Wilson Montagu, Esq., of Melton Park and Ingmanthorpe, &c., co. of York, and of Papplewick, Notts, &c., &c., and has issue three daus:—

1. Annette Fountayne.
2. Mary Sophia.
3. Catherine Theodosia Fountayne.

Heir presumptive: RICHARD DE PULESTON, only son of the late Capt. John Philip Bowyer Puleston, 82nd Regt., eldest son by the second marriage of Sir Richard Puleston, Bart.

Seat: Emral, Flintshire.

Town Address: Junior United Service Club.

Arms: Sa., three mullets, two and one, arg., with many quarterings.

Crest: 1. An oak tree ppr., pendent from a branch by a hand az. an escutcheon gu., charged with 3 ostrich feathers or. 2. On a chapeau gu., turned up ermine, a buck statant proper, attired or.

Motto: Clariore e tenebris.

LINEAGE.

The genealogical history of this ancient family is clear and complete. From the time of Edward I., when the Pulestons first settled in Flintshire, Emral, without interruption, has continued to be their principal seat. Through the long course of nearly 600 years the male line has not been quite unbroken, but the succession of inheritance in the blood of the first Sir Roger de Pyvelisdon, who formed his home at Emral *circa* A.D. 1284—*Lewys Dwnn* assigns the date 8th Edward I., or 1280—has continued intact. Roger, Richard, and John, have been the chief Christian names in this family.

Sir Roger de Pyvelisdon about the above date, when, after the fall of the last Prince Llewelyn (A.D. 1282), the government of Wales was being remodelled, the laws placed under new administration, and revenue collected by commissioners from the English king, was appointed by Edward I. to the responsible office of presiding over the fiscal administration of North Wales. It had been determined to collect the fifteenth of the moveable property of the Welsh for the purposes of the Government. In the commotions which ensued, Sir Roger of Emral was executed,—a fate, says Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, that “attended all his assistants who had attempted to enforce the payment of this tribute.”

Sir Roger, who bore on his escutcheon “sa., three mullets arg.,” had *m.* Jane (according to note in *Dwnn*, and not Agnes, as stated by some), dau.

of David le Clerk, of Malpas, and left by her a son,—

Sir Richard de Pyvelisdon, or Puleston, Kt., of Emral, who *m.* Angharad (whom *Dwnn* modifies from the Latin into Angreta), dau. of a Warren of Warren Hall, Salop, and had by her eight sons and a dau. William, the eldest, *d. s. p.*, and the succession was in the 2nd son,—

Sir Roger Puleston, Kt., of Emral, who was the first to marry a Welsh lady. His wife was Margaret, dau. of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl, and by her he had three sons. The eldest, John, *d. s. p.*, and was succeeded by the 2nd son,—

Richard Puleston, Esq., of Emral, who by his wife Lleiky, or Lucy, dau. of Madog Voel ap Ievan, had several children. His eldest son and successor was—

Robert Puleston, Esq., of Emral, who *m.* Lowri, dau. of Gruffydd Vychan ap Gruffydd of Rhuddallt (sister of Owen Glyndwr). Robert Puleston became a strong supporter of the insurrection headed by the heroic Owen, his brother-in-law (see *Owen Glyndwr*), in consequence of which his estates were imperilled. By his wife Lowri he was father of—

1. John Puleston, Esq., of Emral.

2. Madog, who *m.* Angharad, dau. and co-h. of David ap Gronwy (some say David ap Llewelyn—*Dwnn*, ii., 151), and became the progenitor of the Pulestons of *Hawodywern*, *Bersham* (*Dwnn*, ii., 359), *Llwynycnotic* (*ibid.*, 361), and *Carnarvon* (*ibid.*, 150). His gr. grandson,—

Sir John Puleston, Constable of Carnarvon Castle, and Chamberlain of North Wales (*d.* 1551), was father of Rowland Puleston, Esq., of Carnarvon, living 1588, whose dau. and sole heir, Jane, *m.* Sir Thomas Johnes, Kt., of Abermarlais, Carm., and was mother of Mary, wife of John Stedman, of Plas Cilcennin, Card., whose dau. Jane *m.* her kinsman, Sir John Vaughan, of Crosswood, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (see *Lisburne*, *Crosswood*).

Sir John, the first son, *m.* Angharad, dau. and h. of Gruffydd Hamner, Esq., of Hamner, Flintshire, and had issue, besides Catherine, who *d. s. p.*, a son,—

Sir Roger Puleston, Kt., of Emral, who *m.*, 1st, Cicily, dau. of Rondwl Philip Bruton, of Malpas, and had a son, John Puleston, who *d. s. p.* (*Dwnn*); 2ndly, Janet, dau. and h. of Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., of Eaton, whose marriage settlement is dated 1468 (note on *Dwnn*), and had issue by her, besides three sons, John, Philip, Thomas, who all *d. s. p.*, a 4th son,—

Sir Roger Puleston, Kt., of Emral, who *m.*, 1st, Jane, dau. and h. of William Hamner, Esq., of Hamner, and had by her, besides Roger, Margaret, and Maud, an eldest son,—

Sir Richard Puleston, Kt., whose wife was Ermin, dau. of Richard Hamner, Esq., of Hamner, by whom he had—

1. Roger Puleston, Esq., whose wife was Anne, dau. of Richard Grosvenor, Esq., of Eaton, and by whom he had, besides Edward, Thomas, and John, an eldest son,—

Roger, who by his wife Madlen, dau. of Sir Thomas Hamner, had an elder son, Sir Richard Puleston, who *d. s. p.*, and a 2nd son, George, who *d. s. p.*

2. Richard, whose son, by Alice, dau. of David Lewis of Bulcot, was—

Sir John Puleston, Kt., of Emral, a Judge of the Common Pleas, *d.* 1659. He was *s.* by his son (by Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Sir John Woolrich),—

Roger Puleston, Esq., of Emral, Sheriff of co. of Denbigh 1664, whose wife was Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart (she *m.*, after his

death, which occurred in 1667, Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls), and by whom he had an eldest son,—

Sir Roger Puleston, Kt., of Emral (*d.* 1697), who by his 2nd wife, Martha, dau. of Sir William Ryder, Kt., had a son,—

Thomas Puleston, Esq., of Emral, who *d. s. p.* 1734, when the elder line terminated, and left by will the estate of Emral to the eldest son of John Puleston, Esq., of Pickhill, Denb., representative of a younger branch of the family,—

John Puleston, Esq., who in 1734 became the next of Emral, and *m.* Anne, the widow of the late possessor, Thomas Puleston, Esq. By her he had issue two sons, who *d. s. p.*, and a dau.,—

Ann Puleston, *b.* 1764, who *m.* Richard Parry Price, Esq., of Bryn-y-pys, Flintshire, *b.* 1737, who was descended in direct line from John Parry, Bishop of Ossory, *d.* 1678, son of Edward Parry, Bishop of Killaloe, *d.* 1650, and both buried in the family vault in St. Audeon's Church, Dublin.

The issue of the marriage of Anne Puleston and Richard Parry Price, Esq., of Bryn-y-pys, was an only son,—

Sir Richard Price Puleston, *b.* 1765, of age 3rd Sept., 1786, who assumed the surname Puleston 1812, and was created a baronet 1813, *d.* 1840. He *m.*, 1st, 1786, Ellen, dau. of William Boates, Esq.; 2ndly, 1798, Emma Elizabeth, dau. of John Corbet, Esq., of Sundorn Castle, Salop, who survived him. By the first marriage he had,—

1. Sir Richard Puleston, 2nd Bart., of Emral.
2. Charlotte Anne, who *m.* John George Norbury, Esq., of Mammeter Hall, Leicestershire. She and her husband *d.*, leaving issue three daus.:—

1. Catherine, who *m.* Philip Hill, col. in the army, brother of Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, Salop.

2. Mary, who *m.* Viscount Lismore, of Shanbally Castle, co. Tipperary.

3. Anne, who *m.* Lord Cosmo George Russell, son of the 6th Duke of Bedford.

Sir Richard Puleston, by his first wife, Annette, dau. of General England by his wife, Anne O'Brien (as above stated), who was descended in the royal line of Thomond, from the Irish King Brian (*d.* 1014), through Murrugh O'Brien (*temp.* Henry VIII.), who on surrendering his royal claims was created Earl of Thomond and Baron Inchiquin, had a son,—

1. SIR RICHARD PRICE PULESTON, 3rd Bart., now of Emral, as above.

Sir Richard has living—
A brother, Rev. Theophilus Henry Gresley, A.M., Rector of Worthenbury, Flintshire, *b.* 1823; *m.* 1849, Mary Christian Anne, dau. of Rev. W. G. Marvin, Vicar of Shawbury, Salop.

Sisters—1, Ann Annabella, *m.* W. R. M. Thoys, Esq., of Sulhamstead, Berks, Major in Berks Militia. 2, Ellen, *m.* William Fielder Croome, Esq., of Cerney House, Gloucestershire, J. P. and D. L. for that co.; 3, Mary Louisa, *m.* Henry Bailey, Esq., of Nantyglo House, Mon., youngest son of the late Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., of Glanusk Park, Brec.

ROBERTS, Arthur Troughton, Esq., of Coed-du, Flintshire.

D. L. for the co. of Anglesey; Clerk of the Peace for the co. of Flint; eldest son of the late Hugh Roberts, Esq., of Glan y Menai, Anglesey, by Anne, dau. of John Hughes, Esq., of Chester; *b.* 1815, at Mold, Flintshire; *m.*, 1849, Grace Re-

becca, eldest dau. of William Phillips, Esq., of Witston Court, Monmouthshire; *s.* 1857; has issue 5 sons and 6 daus.

Heir: Arthur Phillips.

Residences: Coed-dû, near Mold; and Glanymenai, Anglesey.

Town Address: Carlton Club, S.W.

Arms: Per pale: dexter, gu., three lions rampant arg.—ROBERTS; sinister, gu., three boars' heads or; az., a cross between four pheons or—PHILLIPS.

Crest: A lion rampant, as in arms.

Motto: Dum spiro spero.

Note.—The date of erection of Coed-dû is not known; it was added to in 1813, and subsequently in 1867.

ROSKELL, George Potts, Esq., of Stockyn, Flintshire.

Magistrate for the co. of Flint; son of George Roskell, Esq., of Stockyn and Flint, J. P. for the co.; Major in the Flintshire Local Militia, and 1st Mayor of Flint, 1835-7; *b.* at Stockyn, 22nd July, 1810; *ed.* at Oscot College; *m.* Ellen, dau. of Joseph Wharton, Esq., and sole heiress of her grandfather, Peter Halewood, Esq., of the Manor House, Netherton, and of her great-uncle, Richard Blundell, Esq., of Stawberley House, Fazakerley, all of Lancashire; *s.* his father 1847; has issue one daughter.

Heir: His daughter Ellen.

Residence: Stockyn, Flintshire.

Arms: Erminois, a crescent sable, within an orle of ten martlets gules.

Crest: A dexter cubit arm in armour purple, charged with a martlet as in the arms, issuant from a wreath of oak or, in the hand a crosslet gu.

Motto: Ros cœli.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the ancient family of Rosgill of Rosgill, in the co. of Westmoreland, which was seated at Rosgill Manor House in 1216.

Note.—The house of Stockyn is ancient, but a wing has been added by the present proprietor.

ST. ASAPH, Right Rev. Joshua Hughes, Bishop of.

(See Hughes, Right Rev. Joshua, &c.)

TREVOR-ROPER, Charles Blayney, Esq., of Plas Teg, Flintshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Flint; High Sheriff for the same co. of Flint 1835; son of the late Cadwallader Blayney Trevor-Roper, Esq., of Plas Têg (who, having inherited property after his cousin, Mary Jane, Lady Dacre, assumed the surname of Trevor in addition to his own of Roper), by his first wife, Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Henry Reveley, Esq.; *b.* 1799; *ed.* at Ruthin, Shrewsbury, and Oxford; *m.*, 1821,

Mary, dau. of the late Samuel Knight, Esq., and had issue, besides five daus., five sons:—

1. Charles James Trevor-Roper, Esq., of Nantygaer, J. P. and D. L. of Denbighshire, *b.* 1823.
2. William Trevor-Roper, *b.* 1827.
3. George Edward Trevor-Roper, of Vale Cottage, Mold, *b.* 1831.
4. Richard Henry, *b.* 1834.
5. Dacre Trevor-Roper, *b.* 1839.

Hair: Charles James Trevor-Roper.

Residence: Plâs Têg, Flintshire.

Motto: Spes mea in Deo.

LINEAGE.

This family derives from the ancient house of *Trevor of Trevalyn*, co. of Flint, and the *Ropers*, Barons Teynham, of Teynham, co. of Kent. (See *Trevor of Trevalyn*.)

Note.—*Plâs Têg* was designed by Inigo Jones in 1610, and contains suites of spacious apartments. It is pleasantly situated in the Vale of the Terrig, and in the midst of a fertile and luxuriant country, about four miles from Mold. A little to the north-east of the mansion, beyond the high road, are visible the ditch and mounds of *Watt's Dyke*.

WILLIAMS, Sir Hugh, Bart., of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire.

Baronetcy cr. 1798. Is 3rd Bart.; was High

Sheriff or co. of Flint 1862; 2nd son of the late Sir John Williams, 1st Bart., by Margaret, dau. and h. of Hugh Williams, Esq., of Ty-fry, Anglesey; *b.* 1802; *ed.* at Rugby; *m.*, 1843, Henrietta Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, 5th Bart. of Wynnstay, and sister of the present Sir Watkin; *s.* his brother, Sir John Hay Williams, 2nd Bart. of Bodelwyddan, 1859 (see *Lady Hay Williams Rhianva*); has issue 5 sons (of whom the eldest is William Grenville) and 4 daus., of whom the eldest, Henrietta Margaret, *m.*, 1866, Edmund Peel, Esq. (See *Peel of Bryn-y-pys*.)

Hair: William Grenville Williams, *b.* 1844, in the Naval Life Guards.

Residence: Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph.

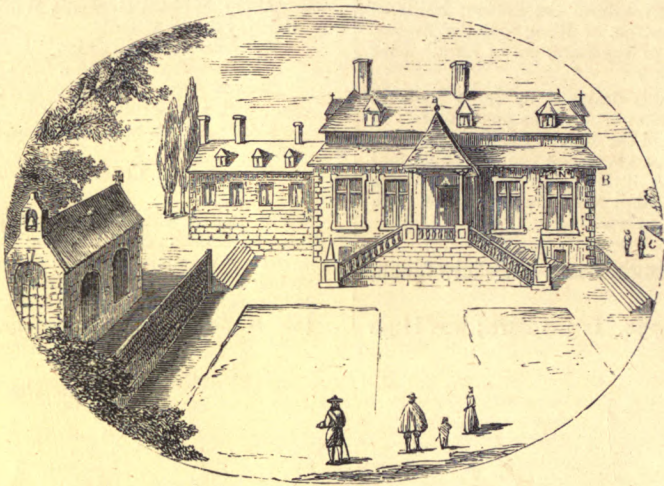
Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Arg., two foxes countersalient in saltire gu., with a crescent for difference.

Crest: A fox's head erased, an eagle displayed, or.

LINEAGE.

The Bodelwyddan family is a junior branch of the Williamses of Llanforda, ancestors of the *Williams-Wynns* of Wynnstay, the latter having sprung from William, the eldest son of "Speaker Williams," the former from John, his second son. (See *Williams Wynn of Wynnstay*.)



THE ANCIENT MANSION OF *GWYDIR*, AS IT WAS IN 1684, WHEN THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, IN HIS PROGRESS THROUGH WALES, LODGED THERE. (From "*Beaufort Progress*," obtained too late for the *Carnarvonshire sheets*.)

ANNALS, & c., OF WALES.

GLAMORGANSHIRE

(MORGANWG).

THE English name "Glamorgan" is a corruption of the original *Gwlad-Morgan*—the country or territory of Morgan, a ruler of this region in the ninth century. Before the time of Morgan, who is usually surnamed in Cymric history Morgan *Mwynfawr*, or the courteous, the extensive tract over which he ruled, extending much beyond the boundaries of the present county, was known under the name *Essyllwg*—"the country of Essyllt," and the people were called *Essyllwyr*, from which were coined the Latin Silures and Siluria. This tract included Monmouthshire, and parts of Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire, as well as the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, extending along the shore "from the Severn to the Towy." In the succeeding section, on the history of Glamorganshire, the territory of the Lords of Morganwg, its extent and changing limits, and relation to surrounding princedoms, will be further noticed.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

This county, bounded on the south and west by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Monmouthshire, and on north by Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire, has an extreme length from east to west of 53 miles, and an extreme breadth from the shore to the interior of 27 miles. Its superficial measurement is estimated at about 792 square miles. It is the third in size of the counties of Wales, being exceeded by Carmarthenshire and Montgomeryshire; but taking into account its subterranean and surface productions, it far exceeds in actual value any other county in Wales, and perhaps any other region of equal size in Great Britain. The population of this county under the last five censuses has shown an increase far surpassing that of any other county in the United Kingdom, and offers to the moralist, the political economist, and politician, a problem of the greatest interest.

Total population of Glamorganshire in 1801	...	...	71,523 ;
Do.	1831	...	126,200 ;
Do.	1841	...	171,188 ;
Do.	1851	...	231,849 ;
Do.	1861	...	317,752 ;
Do.	1871	...	396,010 ;

showing that in the course of the present century the inhabitants have increased considerably more than *fivefold*—a rate far in advance of any other in England or Wales; for with all the marvels of the growth of London, the population of Middlesex has only trebled itself since 1801, and that of Lancashire has only advanced slightly more than fourfold. The most rapid progress in Glamorganshire has been made during the last decade, when an addition of nearly 80,000 souls, or a fifth of the whole, took place. This enormous amassing of people, brought by the unequalled development of the coal and iron industries from all parts of the United Kingdom, and even from other lands, and occurring in a country inhabited by a quiet and comparatively unenterprising race, gives rise to curious and interesting social questions deserving and loudly calling for discriminative and philosophic attention; and we shall have the advantage in future pages of presenting observations on the subject from the pen of one of the most careful and intelligent observers—himself a resident in the county.

The great surface outlines of Glamorganshire are marked by the mountainous elevations of the interior and northern parts, locally denominated “the hills,” where the great iron and coal works are mainly located, the undulating and comparatively level southern and south-eastern side, termed with a latitude of meaning “the Vale of Glamorgan,” and the valleys of the Taff on the east; of the Neath or Nêdd to the north-west, cutting the county into two unequal parts; and the smaller valleys of the Tawe running parallel to the Nêdd; the Rhymni running a course of thirty miles, and forming the eastern boundary between the county and Monmouthshire; the Elwy, entering the sea along with the Taff near Cardiff; the Ogmore, which joins the sea below Bridgend; the Avon, ending at Aberavon; the Loughor, which ends in the Barry estuary; the Cynon and the two Rhonddas, tributaries of the Taff; the Dulas, a tributary of the Nêdd; the Garw, Llynfi, and Ewenny, tributaries of the Ogmore. None of the streams are more than twenty to five-and-twenty miles long, and several are not twelve. The watersheds from which they start stand for the most part beyond the limits of Glamorganshire. The Tawe, Nêdd, Dulas, Cynon, Taff, and Rhymni, all rise in the high lands of Breconshire; but the Ogmore, Avon, Daw (ending at Aberddaw), Elwy, and the two Rhonddas, have their origin within the county, with an average course of about a dozen miles.

The coast-line of Glamorganshire, not less than eighty miles in length, through two-thirds of that distance presents to the waves a rampart of limestone cliffs, in many parts rising almost perpendicularly from the beach to terrific heights, with broken and cavernous expression, which strikes the beholder with awe. From Penarth Point, near Cardiff, to Nash Point, and again from the Mumbles to the Worm's Head, a coast is witnessed which in stormy weather can scarcely be surpassed for the magnificence of its aspect. Woe to the craft that is driven on this shore! It has but few places of effectual shelter, and was in the olden time famous for its tales of shipwreck and the atrocious doings of its wreckers. The two small islands of Barry and Lundy lie close to the south-eastern shore, and the Flat Holmes lie out a few miles in mid-channel from Lavernock Point, where the Bristol Channel, separating this county from Somerset, is only some dozen miles in breadth.

Glamorganshire, looked at superficially, has three points of surpassing interest. Cardiff and the valley of the Taff are in modern commercial activity as remarkable as they were in earlier times for political, ecclesiastical, and warlike doings. The eye in the second place naturally turns to those centres of population, wealth, and combined maritime and inland

activity fringing the Bay of Swansea. But the "hills" are the part of Glamorganshire which exercises the strongest fascination over the mind. Only a few years ago, the most silent and deserted, most destitute of attraction, most forbidding in aspect, and unknown to the common world of any part of the Principality, they have almost suddenly become the cynosure of all lands, the focus of teeming multitudes, the very workshop of Vulcan and all his kin ; where the nature of man is almost changed into that of a dweller underground and fire-eater, and the bowels of the earth are torn out to be made into rails and fuel for half the civilized world. All the creations of classic poets respecting Acheron and Cocytus, the forges of Vulcan, and the deep abodes of Pluto are here infinitely surpassed in human reality, and a picture is laid before us of desolation and chaos, scientific and mechanical achievement, squalor, filth, moral degradation, heroic Christian contest with evil, and all-devouring rage for gain, such as the light of the sun has seldom made visible.

Cardiff, in its day of comparative obscurity, may be said to have been in a sense the cradle of Glamorgan. Here in its ancient castle, as we shall have occasion in our historical sketch further to notice, centred the chief life, social, political, and military, of these parts. And here still, under exceedingly different aspects, is located much of the modern life of the county. It is no part of our design to trace the history of the rise of Cardiff as a town or port, or to describe its magnificent docks and shipping, and the influence of the great house of Bute on the fortunes of the place ; but it is necessary in casting a glance over the influences and conditions which mould the county, and the place held by its great families as an integral part of those influences, to mark here in passing the beneficent power hitherto exerted by the family of Bute upon this town and port (see *Bute of Cardiff Castle*). Through the liberality and large-mindedness of the late Marquis, this port has been supplied with docks, which for capacity, convenience, and engineering skill are unsurpassed. Fabulous sums have been expended upon their construction, and, judging from the returns, not a farthing has been wasted. The ships of all nations coming for coal and iron have been attracted by the accommodation here offered, and the steel of the Taff Vale Railway is bright from the constant passage of trains bringing down the treasures of "the hills" to meet their demands. The merchants of Cardiff are now numerous and wealthy. The population of the town in 1801 was only 1,870 ; in 1871 it was 39,675, while the "district of boroughs" around contained a population of 60,223, of which the enormous proportion of 24,682 was a clear increase since 1861 (*Census, 1871*).

Cardiff Castle, to which we shall recur in our section on the *antiquities* of this county, was the nucleus around which the ancient little town of *Caer-dyf* gathered as a cluster of dependent feudal tenements. The modern castle, of which we give an engraving, built contiguously to the ancient baronial stronghold, is situated close to, or more properly speaking, in the midst of the now rapidly growing town.

This part of Cardiff Castle was built by the late Marquis of Bute, on part of the site of the early fortress, but in a style much more modern and suited to modern modes of life. It contains spacious and richly decorated suites of apartments sumptuously furnished, and the walls are hung with a great variety of costly paintings by old and more modern masters of different countries. Since the accession of the present marquis, great additions, not yet completed, have been made to the castle, but these are on too extensive a scale to be included in our illustration. The new works are an evidence that the proprietor is partial to this historic

spot, and means well for the town of Cardiff. A young nobleman whose tastes lead him to the study of art, commerce, and social questions, rather than to the dissipations of the



CARDIFF CASTLE: THE RESIDENCE OF THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF BUTE
(from a photo. by Balford).

metropolis and the ventures of the turf, will find from his castle of Cardiff no lack of openings for the exercise of beneficence and the elevation of his kind, and will doubtless



CARDIFF CASTLE: THE ANCIENT KEEP (from a photo. by Balford).

feel more at home surrounded by a teeming population deriving subsistence largely from the industries of his prosperous estates than in the comparative loneliness of his northern seats.

The ancient castle of Cardiff is now chiefly represented by the remains of its *keep*. This is a spacious octagonal tower of some seventy-five feet in diameter, standing on a mound of considerable elevation, and affording to the spectator who mounts its summit a most extensive view of town, port, and channel, vale, woodland, and distant hills. This was the place where Robert of Normandy, a son of the Conqueror, was confined for twenty-eight years by his brother, Henry I., until death gave him release—his chief crime being the fact that as elder brother he had a prior claim to Henry to the throne of England.

Cardiff is not a town which can be easily conceived of as the centre of a district abounding in genteel families; nor have the commercial activity and enterprise of the place, with all the successful energy they display, had time as yet to result in the founding of many great estates. The country around, however, if we take a circuit of a few miles, contains a large proportion of ancient houses and venerable manors, whose proprietors are the direct descendants of the early *nobiles* and *honesti* of *Morganwg*, and whose fortunes have been improved by the noble strides of commerce only as their acres, under its stimulating influence, have grown in value. The rich lands of "the Vale of Glamorgan" (*dyffryn Morganwg*)—a phrase broadly applied to the lowlands of this county, even where no "vale," strictly speaking, has existence—favoured extensive settlements, and yielded wealth long ages before the subterranean treasures of the hill country and the new energies of railways had been developed.

Perhaps no part of Wales or of England abounds more in families and spots of distinction than does the district between the river Rhumney below Caerphilly, and Aberavon. Near the Rhumney is the ancient mansion and demesne of *Cefn Mabley* (see *Kemeys-Tynte of Cefn-Mabley*), for situation and historic interest a place standing foremost in these parts; nearer Cardiff is *Llanrhumney Hall*; near Castell Coch, in the fertile Vale of Taff, is *Green Meadow* (see *Lewis of Green Meadow*); *Velindra*, the seat of T. W. Booker, Esq.; and nigh at hand the more recent mansion and park of *The Heath* (*Wyndham Lewis, Esq.*). Near Penarth, to the south-west of Cardiff, is *Cogan*, the ancient seat of the Herberts de Cogan, ancestors of the present Marquis of Bute, and still belonging to his lordship's estate, now occupied by J. Stewart Corbett, Esq.; in the venerable neighbourhood of *Dinas Powis* is *Cwrtyrall*, the beautiful seat of Col. G. G. Rous; and within a mile or two of each other, and of the place last mentioned, are *Wenvoe Castle*, until lately the seat of R. F. L. Jenner, Esq.; *Dyffryn* (see *Bruce Pryce of Dyffryn*); *Coedriglan*, the residence in former times of the Trahermes, but now of G. W. Thomas, Esq.; *Cottrell*, the residence of Lady Tyler, widow of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler (see *Tyler of Cottrell*); *Bonvilston House* (Richard Basset, Esq.), which, with the village of which it forms a part, bears a name which carries us back to the settlement of the Norman adventurers in these parts. The little stream of Cenfon, rising near Bonvilston, leading us down towards its junction with the Daw, near Aberddaw, brings us by *Llancarvan*, celebrated as the birthplace of Caradoc, writer of the *Brut y Tywysogion* which goes by his name, and soon afterwards into view of the great castle of *Fonmon*—a structure only second in extent and interest in this county to St. Donat's Castle, not far distant, but much modernized in appearance by repairs and alterations (see *Jones of Fonmon Castle*).

Near the shore is situated *Porthkerry*, the residence of Mr. Romilly; and four miles directly north, *Llantrithyd Park* and village, where there is an ancient but dilapidated seat, once belonging to Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart., and said to have been first built in the

time of Henry VI. ; the churchyard was long famous for a magnificent yew tree, said to measure nearly twenty feet in girth, which was some years ago injured by a hurricane (see *Tyler of Llantrithyd*).

Further north, in the direction of the ancient town of Llantrisant, perched on a hill, we descrie the turrets of another of the great mansions of the Vale of Glamorgan, *Hensol Castle*, recently the residence of Rowland Fothergill, Esq., lately deceased, and now of his sister, Miss Fothergill.



HENSOL CASTLE (from a photograph).

This noble building is not to be ranked among the ancient castles of Glamorganshire, but is of comparatively recent date. It was built by Lord Chancellor Talbot, elevated to that office and created Baron Hensol 1723, descended from the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and son of William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Durham. Before the Talbots the old family of Jenkins had been proprietors of Hensol (see *Jenkins of Hensol* in "Old and Extinct Families"), one of whom was David Jenkins, Esq., described in old documents as "Counsellor at Law, and one of the judges of the Western Circuit of Wales in the reign of King Charles I.," who had as wife Cecil daughter of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Kt., of Llantrithyd. Lord Talbot married a granddaughter of the last David Jenkins of Hensol, and so inherited the estate. The mansion was improved by the second Lord Talbot, son of the chancellor, who added two wings and towers about 1735, and it is believed that from him the estate was eventually purchased by Dr. Benjamin Hall, Chancellor of Llandaff, ancestor of the late Sir Benjamin Hall, created Lord Llanover (see *Llanover, Baron, of Llanover*), whose family was succeeded at Hensol by the Crawshays, who were themselves followed by the present possessors. The view of the mansion here given, is from a photograph, but the artist has changed it into a moonlight scene.

Near Hensol Castle is *Miskin Manor* (see *Williams of Miskin*), a recently erected mansion, but standing on an estate of much antiquity. Early in the thirteenth century,

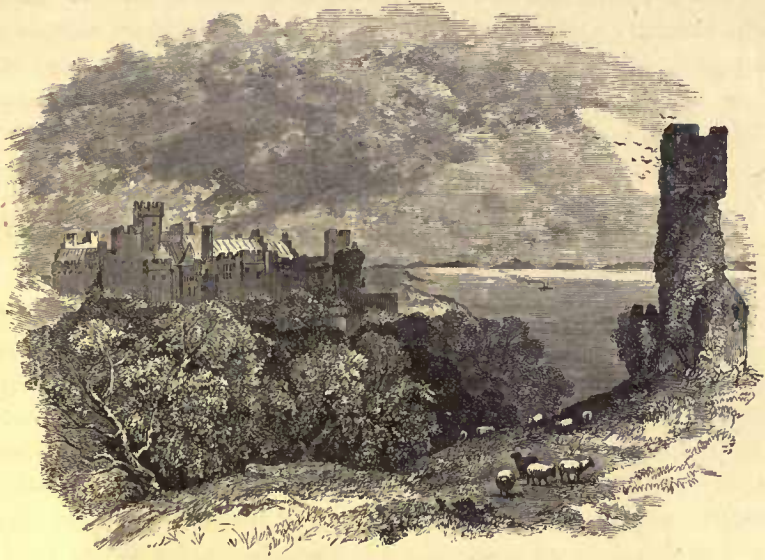
Prees, of Miskin, (according to a MS. edited by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middlehill,) fifth in descent from Einion ap Collwyn, "Lord of Miskin," who married Nest, daughter of Jestyn ap Gwrgant, Lord of Glamorgan, *temp.* William the Conqueror, was owner of this manor. Near Llantrisant is *Llanday*, the residence of Major Vaughan H. Lee; *Llanharan House* (late J. B. Jenkins, Esq.); on the high road to Bridgend is *Tregroes*, the property of J. B. D. Thomas, Esq.; and towards Cowbridge, *Ash Hall* (late Captain Owen).

The fair and fertile country around Cowbridge abounds in genteel and ancient residences. The name of *Beaupre* (*beau*, fair, *pré*, meadow) carries us back at once to Norman name-givers; and the remains of the old castle of Beaupre, to which, and the legends concerning it, reference must further be made in our antiquarian section, still remain, grey and solitary, to testify of the age of this estate; but the present family residence of the Bassets, though still situated in a "fair meadow," is on a different spot (see *Basset of Beaupre*). *St. Hilary*, with a church restored with great taste, and, it is said, with certain pre-Reformation proclivities, is a village of mansions as much as of cottages and farmsteads. Here is the residence of Mrs. Traherne, formerly of Coedriglan, and also that of George Montgomery Traherne, Esq. (see *Traherne of St. Hilary*). *Llanblethian*, or St. Quintin Castle, and *Llandough Castle* (Rev. T. Stacey), are beautifully situated, commanding extensive prospects of a picturesque, well-wooded, and cultured country. The little church of Llandough has recently been restored according to the reviving mediæval taste, and though small, is furnished with several appliances not usual in Protestant churches. *Penlline Castle*, boldly situated, is another of the residences of these parts which combine the past and the present in their history (see *Honfray of Penlline Castle*). Near at hand is *Penlline Court* (see *Salmon of Penlline Court*), and *Colwinstone*, the residence of H. de Burgh Thomas, Esq. Near the sea is the village and church of Llantwit-major (*Llanilltyd-fawr*), one of the most venerable spots in Wales, the seat for many ages of an important college, founded, or restored, in the sixth century, by the learned *Illtyd* (Iltutus). To this place we must recur in treating of the antiquities of Glamorganshire. The mansion of *Ham* (see *Nicholl of Ham*) is in this vicinity; and within a short distance is *Dimlands Castle*, one of the residences of J. W. Nicholl-Carne, Esq., D.C.L. (see *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's Castle*).

On the cliff, keeping guard of the Channel and of a small creek washed by the tide, stands the hoary and romantic pile, *St. Donat's Castle*, one of the great centres of power and activity in the county of Glamorgan during several centuries. This venerable place belongs as much to antiquity as to modern times, and as such will be further noticed in our section on *Antiquities*; but as its present enterprising lord has devoted some years and a large expenditure in its repair and restoration, and converted it into a modern residence, without, however, marring its ancient features, we cannot choose but refer to it briefly here as we pass.

The site on which St. Donat's Castle stands, though bold, is not lofty; it slopes gently towards the creek, and is just high enough to overlook a little church belonging at once to the castle and to its parish, situated in a narrow and pretty dell leading down to the tide. The restorer of the castle has not been unmindful of the church; for this, dedicated to *Dunawd* (the origin of St. Donat's), with a beautiful *cross* standing in the churchyard, has been carefully and tastefully restored—the monuments of the Stradling family, the ancient possessors, and others, the windows and decorations, having had pious care bestowed upon

them. The opposite side of the dell is crossed by a ruined watch-tower (figured in the engraving), some fifty feet high, which in the olden time was used both to survey the Channel for any approaching enemy, and the neighbouring shore for the frequent wrecks which fell upon it. The walls of the ancient deer-park, ivy and lichen covered, and of vast extent, still survive, struggling with decay, and assist to tell of the scale of magnificence which once distinguished St. Donat's.



ST. DONAT'S CASTLE: THE SEAT OF J. W. NICHOLL-CARNE, ESQ., D.C.L.

We have already referred to the grandeur of the precipitous coast which extends between Barry Island westward to St. Donat's, and much more might be said of its terribleness to the mariner, as well as its sublimity to the tourist spectator, and scientific interest to the geologist and naturalist. (See further *Geology of Glamorganshire*.) At St. Donat's the elevation of the coast becomes more moderate, degenerating as it turns north-westward beyond Nash Point, by Dunraven, and towards Porth-Cawl into frequent reaches of dreary sand-hillocks alternating with a rocky shore, but everywhere enclosing an inland region of rich pasture diversified with dingles, glades, and woodland, and abounding with old parish churches and homesteads, monastic ruins and crosses, that would enrich the portfolios of the artist and the pages of the annalist. Right on the coast, like St. Donat's, is perched *Dunraven Castle*, with its park and appurtenances, to which further reference shall be made elsewhere (see *Dunraven, Lord, of Dunraven*). In the near neighbourhood is *Clementston Hall* (Mr. Franklen); and nearer Bridgend the venerable and most interesting ruins of *Ewenny Abbey*, founded A.D. 1140, and the contiguous residence of the same name of Picton Turbervill, Esq. (see *Turbervill of Ewenny*). These stand on flat ground on the margin of the *Wenwy* stream. *Merthyr Mawr*, the residence of J. C. Nicholl, Esq., a place of long and high standing, lies on the Ogmor; and at a short distance down the stream, which runs here through a fair woodland country, is *Ogmor Castle*—more correctly called by Leland

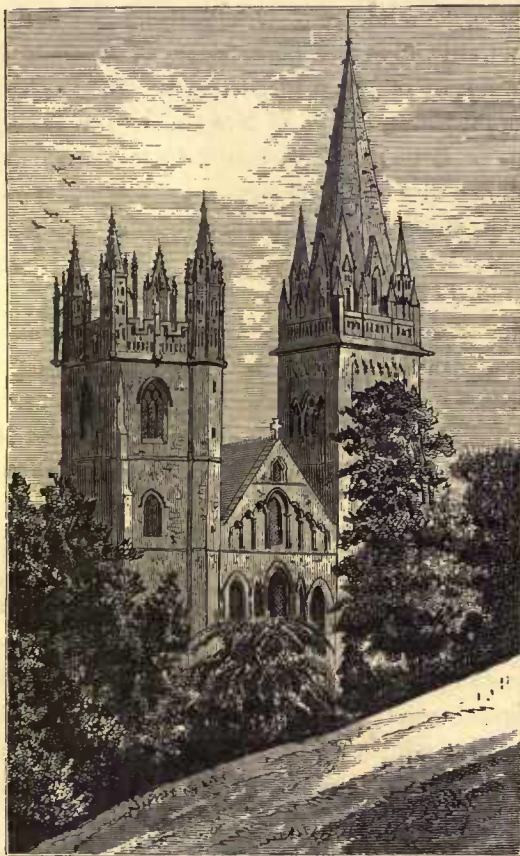
Ogor Castle,—the ruin of an ancient place of strength, anterior in origin to the Fitzhamon conquest of Glamorgan, but probably commemorating in its existing remains the fortress built by William de Londres. In the time of Leland this castle was nearly whole.

To the west of the Ogmore (or Ogwr) river lie Tythegstone Court (see *Knight of Tythegstone*), a house whose interior and exterior alike afford signs of considerable age; Nottage Court (see *Knight of Nottage Court*); *Tymaen* (Mr. Bayley), a place whose features suggest a history and some ecclesiastical relations in the past; nearer Bridgend, *Laleston House*; and *Court Coleman*, the residence of W. Llewelyn, Esq.; further to the north, not far from the romantic Coity Castle, *Coytrehên*, the residence of Alexander Brogden, Esq., M.P.; and *Tondu House*, the residence of James Brogden, Esq. Near at hand are the great iron-works of Tondu. From the elevated down of Newton, towards the sea, a magnificent view is obtained of the Vale of Glamorgan, the Bristol Channel, the English coast opposite, Swansea Bay, and the rugged cliffs of Gower—a view which for extent, variety, and grandeur is seldom surpassed. North-west, beyond Pyle, we come to the great manor of *Margam Park*, the superb seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and *Margam Abbey*, to which attention will be called in another section.

We have now visited most of the mansions of the leading families of the Vale of Glamorgan, and the historic lands lying between Cardiff and Margam, and between the line of the South Wales Railway and the sea, with some others. It will be convenient in the next place to cast a glance at the chief spots of domestic and scenic interest in the Vale of Taff and the “hill country,” before our survey is extended further to West Glamorganshire. From Cardiff to Bridgend we have encountered no valley or stream of any size, no bold elevations of the surface, no rugged rocks or cataracts; but in spite of this drawback to the searcher after the picturesque, we have everywhere witnessed beautiful, and even in many places enchanting scenery. The pastures are rich and the air balmy. The villages of this region, too, are themselves a study, displaying as they do an air of cleanliness, comfort, and competence, associated with many delightful antique features in gabled roof, arched doorway, and projecting chimney-place, quite delightful to witness. In good roads, favoured by the abounding limestone, the district is pre-eminent. The farmhouses seem to indicate a strong and prosperous tenantry; and probably much of the restless and idle population is drained away into the congenial mining and manufacturing “black country,” already plethoric of such materials—to the advantage of the peace, if not also the rates of the parishes. On the whole, few agricultural districts of Wales, and not many of England, can compare advantageously with this southern side of Glamorganshire.

Returning to the Vale of Taff, whose physical beauty and historic associations are now in danger of being driven out of memory by the whirl of its railways and mining machinery, we at once come upon a spot which has a special fascination to the annalist and antiquarian, and withal to the moralist and Christian. *Llandaff* (the church on the Taff) for a thousand years before railways or the coal bed of Glamorganshire had been dreamed of was a place of celebrity throughout Britain and the whole of Christendom. Here, however, it is not meet to divert our course to trace its history or describe its antiquities—sketches of these shall elsewhere be introduced,—but simply to mark its place, illustrate its cathedral, and mention the chief houses of its neighbourhood. *Llandaff Cathedral*, recently restored

with a taste, talent, and profusion of outlay rarely equalled in such works, was a few years ago a mere temple in ruins—a convincing proof of the strange indifference of the Established Church in Wales to its own interest and the welfare of the population. The bishop and the chapter had their ample incomes, the gentry of the land and the great mining and manufacturing proprietors lived in wealth and luxury, while the chief church of the diocese lay roofless and in desolation. At last shame and a sense of duty prevailed, and in 1839 a



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL—WESTERN FRONT (*from a photograph by Bedford*).

commencement was made in the restoration of the cathedral. As shown below, the work went on and prospered, so that in 1869 a festival of commemoration was held, when the sacred building, which had grown up from the dust of ages under the superintendence of Mr. Prichard and Mr. J. P. Seddon, architects, appeared as delineated in our engravings, faithfully drawn from first-class photographs.

The first impulse to the movement was given in 1839 by Canon Douglas, and “the east window of the lady chapel, due to his bounty”—we quote from the speech of the Very Rev. Dean Williams at the Commemoration Festival, July 13, 1869,—“was the commencement of that work which had moved steadily on since that time from the eastern to the western end. Bruce Knight, then chancellor of the diocese and of the church, gathered

subscriptions and completed the restoration of the lady chapel; and when a meeting was assembled in 1843 to present him with a testimonial on his appointment to the deanery, which after the lapse of centuries he was the first to fill, the Rev. George Thomas, who had subscribed handsomely towards the restoration of the lady chapel, suggested the further prosecution of the work of restoration, and promised his own liberal aid. Bishop Copleston gave his hearty assent to the proposal, and contributed largely to the fund. Bruce Knight,



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—SOUTHERN SIDE, WITH THE CHAPTERHOUSE (*from a photograph by Bedford.*)

however, though one of his last acts was to make a vigorous effort to raise funds to carry this suggestion out, was not permitted to see the undertaking actually begun, but in 1845 he bequeathed its execution to his (Dean Williams') immediate predecessor, Dean Conybeare, who to his many and varied acquirements added a thorough knowledge of architecture, and under his auspices it was carried on until 1857, at a cost, from the commencement, of about £9,000."

"The Bishop of Oxford then came amongst them when they met to celebrate the restoration of that portion of the cathedral which, though disfigured by the hand of man [by unskilful and unsightly repairs], had not been left, like the western end, roofless and ruined, for time and storm to work their will." On that occasion Mr. Williams (not yet a dean),

under the impress of the bishop's eloquent address, made a proposal that further progress should be made in the noble work, and was astonished to find the readiness with which promises of support were made. £3,000 in various sums was promised on the spot. Soon Conybeare died, and Dean Williams was installed in his place. He carried on the improvement with vigour. The outlay in the aggregate amounted to £30,000—a sum the smallness of which, when compared with the amount and exquisite beauty of the work done, must strike with surprise every one at all conversant with the cost of restoring large ecclesiastical buildings. The dean in reference to this question was bold in the same address to say, that “amid the many restorations of the present day, theirs stood unexampled and unrivalled in skill; for in no other cathedral was one-half the structure an utter roofless ruin; in no other were choir and organ gone, a few broken pipes of an instrument, given by the Lady Kemeys, of Cefn Mabley, being all that remained of the latter in 1717, as they gathered from the record of Browne Willis; while, in place of the former, the musical portion of the service was long left to the voices of the school children, under the leading of the bass viol of their master. In no other cathedral had the residence of canons ceased or the daily service been suppressed. In no other cathedral had the library of the chapter been dispersed, and some of it burnt, as theirs had been in the civil war, when, as Browne Willis said, the cavaliers of the country, and the wives of several sequestered clergymen, were invited in bitter mockery to the castle of Cardiff by the rebels, on a cold winter's day, to warm themselves by the fire which was then made with a heap of Common Prayer Books as well as a portion of their collection.”

Touching wisely on the question of the possible disestablishment of the Church of England, and the doubts of some as to the effect of that event on the welfare of the Church, the Dean said “he, for one, should not despair of her position. He dared not for an instant doubt that the same large-hearted liberality which had at such a cost restored their own cathedral would maintain it still; but even if he were mistaken in that thought, he would not grudge one farthing of the cost. Let Macaulay's fabulous New Zealander, when, at some distant day, standing on the broken bridge which once spanned the broad waters of the Thames, he had sketched the ruins of St. Paul's, within whose—

‘ Holy precincts lie
Ashes which make it holier, dust which is
E'en in itself an immortality,’

travel on, and from the narrow arch which crossed their little stream [the Taff] view their lowlier structure (if it was to be so) again a mouldering ruin, he might still find sermons in stones. They might tell him that there had been men in the smallest as in the largest city in the land, who had learned to honour God with their bravest and with their best. And might he not imbibe a little of that spirit too, and returning to his own distant home, seek to raise there a temple in its beauty and proportions meet for the service of God, catching from them, as they had caught from their forefathers, a taste and grace in religious art which was once well-nigh lost amongst them?”

The long desolation of Llandaff Cathedral brought sad havoc, as a matter of necessity, upon the necrological monuments of the place, some of which were of great antiquity. Many totally disappeared; many others were defaced and broken; and in the rearrangement of the

mural tablets and tombs some were misplaced. Even comparatively recent tombs have been removed from their proper locality. Thus the magnificent marble sarcophagus erected over the grave of Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle (see *Hensol Castle*), and of Abercarn, Mon., a man of distinguished character and public service, father of the late Right Hon. Lord Llanover, which bore the following inscription :—“ In a vault near this place are disposed the remains of Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle, M.P. for this county, who died 31st July, 1817, aged 39. To record the high sense they entertained of his industry, talent, and integrity, and as a tribute due to the man whose life was sacrificed to the zealous discharge of his public duties, this monument was erected by a considerable body of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and freeholders of the county of Glamorgan,”—has been unfortunately removed to another part of the nave, and no longer indicates the spot where the remains were laid.

It will be observed that this cathedral has no transepts, and that the only break in the straight lateral line of its exterior is caused by the projection of the western towers, and on the southern side by the beautiful octagonal chapterhouse. The delicate ornamental work of the upper part of the towers, with their exquisitely modelled turrets and spire, are the admiration of all beholders ; and the contrast which the cathedral in its present aspect supplies to what it was after certain alterations and barbarous decorations in 1751 is complete. Mr. Barber describes the result of those earlier misjudged alterations and “improvements” as follows :—“ On the chancel falling to decay a great sum was expended in raising the present church upon the old stock ; but surely such an absence of taste and common sense was never before instanced. Beneath the solemn towers has been engrafted an Italian fantastic summer-house elevation, with a venetian window, Ionic pilasters, and flower-pot jars upon the parapet. The same sort of window is coupled with the elegant line of the ornamented Gothic in other parts of the structure, and within, a huge building, upon the model of a heathen temple, surrounds the altar, which with two thrones darken and fill up nearly half the church.” It was well, at all events, that ruin should lay its hands upon such intrusive malformations as these.

In the fertile undulating district around Llandaff are many residences of the gentry besides those of the bishop and dean, and other dignified clergy immediately associated with the cathedral. It may be noted in passing that the restorations at Llandaff included a series of important buildings subordinate to the cathedral, all in a substantial and tasteful style,—such as the deanery and canons’ residences. In the close neighbourhood is *Rookwood*, the residence of Col. F. E. Hill, *Fairwater* (E. W. David, Esq.), and the new mansion of J. H. Insole, Esq. About a mile to the north-west is *Radir*, the residence, in ancient times, of the Mathew family, ranking in the sixteenth century with the Kemeys of Cefn-Mabley, Herberts of Cogan, Bassets of Beaupre, and Carnes of Ewenny. Near Ely is *Highmead* (Frederick Vachell, Esq.).

Passing *Greenmeadow* and *Velindra* (more correctly Felindre), already noticed, and making our way up the romantic Vale of Taff by *Castell Coch* towards the town of Pontypridd, where the united volume of the two Rhondda streams joins the Taff, we enter a district where natural beauty in valley and wooded heights, green glades and laughing streamlets, is waging hottest war with the grimy and victorious giants of coal and iron, their miles of rubbish-heaps, dingy and polluted atmosphere. On the right, turning up to have a glance at the wonderful ruin of

Caerphilly Castle, we pass the mansion of *Dyffryn Ffrwd* (*Evan Williams, Esq.*), and soon behold in the distance, amid bleak hills, and in a swampy hollow, the village of *Caerphilly*, and its hoary frowning castle, once the centre of mighty transactions for the weal or woe of *Morganwg* (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Near this place was *Van*, the ancient seat of the *Lewises*; *Energlyn* and *Llanbradach*, also the homes in succession of several persons of position. The surface of this country is generally uninviting, but from the elevated parts wide and enchanting prospects are brought to view, both across the undulating plains of *Monmouthshire*, whose border skirts *Caerphilly*, and to the south-east and south-west over the fair lands of *Glamorgan*. The plateau of *Eglwysilan* is one of the best positions from which to survey the general aspect of the surrounding region; it brings under the eye in the



PONTYPRIDD BRIDGE: W. EDWARDS, BUILDER, 1755.

varied picture the quiet and sombre but magnificent ruin of the great castle below, the numerous stacks of collieries and iron-works, the lines of railways with their creeping trains, and the far-extending and diversified landscape, with the clusters of groves and the green and tufted parks which mark the positions of the better class of mansions. From these elevated lands the eye sweeps the *Bristol Channel*, the *Somerset coast*, the lands of *Gwent* towards *Newport*, *Usk*, and *Pontypool*, the distant line of the *Black Mountains* of *Carmarthenshire*, and the dim outline of the *Brecknockshire Beacons*; and, nearer at hand, the broken but sweet little valleys of the *Rhondda Fach* and *Rhondda Fawr*, rich in the better sort of steam coal, and latterly sadly distinguished for disastrous coal-pit explosions.

Pontypridd was long known only for its ornamental environment of enchanting landscape, and the one-arch bridge, of 140 feet span, built by *W. Edwards*, and considered at the time the largest span in Europe. It crosses the *Taff* at a place which, before the little village grew into a town, must have set it off as a striking and impressive object; but

the effect is now damaged by another bridge of low elevation, for heavy traffic, running close beside it.

The Valley of Aberdare, further up, has become a trough, full of human beings, as its bottom, deep underground, is full of superior steam coal. When Malkin visited these parts there was but a small straggling village here. The deep underground wealth as yet lay quietly undiscovered, and but a few scratches on the surface gave Aberdare and Hirwaun a scanty supply of coal. Now the bowels of the earth are torn out and thrown on the surface; the sides of the mountains are rent, and made to pour out hills of swarthy rubbish; trains that seem of interminable length are ever conveying towards the sea the coal and iron extracted from these cavernous depths for the behoof of all lands; Cyclopean "works" are everywhere smoking, burning, hammering, melting, smelting, and moulding. At certain hours, the "pits," all but bottomless, belch out their myriads of grimy, blackened human forms, each with a Davy lamp in hand, who hasten to their humble homes to wash, feed, and rest. In great counting-houses, rows of clerks record and cast up results and profits; and somewhere or other estates are bought and "families" are founded. A new world of industry, a great population, have started up within thirty years. In this neighbourhood are *Dyffryn*, the residence of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce (see *Bruce of Dyffryn*); *Abernant House*, the residence of Richard Fothergill, Esq., M.P.; *Aberaman House* (late Crawshay Baily, Esq.); *Maesyffynon* (David Davis, Esq.); *Llwydcoed* (Rees H. Rhys, Esq.); *Penderyn*, in Breconshire (Rev. C. Maybery); and several others of good standing.

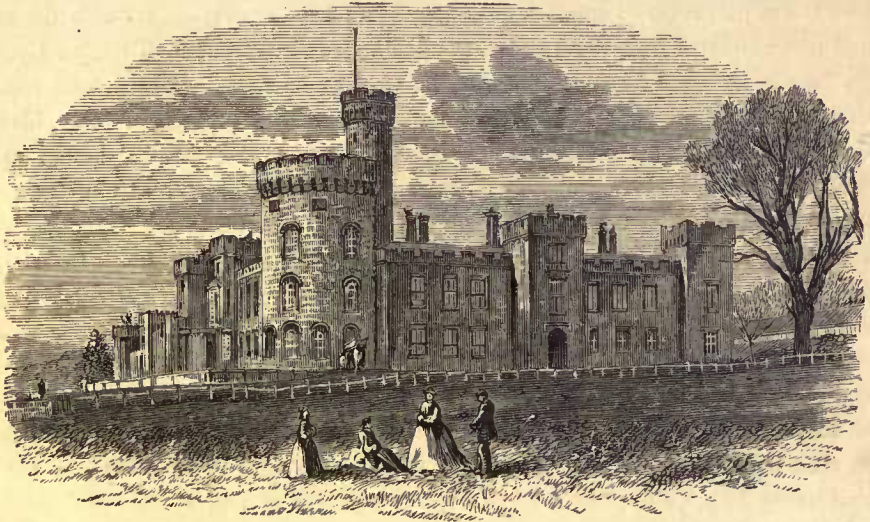
But the true centre of the "black country" of Glamorganshire, where all its features assume their most developed and impressive forms, is *Merthyr Tydfil*. Here, too, amid wild and barren hills, cold, dismal, forbidding, the genius of fire, smoke, and mechanical violence has, if possible, a more congenial home. Nature here seems to have sacrificed all her external ornaments to lay up wealth for the ages to come in her deep subterranean coffers. The surface soil is lean and clayey, pinching the life out of plant and animal, and making one wonder what kind of inhabitants these regions nurtured before the days of mining and manufacturing came round. Now the hand of art brightens many spots on the surface with wealth borrowed from underground, and marvellous progress is made in the accumulation of property and inhabitants.

The population of Merthyr in 1801, fifty years after the mining and manufacturing of iron was begun to be developed by Mr. Bacon, was only 7,705; in 1871 it had risen to the enormous multitude of 96,891. The great fortunes made necessarily leave some of their traces on sunny slopes and sheltered dingles; and the industrial classes have within their reach unwonted advantages.

The great iron-works of Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, Penydarren, "Plymouth," &c., give employment to tens of thousands of men, women, and children, whose annual earnings amount to fabulous sums; and were it not for the curse of intemperance and its associated vices, this region, with all its drawbacks, might be the home of a human community marked by all the elements of prosperity and happiness—a physical Sodom associated with a moral and social paradise. And worthy efforts are made to counteract the evil by the good. Places of worship are built by the score. Leading families take active part in the social amelioration. Schools of a superior kind are actively encouraged by the great proprietors, as at Dowlais and Merthyr, by direct personal effort, and not merely by cold money con-

tributions. The battle to draw out and refine the good found in humanity, and to overcome the stubborn obstructions of evil, is almost as earnest as the battle waged with the rocks and mountains to extort from their bowels the ores of iron and lead and the jet of coal. But it is only *almost* as earnest.

Near Merthyr Tydfil is *Cyfarthfa Castle*, the seat of Robert T. Crawshay, Esq., a structure whose spaciousness and solidity well symbolize the magnitude and strength of the commercial operations conducted by its proprietors, and the general character of this iron district.



CYFARTHFA CASTLE (from a photo. by R. T. Crawshay, Esq.).

The castle stands in sloping and extensive grounds, well kept, whose greensward and clumps of trees contrast agreeably and strikingly with the scenes of grimy and Tartarean industry immediately surrounding them. At the other end of Merthyr is *Penydarren House*, a mansion usually inhabited by some proprietor or agent of works; and a little further is *Dowlais House*, formerly the residence of Sir John Guest, Bart., now of G. T. Clark, Esq. (see *Clark of Dowlais*). Near Merthyr also is *Gwaelod-y-Garth*, the residence of Richard E. Davies, Esq. The chief residence in Merthyr in the olden time was the *Court House* (*Thomas of Court House*). At the *Rectory* is the Rev. John Griffith, M.A.

The descent from the breezy and chilly heights of *Hirwaun* (the long moorland) to the Vale of Neath (properly *Nedd*) transports you at once into a region of repose and beauty. From the upper end of the Glamorganshire part of this valley—a valley scarcely surpassed by any in Wales for the lovely and picturesque in scenery—by ascending some of the higher knolls near the Cilhepste cataract, prospects of vast extent and grandeur are obtainable. The greater part of the Vale of Neath, with its numerous sinuosities, projections, lateral gullies and dingles, and abrupt eminences, Swansea Bay and shipping in the roadstead, the Mumbles, the Bristol Channel, and the coast of Somerset, all come to view. The wildest and grandest parts of the Vale of Neath, however, are further north, and within the boundaries of Brecknockshire. In that county are the falls of the *Hepste*

and the river-tunnel of *Porth-yr-Ogof*, while the exquisite scenery of *Pont-nedd-fechan* (the bridge of the lesser Nêdd) is just on the border of the two counties.

A few miles down the Vale of Neath is situated the venerable *Aberpergwm*, which has been the abode for many generations of the Williamses, a family second to none for its intelligent patriotism and friendly succour of Welsh literature (see *Williams, Aberpergwm*).



ABERPERGWM: THE RESIDENCE OF MORGAN STUART WILLIAMS, ESQ. (from a photograph).

In the broadest part of the valley, surrounded by fertile meads and wooded slopes, is the pretty mansion of *Rheola*, lately the possession of Nash Edward Vaughan, Esq., recently deceased, now the property, by inheritance, of his nephew, Col. Vaughan H. Lee. Nearer Neath is *Ynysgerwn*, the residence of J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq. On the height above the smoky town of Neath is *The Knoll* (J. Coke Fowler, Esq.), with extensive park and plantations, and commanding views of great expanse and beauty; but somewhat marred by intervening smoke and dinginess. *Eaglesbush* is known as having been the long-continued abode of the Evanses. Between Briton-Ferry and Aberavon is *Baglan Hall* (Griffith Llewelyn, Esq.). A short distance north-west of Neath is situated the beautiful new mansion of *Dyffryn*, the residence of Howel Gwyn, Esq. (see *Gwyn of Dyffryn*); further up towards the hills we come to *Cilybeyll* (Herbert Lloyd, Esq.); and in the near vicinity on the river Tawe stands *Pontardawe* (William Gilbertson, Esq.). *Gwerllwynwith*, the seat of Charles Henry Smith, Esq., lies near the high road from Neath to Swansea; and *Ynystawe*, formerly occupied by Mr. Martin, now by Mr. Hughes, is situated in the Vale of the Tawe, a small distance from Morristown. We now enter an atmosphere and witness scenes such as scarcely another place in Britain could equal. This is the copper-smelting district, *par excellence*, for the whole world. The air you breathe is charged with the fumes of copper. From the monster chimney-stacks which rise on every hand the bluish smoke of the copper-furnace escapes, and briskly curls away on its mission of destruction. On the slopes around Swansea not a blade of grass or any green thing can

grow, while fortunately animal life, in man and brute, seems thriving, and at the distance of a mile or two you are greeted by the greenest fields and richest woodland.

The wealth and great commercial enterprise of Swansea, its ancient standing as a place of importance, and notably the exquisite country which lies on its confines in the direction of Mumbles Head, have gathered into its near neighbourhood numerous families of good position. With the exception of *Maesteg House* (Pascoe St. L. Grenfell, Esq.) the mansions of the Swansea gentry lie westward of the town, and for the most part on the slopes overlooking the beautiful Swansea Bay. *Singlton*, the seat of W. Graham Vivian, Esq.; *Park Wern*, the seat of H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P.; *Hendrefoilan*, the seat of L. Ll. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P.; *Sketty Park* (Sir John Armine Morris, Bart.); *Iffynone* (Charles Bath, Esq.); *Pant-y-Gwydir* (J. Crow Richardson, Esq.); *Glanrafon* (James Richardson, Esq.); *Penlan*



PANT-Y-GWYDIR: THE RESIDENCE OF J. CROW RICHARDSON, ESQ.

(James Walters, Esq.); *Brynmor* (Robert Eaton, Esq.), now occupied by Edward Bath, Esq.; *Brooklands* (E. M. Richards, Esq., M.P.); *Cae Bailey* (Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.); *Glanmor* (Ilyd Thomas, Esq.); *Sketty Hall*, the old seat of the Dillwyns (occupied by T. Rees, Esq.), many of them surrounded by extensive ornamental grounds, are all on the western side of Swansea. Further west, near the favourite neighbourhood of the Mumbles, the cottages and villas of resident and occasionally resident genteel households are too numerous to mention. Among these are *Llwynderw* (F. H. S. W. Fisher, Esq.); *Danycoed* (Alfred Sterry, Esq.); and the beautiful marine villa of *Langland* (Henry Crawshay, Esq.).

Many of these mansions, though making but few pretensions to architectural splendour, are surrounded by every token of taste, refinement, and affluence. A careful observer cannot fail noticing, however, the contrast between this district, devoted to groves, lawns, and parterres, domestic repose and elegance, and the grimy chaos and desolation on the other side of the town, where nature's efforts at vegetation end in utter failure, and where Sodom

and Gomorrah, both before and after the destruction, seem to have been heaped together in stifling confusion.

Of Swansea as a port and seat of manufacture it is not our function to speak ; but allusion should be made to some of the chief institutions which aim at the amelioration and enlightenment of the population, and in the management and support of which the leading families of the neighbourhood take an active part. A good supply of day schools for different grades of youth, an efficient grammar school, a mechanics' institute, a music hall for classes and concerts, and occasional competition in singing, are maintained ; and charitable institutions such as infirmaries, dispensaries, and asylums, on a large scale are not forgotten. Swansea is in advance of any town in the Principality, and of most towns of the size in England, in the possession of a long-established and noble institution called *The Royal Institution of South*



CAE BAILEY : THE RESIDENCE OF COL. G. GRANT FRANCIS, F.S.A.

Wales, whose library, museum, courses of lectures, &c., confer upon the inhabitants an unceasing and most substantial benefit. The gentlemen of Swansea and neighbourhood take an active interest in the prosperity and efficiency of this excellent establishment, but to none is it more indebted than to one of its vice-presidents, Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A., whose indefatigable labours for years have so largely contributed to the increase of the library and the enrichment of its various collections of antiquities.

West of Swansea is the district of Gower—the ancient *Gwyr*,—forming a promontory twenty miles long by six or seven in width, cut off by a line drawn across from about the

Mumbles Head to the Burry estuary. Four-fifths of its margin, measuring a total of some fifty miles, is washed by the tide. The cliff scenery of Gower from the Mumbles Head to the Worms Head and Rhossili Bay is truly magnificent, in parts unsurpassed by any even in Cornwall or Pembrokeshire. The interior, through the absence of streams and valleys, is often dreary and uninteresting, though far from unproductive. Much of the land is unenclosed; on the north-east the soil is poor and cold, but overlies beds of coal of some value. To the lover of the picturesque, however, the deeply indented coast on the south and west compensates largely for this by its beetling bluffs, retiring creeks, and sheltered crescent-sanded bays, with their sunny woodland slopes. From the elevated ridge of Cefn y Bryn, which runs diagonally across the peninsula nearly due east and west, and rises to a height of nearly 600 feet, the prospect is grand and inspiring, bringing under the eye in distinct and varied forms—

“The negligence of nature, wide and wild,”

the coast of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire as far as St. Govan's Head, the Bristol Channel, the western side of the Vale of Glamorgan, the Vale of Neath, and the interior of the country as far as the Black Mountains and the Brecknockshire Beacons. You stand here, also, near Arthur's Stone, and are reminded that in pre-historic times this was no common and forgotten waste,—but of this feature of Gower we shall have to speak in another section. The charming little bays of Langland, Caswell, and Oxwich, with their accompanying cliff scenery, famed bone caverns, and warm shelly sands, are the admiration of all beholders; and a delightful and salutary consciousness comes over you, as you wander among the shadows of cliffs and caves, separated from the din of the world, in full communion with Nature in some of her noblest aspects, and haply, unless the heart be really dead, in communion with Him who gave her, and you a part of her, being and life, that the world you have for the moment left is small and paltry, and that you have a link of connection with higher things. A song of praise arises in the soul, and seems to harmonize with the sound of the waves and the breeze; the breath of the sea and of the thymy rocks brings incense, and for altar-light you have the sun of heaven,—a somewhat loftier style of worship, one would think, than we often are pained to witness.

In this district of Gower, so wild and separate, are several mansions of note. The first we come to on our way from the pretty village of Sketty is *Kilvrough House*, the seat of Thomas Penrice, Esq. (see *Penrice of Kilvrough*), a place of much antiquity. Further on is *Penrice Castle*, the seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P. This is a modern mansion built in close proximity to the great ruin of Penrice Castle—one of the grandest pieces of desolation found in South Wales (see *Penrice Castle*). The scenery around is choice in the extreme, and the air of quiet and repose which sits as the genius of the place is delightful. Its owner is not unaccustomed to the forum, the senate, and the noisy rush of the crowded street; and he probably realizes with as much delight as the casual stranger fresh from the storm of the metropolis the exquisite sweetness of this spot.

Near the village of Reynoldstone, a mile or two further west, is *Stouthall*, the residence of E. R. Wood, Esq., reposing under the shelter of Cefn y Bryn, and commanding pleasing and extensive views.

Of the Flemish inhabitants of this district we shall have occasion again to speak.

SECTION II.—THE GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

With the exception of Cardiganshire and Monmouthshire there is no county in Wales so much monopolized by one form of rock as Glamorganshire; but the rock which predominates in this county is one which is entirely absent in the first, and only partially developed in the second county named. This is the carboniferous or coal-bearing rock. Fully seven-eighths of Glamorganshire is composed of this most valuable formation; and the vast increase of population on its surface within the last fifty years is but a comment upon its wide prevalence and commercial importance. If a straight line is drawn from Llanmadoc on the Burry estuary to the village of the Mumbles, passing just to the north of the ridge of Cefn y Bryn, it will cut off the coal-bearing beds from the limestone and red sandstone underlying them. The whole country to the north of this line is coal-bearing as far north as Llandebie and the foot of the *Fan* Mountains in Carmarthenshire. We may then follow the coast-line from the Mumbles by Neath and Briton Ferry, or penetrate in imagination under the bay of Swansea in a straight line, coming out at Kenfig, and shall everywhere witness the presence of the same general coal-bearing strata.

In proceeding further east, if we mean to keep in view of the coal measures, we must cut off the fine country of the Vale of Glamorgan, as being nothing worth as far as coal is concerned, by drawing a line, not far from direct, from the village or ancient town of Kenfig, passing Bridgend, diverging slightly northward to reach the lower grounds south of but close below Llantrisant, and on to Castell Coch, after reaching which we must curve to the left, making gradually for the north-east, until at Machen, or near it, we reach the borders of Monmouthshire, into which, in the direction of Pontypool, the great coal-field continues. At Machen we find ourselves on the river Rhymney, which divides our county from Monmouthshire, and, as is usual through some odd freak of custom to say, "divides Wales from England." We therefore follow this stream northward as far as the extent of Glamorganshire reaches, viz., to Rhymney Bridge—a distance of about twenty miles, and wherever we go the rocks are of the same carboniferous texture. Our search then leads us along the county boundary by Morlais Castle, and we turn nearly westward by Cyfarthfa, and continue due west until we meet our former point of northern measurement at the foot of the Carmarthenshire *Fan*. The whole of the great region included by the line thus roughly described, amounting to not less than 600 square miles, belongs to the carboniferous group. Under a large proportion of this vast area coal of some quality or other is now lying—except, indeed, where it has already been extracted by the hand of man,—in places no doubt at depths which make its profitable working with our present mining appliances unremunerative, and in places in such slender seams and with such admixture of shale and rubbish as to deter all working beyond exploring experiments.

The coal measures of Glamorganshire attain in places to an enormous thickness. De la Beche says (*Geol. Obs.*, p. 584) that while the coal-field of the Bristol district reaches a thickness of 5,000 feet, with a subjacent accumulation of silt, sand, and gravel, making a total 1,200 feet, the mass of the various beds in the neighbourhood of Swansea may be estimated at about 11,000 feet; so that if accumulated by subsidence, horizontal beds piled

on each other, it would have to be inferred that in this part of the earth's surface, and at that geological time, there had been a somewhat tranquil descent of mineral deposits, sometimes capable of supporting the growth of plants requiring contact with the atmosphere, but most commonly beneath water, for a depth by which the first formed deposits became lowered more than two miles from their original position. "It may be inferred," De la Beche further adds, that this thickness "is not that of the general mass, as the component beds might have been accumulated against each other, as happens in single sandstone and conglomerate beds, and no doubt has more often to be taken into account than it has been in the calculations of thickness."

The great *iron ore* district of Glamorganshire lies principally about Merthyr, Dowlais, and Aberdare, where the ironstone is found in seams alternating with the coal. The coal of this part is also of the harder or less bituminous kind, best fitted for the furnace, while the limestone of the locality serves an important purpose in iron-smelting. De la Beche has the remark that "Merthyr Tydfil presents an excellent example of the economic value of geological conditions, the proximity of the carboniferous limestone, the coal, and ironstone to each other in that part of the country producing a cheap combination of flux, fuel, and ore scarcely to be surpassed." As we move southward in the county we find the coal becoming more bituminous. The Valleys of Aberdare and Rhondda, and contiguous parts, are said to yield the quality of coal most valued for ocean steamers, and at present in most demand by the Government, by reason of its power to produce heat, and its very moderate amount of smoke.

Next below the coal bed is the carboniferous limestone, which everywhere accompanies it, and shows itself on its outer limits along the whole line we have above described from Gower to Bridgend, Castell Coch, and Machen, and from Rhymney Bridge to Cyfarthfa and the foot of the Carmarthenshire *Fan*. It is but a fair inference, therefore, that at the greatest depths, and from end to end of the coal-field, this sheet of limestone, in some places of great thickness, continues without interruption—except where its continuity may have been disturbed by faults.

Under the limestone basin, which thus holds in its capacious embrace the vast coal deposit of this county, we find the Old Red Sandstone formation. This also gives proofs of its continuous presence beneath the fathomless depth of the basin, by appearing here and there wherever it has opportunity, as the supporter of the limestone. Of the time it took to deposit this formation let its thickness speak. It constitutes nearly the whole of Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire; shows in the Black Mountains of Herefordshire, the Beacons of Brecknockshire, and the Fan of Carmarthenshire,—a mass of the enormous thickness of nearly 3,000 feet, and is calculated to amount in all to not less than 8,000 to 10,000 feet—surpassing any known development of this rock in any other part of the world (*Murchison*). It then crops up north, south, east, and west of the coal basin, but gives us no further opportunity of measuring its depth such as it gives in the eminences above named. To the exact south of the basin it makes but an intermittent appearance, lying here, as is evident, conformably beneath the *lias*. It is seen near Bridgend, and on the shore near Kenfig, and in Gower, following the direct line from Kenfig, forms the back-bone of the promontory in the elevation of *Cefn y Bryn*. Its next appearance, still faithful to its direction, and its companionship of the carboniferous limestone, is near Tenby; and the last we see of it in

Britain is in the little isle of Skokam, beyond the mouth of Milford Haven. We have only to follow the prolongation of the line to Ireland to renew its acquaintance.

The *lias* strata are the highest and newest in the Glamorganshire series. With the exception of a slight development of the new red near Ely, and again near Llangrallo and Llangan, towards Bridgend, the whole of the undulating country between Cardiff and the estuary of the Ogmor consists of the *lias* series. These strata, as is plainly seen in the faces of the great cliffs from Penarth Point to St. Donat's Castle, and notably by entering the great caves of Tresilian, &c., lie almost undisturbed in horizontal courses, as they were deposited at the bottom of some early sea. The generally level face of the country, broken only by the abrading action of tiny streams, and slight convulsions, tells of the same long-continued repose of this district. The smooth flaggy beach has the same tale to relate. In many respects this group of rocks is invested with great interest. Unless we are mistaken, it is the newest geological formation found in all Wales, and clings to the more venerable rocks of this country more like a waif cast adrift from the Gloucestershire side of the Severn, than a congenial part of "ancient" Wales. In truth, the contiguity of the *lias* and the Old Red Sandstone in this part is very remarkable, and unavoidably suggests grave inquiries as to the quarter whither the once intervening and massive carboniferous, Permian, and Trias groups have betaken themselves.

Then the question arises, Is there no coal under the *lias*? Are we to be content with the incomparable excellences of Aberddaw lime for mortar and cement? Are there no hopes of seeing the clear and balmy atmosphere of the Vale of Glamorgan charged with the quantity of smoke, sulphur, and various odours which now almost belong as a matter of right to the greater part of Glamorganshire, and against which no protests on the part of the fair valleys of Taff and Nêdd, of Rhondda and Dare, prevail? We see no reason to stifle such hopes. Coal there most certainly may be under the Vale of Glamorgan from Cardiff to St. Donat's, and thence to Bridgend, unless the powers of evil have stolen it. About the question how far beneath the green grass it lies, let those who are apt in divining of minerals from the dew on the leaflets decide. It may be very deep, but down there in all probability it lies, and possibly there it will continue until the time, predicted by Mr. Jevons, when our "present coal-fields" shall have been exhausted, and machinery has been invented which shall as far transcend our present contrivances for burrowing towards the antipodes as these transcend the inventions of our great-grandfathers. It is of course just *possible* that the vast vegetable accumulations which resulted in the coal treasures of Glamorganshire were so localized by conditions of the surface as not to extend farther south than their present limits, and that the *lias* which stretch between them and the Channel, and which lie almost undisturbed in the beds where they were first laid, at no time covered anything better than mere carboniferous strata, without actual coal beds. This is possible, but is by no means certain.

The entire South Wales coal-field—lying in a longitudinal trough or basin, the western end of which reaches the sea in Pembrokeshire, and the eastern projects eastwards beyond Pontypool in Monmouthshire—is estimated to measure superficially above 1,000 square miles, of which nearly 600 lie in Glamorganshire. The depth of the basin is, of course, continually varying in its transverse section, being greatest in the centre, and reaching its minimum where the seams crop out to the surface. The outcroppings of the seams had

many ages ago been worked with varying success, checks often intervening through the occurrence of *faults*, which at times carried the seam vertically downwards many yards from the line of its natural bed, to the no small perplexity of the miner. It was geology which first explained the nature of these faults as the results of dislocations and convulsions in the earth's crust. But a grander discovery, made from the data supplied by this science, was that of the continuous stratification of the basin, or, in other words, the passage of the seams in curvilinear form from one side of the great basin where they were found to dip downwards, to the other side, beyond valleys, hills, and towns, where they were seen to crop upwards. The deduction was as definitive and safe as it was grand—always provided no disturbance of the strata had occurred,—that, given the angle of dip and outcrop, and the distance between the ends of the arc, at such and such depths at all intervening points coal would be found.

Upon the same data it is calculated that the Glamorganshire coal-basin reaches in places a depth of 3,400 yards, of which from 2,000 to 3,000 yards are below the level of the sea. This is twice the depth of any coal workings in England; so that the amount of virgin seams hitherto untouched in Glamorganshire is enormous. The greatest vertical measurement is believed to be in the Swansea and Neath district. The great cavity which holds this vast treasure of coal is far from uniform in its curvature, for disturbing forces in past geological time have here and there sadly broken and twisted it. Almost in a straight line from Gower to Risca, in Monmouthshire, some monster power has upheaved its bottom into the form of an internal ridge or back-bone, dividing the field virtually into two, one northern, one southern; and there are divers other separations, of more or less import, which tend to baffle the miner, and turn his speculations into a game of chance. Near Swansea an enormous "fault," which suddenly takes down the bed 240 feet from its natural line, occurs. To compensate for such unfriendly operations of ancient subterranean forces, another class of operations have worked in favour of the coal-winner. Perhaps, indeed, the same insurrection of the powers of fire and water, and their resultant gases, which tossed and crushed the hills and their foundations, had a hand in scooping out or in heaving asunder the valleys of Taff, Neath, and Tawe, and many other depressions which *traverse* the Glamorganshire coal-field, and are so serviceable, both as adits to the coal and as high roads for its conveyance to the sea.

SECTION III.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

1.—*Roman Period.*

Little or nothing in the shape of direct reliable statement remains to us of the pre-Roman history of this county. Of its persons and events we know nothing with certainty. But if ground one degree less definite is taken we can speak with absolute confidence. The district had its persons and events, had a community and a government, was peopled by a hardy and notable race, and was under the leadership of puissant princes, when the Roman first set foot upon the land. So much is certain, independently of the testimony of native chroniclers, from the direct attestations of the Roman historians alone, and fair inferences from them. The territory included, since the time of Henry VIII., under the name

“Glamorganshire” was part of the country to whose inhabitants the Romans gave the name *Silures* (Ptol., Σιλυρες), imitating loosely, as is most likely, the native name *Essyllwyr*, the people of *Essyllwg*—a region of indeterminate boundaries, but believed to have included along with the county of Glamorgan, the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, and parts at least of Brecon, Radnor, Salop, and Gloucester. We possess no native topographical description of Britain in pre-Roman times; but there is reason to believe that the term “*Essyllwg*,” with other forms of identical meaning, such as *Essyllr*, *Bro Essyllt*, &c., had descended from very early times, and had even grown antiquated before the more recent *Gwent* and *Gwentwg* came into use. The earlier term may well be taken as originating in fable; for it is in Geoffrey of Monmouth that we read how Loctrinus, eldest son of Brutus, after his father’s decease divided the island of Britain between himself and his two brothers, Camber and Albanactus, and after overthrowing Humyr (Humber), King of the Huns, found in one of his ships the three damsels of celestial beauty, one of whom was none other than *Essyllt* (*al. Estrildis*), “a daughter of the King of Germany,” who eventually became his queen, and whose name, by some historical legerdemain, became associated with the country about the Wye and the Usk; while her daughter *Hafren* (*al. Sabre*) gave her name to the river *Hafren* (Severn), in which both daughter and mother were drowned. These are pretty legends, not more true than those about the founding of Rome by Æneas, or by the sons of Rhea Silvia, suckled by the she-wolf; but despite the legend, Rome was founded by some one, and in like manner the land of *Essyllwg* got its name from some person or circumstance; and until a better account is given, or the old is demonstrably proved to be destitute of a core of truth, the name may as well be traced to *Essyllt*, daughter of the German king, as to any other thing or person.

The ingenious and indefatigable *Iolo Morganwg*, who could find ancient manuscripts in old coffers and behind wainscotings, would have had no difficulty in bringing to light the history of ancient Glamorgan if he had been so minded; but in justice to his memory it must be said that his moderation here was commendable. He abstained from increasing confusion already too great, and delusive flickerings amid darkness hopelessly impenetrable. What he did discover in reference to his native county, “in a book that was once in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Gamage,” has reference to a later period, and to this we shall have occasion again to refer. As to the position of *Iolo Morganwg* generally, we can say in passing that a critic of philological and historical competency to deal with it has yet to appear.

That the Romans found the Silurian country important for their purposes as conquerors, *i. e.*, rich in men to fill the legions, and in means for filling the coffers of the procurator, is beyond a doubt. They fixed upon Caerleon as the site of one of their chief cities in Britain—*Isca Silurum*, the reputed seat of Caractacus when leader of the intrepid Silures, and afterwards of Arthur and the Round Table. The great struggle of the Silurian power with Rome may more appropriately be noticed under Monmouthshire, although it undoubtedly brought to bear the whole of the resources of Glamorgan and surrounding counties, possibly to the utmost limits of South Wales. We have no right to say that the conquest which the Romans made in this region meant more than the establishment of Roman supremacy and the exaction of tribute. As their conquest of the Silures was about a century later than their conquest of Kent, their stay in Wales was comparatively short, and, it is well known,

their rule comparatively mild ; but the great military roads they formed across the country still remain as proofs of a definitely planned and settled conquest, and may be taken as memorials of a supremacy at least extending over 300 years. During this long period the toga and the helmet, the short broadsword and polished shield, were familiar objects at Caerau near Cardiff (*Tibia annis*), Boverton (*Bovium*), Nedd (*Nidum*), and Loughor (*Leucarum*), principal stations on the great military causeway, the *Via Julia*, which proceeded from Caerleon to Carmarthen, and further west. Here military trains, cohorts, and legions frequently marched, and heavy waggons conveying the collected *denarii* to the colonial treasury at Isca Silurum slowly crept along. The line of this highway was not far from the coast, running from Caerau nearly in the track of the road which passes by Llancarvan and St. Althan's to Lantwit Major (near which was their station *Bovium*), and thence to Bridgend. As the Romans usually betrayed a partiality for straight roads, it would seem that in making this considerable *détour* they deemed it of importance to keep near the sea—probably for purposes of observation and convenience of transport. Of the actual details of events in this particular region of Glamorganshire during this period we know nothing. Through an occasional inscription, dug out of the earth, we learn more of its deaths than of its lives. The antiquarian with patient labour writes an intermittent history from personal ornaments, fragments of altars, bronze blades, and coins ; but when all the facts are brought together, the record merely tells that the Romans had here their legions, villas, altars, and fiscal bureaus for the space of three centuries more or less, and that about A.D. 400 they left the land to the care of its ancient possessors. They prepared to quit Britain altogether and finally as rulers about the year 412.

2.—Saxon Period.

We cannot speak of a Saxon period in Glamorganshire any more than in other parts of Wales, except in a qualified sense. Strictly speaking, there was a British period, a Roman period, a Norman period, and an English period, each marked by definite rule and legal government. But the Saxon authority *in Wales* was not at any time that of formal government to the exclusion of native laws and native rulers, but simply the occasional assertion from the time of Egbert and Athelstan of feudal suzerainty. The native princes everywhere ruled, albeit by degrees with a glory which paled before the rising splendour of the English kings ; and their function dwindled into those of *reguli* instead of independent princes.

Of the arrangements made for government in *Bro Essyllt* after the departure of the Romans it is impossible to speak except in very general terms. The Romans had never denied to the Cymric princes the recognition of their high descent and proper rank. They never suppressed the speech or interfered with the customs of the natives. In the few towns they established, they brought into action their municipal laws, and compelled the native princes to pay tribute ; and there, or nearly there, the Roman domination ceased to operate. On the disappearance of the Roman general and procurator, therefore, in Wales as over Britain, but in Wales with greater ease, the rule of the native princes was straightway resumed.

For several centuries before history opens her page these parts must have been governed either immediately by local chieftains, or as portions of supreme princedoms. It seems probable that before Morgan the Courteous (ninth cent.) gave his name to the region, the ancient *Glewysig*—of more circumscribed application than “Essyllwg” and “Bro Essyllt,”—unless indeed it be a form of the same word—was the name by which it was known. In the early records “Glewysig” is often used to the exclusion of “Gwlad-Morgan” and “Morganwg.” *Golyddan*, the bard, who wrote as is supposed in the seventh century, speaks of these parts under this designation :—

“Na chrynned Dyfed na Glywysig.”

Let not Dyfed or Glywysig tremble.

Asser is about the first author who throws any clear and steady light upon the post-Roman affairs of the region. When invited from Wales to the court of King Alfred, he tells us (*De Reb. Gest. Aelfr.*, ann. 884) that his countrymen in “Britannia” (Wales) sanctioned his going to live for a time in Saxonia (England), because they thought he might be instrumental in procuring the protection of Alfred for the church of St. David’s against its despoiler, Hemeid, ruler of Dyfed; and he observes that already Alfred had authority over “the countries on the right-hand side of Britain” (his way of expressing the *southern* parts of *Wales—Deheubarth*), having been invited to exercise it for the protection of the inhabitants against “the violence of the six sons of Rhodri,” late king of all Wales; and that “Houil, son of Ris, *king of Gleguising*,” as well as “Brocmail and Fernail, sons of Mourice, kings of *Gwent*, compelled by the force and tyranny of Earl Ethered [of Mercia], had of their own accord sought King Alfred, that they might enjoy his government and protection.” The same thing is said of Helised, son of Tewdyr, ruler of Brechonia (Brecknock). Now this is from a writer, to say the least of him, quite as reliable as Tacitus or Strabo. There was, then, in the time of King Alfred, a king of Gleguising (Glywysig) of the name of “Houil, son of Ris,” whom we can call, in more modern form, Howel ap Rhys; and this lordship or kingdom of Glywysig, along with its neighbour *Gwent*, formed the southern part of the country of the ancient Silures.

We are informed by the *Saxon Chronicle* that those naughty marauders, the “Danish men,” otherwise called “Nordmanni” and “black pagans,” A.D. 894, paid a devastating visit to the borders of the Severn; and we learn from Caradoc’s *Brut y Tywysogion* that in this identical year the “Normaneyt” wasted, along with Brecheiniawc and *Gwent, Morganwoc*. This same incursion is also attested, under the varying date of 895, by the reliable *Annales Cambriae*. We may be sure that the “black pagans” left no bone in Bro Morganwg unpicked. Who was now ruler of the district we are not told, and must suppose that the name “Morganwoc,” not yet born, is applied by the chroniclers just as, *ex. gr.*, we use “Wales,” when we say that Wales was conquered by the Romans, although Wales as a name had no existence in Roman times.

The story of *Morgan Mwynfawr* (the Courteous) is the next ray of light thrown on the annals of Glamorgan. He was the son of Athrwys, whom some perilously identify with Arthur, and so great was his renown and high his character as protector of his country, bleeding from the wounds inflicted by Nordmanni and Mercian adventurers, that the territory he ruled chose to call itself after his name—*Gwlad-Morgan* and *Morgan-wg*, indifferently,—both signifying the country or land of Morgan. He is often called *Morgan Mawr*, the

great, as well as Morgan *Mwyn-fawr*—the greatly gentle or courteous, and it is just possible that the latter epithet in its original uncompounded form was *Mwyn Mawr*—“the great, the gentle.” In the “History” of Glamorgan, “out of the book that was in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Gamage” of St. Athan’s, and which passed through the hands of Iolo, it is said that he resided at Adur and Breigan, and that he and his race, both before and after, were endued with the grace of supreme good fortune up to the time of Owain ap Morgan Hên. Their good fortune consisted in this—that they were chaste in youth, full of vigour, having children in their old age, and lived to see their children’s children and their children. In illustration of this blessed lot we are told that Morgan’s first son was born when his father was sixty-seven years old, and that this son, called Morgan Hên—“the aged,” was eighty-seven years of age when his son Owain was born. It was on the next day after the birth of Owain that Morgan the Courteous died, “and he was buried in the grave of Teilo; but it is not known now where that grave is.” Morgan the Aged and his son Owain “had contention with Howel the Good, son of Cadell, King of South Wales [“South Wales” in those times did not include Morganwg, Gwent, and Brycheiniog], for possession of Ystrad Yw, Ewias, and Erging, or the Vale of Crickhowel and surrounding district, with the adjoining parts of Herefordshire.” The peculiar relation at this time of the princes of Wales, including Morganwg, to the English kings, is significantly brought out in connection with this quarrel, for the “History” relates that Morgan and Owain went with their complaint against Howel the Good “to Edgar, King of England;” that Edgar interposed and made peace, giving the land of Brychan (Brecknock) and the land of Gwyr Isa (lower Gower) to Howel, and Ystrad Yw, Ewias, and Erging to Morgan; “and when the peace was settled, it was written on a roebuck’s skin, and upon the altar of Teilo it was laid, and by the aid of God and Teilo a great blessing was vouchsafed to such as would maintain peace between the King of Morganwg and the King of South Wales, while a great curse was denounced against such as would disturb the peace and right now established between them.”

But in this very transaction the *tributary* condition of the prince of Glamorgan is also made evident. “Teilo and Dewi,” which mean the presiding ecclesiastical authority of Llandaff and St. David’s, “arranged that the King of Morganwg should pay tribute to the King of London, and that the King of North Wales should not receive the tribute [which as superior regulus he had been accustomed to receive] because the supreme lord of Britain [Unben Prydain] is the King of London; for when personal supremacy was established in Britain, it was ordained that all kings and princes in the island should pay tribute to the King of London, in order that he might have power to wage war against all enemies.” This is a remarkable passage. While tinged with the modes of thought and expression belonging to the Cymric tongue, its historic substance is true to facts otherwise known. As usual, dates are neglected, and so are names, in the allusion to a concerted supremacy; but the principle was doubtless introduced as early as the reigns of Egbert and Athelstan, and several instances of the exercise of the “King of London’s” suzerainty in Wales have already been mentioned (see p. 228). Perhaps the reference above made to a specific arrangement that all kings and princes in the island should pay tribute to the King of London, has in view a state of things brought about by Athelstan. (See p. 229.)

With Morgan Hên and his son and successor Owain, we arrive in the annals of Glamorganshire at the end of the tenth century. Caradoc’s *Brut* puts the death of Morgan

at the year of "the age of Christ" 974. The *Liber Llandavensis*, generally worthy of credit, would make it appear that his rule continued longer; for at the apparent termination of that rule it records the election as kings of Glamorgan, in A.D. 983, of Owain, Idwallawn, Cadell, and Cynfyn, sons of Morgan Hên, and of Rhodri and Gruffydd, sons of Elised; a record, by the way, of much interest from what it implies as to the meaning of *brenin* and *brenhiniaeth* (king and kingdom) at that time among the Cymry, when in a territory so circumscribed so many "kings" and "kingdoms" could co-exist.

Owain, above named, was succeeded in his sovereignty of Morganwg, or such part as he inherited, by his son, *Ithel Ddu*—"the black," so called "from the intense blackness of his hair, eyes, and beard." His reign was disturbed by incursions of the Saxons, who sacked Llandaff and scattered its clergy, whose territory was afterwards restored by Ithel. The birds of ill omen hovered now in frequent flocks over Morganwg, presaging coming trouble and carnage, when the hungry Norman eagles would settle upon their prey. Already, in the words of Longfellow,—

"On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer,
Through Cymric forest roars the Norseman's song;"

the power of England has fallen before the Dane, and Dane and Saxon combine to harass the enfeebled land of the Cymry; but soon the Norman strikes both to the dust, and undertakes on his own account the absorption of all that is fair and profitable in the eastern borders of Wales, from Chester to Glamorgan Vale. Ithel Ddu passes away from Morganwg, and is followed by his son *Gwrgant*, whose chief title to fame rests on his being father of the notorious Iestyn, and on his "gift of an extensive moorland plain in the 'hills' called *Hirwaun y brenin* (the king's long moor) to all who desired to keep cattle and sheep, and sow corn." This plain from that time forth was called *Hirwaun Wrgan*, and is the table-land between Merthyr and the Vale of Neath known to this day as Hirwaun.

As to the place of residence or castle of these princes of Glamorgan, the old historians and chroniclers say little. In our day history is expected to furnish itself with the verifying apparatus of places, dates, coherence and succession of events; but the monkish chroniclers were above recording such trifling details. They knew them all themselves at the time, and not being over-gifted with imagination, perhaps assumed that others through all time would know them equally well. But as most of the chronicles were probably written as a means of whiling away idle time, or for the intormation of the limited society of the monastery or family, and with no definite historical purpose or thought of future ages, panting in curiosity and alert in criticism, the looseness, contradictions, strange lacunæ, and narrowness of range by which they are characterized are intelligible and largely excusable. The Coychurch MS. tells us (see Williams' *Monmouthshire*) that Morgan Mwynfawr—said there to be the son of King Arthur,—on retiring from Caerleon and making his home in Glamorgan, resided sometimes at Cardiff, sometimes at *Radir*, at other times at *Margam*. That Cardiff had a British fortress, and was a seat of power, and therefore in all probability the residence of the ruler of the surrounding country before the Roman settlement, is all but certain, and that the Normans found it a place of similar dignity is equally credible. *Dunraven* has also the credit of having been a British princely residence under the name Dindryfan.

3.—*Norman Period.*

We now arrive at a new and very distinct era in the annals of Glamorganshire,—an era pregnant in great events, and sending down a legacy of consequences which reach our own time, and will reach times long to come. Hitherto, since the Roman age, the Cymric princes had all the land and its inhabitants to themselves (despite occasional subjection to the “King of London”), fought at their own risk their battles, and arranged as best they could their mutual differences. They met the Mercian on the border, combined to chase the Dane from their creeks, and battled with varying success with Scandinavian Magnuses and Anglo-Saxon Egberts and Athelstans; and when no enemy appeared at the mouth of Taff or Tawe, Dovey or Dee, or crossed Offa’s vallum, then the board was cleared for a native game of war, for which pretext was never wanted, between north and south, Gwynedd and Powys, or sections of either. Who would be foe or who ally was quite a chance; one thing only was certain, the weird dance must be danced, and the horrid caldron must be kept boiling.

But now a power which has already laid the race of Offa, Athelstan, and Alfred in the dust, after having occasionally swung its dragon tail to smite the Welsh—not without loss of some of its own blood and scales, lays one of its great fangs with settled purpose upon Morganwg and other districts of Eastern Wales. At this time (*circa* A.D. 1091) Iestyn, son of the already mentioned Gwrgant, of Hirwaun y brenin memory, was the madcap ruler of Morganwg. This is the common opinion, and notwithstanding some recent attempts at disproof, this is the account we are disposed upon the whole to accept. It is borne out by the largest consensus of unwavering testimony, and is most in harmony with native tradition checked and toned down by historic facts.

It is of little import whether this native ruler, Iestyn ap Gwrgant, was a man of great or ignoble qualities, of princely or inferior rank. That he did exist, was a man of authority in Glamorgan at this time, and was succeeded by sons who bravely led an unavailing assault against the Normans, it is useless to question. That he is not mentioned by this or that chronicler, that there are inconsistencies in such records as we possess about the date of his life, is of little importance. Chroniclers, as already said, were often in those days careless in registering dates; often ignored the most important persons and transactions; even at times ignored the transactions of half the island. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, *ex. gr.*, says little about Wales. The *Annales Cambriæ* scarcely notice England. A Welsh *Brut*, and even *Asser*, hesitates not to speak of Welsh affairs as those of “Britain.” Although the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* repeatedly mentions Gruffydd (“Griffin”), King of the Welsh (for which reason, perhaps, even Mr. E. A. Freeman believes that there was such a man as Gruffydd), it never mentions *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, one of the most prominent princes of Wales, and a bitter enemy of the Normans, although it professes to register the events of his time. And what if the same chronicle makes no mention of Robert Fitzhamon? did there exist, therefore, no Robert Fitzhamon? The historical reality of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and his prominence in public affairs, are nearly as well evidenced as those of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Fitzhamon, or Newmarch. He is named in the twelfth century by so credible and well-informed a man as Giraldus Cambrensis (*Itin.*, 2) in the same undoubting way as De Braose

or Newmarch is named, and the subsequent power and influence of his sons in the wars which wasted Brecknock are plainly implied. He was a man of so great consideration that his contemporaries, Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Gruffydd ap Cynan, and Rhys ap Tewdwr (afterwards his opponent and victim), all princes of Wales, in determining who should thenceforth be considered "founders of royal tribes" in Wales, ranked him along with themselves and Elystan Glodrydd, ruler of the country between the Wye and the Severn, as entitled to that dignity. We in these days may think that a prominence was thus accorded to Iestyn which he little deserved; but we are bound to allow that these princes were the best judges of what should be done, and must yield to the evidence involved in their decision—unless indeed we covet the distinction which some have won by coolly setting aside the authority of Vaughan of Hengwrt, and boldly denying that such a census was ever made. Instances are not wanting of incredulity being carried to such a point of credulity. Iestyn's reality and position are also witnessed to by numerous genealogical records of much antiquity, results of the labours of authorized genealogists, whereby many old families have traced their descent from the sept of Iestyn. Of course a stupid or ignorant prejudice may deny the value of these records; but such denial is not history.

We need not trouble ourselves with the minor criticism some writers indulge in respecting the want of accordance in the different chroniclers as to the dates of Iestyn ap Gwrgant's chief operations. It is quite enough to know, on the authority of respectable chronicles, that he engaged in war with Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and was joined in this enterprise by the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, late Prince of North Wales. This was about A.D. 1088, or perhaps a year or two later,—a most active stage, and nearly the last, in Iestyn's life. And that this chronology of his life is substantially accurate, despite the entry in the *Book of Aberpergwm* which makes Iestyn marry the daughter of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn as early as A.D. 994, is made plain by the reference made by Giraldus Cambrensis just a century later (A.D. 1188) to the sons of Iestyn. He says that the sons of Iestyn had been engaged in "a great war in which nearly all the province" of Brecheinic "was destroyed." Now this "great war" had evidently occurred after Iestyn's time, because it was under the leadership, not of him, but of his sons, Caradoc, Madoc, Hywel, and Rhys, or some of them; and Giraldus alludes to it as a war which had already in 1188, when he traversed the locality, long passed away and become a matter of history. This kind of indirect evidence is always valuable, and coming in this instance from a man so observant and so well versed in the affairs of South Wales, is more to be depended upon than entries in chronicles. The war alluded to was doubtless the great struggle of the natives of Brecheinic against the Norman, Bernard Newmarch, who, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, came to Brecheinic in 1091 (see p. 66), a date which, whether strictly accurate or one or two years too early, most likely synchronizes with the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitzhamon. Iestyn ap Gwrgant is held to have fled the country on his defeat by Fitzhamon near Cardiff, and is variously reported to have died, having first wandered to Glastonbury and then to Bath, at Keynsham, or, as said by the *Book of Aberpergwm*, "in the monastery of Llangenys in Gwent," and the leadership of the patriots by his sons, at the time implied by Giraldus's allusion, is therefore in itself probable and consistent.

Then, however, comes the question, What hand had Iestyn ap Gwrgant in bringing Fitzhamon and his Norman companions to Glamorgan? The usual and long-established

account represents the Norman invasion of this part as the enterprise of a number of knightly adventurers who first entered as auxiliaries to Iestyn in his unequal contest with Rhys ap Tewdwr, but afterwards, having assisted him through that difficulty, turned upon him and took possession of his country on their own account. The story holds a curious analogy to that of the conquest of Kent by Hengist and Horsa; and Iestyn ap Gwrgant forms a parallel with Vortigern, the traitor in the general history of Britain. The bad odour attaching to Iestyn's character is owing to his inviting the Norman knights to the country, and his breach of contract with Einion ap Cadivor ap Collwyn (see pp. 65 and 233), his successful agent at the court of Rufus, in refusing him his daughter's promised hand, and thus instigating Einion to retaliate by persuading Fitzhamon to hurl him and his race from the seat of power. This is the version, without precise date, of the *Book of Aberpergwm*—a document of common origin with *Brut y Tywysogion*, but marked by a painful confusion of chronology; the *Brut of Ieuan Brechfa*, under A.D. 1090; and the "Iolo MSS." But neither the *Annales Cambrie* nor Caradoc's *Brut y Tywysogion* give this or any other story of the conquest of Glamorgan, although both narrate the overthrow of Rhys ap Tewdwr by "the French (Normans) of Brecheinioc."

Now, however unreasonable or uncritical appears, after investigation, the theory that Iestyn ap Gwrgant was not a man of prominent and unhappy notoriety in Glamorgan about the time of its conquest, and however clear it is that he had a hand in favouring the first operations of the Normans in these parts, it is still to be admitted that the *form* of the story renders it liable to some suspicion, and makes proof of its substantive truth, from what data are available, necessary. Students of antiquity, though proverbially devotees of the old, are now and then covetous of the applause won by discoverers. Mr. Floyd has recently made an ingenious attempt (*Journ. Archaeol. Institute*, xxviii., 293) to prove "that the war in which South Wales (including Morganwg) was conquered" was not the work of Robert Fitzhamon and his twelve more or less companion knights, but "was a national war," in which "William Rufus personally took part."

This new account is more liable to question than the old. It is sustained only by slender intimation and conjectural reasoning, while the other is handed down by clear, definite, and not improbable record. At the same time a careful examination of all the data within reach inclines us to believe that neither account need be entirely rejected, but that by the omission of the questionable points of each they are capable of being so blended as to form a consistent history. We are far from thinking that William Rufus in person superintended the conquest of Glamorgan, or that he ever conquered South Wales; at the same time the work was not done by adventurer knights without the cognizance and authority of the king. The known practice of feudal warfare, and the method notoriously adopted by the Norman kings on the marches of Wales of having conquests effected for them and not by them—as shown by Sir John Dodridge, hereafter cited,—are consistently adumbrated in the older account: the fact that the king claimed the land, and that no vassal could appropriate a foot square without authority of his liege, necessitates the belief that Rufus's authority and sanction sounded in every deed of Fitzhamon, De Londres, and St. Quentin, and made the conquest of Glamorgan in this sense a conquest by Rufus the king and not by these knights; but this is a view not contradictory of the account of the Bruts. In dealing with this subject the following points are to be borne in mind:—

1. The subjugation of Glamorgan was not a separate and solitary undertaking, but was one of a series of operations conducted by the Normans against Wales. William the Bastard himself, according to *Brut y Tywysogion*, was already, as far back as A.D. 1080, entitled, in some inexact sense, to the designation *Brenin y Saeson ar Brytanyeit*—"King of the Saxons and Britons,"—a title which he had probably obtained more by policy and the inspiration of fear than by force, for we know that there had been no proper conquest. Before even this date, between A.D. 1070 and 1080, he had sought popularity and power in Wales by making a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. David, partly influenced, perhaps, by the belief which grew into a proverb, that two pilgrimages to St. David's were equal in merit to one to Rome,—

"Roma semel quantum, bis dat Menevia tantum,"—

but not without the shrewd intention of making the "Britons" think him a very religious king; perhaps also, as the year last mentioned was within seven of the last of his life, he might begin to feel that he had nearly had enough of blood and tyranny, and that the shadow of the great coming mystery made him sober.

Brut y Tywysogion informs us that "the French (Normans) devastated Ceredigion, Dyfed, and St. David's, and that Bangor was spoiled by the Gentiles (Danes);" and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under date 1081, states, "This year the king led an army into Wales, and there he set free many hundred persons;" but the part of Wales is not specified; probability is very strong in favour of the North; but even allowing it to be South, it might be only Morganwg or the borders. In a eulogium on the Conqueror the same chronicle says, "The land of the Britons was under his sway, and he built castles therein." These were certainly not in the South. Thus in less than twenty years after the battle of Hastings William's devouring appetite was itching for Wales, while as yet the whole of England had scarcely been swallowed, much less digested; but the evidence is overwhelming that his gains only amounted to a bare recognition of feudal superiority and occasional payment of tribute, while the native princes continued to rule.

2. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind very specially that the Conqueror and his successors pursued a somewhat exceptional policy with respect to the subjugation of Wales. It is clear that they looked upon it not merely as a different country and nationality, but as a hard and sharp substance to deal with. Having much on hand at home, in Normandy, and in Scotland, they sought some byway and auxiliary means of dealing with the proud and fiery Welsh, and conceived the happy idea of calling into play that arm of the feudal system which had the appearance of acting occasionally independently of the royal head. Authority was given to vassal lords to push their fortunes on the borders of Wales. The king's army was not at their bidding. Their men-at-arms, their own retainers, and all who coveted plunder and new settlements might join them; they might enter Wales wherever the sword made an opening for them, overturn the native and rightful authority, build their castles on the steeps or on the plains, and assume the power to rule, bound only to the acknowledgment of the king of England as supreme lord. It was precisely repeating on a smaller scale the Conqueror's own descent upon England. By an assurance of infinite audacity, William of Normandy took leave to consider the land of Britain as his own, to give it to whom he would, if only by longer sword and stronger arm he could take it. His speech to his army on the field of Hastings, "Remember to fight well and put all to death,

for if we conquer we shall be all rich ; what I gain, you will gain ; if I conquer, you will conquer ; if I take their land, you shall have it," was reflected in the letters of marque issued for plunder and murder in Wales. Then it was that the first Norman earls were settled at Chester, Shrewsbury, Hereford, and Montgomery, in almost distinct sovereignty ; but in all these cases, except the last named, the country had been already preliminarily conquered by the imperial army. The Lords Marchers in South Wales, in Glamorgan, Brecknock, Cydweli, Pembroke, Cardigan, &c., were not settled in the same manner ; they were sent more like filibusters, against all law except "the law of the strongest," authorized to murder and pillage, and subject to indignity and servitude the rightful and unoffending possessors of the land. It was a feature of the times, a natural and almost necessary operation of the feudal order of things.

While, therefore, in the subjugation of Morganwg Rufus's will may well be allowed to be the paramount moral and political force, it by no means follows that the work was not done by Fitzhamon, as a military leader, for the profit of himself and his companions, and in conjunction at first with Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and that thus the representations of the early Cymric records are substantially correct.

But is not this view rendered untenable by clear statements of direct conquest of Glamorgan by William Rufus in person? Nothing of the sort. The idea of such a conquest is a mere inference, from data peculiarly scanty and inadequate. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, although it follows with some minuteness the movements of Rufus in these years, makes no allusion to his visiting South Wales or Morganwg, or even preparing an army or expedition to invade them. In 1091 he goes to Normandy "bent upon his brother Robert's ruin," and then returns to invade Malcolm, king of Scotland. In 1092 he goes "northward to Carlisle with a large army," and here repairs the city and builds a castle. In 1093 "King William was very sick at Gloucester, insomuch that he was universally reported to be dead." And yet, without a syllable of evidence, in this year he is held to have conquered South Wales ! He was long recovering from this illness, for he is still at Gloucester in 1094, where he "holds his court." Here he receives "messages out of Normandy from his brother Robert ;" and "at Candlemas proceeds to Hastings and embarks for Normandy." Not a hint through all these years has the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* about any invasion or thought of South Wales— an omission quite incredible in a chronicle which so assiduously follows Rufus's movements, if he had actually himself been engaged in systematic aggression and conquest in this important part of the country.

In fact, the king's hands were more than full with the troubles occasioned by Malcolm of Scotland ("Moel Cwlwm, brenin y Pictait ar Albanyeit,"—*Brut y Tywysog.*) and Robert of Normandy, and his own state of health was such that the extra care of an expedition into Wales was by no means likely to be undertaken by him. On the other hand, and for these same reasons, the probability is strong that his sanction would be given to any adventurous knights who might wish to do the work. Thus the *vraisemblance* of the native account here is highly interesting.

As we have said, no facts are recorded in any chronicles of value to sustain the contrary theory. That William was sick at Gloucester in 1092 or 1093 is no proof that he was directing warlike operations at Cardiff or Brecknock. That he was torn by anxiety by the proceedings of his brother in Normandy, and was obliged as soon as his strength allowed to

hurry across the Channel, lends no probability to the notion that he was busy in personally conducting a general conquest of South Wales. That in 1092 according to the *Annales Cambrie*, or in 1094 according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the Welsh rose in arms against the Normans, and demolished all their castles in Demetia and Ceredigion except Pembroke and Rhyd-Cors (probably near Carmarthen)—a fact confirmed, without date, by *Brut y Tywysogion*, is only indirect proof that the Normans had here and there established positions and temporarily imposed their yoke on districts, but is no proof whatever that such yoke was not imposed by the Lords Marchers in the name of the king, but without his formal co-operation, and without aid of his treasury or his troops. It is true, as Giraldus tells us (*Itin.*, ii., 1), that William did at some time or other penetrate, as his father had done before him, as far as St. David's, when he uttered his threat of crossing over on a bridge of boats to conquer Ireland; but how many years after the conquest of Glamorgan that visit to St. David's took place, or whether it was a hostile visit, we are not told, and therefore the fact as quoted in proof of conquest is utterly beside the mark. So of the order he gave Fitz-Baldwin to erect the castle of Rhyd-Cors; such an order does not imply the presence of the king at the place. No evidence is producible that William Rufus conducted an armed force from Gloucester to St. David's, or superintended in person the subjugation of any part of South Wales. On his return from the journey to Normandy above noticed, he is known to have conducted, in 1095, an expedition into Wales (see *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*), but it was into North Wales (see p. 321). In 1097 he again entered Wales "with a great army," vowing, as Florence of Worcester informs us, "the destruction of every male in the country;" he remained there, if the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is correct, "from midsummer till near August, to his great loss in men and horses and many other things," and "seeing that he could not effect his purpose, returned into England ["vacuus ad sua reddit"—*Annal. Cambr.*], and forthwith caused castles to be built on the Marches." But this expedition also was into North Wales. He found it easier to build castles and plant garrisons on points he had reached than conquer the people. But even if he had done more than conduct a great army, and fail of effecting his purpose in the North, that were no proof of conquest in *Glamorgan*; and we may be sure that the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, which is so careful in noting Rufus's doings in this country, *even when they issued in failure*, would not have passed in silence a victorious campaign in South Wales, had it ever occurred. In fine, we have yet to wait for the smallest modicum of evidence that Rufus was in any other sense than through the agency of the Lords Marchers the conqueror of any part of South Wales.

That Robert Fitzhamon not only helped Iestyn ap Gwrgant against Rhys ap Tewdwr, but subsequently drove Iestyn himself from his lordship, taking possession of it in Rufus's name and by his authority, is the only conclusion we can come to, and this conclusion harmonizes as far as desirable the two apparently conflicting views we have noticed. The conquest was William's in effect, Fitzhamon's and his companions' in reality. A conquest so effected would be in harmony with feudal custom, and congruous with the whole subsequent settlements of the Marchers at Cydweli, Pembroke, Cemmaes (Pemb.), Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and the contemporary settlement of Newmarch at Brecknock.

Upon this subject the opinion of the learned Sir John Dodridge is worth citing:—"As touching the government of the Marches of Wales, it appeareth by divers ancient monuments that the Conqueror, after he had conquered the English, placed divers of his Norman

nobility upon the confines and borders towards Wales, and erected the earldom of Chester, being upon the borders of North Wales, to palatine, and gave powers unto the said persons thus placed to make such conquest upon the Welsh as they by their strength could accomplish, holding it a very good policy thereby not only to encourage them to be more willing to serve him, but also to provide for them at other men's cost; and hereupon further ordained that the land so conquered should be holden of the Crown of England *in capite*. In such manner did Robert Fitzhamon acquire unto himself and such others as assisted him the whole lordship of Glamorgan, using in some semblance the Roman policy to enlarge territories by stepping in between two competitors, and by helping the one [meaning, of course, Iestyn, as against Rhys ap Tewdwr] he subdued the other, and after turning the sword against him whom he had assisted, made himself absolute owner of all. Likewise Bernard Newmarch conquered the lordship of Brecknock, containing three cantreds, and established his conquest by a marriage with Nest, daughter of Trahaern ap Llywelyn, in the Welsh blood." (*Gov. of Wales and the Marches*, p. 37.)

Nothing worthy of the name of a "conquest" of South Wales had taken place when Giraldus wrote his *Topographia Cambriæ* (probably about A.D. 1190), for he shows the greatest desire to instruct the Normans how to accomplish a work which he seemed to consider so desirable, and gives elaborate directions how the people should be governed if once conquered (see cap. 8 and 9). "The prince who would wish to subdue this nation," he says, "and govern it in peace, must proceed thus: he must make up his mind to give undeviating attention to this purpose for at least one year; for a people who, with a collected force, will neither attack in the field nor wait to be besieged in castles, is not to be overcome at the first onset, but to be worn out by prudent delay and patience." Then, further implying that the work was yet to be done, he proceeds, "This portion of the kingdom, protected by arms and courage, might be of great use to the prince, not only in these or the adjacent parts, but, if necessity required, in more remote regions; and although the public treasury might receive a smaller annual revenue from these provinces, yet the deficiency would be fully compensated by the peace of the kingdom and the honour of its sovereign, especially as the heavy and dangerous expenses of one military expedition into Wales usually amount to the whole income arising from the revenue of the province."

The Settlements of the Twelve Knights.

It is allowed on all hands that Fitzhamon took up his abode and built his castle at Cardiff, the ancient seat of the native princes of Morganwg, with the strongholds of Trefufered and Cynffig, and the lands thereto appertaining, in addition. (*Brut y Tywysog.*) The remainder of the fair and fertile "Vale,"—

"Morgania tellus,
Pulchra situ, frugumque ferax, amœna locorum" (*Pentarchia*),

was partitioned among his companion knights, who probably in many instances had to take possession at the point of the sword, while in others, where the rightful owners had

fallen in war, and were represented only by widows and orphans, the task was easy. The names of these new possessors, with the manors they claimed, have come down to our time—in a few instances made ever-enduring by the impress of local names. In the *Bruts* they are given as follows:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Possession.</i>
Robert Fitzhamon	Caerdyf, Trefufered, Cenffig, with their surrounding lands.
William de Londres [so called because born in London]	Ogmor [W., <i>Aber-ogvor</i> . He afterwards removed to Cydweli, where he built a castle].
Richard de Granvyl [otherwise Granvil, Grenfyld, Granville]	Nêdd, Castell-Nedd (Neath).
Paganus de Turbervill	Coyty [Coed-ty, near Bridgend].
Robert de St. Quintin	Llanblethian [or <i>St. Quintin's</i>].
Richard de Syward	Talafan, or <i>Tal y Fan</i> , and the royal burgh of Pont-faen [Cowbridge].
Gilbert de Humfrevill	Penmark— <i>Penmarch</i> .
Reginald de Sully	Sully— <i>Abersili</i> .
Roger de Berkrolles, or “Berclos”	East Orchard—St. Athan's.
Peter le Soore	Peterston— <i>Llanbedr ar Fro</i> .
John le Fleming	St. George— <i>Llanysfawyn</i> .
Oliver de St. John	Fonmon— <i>Aberbernant</i> .
William de Esterling [corrupted <i>Stradling</i>]	St. Donat's— <i>Llanwerydd</i> .

It is very remarkable how soon the blood of these foreign settlers vanished from Glamorganshire. Fitzhamon himself, dying after twelve years of possession, left no son, and his daughter, Mabel, carried his wealth to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. by Nest, daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr. In the sixteenth century the Stradlings were the only family descended in the male line from the Norman chieftains, and even these have long ago passed away. (See *Stradling of St. Donat's*.) By female descent the name *Turbervill* still continues in the county—a solitary relic of a long and distinguished line (see *Coity Castle*, and *Ewenny Abbey*).

The lands of Glamorgan being thus partitioned between his companions in arms, Fitzhamon is said to have displayed some generosity—a thing quite unusual with his race—towards a few of the foiled and deprived native chieftains, and, as was natural, towards the native leaders who had rendered him material assistance. Chief of the latter class, Einion ap Cadivor ap Collwyn, useful to him at the Norman court, as well as in the field, had assigned him, along with Miskin, the hill stronghold of *Senghenydd* (St. Cenydd), which in after times grew into celebrity and vast proportions (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Others have said that the lordship alone was given to Einion, and that Fitzhamon kept the castle to himself. Of the former class were the sons of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, four in number, who had each a portion of territory; Caradoc receiving Aberafan, and “the whole country between the rivers Nêdd and Afan, in the lordship of Rial;” Madoc receiving the lordship of “Rhuthyn;” Hywel, Llantrithyd; and Rhys, the lordship of Soflen, between the rivers Nêdd and Tawe. Another chieftain, supposed to be of the native race, Rotpert ap Seisyllt, received “the lordship of Maes Essyllt,” the locality of which cannot be with certainty determined. These are the dispositions made to the Welsh leaders, according to *Brut y Tywysogion* (Aberpergwm copy), the correctness of which is not impeached by its comparison with the *extenta* recently discovered at the Public Record Office, which are of so late a date as the reign of Henry III.

The government set up by Robert Fitzhamon was all but absolutely centred in himself.

He held his monthly court at Cardiff Castle, where he heard complaints and gave decisions in matters civil and criminal, and received appeals against decisions of the subordinate barons, who, each in his own lordship, likewise exercised jurisdiction. As he held from the king, so they held from him, and owed him fealty and service. The tenure of Fitzhamon, Newmarch, and the other chief lords of the Marches of Wales, differed in several points from that of the English barons, for the latter held by charters granted in writing by the sovereign, wherein the boundaries of their lands and the laws according to which they were to rule were explicitly laid down; whereas the lords of the Marches, having fought and won on their own account, held in a sense by right of conquest, without charters, and with a greater measure of independence. The reason of this exceptional advantage on the part of the chief Lord Marchers is said to have been that until their lands were gained by adventure it was impossible for the king to issue a definite charter, and when the conquest had been made the successful knight preferred not to apply for a charter which would only limit his own liberty of rule and further conquest.

It is, however, not to be understood that this freedom was enjoyed by the less prominent barons in Wales, and especially in the later conquests. In the inscription of a "Deed from King Edward to Roger Mortymer of Gene'r-glyn," &c., authorizing "the exchange between Llewelyn, son of the said Roger, and Jeffrey Clement, for Coetmor" (see further, p. 169), we have a sample of instruments of the kind occasionally met with. But they are rare, and it is said that none have been discovered relating to the chief early Marchers before the conquest of Wales by Edward.

Of the peculiar privileges of jurisdiction enjoyed by these local reguli Sir John Dodridge, referring pointedly to Fitzhamon, Newmarch, and Hugh de Lacy, says, "And because they and their posterity might the better keep the said 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 [*tenentes*—men holding land in fief] 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." (*Gov. of Wales and Marches*, p. 38.) These privileges, termed *jura regalia*, reflections of the absolutist and summary rule of the Norman in England, empowered the lord to make as well as administer law in his own territory. Some of the harsher features of this rule we have already detailed when referring to Newmarch's government of Brecknock (see p. 72).

But strong as was the Norman baron's arm, the spirit of the Welsh in many instances refused to bend to new-made or foreign laws, even when their land had been taken from them, and they were allowed to hold and cultivate only on condition of doing homage to the pillager. Wounded and prostrate, they yet turned on their overthrower a look of defiance which made him tremble and grant their demands. They claimed government according to their own laws and customs. In cases this was fully, in others partially granted, in some refused; and we find to this day in use those mysterious designations of neighbouring districts, as *Wallicana* or *Anglicana*, *Welsh* or *English*, *Welsherie* or *Englischerie*, which had their origin in these practices. We find in Glamorganshire Coity Anglicana and Coity Wallicana, Avan Anglicana and Avan Wallicana; and in Breconshire, Haia Wallicana, "the Welsh Hay," and Haia Anglicana; English Talgarth and Welsh Talgarth, &c. A

district which refused to be governed by any but the ancient laws of the country were called Welsh and "Welsherie;" and *vice versa*. Fitzhamon himself was besieged in his own castle of Cardiff on this very question, and compelled to give way. Even Turbervill, of Coity, one of his own knights, but who had identified himself with the Cymry by marrying the heiress of Coity (see *Coity Castle*), had joined and led the insurrection. The account, as given in *Brut y Tywysogion* (Book of Aberpergwm), A.D. 1091, says, "The men of Morganwg and Gwaen-llwg arose *en masse* ["yn un llu"], overthrew the castles of the French, killing nearly all the defenders, and Paen Twrbil, lord of the castle of Coety, was leader of the people of the country. He would not hold his lands except in right of his wife, the heiress of Meurig ap Gruffydd ap Iestyn; he led his hosts to Caer-Dydd, and began to destroy the castle. When Robert ap Amon [Fitzhamon] beheld this and asked the reason, Paen Twrbil made known that the Cymry would only consent to be governed according to the ancient privileges and customs of their country and the laws of Howel Dda, and would have their land free [*i. e.*, free from socage, or military service]; and on account of the greatness of the multitude, Robert deemed it well to follow the course that would satisfy the Cymry. The country then had rest; Paen Twrbil held his lands and privileges by right of his wife; the people of the country held their lands free, and properly enjoyed their privileges and customs, as they had always done before the time of the French. When this state of things was fully settled in Morganwg, many of the Welsh nation came from South Wales and North Wales to Morganwg, to enjoy a quieter life than was found in the other countries."

Times succeeding the Conquest.

Fitzhamon was a favourite at the Norman court, and through his brief government of some dozen years in Glamorgan was both a considerate and successful ruler. He was raised to the dignity of Earl of Gloucester; after the death of Rufus became a strong partisan of Henry I. against his brother Robert of Normandy; and upon his capture Robert was committed as prisoner to his keeping at Cardiff Castle, where he remained for many years. Fitzhamon having no son, the lordship of Glamorgan went with his daughter Mabel, who was espoused by Henry's illegitimate son, Robert of Gloucester. Though a Welshman on his mother's side, being the son of Nest, of more prominent than attractive fame, the daughter of the fallen Rhys ap Tewdwr, Robert attempted to rivet more closely rather than loosen the feudal chains which Fitzhamon had rather easily placed on the limbs of Morganwg; but he found that the people retained some notion of liberty while owning fealty and moderate service to Norman lords, and the result was a mighty rising of the country, the investment and storming of Cardiff Castle, and finally the release of Robert upon his making solemn oath to respect the laws and immunities of the natives.

For a long time Glamorgan remained a part of the possessions of the earldom of Gloucester. It was often subject to violent commotions, the spirit of the people remaining strongly national and independent, persistent and often successful in claiming the restitution of ancient privileges. Still, from the iron grasp of the feudal system they were not able to free themselves. That form of society prevailed for at least two centuries, and substantially continued till the radical change introduced by the eighth Henry.

To the 46th of Henry III., or A.D. 1262, belong a series of interesting documents recently disinterred at the Public Record Office (Wallia, Bag I., No. 15), and proofs of which through the kindness of Mr. Burt, have been placed in our hands. These consist of *Extentæ*, or "returns," ten in number, from the district of Morganwg and Gwent, their object being, as usual, to ascertain under royal command ("per preceptum domini regis") the value of the Earl of Gloucester's feudal rights in these parts, in order to find a basis upon which to calculate the king's claim to revenue from the same. Those in Glamorgan relate to Cardiff ("Kairdiff"), Llantrisant ("Lantrissen"), Llangonyd ("Languniht"), Neath ("Neht"), and Llanilltyd and Llysworney ("Laniltwit and Liswrini"). The Norman spelling of names of places and persons shows a commendable attempt at imitating the native articulation. The returns show what dues were receivable by the lord from burgage rents, from free tenants and cotters, from market tolls, fairs, courts of law, demesne lands, and mills, as well as obligations of labour in harvest-time, and in repairing implements of husbandry, &c., for the lord. A board or jury of inquisitors—the modern name would be "Commissioners of Taxes"—was ordained in each lordship to conduct the investigation and render report on oath ("per sacramentum"). These in Cardiff, judging from their names—Robert Upedyke, Stephen Bagedrip, Richard Lude, and nine others,—were all of foreign blood, taken probably from castle officials and dependants, for at that time Cardiff consisted of little else; but in other places they were as exclusively Welsh, as will be seen in the example of "Lantrissen." This shows that a kind of rough impartiality as regarded the nationality of the "commissioners" was observed. At "Neht" they are quite mixed; and at "Languniht" all Welsh. The importance of the *mill*-toll (molendinum) is very obvious, for at Cardiff, while the return for the town is only £20 4s. 8d., the mill-tolls yield the respectable sum of £46. The advowson of the parish is not forgotten. It is clear that there had been recent fighting, and the superiority of peace over war is implied when the Llantrisant mill, which now produces of available dues only *twenty shillings*, "tempore pacis" yielded *twenty marks*. Another mill, whose customary value was also twenty marks, is regretfully mentioned as wholly burnt down and destroyed ("combustum est et destructum omnino"); while not fewer than a hundred houses in Llantrisant alone had been ruined by war. This inquisition had probably been made after one of the frequent incursions of the Welsh into the lordship. We give first the Llantrisant return:—

"EXTENTA DE LANTRISSEN.

"Extenta de Lantrissen per preceptum domini Regis facta per sacramentum Howell Vochan, Ivor ab Cacherot, Lewelin ab Meuric, Yorverht ab Adam, Yvwan ab Yssac, Yorverht ab Wrgeneo, Yorverht Vochan, Lewelin ab Howell, Griffid Gôch ab Lewelin, Philip ab Lewelin, Yvwan ab Wiann, et Griffid Gôch ab Howell. Qui jurati dicunt quod,—

Redditus burgi est	xij'	iiij ^d
Et de redditibus liberorum et rusticorum	x ⁱⁱ	o o
Et de auxilio ad lardarium	xv	o
Et pro molendino de Brosseley	iiij	iiij
Et dominicum debile continet v carucatas terre valet tempore pacis	l	o
Et vij acre more que potest falcari	viiij	viiij
Et de piscaria	ij	o
Et de j Molendino	xx	o
Et de Forestariis	x	o
Et de servicio rusticorum in autumpno	xiiij	iiij

Et de pannagio	iiij	o
Et de redditu plumbi	x	o
Et de Trewern et Lanveir ad auxilium ad lardarium	vj	o
Et de redditu et servicio liberorum et rusticorum captorum de tenementis de Sancti Fagano	lxiiij	ix ob
Et de erbagio ibidem	x	o
Et de terra locata ibidem	xix	o
Et de redditu Adaaf ab Yvor pro j esperuario	ij	o
Et de placitis et perquisitis curiarum	x ¹	o

Summa xxxijⁱⁱ x¹ v^{ob}

“Et est ibi advocacio ecclesie de Lantrissen que valet xx marcas et pertinet ad Comitem. Et advocacio ecclesie de Pentirech que valet iiij marcas. Et memorandum quod predictum molendinum tempore pacis solet valere xx marcas. Et aliud molendinum quod ibidem similiter solet valere xx marcas combustum est et destructum omnino. Et C. mansiones sunt ibidem destructe et degwerra. Et memorandum quod filii Morgan Cadewalthan habent Glynrotheni.”

Then follow the signatures of the jury, “Howel Vochan,” &c., as above ; with certain names omitted, not being within call, perhaps, at the time.

When a hundred dwellings lay in ruins in Llantrisant alone, we may judge of the devastating character of the “gwerra” carried on between the recalcitrating Welsh and their Norman lords ; and also that the population of the parts was not very sparse. The sons of Morgan Cadwallon, here mentioned as in possession of Glynrothen, were doubtless men of some note ; but whether holding their lands in fee to the lord of Morganwg, or in defiance of him, the word “habent” is scarcely sufficient to show.

Welsh proper names in this foreign dress give us a clue to the Welsh pronunciation of the thirteenth century. “Vochan” not only detects *Fychan* (junior, little) on its way to the modern Vaughan, but plainly tells that the Cymric *y* was sounded in those days in Morganwg in the broad way still preserved in North Wales. The *b* in the patronymic *ab* also shows that this contrast to the *ap* of the North is not of recent birth. “Yowan” is Ievan beginning to assume the form Owen ; and “Yorverht” intimates the existence even then of the terminal aspirate now represented by *th*, but then attempted to be represented by *ht*. The same is observable in “Neht” below.

“EXTENTA DE NEHT [Nédd].

“Extenta de Neht per preceptum domini Regis facta per sacramentum Henrici Vochan, Madoc ab Rees, Lewelin ab Hailon, Cradouc ab Wasmeir, Cradouc ab Wrgan, Madanev ab Yorverht, Mauricii Molendinarii, Gilberti Cachevrench, Rees ab Ithenerht, Johannis le Wogare, Petri de Corndune, Ade Huse. Qui dicunt quod,—

redditu burgensium et Cotariorum	cxij ^a	o ^d
Et de redditu libere tenencium forinsecorum	xvj	o
Et de redditu Walensium	xxxij	x ob
Et de Molendino	xl	o
Et dominicum parvum et debile valet	xiiij	x
Et de xij acris prati	vj	vj
Et de prisis cervisie	v	o
Et de tholoneo	xij	
Et de gurgite et piscaria	vj	viiij
Et de finibus et perquisitis curiarum	xx	o

Summa xijⁱⁱ xiiij^a xj^d ob

“Et est advocacio ecclesie ibidem de Neht pertinens ad Comitem que valet x marcas. Et molendinum supradictum tempore pacis solet valere ix marcas [= £7 6s. 8d., but now, alas ! only forty shillings]. Et vij^{xx} et x mansiones [150 dwellings] ibidem sunt combuste et destructe per guerram.”

Then follow the names of the jury of returns, “Henricus Vochan,” &c.

Thus we see, without quoting further from these valuable documents now being prepared for publication in the forthcoming *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, that the inhabitants of Glamorgan in the thirteenth century were generally placed under the conditions of feudal service. Those who held lands, held under the then lord of the district, the Earl of Gloucester, and a large proportion of the inhabitants were probably of the free *villain* class; but it is improbable that any were reduced to the low condition of the *theowes* of the Anglo-Saxons. The Norman demand was not for absolute property in the person, and his degradation into a chattel, but that in return for his freedom, his holding of land, his keeping a mill, or enjoying an ecclesiastical benefice, he should pay so much tribute or service to his gracious superior. Adaaf ab Yvor at Llantrisant, if he must indulge in the luxury of sport with a *sparrow-hawk*, might go to the lord's woods and take game, but he must pay for the pleasure "two shillings" to dominus Rex. His reverence, the curé of Llantrisant, in those sunny days for priests, might go about, as *Piers Plowman* has it,—

"A pricker on a palfrey from manor to manor,
An heap of hounds [behind him] an he a lord were ;"

or as Chaucer says,—

"When he rode men might his bridle here
Gingling in a whistling wind, as clear
And eke as loud as doth the chapelle belle ;"

but he must remember that he held an "advocacio" which belonged to his lord the earl ("pertinet ad comitem"). The *mill* at Llantrisant, which in time of peace paid twenty marks, now that the war, making eaters fewer and the fields less productive, had reduced its custom, was allowed to go on the easier terms of "twenty shillings;" but, no tax, no grinding. If the *cottarii* wished to fatten their hogs on acorns in the lord's forest, and thus provide bacon for winter (as the Welsh cottiers still are fond of doing), they must obtain this "auxilium ad lardarium" at the cost of "fifteen shillings." Fishing was allowed in the streams, ponds, and in "gurgites" (weirs ?) ; and the well-to-do Cymro, like the idlers of the foreign race, might while away his leisure in the "gentle art," the only penalty being "de gurgite et piscaria," six shillings and eightpence,—the prototype, perhaps, of the modern attorney's fee for writing a letter. Though a *solidus* of that time was of far greater value than the shilling of to-day, the imposts on the whole were moderate for an age of conquest, amounting perhaps to a considerably smaller per-centage than the cost of "cheap government" under constitutional management in the England of to-day, where we have an income tax for those who have incomes, and a series of taxes, "direct and indirect," still more heavy for those who have no "incomes," but still must try to eat, be clothed, and housed.

The *extenta* give a picture in few but expressive and faithful touches of the state of things in Glamorgan about the end of Henry III.'s reign. To the west of Glamorgan, in Dyfed, or what in those days went by the name South Wales (*Debeubarth*, "the part to the right," as you looked, in the orthodox fashion of the time, to the east), things were very different, and not quite so bad in point of systematic subjection to a foreign yoke, albeit quite as bad or even worse in point of real popular suffering, by reason of the contentions of the various chieftains. Glamorgan, at least, had the advantage of being in some measure settled. We have no adequate proof that west of Glamorgan and Brecknock the principle of feudal tenure and service had been established; but the Norman power had nevertheless

made considerable progress since, a century earlier, Giraldus encouraged the work of conquest (see p. 494). The Lords Marchers had not only planted castles as temporary posts when making raids or hasty progresses, as facilities for retreating, but had built powerful and permanent fortresses, and taken possession of large districts—as at Cydweli, Pembroke, Cardigan, and even ancient and royal *Dinefawr*. Prince Edward, soon to become Edward I. and conqueror of Wales, was already born; and the coming end was foreshadowed in ever-deepening lines in the deprivation of the Welsh princes in succession of power to rule in their own name *as princes*, and their reduction to the status of “lords” only. (See under “Carmarthenshire,” p. 239.) But they had not been forbidden the form of rule. They had their armies, and through cunning policy were allowed to maintain their contentions. But their movements were at any time liable to be checked, and themselves to be called to account by “the King of London,” and one of their chief functions was to collect “tribute” for that king.

Several earls in succession had been instrumental in bringing Glamorgan into the condition indicated above. The Earl Robert last mentioned, son of Henry I., was followed by his son William, who is said by Giraldus (*Itin.*, 6) to have possessed by hereditary right, besides “the castle of Caerdyf, all the province of Gwladvorgan.” In his time, the archdeacon adds, “an extraordinary circumstance occurred at Caerdyf. The earl “had a dispute with one of his dependants, *Ivor Bach*—a man of short stature but of great courage,” who was “owner of a tract of mountainous and woody country, of the whole or part of which the earl endeavoured to deprive him. At that time the castle of Caerdyf was surrounded with high walls, guarded by 120 men-at-arms, a numerous body of archers, and a strong watch. The city also contained a large number of stipendiary soldiers; yet in defiance of all these precautions, Ivor, in the dead of night, secretly scaled the walls, and seizing the count and countess, with their only son, carried them off into the woods, nor did he release them until he had recovered everything that had been unjustly taken, and received a compensation of additional property.” The story throws light on the relations of conqueror and conquered at the time.

Through Earl William's daughter, Amicia, the lordship of Glamorgan passed to the line of De Clare. Four of her sons followed in succession, of whom the last, Gilbert, fell at Bannockburn A.D. 1314, when the lordship descended to his three sisters. About this time, A.D. 1315, the natives revolted; frequent changes had weakened the proprietors; and the revolt was not suppressed until some feudal exactions which gave offence were removed. The eldest of De Clare's sisters married the rapacious Sir Hugh Despencer, who in her right claimed the lordship of Glamorgan. Edward II. made the Despenchers his favourites, and advanced their views in every possible way; but the county became the scene of violence and confusion; the barons confederated against the Court, ravaged Despencer's manors, and at last, A.D. 1321, drove him into banishment. On the return of the Despenchers, the younger not only obtained the restoration of his Glamorgan estates, but their augmentation by new grants. In the subsequent revolt of the barons, headed by Edward's queen and Earl Mortimer, A.D. 1327, the king, clinging to the family which was dragging him to ruin, rather than consult the interest of his kingdom, when Bristol was captured and the elder Despencer, its governor, brutally executed, embarked in company

with the young Despencer for Ireland, but being driven back to his fate by contrary winds, landed on the coast of Glamorgan, and took refuge in Neath Abbey. When discovered in this retreat, he was removed to Monmouth, and then to Kenilworth, soon after to be deposed; while Despencer was taken to Hereford, and there hanged and quartered.

Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, son of Isabella Despencer, left the lordship of Glamorgan to his sister and heiress, Ann Beauchamp. Ann Neville, her daughter by the king-making Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, was espoused first to Edward, Prince of Wales, killed at Tewkesbury, and secondly married to Richard III., who fell on Bosworth Field, A.D. 1485. At this time and since the revolt to join Owen Glyndwr, the condition of the people was wretched. The lordship was now bestowed by the Tudor Henry VII. upon his uncle, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford, on whose demise in 1495 it reverted to the Crown. The lordship during this interval had rest and prospered. Henry VIII. in his twenty-seventh year abolished the *jura regalia* of the Lords Marchers, and constituted Glamorgan a county. Thus ends the separate history of this important district. The Crown, however, continued after the Act of Union and the obliteration of the Marches to exercise extensive rights of property in the county, for it was by Edward VI. that numerous manors, including that of Newton Nottage, were given to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke (see Rev. H. H. Knight's *Newton Nottage*).

In the British Museum (*Harl. Coll.*, Nos. 368 and 6103 Plut.) are some particulars of interest bearing on the history of Glamorgan, written, judging from internal evidence, in the time of Mary or Elizabeth. They relate to the geography, conquest, lordships, Middle Age government, and later history of the district, agreeing in many points with the information embodied in the preceding pages, and furnishing a few new facts. The power of the "lorde of this lordshippe, ever since the wynnyng of the same," is said to embrace "the triall of all accions as well reall as personalle, and plees of the Crowne, and auctoritie to pardone all offences, Treason onlie excepted." The eleven lordships subordinate to Cardiff are said like that lordship itself to possess "*jura regalia* used in all thinges saving that yf anye falsse judgmente given in anye of the Cowrtes" of the said inferior lordship, "it shoulde be reverssed by a writte of falsse judgmente in the Countie Cowrte of Glamorgan and Morgannok as superior Cowrte. . . . Also *all matters of conscience* happeninge in debate in any of the saide members should be hearde and determined in the Chancerie of Glamorgan and Morgannok before the Chancellor thereof." These terms "chancerie" and "chancellor" would seem to refer to an arrangement which came into existence under Edward III. (See *Chancery of Carmarthen*, pp. 245-6.)

We then are told, "The bodie of the said lordshippe of Glamorgan and Morgannok was before the alteracion of the lawes in Walles a countie of itsealfe, wherein the lorde had two Castells and three Market Townes, viz., the Castell and towne of Kenfyge, in the weste parte thereof, and Coubridge towne in the middeste, and the towne and Castell of Cardiff in the este part, in the which Castell of Cardiff the Lorde did moste inhabit, and therein he had his Chancerie and an eschequer, and a faire Cowrte-house wherein the Countie Cowrte was monthlie kept on the Mondaie for all the suters of the shere fee, that is to witte, of the bodie of the saide lordshippe itsealfe withoute the saide members."

Further :—"In the saide shere, or bodie of the saide Lordshippe, were 18 Castells, and

36 Knyghte fees and an halfe that helde of the Lordshippe of Gamorgan and Morgannok, by knyghte service, beside a great nombre of freeholders. . . . In eyghte of the saide membres were 10 Castellé and 4 borough townes.”

The date of the document is approximately implied where it says that of the eleven lordships, “Mr. Robarte Gamege, Esquier, occupieth one *at this daie*, descended unto hym from the Turbervilles, his auncestors, that is to witte, the Lordshippe of Coetye. [See under “Old and Extinct Families,” *Gamage, Coity Castle*.] And the heire of John Bassett enjoieth an other, that is to witte, the Lordshippe of Talavan by purchasse from Kinge Edwarde the VI.”

“And the other 9 membres with 12 of the aforesaide knyghte fees, and all the Castells, mckett Townes and borough townes, with the demains of the same, and all the landes els that were in the saide Lordshippe and p’cell of the saide Lordshippe and membres, the erle of Pembroke hath purchased, so that there remayneth nate [now to the] seignorie Lordshippe of Glamorgan and Morgannok 2 mth hands [Queen’s Majesty’s hands] but the moitye onlie of the mannor of Dynnaspoys [Dinas Powys], &c.”

Thus crown lands in Glamorgan were disposed of to the Herberts (Earl of Pembroke) and the Bassets in the reign of Edward VI., and there still remained of such lands, when this document was written, a moiety of the manor of Dinas Powys. It is noticeable that here the lordship is invariably designated “of Glamorgan and Morgannok,” two names commonly understood as synonymous, but evidently at that time not precisely so used. “Morgannok” comprised the hilly parts and some of the eastern district between the Rhymney and Usk, which on the division into counties by Henry VIII. went with Monmouth.

The Lordship of Gower.

Gower, the ancient *Gwyr*, which for many ages has been ranked a part of Glamorgan, in earlier times belonged to Dyfed. In the division of Wales into cantrefs and comots, *temp.* Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, *Gwyr* formed one of the three comots of *Cantref Eginawg*, in Ystrad Tywi (Carmarthenshire), the others being Cydweli and Carnwyllion. But before this time, and subsequently to the settlement of the other Norman lords in Morganwg proper, the peninsula had been taken by Henry de Newburgh (Beaumont), who had obtained a grant of it from the English king, and conquered it by force of arms. In the *Triads*, also, we find it laid down that *Pendaran Dyfed* comprised “the men of Dyfed, Gwyr, and Ceredigion;” but *Gwyr*, in this relation, must have had wider boundaries than the peninsula of Gower. The river Tawe was the western limit of Morganwg up to the sixteenth century.

In a MS. collection of *charters*, and other ancient documents made by and now in the possession of Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A., at Cae Bailey, Swansea, we find several documents bearing upon the lordship of Gower. King John, in a charter afterwards confirmed by the first, second, and third Edwards, gave the whole territory of Gower with all rights thereto belonging (“totam terram Guher, cum omnibus pertinentibus suis in Wallia”) to William de Braose (Breos) and his heirs for ever on terms of one knight’s service. In 1305, William de Braose confirmed to the burgesses of Swansea all the liberties granted by his predecessors.

In the 25th of Elizabeth, as shown in these MSS., a commission was issued in

reference to the lordship of Gower, in which it was declared "that the said lordshippe is a Lordshipp Marcher, and hath had jurisdiction royal [*jura regalia*] in all poynts, trial for life, member, and lands taken awaie by statute onlye excepted; and the lord thereof is to have wrecke *de mare*, treasure-trove, deodands, felons' goods, felons' lands, infange-thieve [A.-Sax., *in-fangen-theof—in*, to take; *thief*, the right to try a thief taken within a lord's fee], out-fange-thieve [the same right to take and try a thief from without], waife, straife, socke, sacke and toll, through custom of strangers' goods and graunting of cocketts for the same, with killage and anchorage in all his ports and creeks within the said Lordshipp."

King James I., in his fifth year (A.D. 1608), by letters patent, granted to Edward, Earl of Worcester, "within his borough, castle, and manor of Swansea, Oystermouth, and Loughor, and also within all that his lordship and lands of Gower and Kilvey, and within his manor of Kebhall, and Trivdra, Lannon, Pennard, and West Gower, in the co. of Glamorgan, these liberties following, viz. (*inter alia*), that he, the said earl, his heirs and assigns, &c., may have the wrecks of the sea, wharfage, and tolls, within the castles, manors, and lordship, lands and boroughs aforesaid, &c., and that the said earl . . . may have and hold within the said castles, &c., all courts baron, courts leet, and have view of Frankpledge, and all other things which belong to Frankpledge, and all fairs, markets, tolls, &c."

At intervals between these changes the lordship was held by several others. A later De Braose (Breos) sold a part of it to different purchasers, and afterwards faithlessly transferred the whole to the younger Despencer. It fell, after the disgrace and extinction of the Despenchers, to the lot of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards to the Somersets, Dukes of Beaufort, who are still lords paramount of the district, a good part of which, however, is possessed by C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., of Penrice and Margam; T. Penrice, Esq., of Kilvrough, and others.

In the year 958, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, Owain, of South Wales, son of Howel Dda, devastated Gower (Goher), then perhaps under the princes of Morganwg; in 970, Einion, son of Owain, paid it a similar visit, and repeated it the year following ("iterum vastavit Goher"). The *Annales* also tell us that (about A.D. 991) Owain, son (grandson?) of Einion, with a force under command of the English Edelisis, assisted by the South Britons ("dextralium Britonum"), ravaged the territory of Mareddydd (who we believe was his brother), namely, "Demetia and Ceredigion, Guhir and Cydweli." Who the South Britons were, after deducting all these invaded districts, it is hard to conceive, unless they were simply the men of Ystrad Towy. The same chronicle has it that A.D. 1095, or thereabouts,—for the year is not specified with sufficient distinctness, the French (Normans) ravaged *Gohir*, Cydweli, and Ystrad Towy; and so complete was the destruction, that Dyfed, Ceredigion, and Ystrad Towy are said to have continued desert places.

Of course the great Rhys ap Gruffydd, of Dinefawr, "the Lord Rhys," the most formidable foe of the Norman in the South, was not a likely man to leave Gower untouched; accordingly, we find in the *Annales* under the year 1189 this record:—"Rhys, son of Gruffydd, carried on a war in South Wales, gave Rhôs and Pembroke to the flames, plundered *Gouhir*, destroyed the castle of Carnwillion, and took other castles in Dyfed." Nor was Gower forgotten by Llewelyn the Great (the Normans' plague in North Wales) when,

in 1216, he made his victorious progress through the South. Swansea Castle was then the chief fortress in the district. The *Annales* record the prince's visit thus :—"Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, moved a great army into Gower, and on the first attack took the castle of Swansea ; thence, along with his confederate generals, Maelgwyn, Rhys the Less, the sons of Gruffydd, and others, he went to Rhôs." Gower had also the honour of a visit from Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last and greatest prince of Wales, in 1257 (*Annal. Camb.*). "With a mighty army ["grandi exercitu"] he came to Cydweli, Carnwillion, and Gohir, burnt the *English* portion of these territories, and Abertawy ; but all the Welsh of the same regions he made his subjects, and before Easter returned with rejoicing to his own country."

The Flemish Settlers in Gower.

The distinction noted above as made by Llewelyn between the *Anglicæ* and *Wallenses* of these parts, giving the property of the former to the flames, and taking the latter under his own government, reminds us of the two nationalities which now inhabited Gower, often indicated in old records by such terms as "Gower Anglicana," "Gower Wallicana," and for the most part separated geographically by the ridge of *Cefn Bryn*—the English occupying the parts towards the sea. The *Anglici*—with whom he dealt so summarily—were in all probability a mixture of Normans and Flemings. A Norman element had been introduced, partly, as a matter of course, under the Lord Marcher Henry de Newburgh when he conquered the peninsula, and amplified under the De Breoses. The Flemish element, about the introduction of which there is some degree of obscurity, is generally held to have been settled in the reign of Henry I. contemporaneously with the settlement of their countrymen in Pembrokeshire, but definite statement respecting a settlement in Gower is much wanted, and the facts respecting Pembrokeshire are too often made to apply to Gower. William of Malmesbury makes no mention of the latter settlement, nor does Giraldus Cambrensis (see *Flemings*, "Pembrokeshire").

We are inclined to believe that the "English" colony in Gower was an amalgam of these two Continental elements, with others of the English race proper, who along with the Normans had come from England. The mere fact of their being all aliens would give them a basis of union and a sense of sympathy, while the English tongue, which the Normans were acquiring for convenience of intercourse with their English companions in arms, would be adopted as their general speech ; and it may well be conceived that under the circumstances that speech would assume the hybrid character which that of the Gowerians has always exhibited. The old British race, made inferior but not dislodged, would view all the foreign interlopers with indiscriminate jealousy and hatred, and from "French" would soon learn, by reason of their language, to call them "English." The two peoples for many ages kept distinct and shy of each other, in the earlier stage of their acquaintance maintained a hostile feeling, and came to occasional sanguinary conflict. In the *Annales Cambriæ*, under date A.D. 1258, the year after Prince Llewelyn's visit just mentioned, an attack was made upon the "*Anglici*," when "two hundred, less six men, and six women were massacred."

We are often told that the *language* now spoken by the peasantry of Gower, like that of the "Englishry" of Pembrokeshire, is marked by strong peculiarities, and it is somewhat strange that no effort has as yet been made to collect and explain them. The impression is prevalent among the "Welshery," that in point of religious culture the English-speaking Gowerians are sadly deficient; but it is on all hands admitted that they are industrious, cleanly, and orderly, and not behind in intellectual faculty. The mental soil is good if only tilled.

Note on the Name "Gower."

We have seen no rational attempt at settling the etymology of this name. That the word is of British origin, and has usually and from early times appeared in the form *Gwyr*, is about all that is said of it. We believe it to have been first used as a term descriptive of the country as a narrow and *long* tract, and that the ancient British pronunciation made it to be two syllables, *Go-hir*—far, outstretching, long, very long,—at last softened into *Gwyr*. This etymology is confirmed, and was indeed suggested by the old Latin representative of the word as seen, amongst others, in the quotations given above from the *Annales Cambrie*—one of our earliest and most reliable chronicles,—“Goher,” “Gohir,” “Goer,”—forms which could only arise as imitations of an original vocable of two elements.

SECTION IV.—ANTIQUITIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

As the preceding sections of physical description and history have ended with Gower, our notices of the antiquarian remains of the county may as well commence there. It is a region as much marked by the hoary and venerable, the primitive and unchanged, as any in much-disturbed Glamorganshire. In the costume of the inhabitants there may still be here and there observed a waif floating down from the olden time; a persistent long-lived Flemish chimney marks some of the rural dwellings; and a large proportion of the parish churches claim paternity from Flemish or Norman masons. But the antiquarian fame of Gower rests mainly upon its pre-historic remains, and its numerous military fortresses.

The most impressive monument of a remote antiquity in Gower—we might almost say in all Britain (always excepting that at Henblas, Anglesey, see p. 15)—is that mysterious solitary structure at the end of *Cefn Bryn* ridge, known as ARTHUR'S STONE. Before a stone was laid of any of the ivy-covered ruined castles now looked upon as memorials of a hoar antiquity, when the first Norman rode up to *Cefn y Bryn* to view the goodness of the land, this strange structure looked as hoary and sphinx-like in its mystery as it does to-day, and equally defied the knowledge and conjectures of men to explain its origin or its reason. Perched on the breezy height, in sight of the swelling sea, as indeed most of its *confrères* are found, there it has stood—it is useless to conjecture how many ages,—the memorial of a people rude as masons, but bold and aspiring as thinkers, and of noble ideas associated with the dead and with the interminable future. “Arthur's Stone” by its very form confutes

the theory that it was ever intended to be an "altar" for the immolation of human victims; and confirms the conclusions which recent careful researches into the cromlechs of Brittany and Wales have authorized, that they were burial-places of the great and venerated.



ARTHUR'S STONE, IN GOWER.

No evidence has as yet been discovered, even by the minute investigations of Mr. Lukis in the Channel Islands and Brittany, which fixes with certainty the age or people which gave origin to the *cromlech* tomb; but it is more probable than not that it is an expression of the Celtic ideal. Nor is there any evidence that the people who built these tombs all over Britain and the Continent were not the *Cymry*. Nor can any one say that they were not the *Cymry* in times not long anterior to the Christian era.

"Arthur's Stone," as it now exists, is an unshapely mass of the conglomerate of the Old Red of the locality, about fourteen feet long, seven feet in depth, and six feet six inches in its greatest breadth, standing over some seven or eight uprights, four of which only actually bear the load. Its weight is calculated at about twenty-five tons. The great stone is now, however, much reduced from its original dimensions; for on the ground on its western side lies a ponderous fragment, three feet thick and thirty feet in circumference, which has fallen off from the smooth perpendicular side visible in the engraving. The whole mass before the fracture must have weighed from thirty to thirty-five tons.

Magnificent as is this venerable tomb in dimensions and conception, it only forms the small remains of a far mightier work. Not only was the whole at one time, in all probability, buried under an artificial mound, either of stones or of earth, but there are still clear indications that Arthur's Stone was only the central or principal of an accumulation of monuments once existing on the same ridge. Several *tumuli* are still remaining. A great *cairn*, seventy yards in circumference, stands to the west, and another to the north-west. The whole range of Cefn Bryn seems to have been the site of a pre-historic cemetery, on a

smaller scale corresponding with the monumental congregation seven miles long at *Carnac*, in Brittany.

The *bone caves* of Gower belong to a class of antiquities which excite much attention among pre-historic inquirers in our day, principally from their bearing upon the question of the *antiquity of man*. Ludicrous blunders, made by men hasty of fame, have alternated with some interesting *scientific* findings. Not a bone of mastodon or *Elephas primigenius* is found, but by a strong effort of a strong imagination, or a fortunate move of the spade, a human bone is found near it. The rhinoceros and cave bear, if we believe some explorers, had man as their contemporary in Britain, for flint flakes and arrow-heads have been found in the same beds of gravel with their bones. Then man began life as a cannibal, for we often find his own bones split—of course not by hyena or lion, but by man; and by man to get at the marrow. But in spite of the credulities and hasty generalizations of some so-called men of “science,” the exploration of caves has not been without substantial and reliable result. Those of Paviland, Bacon Hole, and others in Gower, have been found to abound in bones of a primitive age, which throw great light upon the climate and fauna of this country when the animals lived. Among the chief explorers have been Dr. Buckland, Mr. Moggridge, F.G.S., J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Esq., F.R.S., Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A., and L. W. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P.; and the result of their investigations is in great part found in the palæontological collection in the Royal Institution Museum of Swansea. Col. Francis has also recently exhibited a part of his own private collection before some of the London societies. The caves are in the face of the limestone cliffs, near Rhosilly Bay, above high-water mark, and accessible only at low water. Mr. Moggridge, after stating that the cave (Bacon Hole) was originally formed by the action of the sea on the loose detritus of a fault in the limestone cliff, and that a subsequent elevation of the land brought the caves out of reach of the waves, makes these observations:—

“From this period the bodies of animals inhabiting the adjacent country have from time to time been left in the cave. Some of the lowest mammoths possibly drifted in by water, the higher remains, for the most part, carried in by carnivora; but the unbroken state of the bones, and the absence of any quantity of cave earth, strongly infer that the cave has seldom been used as the constant retreat of the latter for the purpose of consuming their prey. It is more probable that the open and exposed state of Bacon Hole, well-mouthed at its entrance, and consequently freely admitting light, would not be inhabited by carnivora; whereas it was from the same reason more approachable to the larger animals, whose remains were preserved in the lower parts of the cave. Of these the mammoths have been the first deposited. The three jaws of the rhinoceros were found below the second stalagmite, and the remains of bear, bos, and deer throughout the whole deposit. After the formation of the second stalagmite, it would appear that a large portion of the overhanging limestone rock had fallen in.

“The period at which the upper bed of stalagmite ceased to form was, at any rate, before the extinction of red deer and roebuck in this part of the country, as their remains are found in the black mud above the upper stalagmite. The remains of wolves are so scarce at Bacon Hole, that finding some below and some above does not finally conclude that the upper stalagmite was not formed even before their extinction in South Wales. The mass of rock above the cave is not of great thickness; and although water still continues

to percolate freely, the limestone has long since exhausted its power of yielding carbonate of lime, and the formation of stalagmite had consequently ceased prior to the deposit of the bones found in the black mud.

“All the known Gower bone caves are about the same height above the sea, and were therefore, in all probability, raised and made accessible to the mammalia inhabiting the adjacent dry land at the same period of time ; but on observing the fossils, saved from the neighbouring caves of Sprintsail and Paviland, I have noticed that in the former the teeth of hyenas and horses are in conjunction most abundant, in the latter the teeth of wolves and deer ; whilst in Bacon Hole I am not aware of one single specimen of horse having been found beneath the upper stalagmite. . . . But the cave of Bacon Hole has evidently been so seldom used as a constant retreat by carnivora, in comparison with other caves, that the absence of horse by no means proves that that race did not inhabit the adjacent lands during the period of these deposits. *No remains of man are found below the upper stalagmite.* In the mud above it were pieces of ancient British pottery.

“In conclusion, I may remark, that from the thickness, and consequently unbroken state of the upper stalagmite at Bacon Hole, a far more perfect separation of the ancient from the recent bones has been maintained than in any other of the Gower caves ; and had any remains of man been found beneath the lower stalagmite, they would have afforded clear proof of the co-existence of the human race with the mammoth in this country.

“On the contrary, the absence of any human remains beneath even the upper stalagmite, in a cave so large and accessible as Bacon Hole must have been, is a strong proof that the existence of man in this country was subsequent to the formation and covering up of this cave deposit.” The era of that deposit is quite a matter of conjecture, but cannot be extremely remote.

The succession of layers of deposit in Bacon Hole cave was as follows :—The explorers first arrived at a bed of alluvial earth, containing recent shells, such as are now on the neighbouring beach, bones of the ox, red deer, roebuck, fox. Then came a layer of stalagmite. Next they encountered a bed of hard breccia, in which were bones of the bear, ox, and deer. The next layer was stalagmite, and below it more breccia with cave earth, in which were bones of mammoth, rhinoceros, hyena, wolf, bear, ox, and deer ; but the lowest of all were those of the mammoth.

The most extensive military ruin in Gower is *Penrice Castle*, occupying a moderate elevation facing Oxwich Bay. It is the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., whose modern mansion, a plain structure of the same name, stands close by, under shelter of the grand old ivy-covered walls.

From some unknown reason this great fortress has received little notice from topographers, or even writers of guide-books. One of the latter (Black's), evidently in complete ignorance of the place, simply refers to it as an “ancient fortress, of which there are some *slight* remains” ! The ruin has been inspected and, for the first time, photographed for this work, but from the nature of the ground no photograph can be taken which would give an adequate idea of the vastness and grandeur of the ruin.

Of the origin of Penrice Castle we have no certain history ; but it is generally held to have been first established as a post of strength by the British inhabitants, and from the

position must be supposed to have been intended to guard the little bay of Oxwich, where sea marauders were likely to land. The name Ox-wich is doubtless a memorial of the Danes, who in the age of Alfred in England, and of Rhodri the Great and Howel Dda in Wales, were an incessant plague upon our coasts. They have left fragments of their language in many creeks of South Wales, from *Goodwick* at Fishguard, *Gelliswick*, *Wathwick*, *Musselwick*, in Pembrokeshire, to this *Oxwich*. But on the Norman descent upon Gower the post was taken and fortified by those settlers. The great Earl of Warwick, whose daughter Ann



PENRICE CASTLE, GOWER (from a photo. by Gulliver).

became the consort of Richard III., is credited by some as the builder of the actual structure now in ruins. The possessors were at that time called "Lords of Oxwich,"—the name *Penrice* not having yet become associated with the manor.

Pen-Rhys, the ancient Welsh name, was possibly the designation of the rock or eminence upon which the castle is planted, and adopted by the *Penrhys* family, who lived here before the Mansels of Margam, through marriage with the heiress, entered into possession. We read in the pedigrees that "Sir Hugh Mansel, Kt., son of Richard Mansel by Lucy, daughter of Philip Scurlage, Lord of Scurlage Castle (the ruins of which are still traceable near Llanddewi in Gower), *temp.* Richard II., married Isabel, daughter of Sir John *Penrees*, Lord of Oxwich and other large possessions in Glamorganshire," and that "this Sir Hugh was the great-grandfather of Anthony Mansel, Esq., who was slain in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster." (See Jenkin's MS., 4to.) The property continued in the Mansels till 1750, when, by default of heirs male, it passed to the second son of Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas, by her husband, J. Ivory Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire, of whom the present proprietor is descendant. (See *Talbot of Margam*.) The time when the castle of Penrhys ceased to be inhabited and was dismantled is not, however, known to the writer, nor is there any means at hand of tracing the connection between the old *Penrhys* family and the earlier Norman proprietors.

Standing on any favourable point near Oxwich village, the view of Penrice Castle and its richly wooded park, occupying the mid-scene between you and the heathy heights of Cefn Bryn, is extremely fine. The luxuriant and extensive woodland, broken sufficiently to afford the eye here and there the variety of verdant meads, and the gravelled walks and terraces of the modern mansion, receives a picturesque and perfect finish in the grey and broken ramparts of the great castle, which mount up defiant of time and elements in the midst. It must be confessed, however, that the venerable pile is much neglected; no care is taken to preserve it from dilapidation, and if it were not for the friendly ivy—ever partial to the old and neglected—its disappearance would hasten apace.

Oxwich Castle, close by, can only by a latitude of expression be termed a military ruin. Topographers and tourists' books have again been as widely at fault respecting this as respecting Penrice. Malkin says that "a fine Gothic window is nearly all that remains of Oxwich Castle." So far from this being the case, the ruin is one of considerable dimensions, the principal part being a lofty tower, six stories high, something in the form of a keep, but pierced with arched windows irregularly placed, and so numerous as to suit a residential and comparatively recent rather than a warlike fortress of the Middle Ages. The place was in fact built by Sir Rice Mansel, Sheriff of Glamorganshire (according to Jenkin's MS.) in 1541, and purchaser of Margam Abbey on the suppression, *temp.* Henry VIII. (see *Margam Abbey*). Perhaps it was built as a summer-house or marine residence, and still made strong to meet the uncertainties of the times.



PENNARD CASTLE.

Pennard Castle and Church occupy the side of a wild hill, at once commanding the sea and a little creek or pill leading up into the Gower country between Penmaen and Kilvrough. This stronghold guards the eastern side of Oxwich Bay as Oxwich Castle guards the western, and has the appearance of having been a great castellated residence built in warlike

times, and perhaps of the British, or possibly Norman age, rather than a regular Norman fortress of the more formidable class. It was a strong place, but devoid of architectural splendour. Its history is unknown—a circumstance which, coupled with the bold and romantic spot it occupies, has occasioned the creation of a variety of tales and legends which in the popular imagination clothe it with peculiar interest. The simple swain believes that the castle had a supernatural origin, that its monster bulk was planted there in one night, and that it has ever continued the abode of elves and fairies.

Oystermouth Castle, well known to all visitors to the Mumbles, is an extensive and beautiful ruin, better preserved than many of the great ancient monuments of these parts. It is the property of the Duke of Beaufort, who has sanctioned the expenditure of some money on its clearing and protection, under the pious care of Col. Francis. The founding of this fortress is ascribed by some to Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who subdued Gower, and by others to Richard de Granville, one of Fitzhamon's knights, and founder of Neath Abbey. (See *Neath Abbey*.) The plan of the castle is polygonal, without bastions or projecting towers, except at the great south-west entrance. The chapel at the north-east end, which has often been described as the "keep," is of fine architecture, the features of which have been further brought to light by the recent clearance of accumulated *débris*; the great hall, and many of the chief apartments, are recognisable, and several Gothic windows, with mullions and some elegant tracery remaining, long walled up and entirely concealed by plaster and tangled ivy, have been recovered to view.



SWANSEA CASTLE.

Swansea Castle is said to have been erected about A.D. 1120 by that conqueror of Gowerland, Henry Beaumont, otherwise called Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, the same who obtains credit for founding *Oystermouth Castle*. Gruffydd ap Rhys had destroyed a castle here

some years previously (A. D. 1113).— The greater part of Beaumont's original structure has disappeared, either through absolute destruction, or through alteration and conversion at different times for other purposes, such as public offices, gaols, market-houses, storehouses, &c. When Swansea was a smaller town a part of the castle served as town hall. One of the large apartments, perhaps the fortress chapel, served for a long time as a Roman Catholic chapel. The remains of the castle still surviving, although comparatively small, include some beautiful features of the original. But it is subject to doubt whether the interesting tower or keep, the best part of the ruins, shown in our engraving, is not an addition made by Bishop Gower of St. David's in the fourteenth century. Leland, in his *Collectanea*, favours this opinion; and the idea is further rendered probable by the fact that the beautiful line of arches near the top, enclosing an open parapet running round the building, are exact copies of those found in the remains of the Bishop's Palace, St. David's, and Lamphey Palace, near Pembroke, both known to have been built by Bishop Gower.

Swansea had also "religious houses," one of which, the *Hospital of St. David*, has left some faint traces of its existence.

Loughor Castle, like the village of which it forms a part and was once the chief constituent, is a desolate-looking object. The position of this place on the ferry of the Loughor river (*Llwchwr*) naturally gave it importance from the earliest times; the Romans added to this importance by establishing here one of their stations on the *Via Julia*, giving it the name *Leucarum*, in imitation of the early British *Llwchwr*—a purely Celtic term. The post-Roman Britons naturally took advantage of works left by the Romans; and thus the Norman lord who first took this district—probably the same Henry de Beaumont already mentioned in connection with other castles in Gower—fixed upon the site for a Norman castle. The river *Llwchwr* washes its base; the mound on which it stands indicates a place of strength and considerable extent; but for many ages the ponderous ivy-covered fragment which remains has only been a habitation for the sparrow and the owl; the country around, cold and unattractive, is yet full of industry in coal and iron, and the whistle of the railway, with its frequent and rapid trains, tells the castle keep, its dungeons, mounds, and ditches, that their day, and the habits and modes of their day, are for ever past and gone.

Scurlage Castle, in Gower, the fortified home of the family of that name (see *Scurlage of Scurlage Castle*), was probably nothing more than a mansion with strong walls and parapets, and a surrounding ditch, suited to times when every owner of a tract of country had to defend his own by force. Some traces of the place, not far from *Llanddewi*, still continue.

Neath Abbey, on the marsh near Neath, is a great ruin which cannot be witnessed without a mixed sense of sadness and admiration. It tells of days when great wealth, gotten by rapine, was freely given to the holiest of purposes (as then understood), when a priesthood only less potent than the spirit of martial adventure and devouring cupidity of conquest forced the mailed warrior, with his hands red with blood, and grasping the treasure of the murdered, to kneel meekly at the altar and attempt atonement for his deeds by building a church or endowing a priory. Thus it was that Richard de Granvil, otherwise Granville, one of Fitzhamon's knights, and it is said his brother, to quiet his conscience after a painful dream, resolved to build on the lands he had taken from the Welsh a magnificent abbey (see *Llanover pedigree*). Bishop Tanner says that Richard and his wife Constance (but about

her name there is a doubt) gave their chapel in the castle of Neath, the tithes belonging to it, a large tract of waste lands and other possessions, in the time of Henry I., to the abbot and convent of Savigny, near Lyons, that they might build an abbey here in Wales.



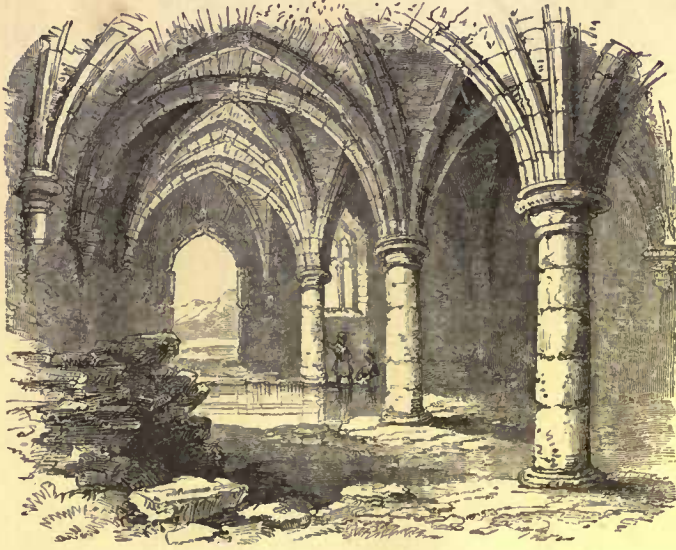
NEATH ABBEY.

The date A.D. 1129 is assigned for the completion of Neath Abbey. The *Brut* tells us that the architect employed was one Laly, "a man very skilful in the art of building," whom De Granvil had brought with him on his return from the Holy Land. He also is said to have built Margam Abbey. The monks here stationed were first of the Franciscan, but were soon changed into those of the Cistercian order, and came at first from Savigny. Leland, having visited the place about 1540, calls it "an abbey of white monks," and "the fairest abbey in all Wales." Edward II. sought here a sanctuary, but was taken and afterwards deposed.

Lewis Morganwg, the bard, in an encomium on Lleision, the Abbot of Neath *circa* 1525, uses the most glowing epithets in describing the structure as it then stood:—

"Like the sky of the Vale of Ebron is the covering of this monastery: weighty is the lead that roofs this abode—the dark blue canopy of the dwellings of the godly. Every colour is seen in the crystal windows; every fair and high-wrought form beams forth through them like the rays of the sun-portals of radiant guardians! . . . Here are seen the graceful robes of prelates; here may be found gold and jewels, the tribute of the wealthy. Here also is the gold-adorned chair, the nave, the gilded tabernacle work, the pinnacles, worthy of the Three Fountains. Distinctly may be seen on the glass imperial arms; a ceiling resplendent with kingly bearings, and on the surrounding border the shields of princes, the arms of Neath, of a hundred ages; there is the white freestone, and the arms of the best men under the crown of Harry; and the church walls of grey marble. The vast and lofty roof is like the sparkling heavens on high; above are seen archangels' forms; the floor beneath is for the people of the earth, all the tribe of Babel—for them it is wrought of variegated stone. The bells, the benedictions, and the peaceful songs of praise, proclaim the frequent thanksgivings of the white monks."

The charters, with details of the liberties and privileges of the abbey, are collected and skilfully edited by Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A., in his valuable work on Neath and its abbey, privately printed, 1845. The conventual buildings as well as the church must have received large additions since the first erection, but much of the history of such changes has been lost through want of record. Their style is of the Tudor period.



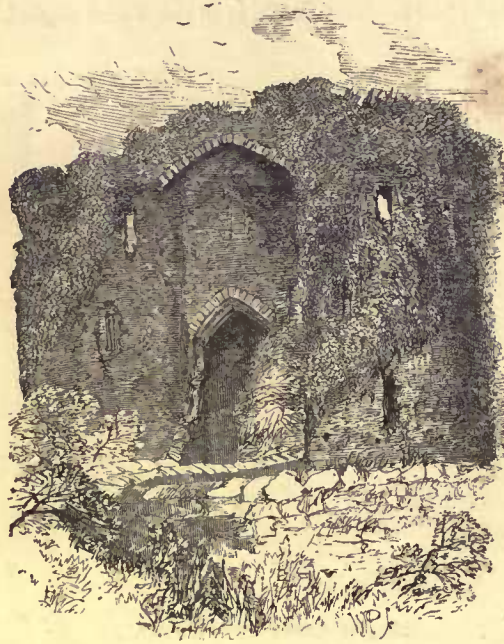
NEATH ABBEY—THE CRYPT.

After the dissolution of the monasteries this abbey, with its lands (yearly value, according to Dugdale, £132 7s. 7d.), was given to Sir Richard Williams, an ancestor of Cromwell, and subsequently came into the hands of the Hoby family (see *Hoby of Neath Abbey*). When Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, made his lordly *progress* through Wales, A.D. 1684 (recently printed, but privately), he halted at Neath Abbey, and has left some interesting notes on the condition of the building at the time. "This at present is famous for one of the fairest roomes in Wales. In the old painted glass and in the stone worke are seen the coats in the margin [figured on the margin of the book]. The first is of Gwrgan ap Ithell, King of Glamorgan, lineally descended from Meyric ap Tewdry, King of Glamorgan, that erected the cathedrall church of Llandaff, and appointed the same a seat for the bishop thereof, and gave liveing for maintenance. The next coat impaled is of Yngharad, daughter of Ednowen, Lord of Ardudwy." How "Yngharad" (Angharad) came into these parts is not known.

At the time when the Duke of Beaufort was at Neath Abbey, the Hoby family, who had been in possession only two or three generations in the male line, may still have been in residence there in the female branches or their descendants; but the last male representative here was Philip Hoby, Esq., who died 1678, and was buried in the Herbert Chapel of St. Mary's Church, Swansea.

Neath Castle had its origin at the same period with the abbey. Its builder was the same Richard de Granvil, or Granville, who had "come over with the Conqueror," accompanied Fitzhamon into Wales, and after the conquest of Glamorgan had assigned him

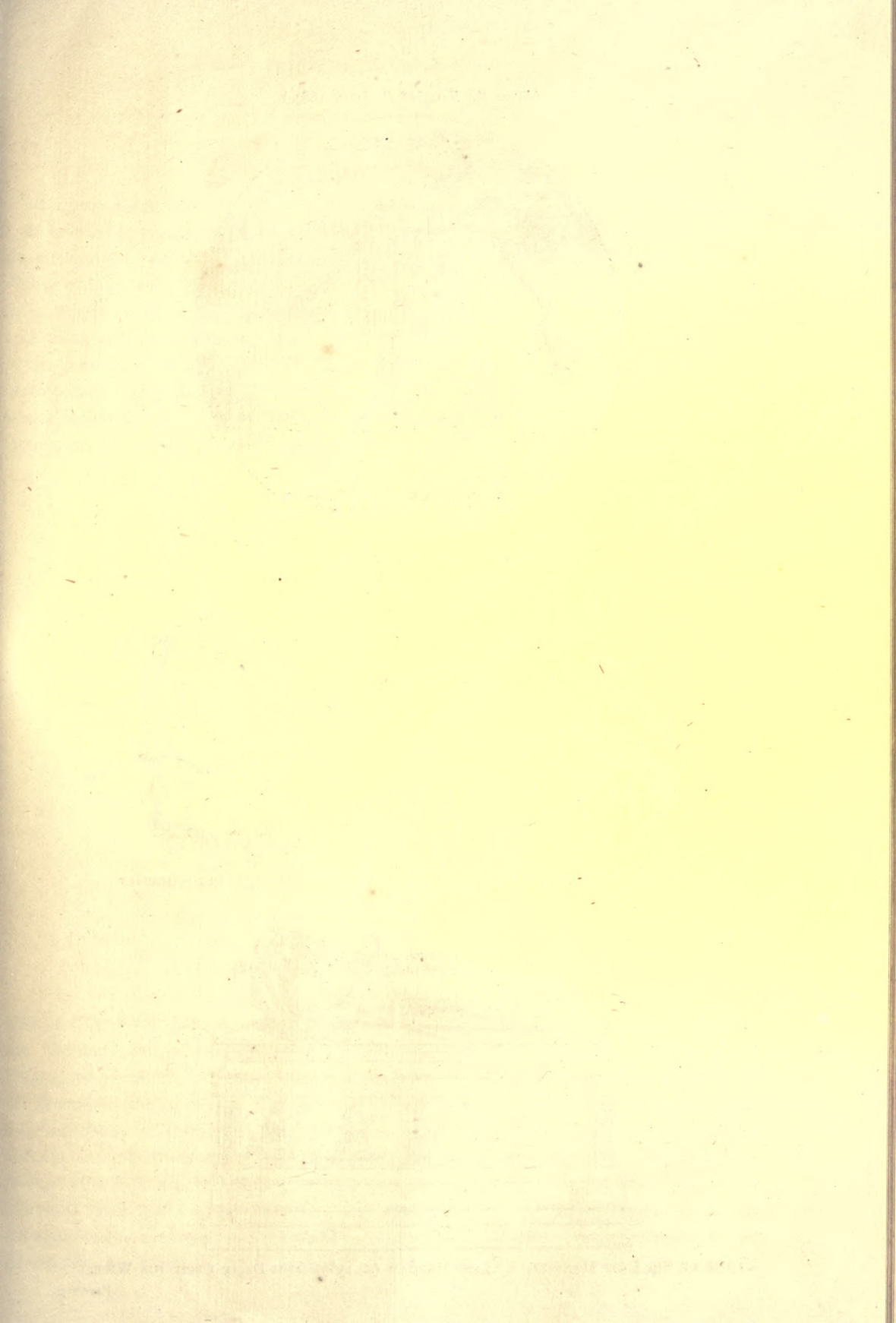
a lordship at Nêdd, whereupon he built his castle. Why he chose such a flat situation—the castle is in the midst of the town of Neath—instead of one of the beautiful slopes or picturesque eminences flanking the delightful valley it is impossible to say. His native



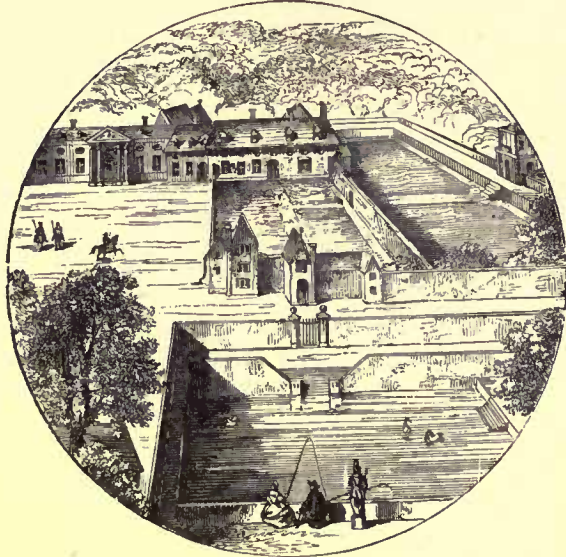
NEATH CASTLE—PORTCULLIS GATE AND TOWERS.

Normandy was more undulating than hilly, and he may have had associations with home in his mind when fixing the sites of castle and monastery. A British stronghold belonging to Iestyn ap Gwrgant is said to have been on the spot; a Roman structure may have existed anterior to that, and the *genius loci* may have forbidden its own removal. It must, however, be remembered that the Norman soldier had little reverence for “use and wont,” but implicit faith in *use* by itself. The position near the centre and mouth of the vale would guard the splendid demesne, which stretched inland, against marauders from the sea, and from south and west. No beauty of situation, not even strength of position, could rival a consideration of this kind in the calculation of advantages. Here Richard built his castle early in the twelfth century, and here his successors in the lordship for some generations dwelt, but he himself is said to have returned to his Continental possessions, which were largely augmented at the decease of his relative, Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of Glamorgan.

Granville appears to have been a man of large ideas and large performances. His abbey and priory of Neath were conceived and completed magnificently; and although the history of his castle is not one of splendour, or its remains indicative of large original proportions, his household and its appointments seem to have been on a distinguished scale, for the bard *Lewis Glyn Cothi* (*temp.* Henry VII.), in an ode to “Rhisiart Twrbil (Turberville) o Landudwg,” celebrates the grandeur of his hero’s state by declaring (*Works*, p 101),—



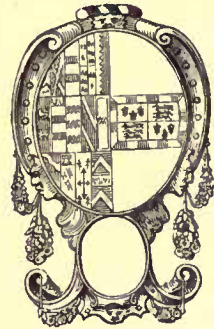
(From the *Beaufort Progress*, 1684.)



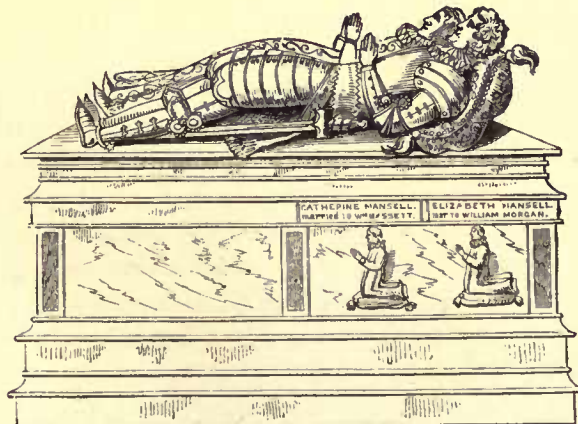
MARGAM ABBEY, AS IT WAS IN 1684.



ARMS OF SIR RICE MANSELL.



MANSELL IMPALING SOMERSET.



TOMB OF SIR RICE MANSELL, KT., OF MARGAM (*d.* 1589), AND DAME CECIL HIS WIFE.

“Caer wen y barwn . . .
Y sy gaer unvaint a llys Greinvil”

(To Grenville's palace is the baron's fair fortress equal).

Margam Abbey, the next antiquarian monument of importance as we move eastward, has a fame noted as that of Nêdd, albeit the sight of its desolation is not so impressive. It has the advantage of perishing amid scenes of unsurpassed quiet, the songs of birds, and the shelter of mighty forest trees; while the ruins of Neath Abbey and Castle are made to lie in deeper gloom by the grime and smoke, the stifling breath of furnaces, the din and turmoil on all sides surrounding them. The abbey of Margam stands in the extensive park of the demesne of Margam, the seat of C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., M.P., and formerly of his ancestors, the Mansels of Margam, Penrice, &c.; and was unquestionably the nucleus around which this great historic manor and its fame and influence grew. The date of its foundation, if we take Dugdale as our guide, was A.D. 1147. Its founder was Robert,



MARGAM ABBEY—THE CHAPTERHOUSE.

Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., who married the daughter of Fitzhamon, the Norman Lord of Glamorgan, and succeeded him in the lordship. Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited the place in 1188, says, “We pursued our journey by the little cell of Ewennith [the abbey of Eweny not having been *seen*, perhaps] to the noble Cistercian monastery of Margan. This monastery, under the direction of Conan, a learned and prudent abbot, was at this time more celebrated for its charitable deeds than any other of that order in Wales. On this account it is an undoubted fact that, as a reward for that abundant charity which the monastery had always in times of need exercised towards strangers and poor persons in a season of approaching famine, their corn and provisions were perceptibly, by divine assistance, increased, like the widow's cruse of oil by the means of

the prophet Elijah." Then come a series of strange prodigies, the relation of which, in Giraldus's estimation, enhanced the glory of this celebrated abbey and its monks.

After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the abbey of Margam, with its wide domain, whose revenues were valued at £181 7s. 4d., was sold to Sir Rice Mansel, of Oxwich Castle, who fitted up part of the building, with extensive additions, as a family residence of no mean splendour, and this for several generations continued to be the chief abode of the Mansels. In the *Beaufort Progress* the following account is given of this magnificent abbey residence, as it stood in 1684 :—

"Margam or Margan was anciently an abbey, one of whose abbots, John Delaware, became the thirty-ninth Bishop of Landaff, and died June 30, 1256. The arms in the margin [of the Book] of Gwrgan ap Ithell, King of Glamorgan, viz., *Mars*, three chevrons, *Luna*, are often repeated in the old stone worke of Margham."

"Margham is a very noble seat, first purchased by Sir Rice Mansell, Knight, who, with his lady, ly buried in Little St. Bartholomew's, neer Smithfield, London. It appears, from some noble ruines about it, to have been formed out of an ancient religious house; the modern additions are very stately, of which the stables are of freestone, . . . the roof being ceiled, and adorned with cornishes and fretwork of goodly artifice."

"The ancient gate-house, before the court of the house, remains unaltered, because of an old prophesie among the bards thus concerning it and this ffamily, namely, 'That as soon as this porch or gate-house shall be pulled down this ffamily shall decline and go to decay; *ideo quære.*'"

"Its situation is among excellent springs, furnishing all ye offices thereof with excellent water, att the foot of prodigious high hilles of woods, shelter for the deere, about a mile

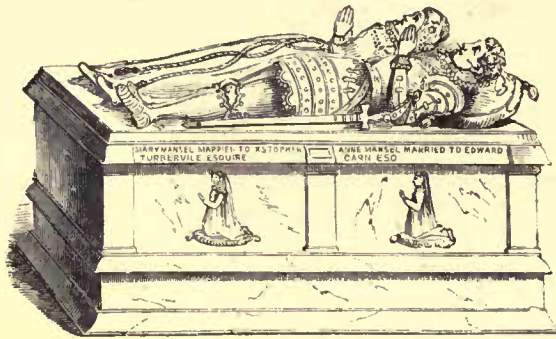


MARGAM ABBEY—THE CRYPT.

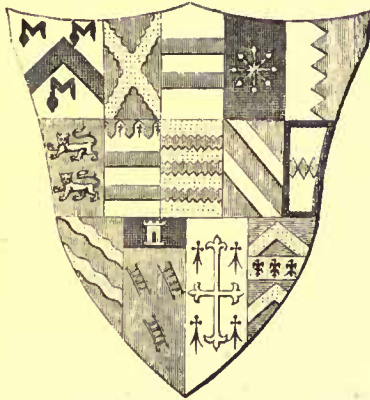
distant from an arm of the sea, parting this shore and the county of Cornwall in England, below which, and washed almost round with the salt water, is a marsh, whereto the deer, the tide being low, resort much by swimming, and thrive to such an extraordinary weight and fatness as I never saw or heard the like."

The Duke of Beaufort, as the Lord President of Wales, was welcomed on this stately

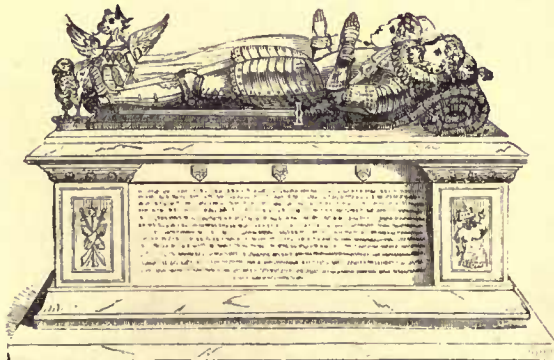
(From the Beaufort Progress, 1684.)



TOMB OF SIR EDWARD MANSEL, KT., OF MARGAM, (d [1585]), AND JANE SOMERSET HIS WIFE.



ARMS OF SIR RICE MANSEL, OF MARGAM, WITH 14 QUARTERINGS.



TOMB OF SIR LEWIS MANSEL, BART., OF MARGAM, AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE.

occasion at Margam, as indeed everywhere, with the greatest “loyalty” and respect. He was “conducted to the summer banqueting-house, built after the Italian, where regular simitrie, excellent sculpture, delicate graving, and an infinity of good Dutch and other painting, make a lustre not to be imagined. Its pavements are of marbles, black, red, mixt, and white, chiefly the product of his own quarries in lands in the county. Here nothing was spared that the noble place could afford of diversion; hence his Grace was entertained with the pastime of seeing a brace of bucks run down by three footmen, which were afterwards led into Margham anti-court alive, and there judged fit for the table, before y^e huntsman gave the fatall stroke with his semiter.” The house was thrown open to all, “where as many as came, eat and drank as their appetites led them.” The customs of the seventeenth century gave full licence, and we may well imagine the consequence!

It is strange how little notice the Duke, or his secretary and reporter, T. Dineley, took of the abbey buildings which still in great part survived. One of the objects of the *Progress*, judging from the result, was to collect *monumental inscriptions*, and several of these, with neat cuts of the massive altar-tombs of the Mansels, with effigies in full armour, are given. They are described as being “in a small neat chapell on y^e south side of the chancell.” An “honorary monument in white marble, carrying a representation of Sir Rice Mansell, Knight, dame Cecill, his lady, at length lying on cusheons” (died A.D. 1589, but buried in London); others “to Sir Edward Mansell and the Right Hon. dame Jane, his lady, youngest daughter of Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert, seconde Earle of Worcester of that name; Sir Lewys Mansell, Kt. and Bart.,” and “dilectissima ejus conjux Elizabetha,” &c., are given. There they lay, and there perhaps they still lie, effigies and all, a peaceful and distinguished line—once the lords of many acres, the holders of great entertainments, warriors and statesmen:—

“The knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.”

The *Progress* is not unmindful of heraldry. “The paternall coat of the Mansells is—*Argent, a chevron between three maunches or, sleeves sable*. This word maunche is French, and hath its derivation from the Latin word *manica*, signifying the sleeve of a garment.”

The male line of the Mansels of Margam became extinct in 1750; some years after this, about 1780, the house was pulled down, and its contents removed to Penrice Castle. The abbey chapterhouse was still nearly perfect in 1774, when Mr. Wyndham visited the place; but the ruins were left uncared for, and went into rapid decay.

The modern mansion of Margam is a superb structure. (See further *Talbot of Margam*.)

But what of the earlier tombs of Margam Abbey? of the long succession of abbots and of holy monks, whose crosiers and crosses, with their names, once marked many a stone of the place, and had been viewed with reverence by the eyes of many generations? In the duke’s progress no mention is made of them! They had given place to a new generation of tombs, more splendid and more interesting, which themselves have now become “relics of antiquity.” Still, in some obscure corners of chapel or crypt some of them must have lain. The lords of Avan, large contributors to the abbey, and buried there, must have had some durable memorials. A fragment of an effigy, in chain mail, supposed to be one of them, still exists, but without name or other sign; and two elegantly sculptured stones, one

bearing a foliated pastoral staff of the twelfth century with imperfect inscriptions. The inscription on one of these is legible :—

“Constans et certus, jacet hic Ryewallis opertus,
Abbas Robertus, cujus Deus esto misertus.”

Camden notices a stone with a crosier, a memorial of “Abbot Henry,” as in his time covering a drain. The duke commemorates in his progress only the family who entertained him. The old abbey belonged to a corrupter phase of religion. The reformed church now set up—though at the date of the progress, the days of the Rye House Plot, and Charles II.’s sorry exit from the stage of life, in a tottering state—must at least on the surface be respected; and prudence might counsel silence about abbots and monks, even though belonging only to the dead past.

Kenfig town and Castle, both alike mere fragments left on the strand, not far from Margam, supply to that splendid demesne the most striking contrast. The early records say that Kenfig was a princely British residence, retained by Fitzhamon as part of his own acquisitions in Glamorgan. The town, once large, and still recognised in the formalities of county business as a contributory borough, was partly destroyed in the sixteenth century by a fearful storm and inundation of the sea, which left the place and adjacent lands covered by a wilderness of sand.

The *Ogham stone* of Kenfig, on the road-side between Kenfig and Margam, was, if we remember rightly, the first monument with true “Ogham” characters discovered in Wales. Since that time six others have been made out. (See on other Ogham stones, p. 155.) The stone itself was long known, and mentioned by Camden as bearing the inscription PUNPEIUS CARANTORIUS, probably in memory of some man, Briton or Roman, of Roman or post-Roman times; but the marginal indentations it bears had not been thought worthy of attention until made out by Mr. Westwood as characters of the Ogham alphabet. This monument is an undressed monolith, standing about 4 ft. 6 in. above ground. The Ogham does not correspond with the Roman inscription, and Camden is not quite correct in his rendering of the latter. (See *Archæol. Camb.*, i., 182.)

Coity Castle, near Bridgend, marks a spot of historic note more than coeval with the Norman subjugation of Glamorgan. The name, *Coed-ty*, “wood-house,” intimates that at the time it received that designation it was surrounded by woodland, as indeed from the nature of the country it is easy to believe; but of the time of its first settlement by a British lord, or the extent of the demesne, we have no certain information. At the time of the Norman invasion the hereditary lord of Coity was Morgan ap Meurig, of the line of Iestyn ap Gwrgant (*pace* Mr. E. A. Freeman, who stoutly disbelieves pedigrees unless they happen to be of Saxon or Norman birth); and in the old account by Sir Edward Mansel, quoted in all histories of Coity, and upon whose fidelity no doubt has been cast, Morgan’s daughter and heir is said to have been married to Paganus Turbervill, one of Robert Fitzhamon’s knights, who thenceforward became lord of the place. The romantic story is as follows :—

“After eleven of the knights had been endowed with lands for their services, Pain Turbervill asked Sir Robert where was his share; to which Sir Robert answered, ‘Here are men, and here are arms; go, get it where you can.’ So Pain Turbervill with the men went

to Coity, and sent to Morgan, the Welsh lord, to ask if he would yield up the castle ; whereupon Morgan brought out his daughter Sara [otherwise called " Sar " and " Assar "] by the hand, and passing through the army with his sword in his right hand, came to Pain Turbervill, and told him if he would marry his daughter, and so come like an honest man into his castle, that he would yield it to him quickly ; ' and if not,' said he, ' let not the blood of any of our men be lost, but let this sword and arm of mine, and those of yours, decide who shall call this castle his own.' Upon this, Pain Turbervill drew his sword and



COITY CASTLE.

took it by the blade in his left hand, and gave it to Morgan, and with his right hand embraced the daughter ; and after settling every matter to the liking of both sides, he went with her to church and married her, and so came to the lordship by true right of possession, and being so counselled by Morgan, kept in his castle two thousand of the best of his Welsh soldiers."

The account further states that Turbervill, having thus without aid of Fitzhamon's men and by lawful and peaceful process become owner of Coity, was unwilling to acknowledge his obligation "to pay the *noble* that was due to the chief lord every year to Sir Robert, but chose to pay it to Caradoc ap Iestyn, as the person he owned as chief lord of Glamorgan,"—thus siding visibly with the native race. "This caused hot disputes, but Pain, with the help of his wife's brother, got the better [see p. 497], till in some years after that it was settled that all the lords should hold of the seignory, which was made up of the whole number of lords in junction together."

In the "Iolo MSS." it is recorded that Pain Turbervill was succeeded at Coity by eleven generations of his descendants, ending in the male line with Sir Richard Turbervill, who, leaving no legitimate son, settled his property upon his nephew, Sir Laurence Berkrolles, son of his sister Catherine and her husband, Sir Roger Berkrolles, Lord of St. Athan's. Sir Laurence married Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Despencer, then of Caerphili Castle. These records give her a character and end not out of keeping with those of her kindred, for she is said to have "poisoned her husband, so that he died," whereupon "she was buried alive, agreeably to the sentence pronounced upon her by the country and the lord, Sir Richard Begam, Lord of Glamorgan."

The demesne of Coity now passed to a member of another of the great houses of Glamorgan, also of Norman descent, Sir William Gamage, "son of Gilbert, the son of Sir William Gamage by Assar [Sarah], the fourth daughter of Sir Pain Turbervill, the third" of that name. Then comes this curious piece of information from the same MS.: "And now, as the possessions had thrice descended by distaff, that is, by the right of a daughter, the royal lordship of Coetty became alienated, and went as an escheat of Sir Richard Begam, as the law required. But although property may, prerogative cannot descend beyond three times successively by distaff, hence the king is now lord of the Court of Coetty, and is supreme governor of the county halls of justice; but the Gamages are the lords of the land, and to them appertain the possessions and manorial supremacy of the estates." The line of *Gamage of Coity* terminated in an heiress, Barbara, daughter of John Gamage of Coity Castle, who, *circa* 1584, became wife of Sir Robert Sydney (brother of Sir Philip Sydney), of Penshurst, afterwards Earl of Leicester. (See further *Gamage of Coity Castle*.)

The other side of Bridgend from Coity is *Ogmore Castle*, another of those spots in Glamorgan made memorable by the Norman settlement. It stands at the junction or *aber* of the Wenny stream with the Ogwr, and was called by the Welsh *Castell Aberogwr*. By some freak of pronunciation, since the days of Leland, the "Ogwr," as he properly calls it, has come to be called Ogmore. There must have been here a British settlement and estate, if not a stronghold, for the *Brut* informs us that Fitzhamon gave to William de Londres (William de Lwndwn) "the lordship of *Aber-ogwr*, and the lands thereto belonging." William is credited with having strengthened the place, and built the "keep," still standing, and said to be in the early Norman style. But his stay here was not long, for, as noticed elsewhere, he pushed his way onward to Carmarthenshire (although some accounts say that this was done by his son, Maurice de Londres), where he built Cydweli Castle, possibly ambitious of escaping the position of a retainer to the conqueror of Morganwg, and becoming owner of an independent lordship held directly from the king. But he also held lands in

England, as did most of the inferior lords of Glamorgan,—Humfreville, Fleming, St. Quentin, and Sully; like them he considered the other side of the Severn Channel as his home, and there he, like them, was buried.

At *Newton Nottage*, nigh to the harbour of Porthcawl, we find a neighbourhood possessing a good deal of antiquarian interest, which has had the advantage of careful illustration from an antiquary on the spot, the Rev. H. H. Knight, B.D. (see *Account of Newton Nottage*, reprinted from "Arch. Cambr.," 1853). The chief antiquities consist of British circles, barrows, and Celtic and Roman remains, a Medusa face, coins, &c., which prove either that the *Via Julia* passed that way (an improbable thing judging from the position), or perhaps that "some officer from the cohorts quartered in the Roman camp about Pyle was tempted by the sheltered aspect and pleasant sea view to fix his residence here; or some British chief, unmolested while he paid taxes to the Roman authorities, resided in this part of the extensive tract called *Tir y Brenhin*," as Mr. Knight conjectures. Some of these antiquities were found near Danygraig House. Mr. Knight's brochure throws a good deal of light also upon the old manor lands, estates, and families of this primitive district, and is a model of what ought to be attempted in every part of the country.

At *Marcross* are the remains of a *cromlech*, unless recently destroyed. The "spirit of improvement," now abroad, is so fatal to pre-historic monuments that nothing respecting them is certain except that they are in daily peril of destruction, and therefore there may no longer be a *cromlech* at Marcross, called the *Old Church*. The ruins of either a castle or a monastic building, also pointed out here, may be safely considered to be the latter, both from the name Marcross (Mary-cross), and the monastic *barn* near at hand. (See further *Van of Marcross*, and *Marcross of Marcross*.)

Ewenny Abbey falls behind none of the ecclesiastical and monastic ruins of Glamorgan either in the bold and impressive character of its architecture, its age, or the perfect preservation of many of its parts. Though the monastery is a ruin, the nave of the priory church is still used for worship—the aisles and north transept having disappeared. The style is pure Norman, the plan of the church a Greek cross; the stone of which it is built—perhaps the lias of the locality—has stood so well that the angularities are still sharp, and the joints close and regular. The whole of the buildings, church, convent, offices, gardens, &c., were surrounded by lofty walls and powerful tower defences, indicating that the inmates lived in times of danger, and in a country unsettled if not unfriendly. The chief entrance is by a magnificent gateway, defended by towers and portcullis, still remaining in tolerably good preservation; and these, with the terrace walls, partly existing, are picturesquely mantled with ivy. Under the tower of the south gate there was a deep dungeon, only six feet in diameter, the entrance covered by a strong iron grating, through which prisoners were let down. The great central tower is exceedingly massive—too much so to be graceful, but is a picture of strength and durability, sustained by buttresses of such dimensions as almost to defy time. On the whole, this great monument, in the early Norman style, is one of the most interesting architectural studies in the country.

This priory was founded for the Benedictines soon after the conquest of Glamorgan, by William de Londres, Lord of Ogmores (Ogwr), and made by Maurice de Londres, in 1141,

a cell to St. Peter's Abbey at Gloucester. It contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to the memory of Maurice de Londres, having an ornamental cross in relief extending from one end to the other, with the following inscription deeply engraved round the border :—

“ Ici gist Morice de Londres le fondeur,
Dieu lui rend son labour.”

The living of Ewenny is a donation in the patronage of Thomas Picton Turbervill, Esq., whose mansion, built about the beginning of the present century, on the site of the old priory, stands within the fortifications of the monastic edifice. (See further, *Turbervill of Ewenny Abbey*.)

It would be a mistake to suppose that these religious foundations at Ewenny, Margam, and Neath, were any proofs of extraordinary piety on the part of their Norman donors. These lords only yielded to the demands put upon them by the times. The Welsh princes of the same age were doing the same work north and south. Madoc, Lord of Dinas Brân, was building *Valle Crucis Abbey*; the Lord Rhys, of Dinefawr, was building those of *Ystrad Eflur* and *Talley*, and Rhys ap Tewdwr probably had long ago set up the great abbey of *Whitland*.

Dunraven Castle, a modern structure, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven, stands on the site of an ancient British castle of great fame and antiquity on a lofty promontory near the sea, where a little stream joins the tide. Its early name is said to have been *Dindryfan*, and tradition has clothed it with the dignity of chief palace of the kings of Wales from times so remote as those of Brân ap Llyr and his more renowned son, the brave Caractacus. It is enough to say that of this we have no evidence beyond tradition; but as Caractacus is allowed by all, even critics of Mr. Freeman's school—who reject the British accounts in order apparently to have more room to swallow “English,”—to have existed, he must have resided somewhere, and, during his leadership of the Silures, *Dindryfan* may well be supposed to have been one of his castles; and who will say that Caerleon or Caerwent was not another?

Dunraven, on the parting of Morganwg between Fitzhamon's knights, fell, along with Ogmore, to the share of William de Londres; and either he or his son Maurice gave it and the lands or lordship thereto belonging to Sir Arnold Butler. This family continued at Dunraven for ten generations (see *Butler of Dunraven*), till it terminated in an heiress, Eva, who married Sir Richard Vaughan, of the Vaughans of Bredwardine, Tre'rtwr, &c.; and the manor remained in his descendants till the time of his great-grandson, Sir George Vaughan, son of Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Richard, who, losing his three sons by an untimely death by drowning, “sold the lordship and estate of Dunraven in 1642 to Humphrey Wyndham, Esq.” (See *Vaughan of Dunraven*, *Wyndham of Dunraven*, and *Dunraven of Dunraven*.)

St. Donal's Castle, already partly described (see *engraving*, p. 466), derives its name from the little parish church in its grounds dedicated to *St. Dunawd*, an early Welsh Christian,—perhaps that staunch abbot of Bangor Iscoed, who withstood the assumption

of the monk Augustine. (See Williams' *Eccles. Antiq. of the Cymry*, 141.) Fitzhamon gave William le Esterling, one of his knights, "the lordship of *Llanwerydd*" (*Brut y Tywysog.*), the Welsh name of St. Donat's, who founded here a family which in course of time became known under the altered form *Stradling*, and continued in possession of the estate for a period of more than six hundred years. William le Esterling built here a castle, but whether in substitution for another belonging to a Welsh chieftain or on a virgin site it is hard to say; but that there was a lordship of Llanddunwyd or Llanwerydd before the Fitzhamon conquest, and that the land was taken from its rightful owner and given to Le Esterling, is clearly taught us in the Stradling pedigree (Jenkins' 4to. MS., p. 223), for it is there stated that in the fourth generation "Sir Robert Stradling married Hawisia, daughter of Sir Hugh Brin, Kt., whose mother was the lawful Welsh heiress, on failure of male issue, to the castle and manor of St. Donat's (in Welsh, Llanddunwyd)," and that "by this marriage the Stradlings acquired a rightful title by just heirship to the estate," and ever since "successively continued to enrol their names as Welshmen" and "warm patrons of Welsh literature." The last of the Stradlings of St. Donat's was Sir Thomas, who died *s. p.* 1738, at the age of twenty-eight, when the extensive estates were divided, St. Donat's falling, by virtue of a deed made by Sir Thomas, to the share of Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhit, Sheriff of Glamorgan-shire 1750. (See further *Stradling of St. Donat's*, in "Old and Extinct Families.") The estate afterwards passed to the Drake family, and is now, by purchase, the property of Dr. J. Nicholl-Carne. What portion, if any, of Le Esterling's first castle remains in the present venerable structure it is difficult to determine, but it is quite certain that the bulk of St. Donat's Castle as it now stands is of a comparatively recent age.

The castle of St. Donat's is unquestionably one of the most perfect of the ancient baronial halls of Wales, and highly interesting as having never been left uninhabited through the changes of several centuries since it was founded. Several parts of the venerable pile clearly belong to an earlier structure, but the great bulk of the building is said to be of the age of Henry VIII. In the MS. above quoted it is said, pp. 223—226, that Sir John Stradling, created a baronet by James I., "made the new park and planted it with trees; he planted also many trees in the old park, and rebuilt in a great measure the old tower which was blown down by a tremendous storm in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when many of the old trees in the park were thrown down"; that Sir Edward Stradling, *temp.* Henry VI., who in 1412 inherited the estates of Berkrolles, returning from Jerusalem, where he was made Knight of the Sepulchre, "brought with him from Italy a man skilful in carving, who made the ornamental columns to be seen in St. Donat's Castle." We have no account at hand of the erection of the main part of the present structure. Since its purchase by Dr. Nicholl-Carne it has been subject to careful and extensive restoration, its antique features scrupulously spared as far as possible, and the new work done, under the guidance of the learned proprietor, in keeping with the character of the whole.

The church of *Lantwit Major* and its precincts, indeed the whole site of the village and surrounding spaces, offers to the antiquarian a field of research of the greatest interest. The earlier name was *Caer Wrgan*. The later and present Welsh name, *Llanillyd-fawr*, of which "Lantwit-major" is partly a corruption and partly a translation, commemorates St. Illtyd (Iltutus), the celebrated monk-professor of the fifth century, who here either originated or resuscitated a school which with growing strength and reputation continued to

flourish for 700 years. It was, of course, a monastic seminary, and both depended upon and fed what in process of time became an imposing monastery. The institution became the resort of youths noble, ignoble, and royal, and ecclesiastics high and low from all parts of Britain and the Continent; the college sent forth learned men as teachers and bishops to many distant parts, among them St. David, Paulinus, Bishop of Leon, Samson, Archbishop of Dôl, in Brittany, &c. The Norman conquest of Glamorgan gave a blow to the establishment of Llanilltyd-fawr. Robert Fitzhamon transferred the property it had accumulated to Tewkesbury Abbey; but the college and monastery still retained a portion of their income till the time of Henry VIII., whose Act for dissolving the monasteries included this place, and bestowed its revenues upon the new chapter of Gloucester Cathedral. The ancient *tithe-barn*, in ruins, still survives; the monastery, halls, and other buildings, which have wholly disappeared, "stood on a place called Hill-head, on the north side of the tythe-barn." The ruins of the schools are in a garden on the north side of the churchyard. Strewn far and near, in garden walls, field fences, jambs of cottage doorways and windows, and in the furrows of the paddocks around, are fragments of hewn and carved stone—relics of what at one time was a town of no inconsiderable dimensions, suggestive of wholesome reflections on the change which ages make in human things, and calling up unavailing regrets at the little we really know of the men and the doings which once distinguished so remarkable a spot. And yet the past seems to rise with something like distinctness, constructed by the imagination from the few authentic facts we know,—

"Visions of the days departed, shadowy phantoms fill the brain;
They who live in history only, seem to walk the earth again."

Lantwit-major, by long and holy tenure consecrated to education and religion, is on the estate of Dr. Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's Castle, and that gentleman a few years ago gave proof of the estimation in which he held this feature of the place, as well as his concern for the advancement of education in modern Wales. When the editor of this work inaugurated the movement for university education for Wales, and visited Glamorganshire to advance the scheme, Dr. Nicholl-Carne offered as a free gift six acres of land on this spot, including the very site of the ancient buildings, for the erection of a university college for South Wales. It was then proposed to erect a corresponding college for the North, near Menai Bridge, where a site of seven acres had also been tendered gratis. The decision, however, to establish one central college, and the purchase of the noble Castle House premises at Aberystwyth, prevented the final acceptance of the Lantwit-major site,—in many respects, and especially in the history of Welsh culture, the most interesting in all Wales. The projected institution at our date of writing is still unopened; but a large sum of money remains funded, and a building of ample capacity and unrivalled architectural excellence has been purchased since 1867; while a college such as that proposed, free from sectarian narrowness, and superior in the quality of its teaching, now that elementary and middle-class education is so happily progressing, is more than ever demanded in the Principality.

The church of Lantwit-major is itself a huge and complex monument of antiquity. It seems a thing almost entirely of the past. The date accorded to its first foundation is A.D. 408; but the building now standing consists of several parts of unequal age. The

lady chapel and the old church to which it is attached are very ancient, the former measuring forty feet long, decorated with statues of saints, &c. ; the latter sixty-four feet long, displaying great rudeness in the arches, and an imperfect clerestory, but with a reredos of some beauty. Then continues what has been usually considered a more modern structure of three aisles, of the age, it is said, of Henry I., and erected by Henry Neville, Lord of Glamorgan. This extends to a length of ninety-eight feet, by fifty-three feet in width, and supports a tower "containing six bells of exquisite tone."

The church and churchyard abound in antiquities. The chief object of interest in the latter is the *Cross of St. Illutus*, erected in the sixth century by Archbishop Samson of Dôl, in Brittany, and a pupil of the Llanilltyd College. Its height is now about six feet above the surface ; its breadth at the base about two feet six inches, diminishing upwards to one foot ten inches. The carving on its face is well done ; and a border divided into sections runs along the side, with an inscription yielding the words CRUX ILTUTI . . . SAMSON POSUIT HANC CRUCEM PRO ANIMA EJUS. The head of the cross has been broken off—of course, as all the guide-books say, by the "Puritans,"—for as Cromwell destroyed all castles, so the "Puritans" alone did all the mischief to ecclesiastical monuments !

Another cross shaft, of almost equal interest, and of more curious history, stands against the church wall. A tradition floated among the old people that a huge stone monument had fallen into a new grave and been left there. In 1789, *Iolo Morganwg*—whose vocation seemed to be to bring out the hidden things of darkness, whether of stone or parchment—felt a desire to search for the missing object. He lived at Flimstone, a few miles away ; and being a mason by trade, had perhaps a cunning art with stones. At all events, remembering the tradition, he began digging, and, strange to say, soon came upon the ancient cross, and placed it in its supposed original position against the church wall, where it now stands. It is a ponderous stone, slightly pyramidal in form, six feet nine inches high, one foot three inches across the centre, seventeen inches at the top, and eighteen inches thick. An inscription on the side, judged to be of the same era as that of the *Crux Illuti*, partly illegible, shows that it is a monument to a king or kings of Glamorgan.

A third cross, discovered in 1730, of similar date with that of the first mentioned, seems to be a monument set up by Howel, Prince of South Wales, on his penance and absolution for the murder of his brother, Prince Rhys.

Llantrisant Castle, whose remains occupy the craggy heights on which this historic little town is planted, was a place of great strength under the lords of Glamorgan. From its towers its master could view a wide extent of fertile country lying at his mercy. On the division of the lands by Fitzhamon, Llantrisant, centre of the hundred of Miskin, fell to the share of Einion ap Collwyn, along with Senghenydd (Caerphilly). In A.D. 1247 it had come under the power of the line of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, in the person of Howel ap Meredydd, who was expelled therefrom by Gilbert de Clare, then the supreme lord of Glamorgan ; but the Norman was foiled in his attempt to possess Miskin and Llantrisant by Cadwgan Fawr. From hence, after leaving Neath Abbey and Caerphilly Castle, Despencer, the favourite of Edward II., was taken to Hereford for execution. Edward le Despencer confirmed the charter of Llantrisant, *temp.* Edward III. Thomas le Despencer did the same. Leland says,

“Llantrissant Castelle, longing to the king, as principal house of Miskin, lyith half a mile from the est ripe of Lay (Ely). . . . The castelle stondeth on the toppe of a hille, and is in ruine. It hath been a fair castelle and had two wardes, and the inner diked, having among other toures one great and high caulled ‘Gigvran’ [W., *digfran*, a raven], and at this castelle is the prison of Miskin and Glyn Rodney. There were 2 faire parkes by South Llantrissent, now onpalid, and without deere.”

Near Cowbridge, which has no castle or other important object of antiquity to boast of except a tumulus and part of a cromlech, is *Llanblethian Castle*, otherwise called *St. Quintin's Castle*, whose entrance gateway, ivy-covered, would indicate a place at one time of great extent and strength. This castle had its origin in the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, when the lordship of Llanblethian fell to the share of Sir Robert St. Quintin, one of Fitzhamon's companions. “To Robert de Sancwintin,” says the *Brut*, “was given the lordship of Llanfleiddian-fawr and the royal burg of *Pontfaen*” (Cowbridge). The castle, which was probably first built as a Norman stronghold by De St. Quintin, on a site which is said to have been previously occupied by a British place of defence and centre of a lordship, stands on high ground on the western bank of the little river *Daw*.

The St. Quintin family are said to have continued to enjoy the castle and lordship until the time of Henry III. The property afterwards came into the hands of the Herberts of Swansea, and thence to the Marquess of Bute. (See *De St. Quintin of Llanbleiddian*.)

In the same immediate neighbourhood, commanding views of exquisite richness and beauty, is the *castle of Llandough*, with its contiguous little parish church, already partly noticed. Llandough or *Llandocha* lordship came to Sir William Herbert from his great-grandmother, daughter and heir of Sir Matthew Cradock, Kt., who had here one of his principal residences. The castle of Llandough was not a military stronghold, but a castellated mansion. It is now inhabited by the Rev. T. Stacey.

Penlline Castle (now the seat of John Homfray, Esq.) has been a place of note from the twelfth century, when it became the property of a Norman settler named Sir Robert Norris, *vice-comes*, or sheriff of the lordship under Robert of Gloucester, successor and son-in-law of Fitzhamon. The Norris family continued at Penlline for several generations; were in possession at the time of Spencer's survey; and ceased in the male descent with Sir John Norris, Kt.

Beaupre Castle, also near Cowbridge, is a complete and picturesque ruin standing in a field between St. Hilary and St. Mary Church. Tradition relates that prior to the Norman subjugation of Glamorgan, a British fortress existed on the spot, and the early Welsh name of the place is said to have been *Maes Essyllt*, which some have considered as the proper original of *Beau-pré* (Fair-meadow). *Maes* certainly means a field, but how *essyllt* can be the original of the French *pré* or the English “meadow” we know not. D. Jenkin's MS. has it (p. 457) that this *Maes-Essyllt* was the ancient and “favourite abode of the *Sissyllt* family, from whom are descended the noble family of Cecil, Marquises of Exeter and Salisbury,” and that “Llewelyn ap Sissyllt [Prince of North Wales], who inherited the principality of South Wales in right of his wife [*d. circa 1020*], frequently held his court at this place.” In this princely line the lordship is reported to have continued until it was purchased (*temp.* Henry II.) by Sir Philip Bassett, Lord Chief Justice of England, a near descendant of John Bassett, chancellor or *vice-comes* to Robert Fitzhamon. We believe the lands of *Beaupre* have

ever since continued in the family of Bassett, although the place of residence has been removed to a little distance, and the original seat allowed to fall to ruin. (See *Basset of Beaupre*.)

The entrance-porch of this ruin is at once an extremely beautiful specimen and a peculiar medley of architecture containing Italian features, held by some to be the earliest of that order introduced into England. The age, as shown by a date over the entrance, is 1586, and the work was done by a native of the neighbourhood, Richard Twrch by name, who acted in the double capacity of architect and working builder. The story is that this man and his brother William were stonemasons (*temp.* Edward VI.), and worked the Sutton freestone quarries; that, a disagreement arising between them, Richard left the country, and for many years worked at his trade in London, and afterwards in Italy, where he attained "great proficiency in the science of architecture and the arts of masonry and sculpture." At last, returning to his native neighbourhood, he re-entered upon his former business at Sutton quarries, and executed work in a manner so superior as soon to command admiration and large employment. He was engaged by the Bassetts to build at Beaupre Castle first the chapel in the year 1586, and afterwards the porch in 1600. This porch is in the three Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, wrought with an elegance and delicacy not often to be seen in structures of much later date and by the most celebrated architects. It is remarkable, however, that the doorway arches in the porch and chapel are in pointed Gothic, while all besides is in the composite Grecian. See a paper on this subject by *Iolo Morganwg, Camb. Journ.*, v., 138.

Fonmon Castle, Penmark Castle, and Wenvoe Castle, all of Norman origin, and noticed elsewhere, lie in the south-eastern part of the county, not far from the sea. (See *Jones of Fonmon Castle, Thomas of Wenvoe, and Jenner of Wenvoe*.)

Llancarfan, in this same district, is a place of antiquarian and historic interest, chiefly as the site of an early monastery, and as the birthplace of the celebrated chronicler, *Caradoc* of *Llancarfan*. *Caradoc* lived in the twelfth century, but of the details of his life little is known. His memorial is in his work, *Brut y Tywysogion*,—"Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," several copies of which in MS. have come down to our time, varying considerably in dialect, and in the copiousness of their narrative, but substantially agreeing in their facts, as copies of the same original work, modified by different transcribing editors of different ages and provinces, might be expected to do. For the *Brut*, in four different recensions, see *Myvyrian Archæol. of Wales*, vol. ii.

The monastery of *Llancarfan*, called also *Llanfeithin*, is said to have been founded by *Germanus*. *Dubricius (Dyfrig)* has the credit of having been its first head, or abbot, before his appointment to the see of *Llandaff*. This college sent forth six missionaries to convert "the Scots of Ireland." The monastery of *Llancarfan* is believed to have been destroyed about 1400, by the Normans, since which time we find no mention of its affairs.

The celebrated *cromlech* of *St. Nicholas*, known by the name of *Llech y Filast*, is the largest in superficial measurement in Britain, being in length twenty-four feet, in greatest breadth seventeen feet, by about two and a half feet in thickness. The cubic measurement of this magnificent flag is three hundred and twenty-four feet. A crack runs across at about six feet from the narrower end. The supporting stones, five in number, prop it up at a

height of some six feet, and enclose, on three sides, an apartment not less than sixteen feet by fifteen. One of the supporters forms a wall sixteen feet in length. Truly a stupendous tomb! A companion *cromlech* at Dyffryn, at a short distance from the former, measures fourteen feet by thirteen feet in the widest part, supported by three stones above seven feet high. These, and *Arthur's Stone*, in Gower, already described, are the chief *pre-historic* remains in Glamorganshire.

In passing from *Lantwit-major* and *Llancarfan*, by *St. Fagan's*, to *Llandaff*, it is impossible not to feel that we are treading at every foot on ground possessing peculiar interest in the history of the Christian Church in Britain. These were all early settlements of the faith. Dyfrig, Catwg, Illyd, and Dewi, and considerably earlier, Fagan, are foremost names in the ecclesiastical antiquities of Wales, and all of them were intimately connected with the Vale of Glamorgan.



ANCIENT CROSS AT LLANDAFF.

The cathedral church of *Llandaff*, whose more recent history has already been noticed, is said to have been invested with the dignity of a chief church, whose head pastor was an overseer of neighbouring pastors, in other words a bishop, as early as the fifth century. *Dyfrig* (Dubricius), already named as first abbot of the monastery of *Llancarfan*, was its first bishop, and next to him was *Teilo*. By the liberality of Meurig, King of Glamorgan, all the lands between the rivers Taff and Elwy were conferred upon this church. The early structure, on the same spot as the present cathedral (see engravings, pp. 468-9), was repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt during the incursions of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and the contentions of the British princes among themselves. The cathedral, out of the dilapidations of which the beautiful pile now standing forth in its renovated glory has arisen, was a work of the time of Henry I., and the year given for its foundation is A.D. 1120,

Urban being then the bishop. The conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans, and the barbarities therein practised, had reduced the former sanctuary to ruins, and the work was now to be done from the foundations. It took about sixty years to complete the nave, and eighty more to complete the choir, or "eastern chapel."

It was during the progress of this work (A.D. 1188) that Giraldus Cambrensis, in company with Archbishop Baldwin of Canterbury, on their tour through Wales preaching the *Crusades*, visited Llandaff. He says little about the cathedral, and makes no allusion to its building; but from what he incidentally mentions we are given to understand that the church had then a "high altar,"—an essential part, of course, in a church of the twelfth century, but a part which here might be only substitutionary and temporary. "On the following morning," he says (*Itin.*, 7), "the business of the cross being publicly proclaimed at Llandaf, *the English standing on one side, and the Welsh on the other* [showing a sharp line of race distinction!], many persons of each nation took the cross; and we remained there that night with William [de Salso Marisco], bishop of that place, a discreet and honourable man. The word Llandaf signifies the church situated upon the river *Taf*, and is now called the church of St. *Teileu* [*Teilo* is spelt by Giraldus to suit the Norman-French pronunciation], formerly bishop of that see. The archbishop having celebrated mass early in the morning before the high altar of the cathedral, we immediately pursued our journey by the little cell of Ewenith [we must suppose that Giraldus, pursuing a too northerly route, had not *seen* Maurice de Londres' great monastery of Eweny, which by this date was building, if not complete,—see p. 523] to the noble Cistercian monastery of Margan."

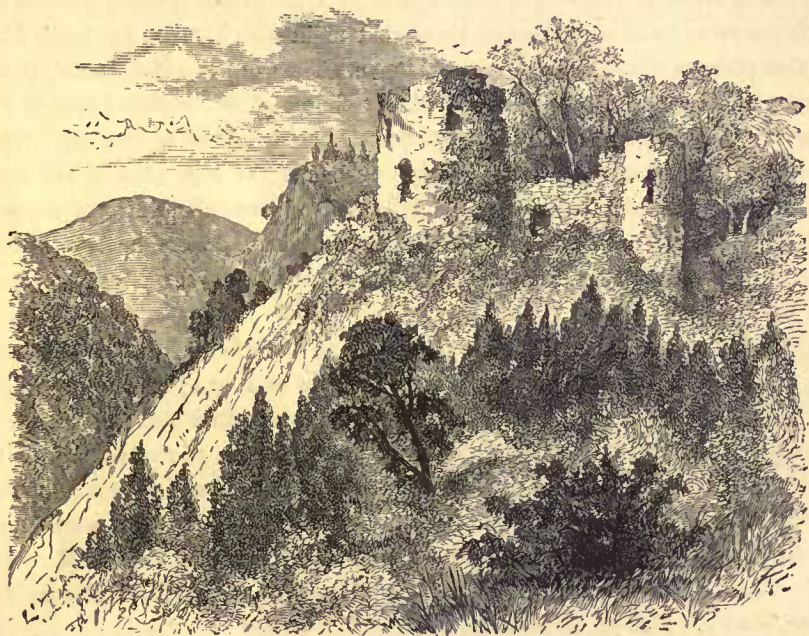
The cathedral which was in process of building in the twelfth century had become a crumbling pile by the eighteenth. Browne Willis, writing of it in 1715, says, "The glorious structure has fallen into a most deplorable state of decay within these few years." The southern tower at last fell. The authorities now collected a sum of money, and set to work to "deface" what remained, and to add to it incongruous deformities by way of supposed restoration and improvement. It was now that those objectionable features were introduced, already referred to at p. 471. The nave, however, "was left roofless, and St. Mary's Chapel deserted." Thus it continued until the modern restoration, which has ended in so much majesty and beauty. (See pp. 467—471.)

"The western façade of our cathedral," says Dean Conybeare, in a paper in the *Archæol. Cambrensis*, "is a very beautiful and characteristic specimen of the transition between the later Norman and early pointed styles contemporaneously with the age of our Richard Cœur de Lion. It appears to rest on the clearest evidence that the principal features of this new style—its pointed arches with its multifoil or cuspidated mouldings—were borrowed from Saracenic architecture, and first introduced by the influence of the Crusades; and we therefore naturally associate the style so derived with the name of a monarch so identified with these military adventures."

"Our western façade presents a specimen of this style, exquisitely beautiful, and nearly unrivalled for the elegance and simplicity of its composition and execution, and, from the great predominance of its pointed over its Norman features, seems to be a late example of the transition style. It is composed of three stories, besides the extreme angle forming the upper termination of the pediment. Of these three stories, the lowest exhibits the great western doorway, which is Norman just so far as its rounded arch can entitle it to that denomination;

but this is supported by triple clustered columns with slender shafts, surmounted by capitals with long thin necks, overhung by protruding foliage, intermingled with birds, apes, and human figures, all marked characters of the confirmed pointed style."

"The second story of the western façade presents three narrow and lofty lancet windows, which, with their two intermediate piers, are faced by an arcade of five lancet arches, alternately broader and more narrow, the former corresponding with the windows, the latter with the dividing piers. The third, or sub-pedimentary story, exhibits a central window with an arch very nearly, if not exactly round. This is flanked on either side by an arcade gradually lowering, which is formed by a series of three arches. . . . All the shafts and capitals of this arcade are still of the early pointed style."

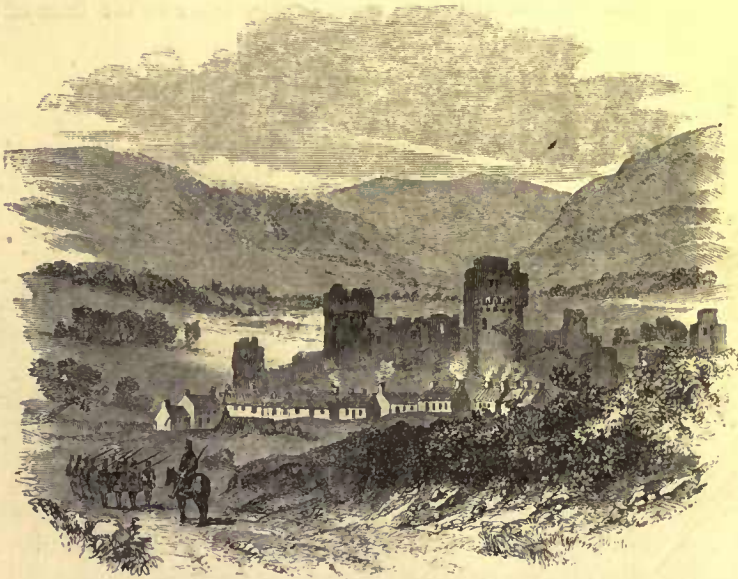


CASTELL COCH, ON THE TAFF.

Following the Taff a few miles to the interior, we come in view of *Castell Coch* (the Red Castle ; so called by reason of the colour of its stones, taken probably from the durable red dolomite of the Radir beds). This picturesque ruin stands boldly on a craggy declivity facing the Taff, high enough to command a view of the Channel beyond Cardiff, and of the mountain gorges and passes inland,—a most important post to watch and guard against incursions from the Vale of Glamorgan into the hilly parts, and the contrary. The age of the structure is not known, but the spot is believed to be the site of the castle of *Ivor Bach*, the chieftain of short stature but puissant spirit mentioned by Giraldus (see p. 501), who broke into Cardiff Castle, carried off William, Earl of Gloucester, his wife and son into the woods, and declined their release until his demands were fully satisfied. The present castle is thought to be a Norman work of later date than Ivor's time ; but of its builder and its subsequent history next to nothing is known. Ivor Bach, at the very time of the above

exploit, was holding his lands in fee from the Lord of Glamorgan, whom he imprisoned, and it was inevitable that sooner or later a post so important as Castell Coch should become a mere outpost of Cardiff Castle, and in connection with Caerphilly, Llantrisant, and Coity Castles, serve in checking the Welsh and cutting off their retreat when ravaging the Vale of Glamorgan.

Caerphilly Castle is the grandest and most wonderful ruin in Wales or England. We have already given a large engraving showing the vastness of its extent from one of its sides (see *frontispiece*), and here supply two others, the one giving its general position among the bleak hills of Senghenydd, the other a view of its main entrance and leaning tower. A strange obscurity rests upon the *name* of this fortress. The earlier British name, *Senghenydd* (a corruption of St. Cenydd, who is said in the *Brut* to have founded a monastery on the spot), is both familiar and intelligible, but the modern *Caerphilly*, or, more correctly, if the components are Welsh, *Caerphili*, is a perfect puzzle. How it arose, and what its reason, no man can tell. Conjecture, therefore, has been rife; and the most far-fetched and strained derivations have been proposed. It were beneath the dignity of scholars not to search for a



CAERPHILLY CASTLE—GENERAL VIEW.

key among the archives of Greek or Latin, and we have been accordingly offered *Caru-filia*, on the assumption that some one's "beloved daughter" had held some relation to the place. The wise in the legendary lore of Britain would fetch the word from *Beli Mawr*, and supply *Caer-Beli*—forgetting that the name to be explained is in reality of comparatively modern manufacture. Edward Lhwyd makes it to be *Caer-vyli*, "the king's stronghold or city," from *vol*, a king. But did the Welsh contain such a word for "king" in the thirteenth century? And was Caerphilly the city of a king at any time, except in one or two instances as a place of temporary lodgment? Others have an idea that the name may be from *Philip*. We

know of no "Philip" who called this castle his own. Philip ap Meredydd, of Cilsant, once held the castle for a time, and entertained there 500 horsemen, and it has been ingeniously suggested that the name might have arisen from that circumstance. But Philip ap Meredydd, it is to be remembered, lived in the fifteenth century, for his son, Sir Thomas Phillips, received the honour of knighthood, according to the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middlehill—a branch of the Cilsant stock—in 1511, and we have ground for believing and showing hereafter that this castle went by the name Caerphilly long before his age.

On the partition of Morganwg by Fitzhamon, circa A.D. 1092—1094, this lordship, under the British name *Sainghenydd*, fell to the share of Einion ap Cadifor ap Collwyn (*Brut y Tywysog.*). A.D. 1217, Llewelyn the Great, during one of his victorious marches through the south, gave the castle, called by the same chronicle *Seinhenyd*, to his son-in-law, Reginald de Breos, after Rhys Fychan had attacked it, and the garrison, out of fear, had set fire to both castle and town. In 1221 John de Breos repaired the castle of *Sang Henyd*. In 1270, for the first time, we meet in the *Brut* a form of the new name *Caerphilly*. "In that year Llewelyn ap Gruffydd took the castle of Caer-Filu." At this time the castle and lordship of Caerphilly were held by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Lord of Glamorgan. The reason of the change of name in the *Brut*, from *Senghenyd* to *Caer-Filu*, is the one thing to be found out. The time when these entries were actually made in the *Brut* of Caradoc is



CAERPHILLY CASTLE—MAIN ENTRANCE AND LEANING TOWER.

not of much importance; for whenever made they must be presumed to give the castle its proper name for the time being—"Senghenyd" when it was called Senghenyd, and "Caer-filu" when it came to be called Caerfilu. Neither in person, place, nor event can we discover a plausible reason for the new and ever since persistent designation.

The first of the De Clares who possessed this lordship was Gilbert above named, sur-

named "the red;" but how he obtained it is not quite clear. Some say it was by purchase. Like most of the Lords of Glamorgan he held immense estates in England, and was a man of foremost influence and activity under Henry III. and Edward I., and married Joan of Acre, daughter of the latter. The repulse he met when attempting to arrest the lordship of Miskin and castle of Llantrisant from the line of Iestyn has already been mentioned. How much of the castle, now in ruins, existed in his time it is impossible to say. Dying in 1295, he left his vast possessions, including Caerphilly Castle, to Gilbert, his son by Joan, a boy only five years of age. He grew up a strong partisan of Edward II., and in defence of his failing cause fell in the battle of Bannockburn, A.D. 1314, in the twenty-third year of his age, leaving no issue, when his manor and castle devolved upon his three sisters, the eldest of whom, Eleanor, married Hugh le Despencer the younger, who in her right became, as Lord of Glamorgan, seised of Caerphilly Castle.

Hugh Despencer was at once the most splendid and most unfortunate of the lords of Caerphilly. He so far enlarged, strengthened, and decorated the fortress that the fallen and crumbling masses which now open such a field of desolation to the beholder may be said to be the ruins of Despencer's castle. He, like De Clare, was devoted to the feeble Edward. In 1326 the king fled to Bristol, pursued by the queen and barons of the kingdom, but encouraged to persist by the two Despenchers, father and son. The elder Despencer was executed at Bristol; and the younger, with the king, fled. There is confusion in the accounts of subsequent events and their sequence—the embarking for Ireland, or Lundy Island; the refuge at Neath Abbey; the defence of Caerphilly Castle; the escape thence, and the subsequent capture of Despencer and the king near or at Llantrisant; and the execution of the former at Hereford, &c.: but it is certain that in 1326 the younger Hugh Despencer, after his father's execution, and after the concealment at Neath Abbey, had the king with him at Caerphilly Castle, and that they were here hotly besieged by the queen's forces, under command of Roger Mortimer, who, besides serving her Majesty, claimed the castle as his inheritance by a right preceding that of Despencer, viz., the will of Joan of Acre, his mother by her second husband, Ralph de Mortimer.

The investing army on this occasion is said by some to have numbered 10,000 men, but the same number is assigned as the investing army under the Glamorgan insurgent, *Llewelyn Bren*, who is said to have reduced the castle in 1315; and it is just possible that the two sieges are confounded. Although Despencer and his master seem to have thrown themselves into the castle precipitately, they must have contemplated such a step long before, and Despencer had counted the cost of defending his stronghold against a formidable attack. Improving upon the work of De Clare, he had built a castle second to none in the kingdom; he felt that he and the king, with a few partisans, had to confront the popular cause supported by the queen and the barons of England, and that the estimation in which he and his family were held presaged no good if he failed in the conflict. He had therefore entrenched himself strongly, gathered the largest force available, stocked his fields and his barns, and laid in provisions on an immense scale.

The castle being of vast extent, there has been no end of exaggeration respecting the number of live animals and other provisions laid up within the walls preparatory to the siege. We hear of "2,000 fat oxen, 12,000 cows, 25,000 calves, 30,000 fat sheep, 600 draught-horses, and a sufficient number of carts for them, 2,000 fat hogs; of salt provisions 200

beeves, 600 muttons, 1,000 hogs; 200 tuns of French wine, 40 tuns of cider and wine the produce of Despencer's own estates, with wheat enough to make bread for 2,000 men for four years, and salt filling the great round tower (now 'the leaning tower'), being laid up within the castle. But the extravagance of this account is patent. The truth probably is that Despencer had provided food to this extent on his estates, partly within and partly without his castle; but that he had driven within his walls, even if the walls were sufficiently capacious to admit, such a multitude of live cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep, which would require for their daily sustenance such an amount of provision, is totally incredible on any other supposition than that of his suicidal folly. We believe the story has arisen from the confounding of preparations for this siege with other and later accounts we have of the great wealth of the Despenchers in cattle as well as in money. Another Despencer, Thomas (the last of his race), Lord of Glamorgan, and, by restoration, of Caerphilly, on petitioning Parliament for the reversal of the sentence of banishment pronounced against his forefather, Hugh Despencer, delivered an inventory of the said Hugh's territories and property at the time of his impeachment. From this we find (see *Collins' Peerage*) that this Hugh Despencer was lord of not less than fifty-nine lordships in various counties in England and Wales, was possessed of 28,000 sheep, 1,000 oxen and steers, 1,200 kine with their calves, forty mares with their colts of two years, 160 drawing horses, 2,000 hogs, 3,000 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, fourscore carcasses of Martinmas beef, 600 muttons in his larder, ten tuns of cider; armour, plate, jewels, and ready money better than £10,000, thirty-six sacks of wool, and a library of books."

All this bustle at Caerphilly, we may remember, took place after the conquest of Wales by Edward I. But that conquest had nothing or little to do with Glamorgan—this Lordship Marcher, since the time of Rufus, being a fee under the English king. And this Edward II., who was now being hunted about by his own queen and subjects, and hiding his head at Caerphilly, was a son of that conqueror of Wales, as well as father of an equally puissant soldier, Edward the Black Prince. Queen Isabella's forces succeeded in reducing this great fortress, whose defence was, at least in part, conducted for Despencer by John de Felton. It took a great deal of arrow-throwing, stone-throwing with the *ballista*, and battering with ponderous *rams*, before a breach was effected. This was made, it is said, near the "leaning tower," which was thrown out of its perpendicular, if report be true, by an explosion, but far more likely by undermining, either at that time or subsequently. As the castle was long inhabited after this attack, such a leaning tower would scarcely have been allowed to continue to mar the structure and record the disaster, so that the fracture is more likely to be the result of later attacks, either by Owen Glyndwr (A.D. 1400) or during the Civil War.

For four generations the Despencer family suffered degradation, until another Hugh, mentioned above, succeeded, *temp.* Edward III., in recovering a vast amount of his forefathers' landed estates, but had scarcely completed this success when death overcame him. He left a widow, but no issue. He was followed by his brother Edward, by his brother's son Edward (who went with the Black Prince to France, fought at Poitiers, and is styled by Froissart "a great baron and good knight," died at Cardiff 1365), and by the same Edward's son, Thomas, who died on the scaffold at Bristol for treason A.D. 1400, when all his estates were confiscated. His daughter and heiress, Isabel, married as her second husband Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. (See *The Despenchers*.)

The Beauchamps and the Nevilles, Earls of Warwick, next Lords of Glamorgan by marriage alliance, were men of great note and splendour, and passed away in rapid succession, their line ending in heiresses who married princes and kings. During their brief day of stately magnificence we hear little of Caerphilly Castle, or whether it always continued in the same succession, but have much reason to believe that soon after the extinction of the Despencer glory it was allowed to fall into neglect. It was at last used as a prison, and finally dismantled after the Civil War. Leland, *circa* 1540, describes "Cairfilly Castelle" as "sette among marishes, where be ruinous walles of wonderfull thickness, and a toure kept up for prisoners." It is the property of the Marquis of Bute. After lying long in silent desolation, visited only by the curious tourist and antiquarian, its repose was broken in July, 1871, by a great gathering of archæologists, for whose reception the great hall of the castle had been fitted up with considerable magnificence. The noble owner, who presided, invited his guests to a sumptuous luncheon in the ancient banqueting-hall of the Despenchers, roofed in for the occasion, and the entertainment was continued by a discourse on the castle from G. T. Clark, Esq., of Dowlais, and by inspection of the plan and chief features of the fortress, and the wilderness of ruins lying about. Will there ever be another great event at Caerphilly Castle?

The *extent* of this fortress when in its glory it is now hard to ascertain; but it is believed that the walled castle, with its projecting earthworks and redoubts, covered not less than thirty acres of ground. Lewis has described the castle as follows:—"The buildings in the several courts, together with a spacious area, were enclosed within a lofty outer wall of great thickness, defended by square towers at intervals, between which a communication was kept up by an embattled corridor. In the outer court were the barrack for the garrison, and from it was an entrance through a magnificent gateway flanked by two massive hexagonal towers, leading by a drawbridge over the moat into an inner ward, from which was an eastern entrance into the extensive court that contained the state apartments, by a massive gateway, strongly defended with portcullises, of which the grooves are still remaining: the western entrance to this court was also over a drawbridge, through a splendid arched gateway, defended by two circular bastions of vast dimensions. The court in which were the superb ranges of state apartments is seventy yards in length and forty in width, enclosed on the north side by a lofty wall strengthened with buttresses, and in the intervals pierced with loopholes for the discharge of missiles, and on the other sides by the buildings and the towers which guarded the entrances. The *great hall*, on the south side of the quadrangle, is in a state of tolerable preservation, and retains several vestiges of its ancient grandeur. This noble apartment was seventy feet in length, thirty feet wide, and seventeen feet high, and was lighted by four lofty windows of beautiful design, on which the ogee-headed arches, richly ornamented with fruit and foliage, are finely wrought in the Decorated style. Between the two central windows are the remains of a large fireplace, of which the mantel is highly embellished in beautiful and elegant detail: on the walls are clusters of triple circular pilasters, resting upon ornamented corbels at the height of twelve feet from the floor, and rising to the height of four feet, for the support of the roof, which appears to have been vaulted. The suite comprises various other apartments of different dimensions, and of corresponding elegance, in a greater or less degree of preservation. Near the south-east angle of the central building is the armory, a circular tower of no great elevation; and

almost adjoining is the 'leaning tower.' This tower, already referred to above, and pictured in the engraving, is eleven feet out of the perpendicular, and is seventy feet in height. Near the armory is a spacious corridor, above one hundred feet in length, in the wall of the inner enclosure, communicating with the several apartments, and with the guards who were stationed in the embattled towers which protected the walls." The position of the stables, and yards for horse exercise, &c., is ascertainable; showing provision for men-at-arms and garrison forces, storing places for material, &c., on a scale unequalled, it is believed, in any feudal castle in the kingdom.

As might be expected, Caerphilly Castle at one time occupied a large space in the popular imagination; tales respecting the exploits of its besiegers and defenders were numerous; even to this day it is doubtful whether the apparitions of the mailed and fierce De Clares and Despencers are not occasionally seen flitting among its broken and gloomy ramparts. The wholesale spoliation and cruelty practised by the latter family towards the inhabitants burnt deep into the native mind. Whenever a man's lands were cleared of cattle, or his house of goods, it was known that Despencer had been at work. Hence arose the popular saying (which to this day plays on the lips of the peasantry), when anything was hopelessly lost, "It's gone to Caerphilly;" and when an excited temper bade its object depart to the worst and hottest of places, the volition went forth in the energetic words, "Go to Caerphilly!" This saying is old, for we find it in the works of the bard *Dafydd ap Gwilym*, circa A.D. 1380, the period of the later Despencers,—

A gên y gwr gan ei gi, a'i gorff el i Gaerfili!

"Let his soul pass into his dog, and his body go to Caerphilly!"

When Caerphilly Castle was in its prime, and Castell Coch and Llantrisant co-operating with it to protect the lordship of Glamorgan, and its heart the castle of Caerdyf against the free children of the mountains, there existed in the Valley of Rhondda Fâch, not far off, an important monkish establishment, of which, at present, not a single trace is discoverable—the *Monastery of Penrhys*. Dugdale says nothing of it; Bishop Tanner does not name it; but here and there in the Welsh records, in the songs of the bards, and allusive expressions of annalists, it often occurs. The "Holy Well," near its site, still pours forth its pellucid waters,—full of virtue, it used to be believed, to cure the ailments of pilgrims. According to Mr. Llewelin, who personally inspected the place (*Cambrian Journal*, 1862), "the spring, which is entered by stone steps, is arched over, and at the back, above the spring, there stands a niche, in which it is evident that there stood originally an image of the Virgin, to whom the monastery was dedicated." He adds, "When I visited Pen Rhys about twenty years ago, some portions of the monastery existed, though incorporated with modern erections, and difficult to identify. The present farmhouse of Pen Rhys has been erected on the site of the ancient monastery. . . . The barn, which stands in a field near the house, called to this day 'Y Fynwant,' or the churchyard, was formed, to a considerable extent, out of portions of the ancient monastic buildings; one of the windows, and parts of the old walls of which were, at that period, very clearly discernible."

Since that time, however, a new spirit has entered the Rhondda Valley, which cannot afford room for other rubbish than its own. Deep pits, tall chimneys, whistling engines, long-drawn-out villages, with teeming multitudes of men, women, and children, white by

nature but black from coal, are now the visible objects; and it is hard to believe that this vale was once the gem of Glamorgan for its lovely scenery, and the calm and silent home of drowsy, bead-counting monks—who, however, for the times, were not without their use.

The monastery of Pen Rhys is supposed to have been founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the successor of Fitzhamon as Lord of Glamorgan, and grandson, on his mother's side, of Rhys ap Tewdwr; and tradition says that it was built as a memorial of that celebrated prince, who is held by many to have fallen in this neighbourhood, and not, as is more probable, near Brecon (see p. 67). In the "Iolo MSS." it is said that on the spot where Prince Rhys was beheaded, "at a place called Pen Rhys, was afterwards erected the great monastery of that name in the parish of Ystrad-dyfodwg;" and over his grave "was raised a large tumulus near the monastery, which is called Bryn y Beddau, *i. e.*, the hill (or tumulus) of graves." The same allusion to the monastery is found in Rees Meyrick's *Morgania Archæographicæ*, 1578. In the Iolo MSS. it is recorded, "After the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr had come to an end, the monastery of Pen Rhys was suppressed, and its possessions sold by Henry V., about the year of Christ 1415, for the favour it had shown to Owain and his party." This partisanship had been discovered in the fact that a meeting of bards, held at the monastery, had been presided over by Owain Glyndwr during his raid into Glamorgan (A.D. 1402). That this meeting had taken place is a fact borne out by other evidence, for in Dr. John David Rhys's learned grammar, *Cambro-Brit. Cymræcæve Ling. Inst.*, 1592, we find an ode to *Wyrif Fair Wenn o Ben Rhys* (Mary, the Fair Virgin of Pen Rhys), which was delivered at the congress by the bard *Gwyllim Tew*.

Morlais Castle, near Merthyr Tydfil, is a ruin of whose history very little is really known. Planted on an eminence above the lesser Taff, it was evidently intended to guard the narrow valley against the enemy. But whether the enemy first provided against was Briton or Norman it is hard to say. On two sides it is made proof against assault by the deep escarpment of the valley, and on the remaining sides by a deep excavation in the rocks. In form it is an irregular pentagon. Part of the ruins are Gothic, which would suggest a Norman, or at least not pre-Norman origin.

Cardiff Castle, which comes last in our way to describe, was the cynosure of all the other strongholds of Norman Glamorganshire, as, through the development of new circumstances and industries, it has come to be a centre of mighty influence of a different kind in our own day. At the mouth of the river *Dyf*, now called Taff (from the same Celtic root with *Tâf*, *Teivi*, *Dovey*, *Tafwys*, *Thames*), the British princes of Morganwg had long planted their chief residence. Its site appears to have been the very mound on which the ancient keep of Cardiff Castle now stands (see p. 462). Morgan, and Gwrgant, and Iestyn, the son of Gwrgant, had here their castle; and Robert Fitzhamon, when he crushed the last-named ruler, appropriated the residence as well as the territory to his own use. The castle lies conveniently in the mid-distance between the champaign country stretching westward as far as Margam, and eastward as far as and beyond the Usk. It has never been doubted that on this spot the Norman pitched his tent, and that on this spot his successors continued their state and riot for four hundred years.

The Britons, even after the Roman occupation, had not developed that type of civilization which creates large towns, a circumstance which scarcely of itself speaks to their disadvantage;

for it is hard to see any great superiority in the "civilization" of such modern creations as the Seven Dials, or the crowded districts of the "Black Country." At *Caer-dyf*, when Iestyn ruled, and when the Normans conquered Glamorgan, there was no "town." The "*Caer*" first, the castle afterwards, was the only paramount interest existing, all the other atoms of mill, church, monastery, smithy, armory, gathered around it to draw for themselves succour and life. After several generations of Norman settlement, the dues payable to the Lord of Glamorgan from the town ("*burgus*") of Cardiff were not half the amount payable by the "mill." This is shown by the *Extenta de Kairdiif* returned, *temp.* Henry III., or about A.D. 1262, already partly quoted (see p. 498, &c.). Of course the lord of the land at the *castellum* paid himself no taxes; he felt it hard enough to have the trouble to receive, and to receive so little. He was responsible in life and service to his "sovereign lord, the King" (*souzerain, souverain*; Lat., *superus*), and for the land he was to no other power responsible—a state of things to which the whole "land question" in England must by and by refer itself in order to encompass itself with light. The dues from "*Kairdiif*" in 1262 were as follows, as testified on oath by Robertus Upedyke, Stephanus Bagedrip, Richardus Lude, and nine other jurors:—

Redditus burgi est [town return]	xx ^h iiij ^r viij ^d
Et Molendina valent [mills, do.]	xlvi o o
Et de prisa cervisie [prisa on beer-- <i>Cwrw</i>]	xiiij o o
Et de piscaria [fishing]	viii o o
Et de theloneo mercati [market toll]	iiij o o

Other miscellaneous but trifling charges follow, making a total of fourteen times twenty, and sixteen pounds sixteen pence, or £96 rs. 4d., which only slightly more than doubles the mill dues alone. Where the "mills" were situated, or how many existed, it is of course impossible to say. There were more than one, and probably they were all on the river side.

The earlier castle of *Caer-dyf* was doubtless strengthened and enlarged, if not entirely rebuilt, by Robert Fitzhamon, for it is not conceivable that the requirements of a Norman feudal fortress could be met by the simple *Llys*, or fortified palace, and *Caer* of a British chief. Fitzhamon also surrounded the town with walls. He died 1102, and was buried at Tewkesbury. The castle whose remains still partially continue in the "ancient keep," is believed to have been chiefly if not wholly built by his successor and son-in-law, Robert of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. He died 1147, and was succeeded as Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan by his son William. The surprise and capture of the castle by Ivor Bach, the Lord of Castell Coch, related by Giraldus, who visited *Caerdyf* in 1188, took place in his time (see p. 501). The castle was then "surrounded with high walls, guarded by one hundred and twenty men-at-arms, a numerous body of archers, and a strong watch, and the city contained many stipendiary soldiers." (*Itin.*, 6.) The name of the town at this early time was "*Caer-dyf*," of which the modern English *Cardiff* is a better representative than the modern Welsh *Caerdydd*. So was the Norm.-Latin *Kair-diif* of the *Extenta* above quoted. In fact *Caer-dydd* is nothing better than a *lapsus pennæ* which crept into the *Brut*; and its derivation from Aulus *Didius*, the Roman general, is a pedantic makeshift. The name is taken from the river on which the "*Caer*" stood.

For several generations, as the De Clares, Despencers, Beauchamps, and Nevilles

succeeded each other as Lords of Glamorgan—taking, however, a far more prominent part in English than in Welsh affairs, and ruling with a sway more cruel than facile over Glamorgan,—we hear little of the castle of Cardiff as such. The estates which, after many changes, confiscations, restorations, and sales, remained to the lords of this castle, came at last by purchase from Edward VI. to the Herberts, and by marriage, in 1766, of John Stuart, Earl, and afterwards Marquess of Bute, with the heiress of the Herberts, to the line of Bute. (See *Bute, Marquess of.*)

The present residential castle of Cardiff was built by the first Marquess of Bute on part of the site of the ancient fortress. Of the latter scarcely anything remains except the “keep” illustrated on p. 462, and the *Curthose Tower*, sometimes called the “Black Tower,” standing on the left, close to the chief entrance from the town, and celebrated chiefly for having been the place of confinement, for the space of twenty-six or twenty-eight years, of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, detained here by his brother, Henry I.



THE CURTHOSE TOWER, CARDIFF CASTLE.

Robert had doubtless given both Rufus and Henry a good deal of trouble both in Normandy and England, but no small part of their anxiety concerning him arose from the fact that as eldest son of the Conqueror he, by right of succession, was entitled to the throne of England. He fell into Henry's hands while drawing the sword to do battle for that throne. That his confinement, however, in Cardiff Castle until death, A.D. 1134, released him, was of the severe and cruel character generally represented, and that he had been deprived of his eyesight by command of Henry, are things by no means worthy of implicit credit. The story of the blinding by means of “a hot brass basin being held so near his face that the humours of the eyes thereby dried up,” though related by Matthew Paris and in Caradoc's *Brut*, implies a brutality not quite in keeping with the indulgence generally granted him. William of Malmesbury, usually accurate, tells us that his imprisonment was made as easy as possible, and that he was supplied with an elegant table, buffoons to divert him, &c. True, indulgences of this kind might be granted to a blind man; but there is a strange silence about this blinding where it might be expected to be mentioned. After

Robert had been confined about thirteen years, Lewis of France, suzerain of Normandy, brought a complaint before the Pope, A.D. 1119, respecting Henry's imprisonment and hard treatment of Robert, stating that he "treated him contrary to all right and reason," and "in a most scandalous manner made him prisoner and detained him in a long captivity;" but of putting out his eyes nothing is said. (See *Ord. Vitalis*, xii., 21.)

In the same year Henry, in a conference with Calixtus, defends himself thus:—"I laid siege to Tinchebrai [in Normandy], the real cavern of demons, where William, Count de Mortain, brought my brother against me with a great army, and I fought against it on the Starved Field in the name of the Lord and for the defence of my country; there by the aid of God, who knew the purity of my intentions, I conquered my enemies, making prisoners of both the count my brother, and his cousin, with many traitors, and I have detained them in close custody to the present day for fear of their causing some disturbance to me and my kingdom. As for my brother, I have not caused him to be bound in fetters like a captive enemy, but treating him like a noble pilgrim worn with long sufferings, I have placed him in a royal castle, and supplied his table and wardrobe with all kinds of luxuries and delicacies in great abundance." (*Ibid.*, 24.) Could he thus ignore the cruel act of blinding if it had been done? It is true that Robert, after this, continued nearly fourteen years a prisoner, and might in that space of time be subjected to worse treatment; and Henry's affectation of leniency, like his affectation of piety, may reasonably be taken with distrust; but Robert's age at this time—for he was nearly eighty years old when he died in 1134—would both have made him a quiet prisoner, and inclined his brother to refrain from wreaking upon him unnecessary barbarities. But that Robert of Normandy was a prisoner in the Curthose Tower until he died is as well substantiated as any other historical fact.

In A.D. 1402, "the irregular and wild Glyndwr" came with fire and sword to Glamorgan-shire, burnt the bishop's palace, and the archdeacon's residence at Llandaff, then attacked and burnt Cardiff, with its castle and "religious houses," and proceeded to deal the same measure to the castle of Humfreville at *Penmark*, which he finally cast to the ground. He also in this incursion devastated the castles of Penlline, Landough, Flemingston, Dunraven, Talyvan, Llanblethian, Malefant, &c.

In the Civil War, Cardiff, like many other towns in Wales, zealously espoused the cause of Charles I., and Cromwell was brought upon the scene. The castle was "bombarded from an entrenchment about a quarter of a mile to the west of the town, and a cannonade was kept up for three days; the castle offered a stubborn resistance, but was afterwards taken through the treachery of a deserter, who in the night conducted a party of the besiegers through a subterranean passage under the Taafe into the castle." (*Cardiff Guide*, 1829.) Of course, Cromwell profited from the deed and took the castle; but, *suo more*, immediately commanded the traitor to be hanged. In 1642 the Marquis of Hertford surprised the castle, "having crossed over from Minehead with a few royalists; but it was shortly afterwards retaken by the Cromwellians" (*ibid.*). In 1647, Colonel Prichard, the governor, refused to surrender the castle to Major-General Henry Stradling, the commander of the Royalists.

In the Duke of Beaufort's *Progress* (1684) we find the following notes on the castle:—"The castle of Cardiff hath in it the coat armors of the twelve knights belonging to Robert

Fitz Hamon, who gained the dominion of the shire of Glamorgan from Justin ap Gwrgan in the reign of William Rufus, where he kept his court monthly, and used therein *jura regalia*, having his twelve knights to attend him, . . . they having their severall lodgings and apartments given them, and their heires for ever within the castle."

"*Castle Hall*. The chimney-piece is formed of the shields and coat armour of the said Robert Fitz Hamon and of his twelve knights about it."

"The Black Tower thereof is famous for the imprisonment of Robert of Gloucester [?], who remained there for the space of twenty-eight years, and had his eyes put out."

Seal of the Corporation of Cardiff. "I have scratched off the Common Seal of Cardiff, which was affixed to a Deed of Surrender of the Ancient Charter of this town to his Majesty, and which this community most humbly desired his Grace, the Duke of Beaufort, to deliver up accordingly. The form of which seal, as it appears to me (and I have exhibited [in engraving on margin] from a bare impression in soft wax received from the hands of Mr. Thomas Jeyne since the Progress), is, as to the circumscription,—S. COMMUNE DE Kerdif. As arms, I guess it to be—The field . . . [not filled] two lyoncel's rampant combatant, . . . ; upon a rock in base . . . ; a chief, . . . with an Inescocheon of the ensigns armorial of"

Caerdiff Church is fair. "Adjoining to the north wall of the east end of the north aisle is seen the chiefest monument (almost gone to decay by the injury of time, and by neglect) of two brothers, Herbert. *John Herbert*, who was principall secretary to Queen Elizabeth and King James, having had the honour of being employed in severall foreign embassies, viz., to Denmark, Poland, Holland, and France, &c. *Sir William Herbert* of Swansey, Knight, at whose quondam house there his Grace was entertained in his Progress."

The Priors of Cardiff.—In olden Cardiff there were "severall religious houses," which met with severe treatment from "the rude hands of that Welshman," as Shakspeare has it, Owen Glyndwr. Bishop Tanner (*Not. Mon.*) describes them as "[1] a goodly priory, founded by Robert, first Earl of Gloucester; [2] a priory of black monks, or Benedictines; [3] a house of black friars in Crockerton Street; [4] a house of *grey friars*, dedicated to *Saint Francis*, under the custody or wardship of Bristol; and also [5] a house of white friars." None of these orders experienced any favour from our hero except the *Franciscans* in "Crockerton Street." They, being firm adherents to the late King Richard, Owain's friend, were carefully protected, and Crockerton Street (now "Crockherbtown") was not burnt. Leland says that Owain Glyndwr "spared the Friars Minors, on account of the love he bare them," but he "afterwards took the castle and destroyed it, carrying away a large quantity of treasure which he found therein; and when the Friars Minors besought him to return them their books and chalices which they had lodged in the castle, he replied, 'Wherefore did you place your goods in the castle? If you had kept them in your convent, they would have been safe'" (*Collect.*, i., 389). There still remains on the side of Crockherbtown towards the castle ground a portion of this old priory of the Franciscans, carefully protected by the friendly ivy; and this is probably the only visible memorial existing of all these "religious houses."

The *Roman camp* on "Bryn y Gynnen," near Neath, is remarkable more for the memorial

contained in the *name* than for the remains surviving—*Bryn y Gynnen* meaning “the hill of contention.” But as the camp was probably used during disturbances long subsequent to the Roman age, it is quite possible that the designation is comparatively recent.

The stone called *Maen Llythyrog*, on the hill near Margam, contained, as mentioned in *Camden*, a rather doubtful inscription, but conjectured to read, *BODVOCUS HIC JACIT FILIUS CATOTIS, IRNI PRONESSOS, ETERNALIVE DOMAN* (*i. e.*, “eternali in domo”).

The age of the stone in the parish of Cadoxton, near Neath, considered by Edward Lhwyd as remarkable, is not known. Its name of *Maen dau lygad yr Ych* is from two cavities in its surface once serving as mortices to hold upright pillars, one of which, not long removed, was found at a gate by the road-side. It bore the inscription, *MARCI (or Memoria) CARITINI, FILII BERICI (or Bericii)*. See *Gough's Camden*.

The cross on Mynydd Gelli-Onnen, Llangyfelach, described by Edward Lhwyd in *Camden*, is probably early. It was a flat stone, three inches thick, two feet broad at bottom, and about five feet high, with rounded top, “formed round like a wheel,” and adorned with “a kind of flourish or knotted work,” with a man’s face and hands on each side further down, and at the bottom “two feet as rude and ill-proportioned as the hands and face.”

We must probably consider as *pre-historic* or “Druidic” the *circle*, mentioned also by Lhwyd in *Camden* on “*Carn Llechart*” hill. It is described as “above seventeen or eighteen yards in diameter, the highest stone then standing not above one yard high.” In the centre of the area was a *Kistvaen* about five feet long by four wide, the top stone fallen.

Modern Cardiff—with which this work has little concern, except as it regards some of its chief families—may be summed under three heads,—the castle, the port, and an energetic municipal government. The increase of the town has been remarkably rapid (see p. 461); but it has too many of the features of a place marred morally by a seafaring and foreign intrusion and a rank licentiousness. In the suddenness of its rise it has been subject to a disproportionate growth, but the law of a healthy community is asserting itself; intelligence and Christian culture are nourishing the youthful blood of a vigorous and orderly city, by and by to appear as distinguished for its moral tone as for its trade, wealth, and populousness.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRY, CONDITION OF SOCIETY, AND CRIME IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Glamorganshire, beyond all other counties in the United Kingdom, Lancashire itself not excepted, is distinguished for the fewness and at the same time stupendousness of its staple industries. They are three or four only in number, and all relate to minerals and metals. The *copper* mart for all the world is at Swansea; Merthyr, Dowlais, and surrounding places dig, melt, and work *iron* for all lands; as for *coal*, it has been already shown that nearly 600 square miles of the county belong to the coal measures, and these are being drawn upon as fast as home and foreign requirements and the capabilities of miners permit. It is not the province of such a work as the present to enter into the statistics or the methods of metal-

lurgy and mining, otherwise in Glamorganshire a tempting field would be found open; general references have been made to the development of the vast iron and coal trade of the county (see section *Physical Description*), and it only remains here to touch upon the *copper-smelting*, which, being nearly peculiar to this county, possesses a more distinctive character.

That mystery of trade—its tendency to group and concentrate its various branches—which has made Manchester the centre of cotton, and Sheffield the workshop of cutlery, has made Swansea the home of copper-smelting. The local supply of coal had something to do with the matter in all these cases, but it was not the only reason in any of them, for the coal of Glamorganshire might have told for cotton-mills as well as for copper-working, and the coal of Lancashire might have made Liverpool the emporium and furnace for copper. If people knew as much two centuries ago as is known at present, Milford Haven had been made the port for cotton, and the country from Pembroke to Glamorgan would have by this time become the land of chimney-stacks and spindles.

Copper-smelting.

Copper-smelting in Swansea and Neath had its origin in the nearness of the ports to the mines of Cornwall, and to the coal supply of their own locality. The trade, although largely developed within the present century, is by no means of recent beginning. In fact, it is entitled to be considered of some antiquity. Col. Grant-Francis, F.S.A., has industriously searched out the "rise and growth" of the trade, and has embodied the account in an interesting work (privately printed 1867) called *The Smelting of Copper in the Swansea District*, from whose reliable pages we gather our information. The real cradle of the trade was Neath. Copper ore was worked at Treworth, "near Perin Sandes," in Cornwall, in 1583 by a company whose head-quarters were at Fenchurch Street, London, and who in that year erected a "meltinge-house at Neath in Wales." To Neath was sent in 1584, from "Keswicke," one of the company's "copper makers with an under melter and y^e Douch [Dutch] carpenter for a time to serve and ready him in these causes." The skilled workmen first employed seem to have been Dutch or German, the overlooker at the first melting-place at Neath being named Ulricke Frosse, having first been "a lovinge servaunt and ov'seer of y^e minerall woorkes at Treworth."

In July, 1585, after things had long gone on, very slowly, with much anxiety and many pious committals of the enterprise to the care of Almighty God, Ulricke Frosse reports some progress. "We have founde out a waye to melte 24 c. of owre everye daye with one furnas, the Lord be thanked, and if we have owre anoughe from yo'r side [Cornwall] we maye with God's helpe melte w'th tow [two] furnases in 40 weekeſ 560 tons of owre." October 4th following "came John Bwaple, one of Wales, with his bark for a frayght of copper owre, and [we] did delyver hem the 21 of October 15 ton and 8 hundred of copp' owre for Wales. The 15 October came one Thom's Roberts from Wales from the company, with a frayght of tymber and necessaryes for the workes." Still in 1586 not much progress had been made in the "meltinge," for Frosse writes to his superiors in London, "We looke dayly for the copper refiner from Keswicke, and have in readines as much copper roste and blake copper as will make a 20 tonne of good fine copper. We have done nothing all this winter for lake of ewre. We are able to melte w'th two furnises in the space of 40 weekeſ the quantitie of 560 tonne of ewre if wee might have it, and if the ewre be clean and well sorted the mor

copper it will yield. . . . If lake of ewre hath not been [poor Frosse's English is not yet perfect] wee might have hath by this time about 40 tonne of copper, which must be for seene hereafter, o'r els it wilbe long befor they parteners will com to their owne againe."

Thus slowly we feel our way at first, dealing out expenses rather cautiously, and bearing with honest Dutch Ulricke's remonstrances about "lake of ewre," &c. One of our chief men, Mr. Carnsewe, knows the value of "frynde Ulryke," and believes Cornish miners as good as Dutch any day. "Mr. Weston's p'vydence in bryngynge hys Dutche myners hether to aplye such busynys in this countrye ys more to be comended than his ignorance of o'r countrymen's actyvvytyes in such matters, who owte of all p'adventure to be skylfull in mynyng, as harde and dylygent laborers and as good chepe workmen in that kynde of travell as are to be founde in Europe; whereof to make yow good p'ffe lett the same Mr. Weston's Germans have some myn assignyd only to them, and lett yo'r Ulryke take suche as he is now acquayntyd w'th of our countrymen, . . . and let it be consyderyd w'che of them for on hole somer's space shall put yow to moste charges, and gayne yow moste, and soo of them that doo lesse yow shall make yo'r estymacyon by p'ffe." Our Ulricke Frosse has already made a discovery in melting, and he is afraid "of no ewre soever," but he will "overcom it." Bad, hard "ewre from St. Youste [Just] has come to hand," and "put us to harteshifte for melting it, but a metchen wee have found out by change" has helped us, and "I thank God," says our Ulricke, "wee are able to master it well innough. God send us enough of it, for the metchen we have for it doth not only healp to melt it easye, but also to melt it speedelye and with small fewle, and brings out all that is in it. . . . God send the mynes to prospere and to mak good greement amongst the parteners in setting the work forward, whereby they may have p'fitt, and the comon wealt may be maintained to God's honner." Our "lovinge servaunt Ulricke" has also found, or has learnt, that a variety of ores mixed together will melt more easily than one by itself. "Send such owre as you have—*sende of all sorts*; the better it will melte, and w'th more profit." This practice is still found the best.

Our Company, "The Mines Royal Society," had obtained its charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1581, and consisted of several noblemen and others, such as the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Leicester, the Lord Montjoy, Alderman Ducket, Customer Smyth, Alderman Gamage, George Needham, &c.; and extended their operations from Cornwall to Cumberland and Wales. The first patent had been granted as early as 1564 to "Thomas Thurland, Master of the Savoy, and Daniell Hogstetter, a Germain, and too their heys and assignees,"—an instrument of some length, fully set forth by Col. Francis, with others that followed in its train. The first works opened at Neath (1684) are believed to have been built on the spot now occupied by the "Mines Royal Works," near the Neath Abbey railway station. Here it was that our "lovinge frynde Ulricke Frosse" first lit up his furnace, and fought with scanty funds and "harte owres" [hard ores].

Next followed the operations of the "Mine Adventurers" and "The Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England," the former headed by Sir Humphrey Mackworth, and now extinct, the latter still surviving. Both began their work in the last decade of the seventeenth century. Sir Humphrey Mackworth's works were set up at Melincrethyn, a mile from Neath.

The copper-smelting trade began near *Swansea* several years later. Col. Francis's subsequent researches have made out that in a case of law, in 1734, the town clerk of

Swansea set forth that in the year 1717 *works were first erected* upon the river of Swansea for smelting copper and lead ores, and that the works were situated above the town and about two miles beyond the corporation boundary. In 1720 another work was erected upon Swansea river within the limits of the corporation. The works erected in 1717 were promoted by Dr. Lane, and their site was near Glandwr, now corrupted into "Landore," a word belonging to no language. This gentleman, therefore, was the pioneer of copper-smelting at Swansea; and the stability and growth of the trade in that neighbourhood is said to be greatly due to the intelligent and firm management of Gabriel Powell, agent of the then Duke of Beaufort, owner of the land.

Thus commenced the great copper-works in the neighbourhood of Swansea, a neighbourhood which, for miles round, they and their adjuncts have since swallowed up. The Aberavan or Taibach Works followed in 1727; Forest Works—Lockwood, Morris, and Co., 1827, by removal from Llangyfelach; Penclawdd, by John Vivian, in 1800; Loughor—Morris and Rees, 1809; the great Havod Works—R. H. & J. H. Vivian, 1810; Morfa Works—Williams, Foster, and Co., 1834; Llansamlet Works, 1866. The amount of copper ore brought into Swansea, smelted and wrought into various forms and for various purposes, and then shipped off to different parts of the world, even at the present time, despite the fluctuations in the trade, must be enormous.

The bad reputation which "copper smoke" has earned from its effect upon vegetation is well known, although its effects on animal life, judging from the constant aggregation of that life in Swansea and its district, would seem to be highly favourable. Dr. Percy, in his *Metallurgy*, confirms the general opinion that "the sulphurous and choking exhalations of the copper-works are an unmistakable nuisance," and it is hard to believe that they can be conducive to health in man, or tree, or grass. They have had some hand in transforming the district of Havod, "the summer dwelling," which a poet of 1737 apostrophized thus:—

" Delightful Havod, most serene abode!
Thou sweet retreat, fit mansion for a god!
Dame Nature lavish of her gifts we see,
And paradise again restored in thee!"

into a region at least several degrees removed from a paradise, a region by which *Sketty* and the *Forest* do not, as then, "own themselves outdone," and to which "Swansea virgins" do not—

" Every morn repair
To range the fields and breathe the purer air."

But chemical science, although it cannot grow trees and flowers amid the fires, smoke, dust, and rust of the modern Havod, has shown how the deleterious exhalation of the copper-roasting furnace may be made beneficial to vegetation. Gerstenhöfer, the German chemist, recently discovered a method for condensing this sulphurous smoke into an acid used in making phosphate manures. The marketable value of the article thus producible from the smoke which was escaping a few years ago from the Swansea copper-works has been estimated at £200,000 yearly! The Messrs. Vivian immediately availed themselves of the invention and applied it to their works, and probably other proprietors have since followed their example. Mr. Hussey Vivian, in a speech he delivered on the subject in 1866, said he "believed that that district was destined to become the fertilizer of a very large portion of

England." From the appliances which they had then by way of experiment set up, he thought that "they would produce manure enough for something like 40,000 acres of turnip every year." Superphosphates have now become an important article for the agriculturist, and we would fain hope that no more "beautiful white smoke is seen rolling away over Kilvey Hill."

The Nationality of Crime in Glamorgan.

So peculiar is the composition of the population of this county that its social and moral phenomena may be expected to have some features of their own. Drawn together from all parts of the kingdom by the prospect of employment and high wages, and in many cases by the hope of shelter and prey, the crowded denizens of Merthyr, Aberdare, and Pontypridd, as well as of Swansea, Neath, and Cardiff, are not to be looked upon as belonging to the Welsh nation except in a qualified sense, and that nation cannot be properly credited with their good or bad qualities as citizens. It is established beyond question that Wales is distinguished for its comparative freedom from crime; it is equally clear that the populous county of Glamorgan has more than the Welsh average of misdemeanants, and much more than the average of heinous crimes. These facts suggest unavoidably the questions, Is the prevalence of breaches of the law in Glamorganshire traceable to the mixed character of the inhabitants? and, What, among cases of conviction, is the proportion of Welsh persons to persons of other nationalities?

We are supplied with the following valuable observations on the general subject from the pen of J. C. Fowler, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the Merthyr district, who beyond most others is qualified to speak upon it with authority:—

"To a student of social characteristics nothing can be more interesting than the tracing of crime to its birthplaces. An investigation of this kind throws much valuable light upon the moral condition and social virtues and vices of any distinct populations, and on the incidents and circumstances which may be supposed to affect their conduct. The immediate object of the following remarks is to discover and disclose how far the population of the Principality yield to the temptation to crime, and what are the influences and circumstances which may be supposed to restrain them from yielding more than they do.

"The Principality comprises twelve counties, of which the entire population is about 1,250,000. Of this number more than 400,000 souls are found in the single county of Glamorgan; that is, one-third of the entire population of Wales. This county contains within its boundaries three very large parliamentary boroughs (of which two are great seaports), and also very extensive works of various kinds. All these commercial enterprises are carried on by the aid of large masses of Irish and English labourers and artificers. If any one will take the trouble to follow the accounts in the newspapers of the circuits of the judges of assize in Wales, he will perceive that their charges to the grand juries are almost always couched in complimentary terms in every county except Glamorgan. For example, on the 18th of July, 1871, the judge of assize at Carmarthen is reported to have 'congratulated the Grand Jury on the fact that the calendar contained so few cases for trial.' The number of prisoners was five. But the same judge is reported to have said in his charge to the Grand Jury of Glamorganshire on the 21st of the same month that 'he could

not congratulate them on the appearance of the calendar,' which contained the formidable number of thirty-six prisoners, and disclosed many serious offences. The calendars of prisoners for trial at the Quarter Sessions for this county are also exceptionally long,—far longer than the great majority of English counties produce. It therefore becomes important and interesting to discover how far these unpleasant phenomena are attributable to native vice, and how much is due to the immigrant population. For this purpose we take a return which has been supplied by the governors of the county prisons of the birthplaces of all the prisoners who have been in their custody for the last five years. The total number of prisoners in the county gaol at Cardiff during the last five years was 8,226. Of this number no less than 2,133 were English, 129 Scotch, 555 foreigners, and 2,228 Irish, leaving a balance of only 3,181 Welsh prisoners out of the total of 8,226.

“Again, the total number of prisoners who have been in the custody of the governor of the county gaol at Swansea during the last *ten* years was 7,857. Of these, 1,570 were English, 82 Scotch, 1,461 Irish, 191 foreigners, 14 natives of colonies, and 74 unknown, leaving a balance of 4,471 Welsh prisoners out of the total 7,857. Again, if the calendar of one Quarter Sessions is taken at random as a sample, it will be found that in October, 1869, ninety prisoners were committed for trial. It appears that only about fifty of this number were natives of Wales, and still fewer natives of the county of Glamorgan. And at the sessions of June, 1870, out of 74 prisoners for trial 37 were not natives of Wales. These local indications are entirely corroborated by the general return of the birthplace of persons committed for trial in England and Wales. If the commitments for the year 1865 are examined, it appears that out of 98,656 commitments only 3,435 related to natives of Wales, while 18,569 were Irish cases. These facts and figures seem to establish the conclusion that though a dark shade of criminality has fallen upon the county of Glamorgan from the statistical returns supplied to the Legislature, it would be a grievous error to attribute it to the vicious tendencies of the native population. The fact is that whenever masses of persons are transferred from their native counties and parishes to distant localities, many powerful and restraining influences are withdrawn from them. Ireland is remarkably free from *ordinary* crime, but when the Irish are transplanted to England and Wales, they figure very darkly in the criminal statistics. The Welsh at home have the benefit of many restraining influences. The population is in general sparse, and consequently that natural police exists which consists in everybody knowing everybody and their pursuits. Then the Welsh people have a strong sense of the importance of religion, and almost every family is connected with one denomination of Christians or another. The result of these and other corrective circumstances is the happy and creditable fact that probably very few families resident in the rural districts of Wales, not excepting Glamorgan, would feel any apprehension in retiring to rest without taking any precautions whatever against nocturnal violence or intrusion.”

The question thus temperately and judiciously presented is worthy of the consideration of the county authorities, and administrators of justice. Our judges of assize, coming as comparative strangers, are struck with the contrast between the calendar of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire and those of other counties of Wales (for Monmouthshire is in reality in Wales), and too readily ascribe the difference to density of population. The cause is a much more complex one—the admixture of foreign nationalities, and not always the best materials of those nationalities. These parts are also sadly blighted by “the curse of intemperance,”

the prolific breeder of crime. That ingenious contrivance of modern legislation whereby revenue is made by multiplying temptations to intemperance, and spent in providing police and prisons to curb and punish the resulting disorder and crime, displays its working in Glamorganshire with most deplorable effect.

SECTION VI.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The two classes of families belonging to this section—those that are totally *extinct*, and those that are *old*, but in some cases in the collateral and female descents not quite extinct—are unusually numerous in Glamorganshire. And it is noteworthy that in the former class is included a large proportion of foreign households introduced by the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans. Glamorgan, in a far more marked degree than Brecknockshire, became a Normanized region, as the latter county was more Normanized than any of the remaining counties of Wales. The disappearance of the Norman families has been total and most remarkable. No favour of fortune has been able to prolong their race. To some extent, no doubt, this is attributable to the fact that notwithstanding their possession of large estates in this country, their homes were properly the other side the Severn; there they had their widest domains, their family sepulchres, their alliances, and in most cases there their descendants continued longest to flourish. This applies to the De Breoses, Despencers, De Londres, De Clares, Humfrevilles, Bronvilles, Flemings, &c. But even there, for long ages, the effigies that repose upon their tombs, and the names inscribed in the annals of old England, are the only memorials left of the pride and renown of many of them. It is not retribution, but the stern operation of natural law, before whose measured march all things human are made subject to incessant change, which has borne them away to oblivion. In Wales, of course, they were interlopers and unconscionable plunderers, but were not a whit worse than others of their time who had equal opportunities. Might was the patent to right in those days of violence, not only as taught by the gigantic trespass made by William the Bastard on the liberties and rights of Englishmen, but by the semi-barbarous sentiments of the age in all European lands.

By reason of the dominance of the Normans in this county, and the entire change they effected, we shall give them precedence in the memorials here introduced. On the ground of antiquity of origin most of them are not entitled to much consideration as compared with the households they overthrew; for they were, in the literal sense of the term, adventurers, obtained property and founded families by one stroke of pillage. Drawn from the "free companies" which traversed France, selling their lance and battle-axe to the highest bidder, hosts of William's knights had left no homes in that land, and had come in his train merely from a hope of bettering their fortune. And they are entitled to be called "Normans" only by a sort of courtesy—assuming that there is something honourable in the name beyond the halo which our cowardly nature ever paints around the head of success. We have no proof that of the twelve knights who became lords in Glamorgan, and the dozens of others less distinguished who under their shadow settled on the lands of the Welsh, there were half a dozen men of Norman blood. William himself, as we have already shown, was but in small

part of Scandinavian origin. Not a seventh part of his subjects in the duchy of Normandy were anything else but Celts—the old race, somewhat mixed, of ancient Gaul. But in drawing together his great army of invasion he had gone out to all the neighbouring provinces of France, and notably into Brittany—that country of a purely Celtic race, next relations to the Cymry of Wales; and who will now say that most of the “Normans” who became Lords of Morganwg under Fitzhamon were not of near consanguinity with the people whose lands they appropriated? This is doubtless novel doctrine, but it necessarily follows from a candid scrutiny of historical facts.

I.—EXTINCT FAMILIES OF “NORMAN” DESCENT.

Robert Fitzhamon.

It has already been noted that Fitzhamon himself founded no family. Of four daughters he had, two embraced a religious life, and he was succeeded in his vast estates by his daughter Mabelia, or “Mabel,” wife of his successor, Robert of Gloucester. Fitzhamon’s name therefore disappeared with himself. But although a conqueror—and often after the Norman fashion disposed to rule with a strong hand,—and in spite of the fact that his rule extended only over a period of some dozen years, and left little space therefore to soften down the asperities of conquest, Fitzhamon left behind him a character not entirely hateful to the Welsh. He had qualities which tended, had the age been of a milder temper, to cause the burden of oppression to lie lightly upon his vassals. Of his antecedents we know little, except that he was nearly related to William the Conqueror, succeeded his father, Hamon Dentatus, as Lord of Astremerville in Normandy, came to England as a knight in the service of the Conqueror, had assigned him the possessions of Brictric the Saxon, Lord of Gloucester, of which he was seised when commissioned by Rufus to push on his fortunes among the South Welsh. Holding Gloucester and Glamorgan, he had also the care of his lands in Normandy, and while employed in a warlike expedition in that duchy was wounded with a spear at the siege of Falaise, of which wound he died A.D. 1102. He was brought to be buried at the abbey of Tewkesbury, which, as Lord of Gloucester, he had founded. He is said to have borne—“*Sa., a lion rampant guardant or, incensed gu.*”

Robert of Gloucester.

The second lord paramount of Glamorgan was Robert, natural son of Henry I. by Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. Robert, by his wife Mabel, dau. of Fitzhamon, had four sons,—William, his successor as Lord of Glamorgan; Roger, Bishop of Worcester, who died at Tours in France, A.D. 1179; Hamon, who died at the siege of Toulouse, A.D. 1159; and Philip. Robert of Gloucester was the founder of Margam Abbey and Keynsham Abbey. To him was committed by Henry I. the custody of Robert, Duke of Normandy, whose long imprisonment in the Curthose Tower of Cardiff

Castle we have noticed. William was that Lord of Glamorgan (as well as of Gloucester) who was captured by Ivor Bach, Welsh Lord of Castell Coch, in his castle of Cardiff, and, with his wife and son, carried away to the hills, and there detained until he had restored to Ivor "everything unjustly taken from him," and given "compensation of additional property" (Giraldus, *Itin.*, 6). He *m.* Hawise, dau. of the Earl of Leicester (the lady thus unceremoniously dealt with by Ivor), and dying A.D. 1173, was buried at Keynsham Abbey, which his father had founded. Leaving no son his line ceased with himself, and he was ultimately succeeded by his younger daughter, Amicia, whose husband, Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, became, in his wife's right, Lord of Gloucester and Glamorgan.

The De Clares.

The De Clares, next to Fitzhamon and Robert of Gloucester, were the greatest of the Lords of Glamorgan. The first of their line in that lordship was the Richard just mentioned, who married Amicia, dau. of William, Lord of Glamorgan, son of Robert of Gloucester, and through her became Lord of Gloucester and Glamorgan. His son, Gilbert de Clare, his successor, active among the barons who brought King John to grant Magna Charta, *m.* Isabel, dau. of William Marshall (Mareschal), Earl of Pembroke, and had with other issue an eldest son, Richard, who, upon his death in Brittany A.D. 1229, inherited his lordships as a minor, under the guardianship of the famous Hugh de Burgh, Earl of Kent. Hugh de Burgh had a dau., Margaret, whom young Richard de Clare had a liking for and married, much, it is said, to the displeasure of the king—the king in those days being considered entitled to advise, and at times even more than advise his barons in the matter of marriage,—but from whom he afterwards was divorced. His second wife was Maude, dau. of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had issue. His eldest son, —

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed by the Welsh, Gilbert *Gŵch*, "the red," *m.* Alice de March, dau. of Guy, Count of Angoulême. She was niece of the French king, who bestowed upon her a portion of 5,000 marks. He was the first Lord of Glamorgan who obtained possession of Caerphilly Castle (p. 534). Gilbert de Clare, like his father and grandfather, was zealous for the cause of the barons as against King Henry III. On the death of the king, A.D. 1272, he was one of the barons who met at the New Temple, London, to proclaim King Edward I.; and on Edward's return from the Holy Land, where he was pursuing his knightly duties at the time of his accession, was the first to welcome and entertain him at his castle of Tonbridge. Having divorced his first wife, he *m.*, after the lapse of some years, Joan of Acre, dau. of King Edward I., who, in her turn, *m.*, as her second husband, Ralph de Mortimer (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Gilbert de Clare *d.* at Monmouth Castle A.D. 1295, and was buried at Tewkesbury Abbey. He left by his second wife, Joan, a son and successor,—

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Lord of Glamorgan, who at the time of his accession was only five years of age. He grew up to manhood, and was guardian of the kingdom during Edward II.'s absence in the Scottish wars. He fell in the battle of Bannockburn, A.D. 1314, in his twenty-third year, and was buried at Tewkesbury Abbey with

his ancestors. Dying unmarried A.D. 1313, and leaving no issue, he left his great possessions to his three sisters, co-heiresses, and the earldom of Gloucester as well as the line of the De Clares became extinct. The arms of the De Clares were—*Or, three chevrons gu.*

The Despencers.

Hugh le Despencer, *temp.* Edward II., had a son Hugh, who *m.* Eleanor, eldest sister of the last Gilbert de Clare above named, and in her right became Lord of Glamorgan. Too ambitious of extending his territory, and favoured by the king, he came into conflict with De Breos, Lord of Gower, and other barons, among whom were De Bohun, Mortimer, Audley, Mowbray, Berkley, Seys, and Talbot, who took up arms, ravaged his lands in Morganwg, formed so large a confederacy among the barons of England and the Marches as to overpower the king, Despencer's protector, and obtain a sentence of deprivation and banishment against the obnoxious Despencer family. The Earl of Leicester, however, who was at their head, was defeated in the field, and the Despencers' prospects once more brightened. The young Hugh Despencer is said now to have procured from the king, in addition to his former lordship of Glamorgan (see *Dugdale*), the manors and castles of Swansea, Oystermouth, Pennard, and Loughor, in Gower, which he exchanged with Eleanor, wife of John de Burgh, for the manors and castles of Usk, Tre-grug, Caerleon, &c., in Monmouthshire. The ruins of his magnificence are still seen at Caerphilly (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Adversity, however, in time overcame both king and favourite, and (his father having already perished) Despencer lost his life on the scaffold, having been impeached before Parliament at Hereford A.D. 1326. His sentence was, "to be drawn upon a hurdle, with trumps and trumpets, throughout all the city of Hereford, and then to be hanged and quartered."

He left two sons, Hugh and Edward. The former became Lord of Glamorgan, having been received into favour by the new sovereign, Edward III., who bestowed upon him an extensive share of the possessions of his late father, which upon his impeachment had escheated to the Crown. In the 17th Edward III. he is styled Lord of Glamorgan, and on his death, six years subsequently, he was seised of the several manors and castles which had belonged to his father in Glamorganshire. He had *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who afterwards married Guy de Breos, taking with her as her dower among other of their late husband's possessions in Glamorganshire, "the castle, town, and manor of Neath, the hamlets of Cilybebyll and Britton, the whole territory of Nedd, on both sides the river, the castle, lordship, and town of Kenfig, the castle and manor of Llanblethian, and the castle, town, and manor of Talyvan." This Hugh Despencer dying without issue A.D. 1349, his other possessions passed to his brother Edward, who in turn was followed by his son,—

Edward Despencer, Lord of Glamorgan, whose wife was Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Baron Burgherst. This was the Despencer who accompanied the Black Prince to France and fought at Poitiers (see p. 536). He died at Cardiff (Caerphilly Castle being probably no longer one of the family residences) A.D. 1375, and was buried at Tewkesbury Abbey, leaving his son Thomas as his successor in the lordship of Glamorgan.

Thomas Despencer *m.* Constance, dau. of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward III. He it was who petitioned Parliament for a reversal of the sentence of banishment still recorded against his great-grandfather, though now, as regarded his family, practically a dead letter. In this he succeeded, as well as in obtaining the favour of Richard II., and for a time with great zeal and devotion espoused the king's cause against the House of Lancaster. But in this case neither liege lord nor feoffee was a person long to be depended upon. Despencer basely deserted a base master, and assisted in his deposition; but the next king, Henry IV., showed little appreciation of his services: as soon as he had seated himself on the throne, Despencer was deprived of all his estates, apprehended at Bristol in his attempt to fly the kingdom, condemned by the House of Commons, and executed in the market-place of Bristol A.D. 1400. He left a son, Richard, who *d. s. p.* 1414, and one surviving dau., Isabel. His estates in Glamorganshire, which had escheated to the Crown on his impeachment, were restored to his widow, and descended to the dau. and her heirs. (See *Beauchamps* below.) Thus ended the proud, grasping, and unfortunate family of Despencer, who had been oppressors of the weak, and flatterers and traitors towards the strong. Their arms were—*Quarterly, arg. and gu., in the second and third quarters a fret or; over all a bend sa.*

The Beauchamps.

Richard Beauchamp, Baron Abergavenny, afterwards cr. Earl (*comes*) of Worcester by his marriage with Isabel Despencer above named, succeeded to the lordship of Glamorgan, and held his court at Cardiff Castle. On his death (A.D. 1431) his widow *m.*, by special dispensation from the Pope, his relative, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, one of the most distinguished knights of the age. He visited the Holy Land, and signalized his strength and prowess in many tournaments and feats of arms. Upon his death, which took place at Rouen in Normandy, A.D. 1439, his earldom and lordship vested in his son Henry. This young earl in his nineteenth year tendered his services for the defence of the duchy of Aquitaine, was created, A.D. 1444, Premier Earl of England, advanced to the dignity of Duke of Warwick, with next precedency, along with the Duke of Buckingham, to the Duke of Norfolk. His territorial influence under grants and charters from the king was largely increased in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Wight, Somersetshire, and Wales. He obtained the Forest of Dean, with its castles and manors, for a rental of £100 a year. He is said to have been married, when only ten years of age, to Cicely, dau. of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he left an only dau., Anne, born at Cardiff Castle, upon whose death in 1449 the lordship of Glamorgan, and her other estates and honours, devolved upon her aunt, Anne, sister of the late Duke of Warwick. She was at this time married to Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, who was shortly after cr. Earl of Warwick. Here ended the name of Beauchamps, Lords of Glamorgan. The Beauchamps bore—*Gu., a fesse between three cross crosslets, or.*

The Nevilles.

Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury of that day, born about 1420, became the husband of Anne, sister and heiress of Henry Beauchamp, Lord of Glamorgan, and in her right became Earl of Warwick and Lord of Glamorgan. He is well known in English history as "the king-maker," and his influence in public affairs, like that of the Beauchamps and Despencers, was much greater through his English than through his Welsh territories. The lordship of Glamorgan had by this time fallen into some obscurity, and the great castle of Caerphilly was scarcely used as one of the lord's castles. His vast power in the state was owing to an unusual combination of circumstances and personal qualities. His two uncles, William and Edward, were at the same time, through marriage, Barons Fauconberg and Abergavenny, and another uncle, George Neville, also through marriage, was Baron Latimer. Still more important was his relation to Richard, Duke of York, who had married Cecily, dau. of Warwick's grandfather, the Earl of Westmoreland, and who, as representative of Lionel, Earl of Clarence, third son of Edward III., was the lineal heir to the throne now occupied by the House of Lancaster, descended from Edward IV.'s son, John of Gaunt. In this way Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, and King Edward IV., son of Richard, Duke of York, were first cousins. He was slain 1471, and his estates were forfeited.

It has been said that at this time the Nevilles were the most extensively and influentially connected family that has ever existed among the nobility of England. All these advantages, however, would have proved of little value to an inferior or indiscreet man. Richard Neville was neither. Of good intellectual capacity and ready eloquence, he was courteous and affable in behaviour, brave, prompt, and enduring as a soldier, and boundless as well as magnificent in hospitality. Stow says of him (*Chronicle*), "When he came to London he held such an house that six oxen were eaten of a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat; for who [ever] had any acquaintance in that house, should have as much sodden and roast as he might carry upon a long dagger." Wherever he resided he kept open house; the number of people welcomed to his tables at his various mansions was so great that they have been computed, perhaps with some exaggeration, at not less than thirty thousand.

The whole history of the struggle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians is the history of this remarkable man. From the first armed rising against Henry VI., A.D. 1455, to the settlement upon the throne of Edward IV., after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of Barnet, his genius and energy were felt.

The Earl of Warwick leaving no son, in him the line of the Nevilles became extinct, and virtually also that of Lords of Glamorgan. His eldest dau., Isabel Neville (*d.* 1477), *m.* George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., and left by him (who was put to death in 1478) a son, Edward, styled Earl of Warwick, beheaded on Tower Hill in 1499; and a dau., Margaret, cr. Countess of Salisbury, also executed on Tower Hill, at the age of seventy, in 1541. The Earl of Warwick's second dau., Anne Neville, *m.* first Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., who was murdered in 1471, by whom she had no issue; and secondly, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., who kept the lordships of Glamorgan and Abergavenny in his own hands during his lifetime, after which they fell to Henry VII., his uncle. Thus ended the house of Neville.

The arms of the Nevilles were—*Gu., a saltier arg.*

The lordship of Glamorgan (with that of Abergavenny), now held by the first Tudor king, was conferred by him upon his uncle, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke (younger son of Owen Tudor, of *Penmynydd Môn*), upon whose death it again reverted to the Crown, and was held by Henry VIII. and his son, Edward VI. This young king sold the lordship to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, from whom it has descended to the present noble owner. (See further under *Bute, Marquis of*.)

Here cease those great baronial families, the Lords of Glamorgan proper; and we have next to notice another powerful but less magnificent family who held a lordship in Gower, not under obligation of service to the Lord Paramount of Glamorgan, but directly under the king.

The De Breos Family.

After the Lords of Glamorgan above enumerated, the most important family of Norman descent which bore rule in this county was that of *De Breos*, whose lordship in Gower was a Lordship Marcher. Their principal territories in Wales, however, were the lordships of Brecknock and Abergavenny. Philip de Breos, whose father, William de Breos, came to England with the Conqueror, in right of his wife, dau. of Fitz-Walter, Earl of Hereford, became seised of the lordships of Brecknock, Abergavenny, and Gower, and held besides the barony of Brembre in Sussex, with some fifty-six other lordships in that and other counties (*Doomsday*). He *d.* in the reign of Henry II. This great house continued through eight successions—the last of the Gower line being William de Breos, who in the 22nd of Edward I., A.D. 1294. was one of the lords summoned to a *parliament* on the affairs of the nation, and in the 29th year of the same king received a like summons in the rank of barons. Edward also granted him *jura regalia* in Gower of equal extent and dignity with those enjoyed by Gilbert de Clare, Lord of Glamorgan. Being, however, as Walsingham has it, a person of “large patrimony but great unthrift,” he deemed it convenient to dispose by sale his territory of Gower to the Earl of Hereford, who was deprived of it by force by Hugh Despencer the younger, King Edward II.’s favourite. This led to the insurrection of the barons under the leadership of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. William de Breos, Lord of Gower, *d.* A.D. 1322, leaving no male issue. See further *De Breos*, p. 69, &c., and Nicolas, *Synop. of Peerage*, i., 82.

Two of the De Breoses, Reginald (*d.* 1221) and his son William (*d.* 1229), came into intimate relationship with Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. The former married Gwladys, the prince’s daughter; the latter became his prisoner at Aber palace, and abusing the indulgence shown him, exposed himself to the righteous vengeance which cut short his life on the gallows (p. 69). We have already shown that Caerphilly Castle came first to the De Breos family by grant of it to this Reginald by his father-in-law Llewelyn.

The De Breos arms were—*Az., semée of cross crosslets gu., a lion rampant or, armed and langued gu.* The De Breoses, Lords of Brecknock, are also said (see Jones’s *Hist. of Breck.*) to have borne *Barry of six vair of ermine and gu.*

The above were *Barones Majores*, holding from the sovereign: the following were *Barones Minores*, holding from, and under obligation of service to the great Barons, and not, like them, entitled to be summoned to the king’s council.

De Granville.

The line of Granville is traced to Rollo, the first Scandinavian conqueror of Normandy, and from Rollo Richard Granvyl, Granvyld, or Granville, who came over with his relative, William the Conqueror, was sixth in descent. He was brother of Robert Fitzhamon, whom he assisted in the conquest of Glamorgan, and received for his services the lordship of Neath (see *Neath Abbey and Castle*). Though Richard himself is said to have returned to Normandy, and afterwards to have taken the cross and died on a journey to Palestine, he left a son and successor to his estates in Wales. The line, however, did not continue long in Wales, but much longer in Cornwall (see *Grenfell, Maesteg House*), where Richard's grandson, also named Richard, *m.* a dau. of James Trewynt, of Trewynt, or Treint. (See *Pedigree of Lady Llanover.*) The Granvilles bore—*Gu., three clarions or.*

De Londres.

William de Londres (or Londinensis), supposed to have been born in London, a soldier under Fitzhamon in compassing the conquest of Glamorgan, and thereafter Lord of Ogmor, or Aberogwr, had a son, Maurice de Londres, who divides with his father the honour of founding Ewenny Abbey (see *Ewenny Abbey*). Maurice, otherwise called Meyrick, left a son, William de Londres, who succeeded him as Lord of Ogmor. Both father and son are highly extolled also for their grants of land to Neath Abbey and monastery, and for their personal valour and general excellence. The line soon lost its prominence in Glamorgan-shire, its chief possessions and place of burial being in England, where also its political influence mainly lay.

The De Londres arms were—*Gu., three trefoils slipped in bend arg., in chief a lion passant or.*

De Turberville of Coity.

The Turbervilles at one time were a numerous family with several branches in Glamorganshire, as at Tythegston, Penlline, and Llanillyd, or Lantwit; but were in all cases sprung from the Turbervilles of Coity Castle, the first of whose line, as already shown (see *Coity Castle*), was Sir Pain de Turberville. This "Norman" was probably, as his name would indicate, derived from the Celts of Brittany or Normandy, a probability made all the stronger by his choosing to wife the dau. of Morgan ap Meurig, the Welsh lord of Coity. He was the first of the foreign race to set this example, and was not readily imitated. He is said to have been followed at Coity Castle in regular succession by ten or eleven of his descendants, eight of whom were from father to son direct,—Gilbert, Pain, Pain, Gilbert, Richard, Pain, Gilbert, which last Gilbert was succeeded by his brother Richard, with whom issue male failed, and who devised the Coity lordship to his nephew, Sir Laurence Berkrolles, who *d.* A.D. 1412. (See *Berkrolles of St. Athan's, and Gamage of Coity Castle.*)

The arms of De Turberville are said to have been—*Checky, or and gu., a chief ermine.*

De Berkrolles of St. Athan's.

This family was settled at East Orchard, St. Athan's, for nearly 300 years, the first founder of the house being Sir Roger Berkrolles, who received the lordship as a reward for his knightly service under Robert Fitzhamon. The last of the line male, Sir Laurence Berkrolles, whose fortune, as seen under *Turberville of Coity Castle*, was increasing when his name was about to pass into oblivion, by his wife, a dau. of the Despencers, had no issue (see p. 522), and his inheritance passed to Sir Edward Stradling, who was maternally descended from the Berkrolles. The Berkrolles arms were—*Az., a chevron between three crescents or.*

De Humfreville of Penmark.

Gilbert de Humfreville was founder of this house. Having assisted Fitzhamon in the subjugation of Morganwg, he was presented with the lands of Penmark, or Penmarch Howell, and his heirs male enjoyed the same until the reign of Edward III., when the line ceased, and the lordship of Penmark descended to Sir John St. John, of Fonmon Castle. Sir Henry de Humfreville, Kt., was living near the end of the reign of Edward II. (*circa 1327*), as shown by his signature to a deed to which are also attached the names of Sir Philip Fleming, Sir William Berkrolles, &c. The Humfreville arms were—*Arg., a fesse between six cinquefoils gu.*

St. John of Fonmon Castle.

One of the "twelve knights," Sir *Oliver* St. John (to whom, however, Burke gives the name *John*), received as his share of the lands of Glamorgan the lordship of Fonmon. This was about A.D. 1094-5, and his descendants are said to have continued to possess, if not always to reside at Fonmon Castle, for 400 years or more, when Sir Oliver St. John of that place, an adventurous soldier in Ireland under Elizabeth, was raised to the peerage of England A.D. 1559, under the title of Baron St. John of Bletsoe, Viscount Grandison, and Baron Tregoze, being descended through a remote maternal ancestor from the Beauchamps, Lords of Bletsoe, in Northamptonshire (comp. D. Jenkin's MS., p. 221). His son, also called Oliver, 3rd Baron, was advanced in 1624 to the dignity of Earl of Bolingbroke, a title which became extinct, and was renewed in the same family in favour of Henry St. John, the celebrated politician and writer of the time of Queen Anne and George I., cr. Baron Tregoze and Viscount Bolingbroke A.D. 1712. Oliver St. John, first Earl Bolingbroke, sold the Fonmon estate about the middle of the seventeenth century to Col. Philip Jones, M.P., one of Cromwell's privy council, ancestor of the present proprietor (see *Jones, Fonmon Castle*). The title, Baron St. John of Bletsoe, still survives.

Fonmon in the Norman-French took the form *Faumont*, but does not seem to have been a name imposed by the Normans, who are more likely to have corrupted in this as in many

other cases an earlier native designation. Close by runs a stream called *Cen-fon*, and both names are related.

The St. Johns bore—*Arg., on a chief gu., two mullets pierced or.*

Le Esterling (Stradling) of St. Donat's Castle.

We have no better account of the first entrance of this family upon Welsh territory than that given in Caradoc's *Brut*, to the effect that when Robert Fitzhamon took upon himself the rule and chieftainship of the whole district of Glamorgan, "to *William Desterlin* was allotted the lordship of *Llanwerydd*"—the earlier designation of St. Donat's. Of a family which in after times occupied a place almost vying in importance with that of the major barons, we have little information until this William de Esterling, or le Esterling—a name which gradually resolved itself in the popular articulation, and even in written record, into the form *Stradling*—took his share of the lands which Fitzhamon did homage for to Rufus, A.D. 1092 or 1094. It has been said by Collins that William le Esterling derived originally from the "eastern people called *Easterlings*, who dwelt near the Baltic Sea;" but whether this is anything better than a conjecture suggested by the form of the name we cannot say.

The sixth in descent after Sir William was Sir Peter Stradling, Knt., who *m.* Joan, sole heir of Thomas Hawey, of Cwmhawey, in Somerset, now called Comb-hay. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward, who *m.* Eleanor, dau. of Sir Gilbert Strongbow. To him and his wife and children, William de *Sancto Donato*, Abbot of Neath (probably a relative), in consideration of certain concessions, gave, in 1341, "a general participation of the spiritual good things of his abbey, and founded an obit after their death, annually for ever" (see Clark's *Castle of St. Donat's*, 1871). In the deed executed on the occasion Sir Edward is denominated "*Dominus de Sancto Donato Anglicanus*"—a description which seems to imply either a preceding or a contemporary *Wallicanus* Lord of St. Donat's.

The next Sir Edward, Knight of the Sepulchre, son of the last, was sent to Parliament by the co. of Somerset in the 17th Edward III., or 1344, and was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1367. Through his wife, Gwennlian, dau. and eventually h. of Sir Roger Berkrolles, he became possessor of East Orchard and Merthyr Mawr.

The Stradlings had a vein of piety and a taste for pilgrim adventure. The last-mentioned Sir Edward, and his son Sir William, both visited Jerusalem, and obtained the dignity—much coveted in those days—of Knight of the Sepulchre. Sir William's son and successor, Sir Edward Stradling, also made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and found a grave at Jerusalem about A.D. 1478. He *m.* Jane, dau. of Henry Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, and in addition to a number of illegitimate children, he had by his wife a son and successor, *Sir Harry Stradling*, whose story acquired a tinge of romance from his capture, while crossing the Severn estuary, by the Breton pirate, Colin Dolphin. His captor demanding a ransom price of 2,200 marks, or about £1,400, Sir Harry to meet the exaction had to sell his manor of Sutton in Glamorganshire, and those of Bassaleg, Rogerston, and Tregwilym, in Monmouthshire, besides two manors in the co. of Oxford—a transaction which throws some light on the value of land and money, as well as on the state of society in those days. Sir Harry,

like his forefathers, paid a visit to Jerusalem, and died on his way home in the island of Cyprus, being at the time only about thirty years of age. A letter he wrote from Rome to his wife (Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William ap Thomas Herbert, Lord of Raglan) is worth quoting, in illustration of the customs and sentiments of the times, as well as of the English used by Sir Harry Stradling.

“Ryght herteley belowyd wyfe, I grete wele a thowsande tymes, lettynge yowe wete [know] that at the making of this lett^r I was in gode hele, eblessyd be God, and that is grete wond^r, for there was nev^r meñ that had so pelowse [perilous] a wey as we hadde, save only eworschep be God we were not let [hindered] in no place, nor tangled: the pilgremyes that were goyng to Cales [Calais] were iij tymes cast alonde w^t storne; and assone as I come, eblessyde be God, we were over w^{yn} iij owres, and taried there till the furst Sonday o^t Clene Lent, and a Sonday aft^r mas we toke our jorne, and wente owte of the towne vij schore p^{sons}, and went so till we come to the londe of Luke [Lucca], and there enery mañ dyd wex wery of othur. Notwstondyng I met at Londoñ iij of my sonne Mile is neyperes [neighbours] aprest [ready] and ij othur. Also, Johⁿ Wachⁿ [Vychan] and Johⁿ Lewis Gont^r, yo^r cosyñ, and iij w^t them; and so we were xij p^{sons}, and n^o nev^r dep^{tyd} [separated] till we come to Rome, . . . and a gode Fryday in the mornynge we come to Rome; the nyght tofore we lay in a freste und^r a tre, evell at ese by cause we wolde overtake the . . . and see the vernicle [a relic of St. Veronica]. And so we saw hit Friday, Sat^rday a Sonday to fore masse—the pope he assoyled [absolved] vs of plena remyssio, & after^r he hadde songe his masse he come ageyñ and assoyled them as fre as that day they were born^d, and for to say that there was pepull, there was w^{oute} nom^r, and for se othur plac^o of Remission w^{out} eny mo nom^r. And also as tochyng yo^r absolucioñ I hadde grete labo^r and cost to gete hit vnd^r ledde, and therefore lett eny mañ or womañ bewar howe he makythe a vow, hit is akowven^t must be kept. Also I hope to God to remove towarde Wenys [Venice] by litell est^o day, and I have gete my licens of the Pope and iij Englysche meñ more w^t me; and yef I kan go in savete, I will go, yef no I will be at home by Mydsomr, and yef I go h^t will be alhalowyn tyde or I come home. And also Richard Rethe [Rees] is in gode hele blessyd be God, save he was a litell crasid in his legge a fortentygt w^a a senewe spronge, and nowe he is hole. Notwstondyng Tom Gethyn offeryd to go in his place, but he will not by no mene. Also I pray yowe to se my dayes kept at Barry, for y^a dayes must ned^e be kept or ellse I must be schamyd. Also I requere yowe to thynke ou^r my last will, as my trust is in yowe abowe all pepull. Also astochyng the westment at Londoñ there is apoñ hit iij li [pounds] whereof I payed a nobull in ernyst; Johⁿ de Bole kañ tell, he was at the bargeñ makyng & William Jenkyñ. Also the Kyng of Hungery hathe hadde a grete distress apone Turk^o to the nomer of xl thowsande and his sonne takyñ and is w^t Cristen meñ, and therefore I trust to God ow^r wey will be the bett^r. Also as for yo^r absolucion Tom Gethyñ bryngethe hit home, by cause y^a porer y^a man goythe the bett^r hit is, but hit costithe grete gode [a large sum], and nere hit were [were it not] for yo^r sowle his helthe hit schulde nev^r be boght for me; I hadde neuer so grete travayle forno thyng. Also that ye be gode maystres to Res De [Rhys Du—“the black”]; he was gode to me cc myle in my feleschepe, and boed [remained] behynde at the last and meght not go. And when I come to Rome I met w^t Thom Gethyñ and there he went not fro me, but went all the staciones w^t me bett^r then he y^t hadde be here vij yere to fore, for he knewe evy place as well w^{oute} y^o towne as w^{yn}, and bode here iij dayes apoñ his cost to have your bull [of absolution]. Right hertely belowyd wyfe, almyhty IHU have yowe in his keypyng; and loke that ye be agode chere and prey for me, as I trust to God to pray for yowe; for I trust to God at this ow^r I am clene to God and to the world, as clene as y^a day I was borne.

“Wretyn at Rome the last day of Marche. Yo^r husbonde,

HARRE STRADLYNG.

(Addressed) “To my Right hertely belowyd wyfe, Elyzabethe Stradlyng.”

The above letter was printed in the *Archæologia*, from the autograph still in possession of Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A. It shows how completely the magnates of that day were subject to the power of the priesthood, and to ceremonial conceptions of religion. Of Sir Harry's morals we have little account beyond what is favourably implied in the tenor of this letter; but some of his immediate predecessors, equally zealous with himself as pilgrims to Rome, were not always “as clean to God and to the world as the day they were born.” Sir Harry left a son, named Thomas, who *m.* Janet, dau. of Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Radir (who *m.* as her second husband Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Dinefawr), and dying young, left two sons, Edward and Harry. The former succeeded, and *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt., of Laneyron, in Cornwall, and had by her four sons and two daus. (besides

a number of illegitimate children), the heir being Thomas, who succeeded on the death of his father in 1535; was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1547-8; knighted by Edward VI. 1549; Commissioner for the Marches of Wales; M.P. for East Grinstead; Commissioner for the Suppression of Heretics, under Elizabeth, 1558. He *m.* Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Gamage, of Coity. The building of the Stradling Chapel in St. Donat's Church is ascribed to him.

It was this same Sir Thomas Stradling (*State Papers*, Eliz., Vol. XVII.) who was committed to the Tower by command of Elizabeth, for the pretended "invention" or discovery of the form of a *cross*, "rather longer than a man's foot," in the interior substance of a tree on his estate blown down in a storm. Sir Edward, believing in the miracle, gets the cross "copyed;" our Lords of the Council, and her dread Majesty, hear of the scandal, and Sir Thomas, as a lesson in Protestantism, is "sent to the Tower"! From this durance, he, the proud Lord of St. Donat's, as a beseeching "orator" sends his humble petition to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and explains that, "wher as abowte Est' 1559 certain trees were cast down by the wynde in a park of your orator's in Wales amongst the whych ther was one tree cloven in the myddes from the top downe hard to the grownde . . . in the very sape or hert whereof was a picture of a crosse of xiiij. inches longe, apparent, and pleyn to be seen, . . . of which crosse your orator made a patron [pattern] conteyning the length, brede, and facion thereof, and bryngeng the same wth hym to London caused iiij pictures thereof to be painted. . . . Yo'r orator is very soyye that he had not fyrst fownde meanes to have made yo'r Grace prevy therof; . . . for yf he had knowen or thought that yo'r Highnes or yo'r counsell wolde have ben offendyd there wth or taken it in yll parte, he wolde not for any thing have done it. And for as moche as that he dyd therein was not don upon any sediciouse purpose or yll entent, but only of ignorance, for the which he have all redy susteyned above v. weykes imp'sonme't, yo'r orator most humbly besecheth yo'r mostte excellent ma^e of yo'r accostomed clemencie to bere wth hys ignorance therin," &c. Cecil, the minister, who thought it salutary "to punish massmongers, for the rebating of their humours," sees from these words that his method is succeeding. But there is yet much questioning and careful inquiry. A commission is appointed to examine the "tree," and the part of the tree is cut out and sent up to London! In the end, Sir Thomas Stradling is allowed, on his giving a bond to forfeit 1,000 marks, should he fail to appear if called upon before the Privy Council, to return to his home (see Clark's *St. Donat's Castle*, p. 22). His son and heir was—

Sir Edward Stradling, the ablest and most eminent of his house, a man of refined tastes, a patron of Welsh literature, and an author. Anthony a' Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.*) says of him that having been educated in the University of Oxford, he travelled "in various countries, spent some time at Rome, returned an accomplished gentleman, and retiring to his inheritance, which was large, built a firm structure on that foundation of literature he had laid at Oxford and elsewhere, . . . was at the charge of such herculean works for the public good that no man in his time went beyond him for his singular knowledge in the British language and antiquities, for his eminent encouragement of learning and learned men, and for his great expense and indefatigable industry in collecting together several ancient manuscripts of learning and antiquity, all which, with other books, were reduced into a well-ordered library at St. Donat's, to the great credit and renown of the family. He writ a Welsh

Grammar mostly in Latin. He wrote also the conquest of the lordship of Glamorgan by Morganwg, with other pieces, and having *m.* Agnes, dau. to Sir Edward Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, paid his last debt to nature 15th May, 1609." He was sheriff three times, and was builder of the sea wall at St. Donat's. A collection of letters addressed to him was published by the late antiquary, the Rev. J. M. Traherne. Dying *s. p.* in 1609 in his eightieth year, he was succeeded by his kinsman,—

Sir John Stradling, 1st Bart., son of Francis, son of Henry, grandson of the Sir Harry who was captured by the pirates, and wrote the interesting letter to his "right hertely belowyd wyfe" which we have given. Sir John was also a man of some literary tastes. He graduated at Oxford 1583, "being then accounted a miracle for his forwardness in learning and pregnancy of parts" (Wood). He travelled abroad, was cr. a baronet 1611, and settled at St. Donat's. He published a volume of Latin epigrams, *Beati Pacifici*, 1623; and "*Divine Poems*" in seven several classes, "written to King Charles I." He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Edward, son of Sir Edward Gage of Firle (and niece of Agnes, the last Sir Edward's wife), and had a numerous family. His death took place 1637, when his eldest son,—

Sir Edward Stradling, Kt., and 2nd Bart. of St. Donat's, succeeded to the estates. He was a colonel in the army of Charles I., for whom he and his brothers fought with entire devotion. At Edgehill he was taken prisoner. His wife was Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Mansel of Margam. Sir Edward *d.* 1644, and was buried at Oxford in the chapel of Jesus College. His eldest son,—

Sir Edward Stradling, 3rd Bart., was a staunch and active soldier in the army of Charles I. He brought a troop of horse of his own to aid the king at Newbury, and after the disaster of that day retired to Oxford (as his father had done after the battle of Edgehill), and there died of consumption, it is said before his father. He had *m.* Catherine, dau. of Sir Hugh Perry, and wife afterwards of Bussey Mansel of Breton Ferry. Their eldest son,—

Sir Edward Stradling, 4th Bart., M.P. for Cardiff 1698, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Hungerford, Esq., and had several sons, of whom the eldest, Edward, inherited the title and estates as 6th Bart.; was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1710, M.P. for Cardiff 1714—1722; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, by whom he had issue several children, who all died young. The property and title descended to his brother,—

Sir Thomas Stradling, 6th Earl, who *d.* unmarried 1738, in his twenty-eighth year, when the title and line of Stradling became extinct. His estates passed to Bussy, Lord Mansel, for the term of his life, and thereafter became the subject of prolonged litigation, which ended in ample benefit to the lawyers, and a settlement by authority of Parliament by which they were divided into four portions: (1) St. Donat's and Sully, which fell to the share of Sir John Tyrwhit, Bart., "by virtue of a deed entered into between Sir Thomas and Sir John during their travels in foreign countries" (Jenkin's MS.). (2) Merthyr Mawr and Monknash were allotted to Hugh Bowen of Kittle Hill, grandson, on the mother's side, of Sir Edward Stradling. This portion was divided between him and his eldest son, George. (3) Penlline, Llamphey, and Cwmhaway in Somerset fell to Louisa Barbara Mansel, dau. and h. of Bussy Mansel of Briton Ferry, "by virtue of a deed made by Sir Thomas Stradling to his first cousin, the said Bussy Mansel, afterwards Lord Mansel." She *m.* George Venables Vernon, cr. Lord Vernon. (4) St. Athan's estate was sold to pay the lawyers.

The arms of the Stradlings were—*Paly of eight arg. and az., on a bend gu. three*

cinquefoils or. The ancient crest—*A pelican rising or*; the modern crest—*A stag courant, collared arg., attired and unguled or.*

The present owner, by purchase, of St. Donat's Castle, claims to be the nearest representative living of this eminent family. (See *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's Castle.*)

Le Fleming of St. George and Flemingston.

The first of this family in Glamorgan was Sir John le Fleming, on whom Fitzhamon is said to have bestowed the manors of St. George, Wenvoe, Flemingston, Llanmaes, &c. His wife was Amicia, dau. of Baldwin Magnus, Lord of Whitney. He had a younger son, called by the Welsh Fleming *melyn*, "the yellow," to whom he gave the manors of Flemingston and Constantine Wallis, "which continued in his descendants until, on failure of issue male, William Fleming sold the estate to Lewis Thomas, Esq., of Bettws."

Sir John Fleming's eldest son, Sir William Fleming, succeeded him in the lordships of St. George, Wenvoe, and Llanmaes. In the reign of Edward II., under the younger Hugh Despencer, a Sir William Fleming was in possession of these lands. He was executed at Cardiff, because, as some say, he had, as sheriff of the lordship of Glamorgan, unjustly condemned *Llewelyn Bren*, of Senghenydd, to death. He was buried in the cemetery of Grey Friars, "outside the north gate of the town of Cardiff."

After the time of this Sir William, the inheritance, in the absence of issue male, descended to his dau., who *m.* Edmund Malifant, of Pembrokeshire, whose descendants enjoyed it till the time of Henry VII., when Edmond Malifant, who had *m.* a dau. of Sir Matthew Cradock, *d.* without issue, and the estate fell to John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, who had *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Fleming, and after the death, *s. p.*, of their descendant, John Butler, Esq., both estates fell to Walter Vaughan, Esq., who had *m.* Joan, dau. and h. of the said John Butler (see *Vaughan of Dunraven.*)

The Fleming escutcheon bore—*Az., three crescents inter seven crosses or.*

Fleming of Monkton.

This branch of the family sprung from Thomas Fleming (second son of Richard Fleming, of Flemingston), and Catherine his wife, dau. of James Turberville, of Tythegston. James Fleming, Esq., of Monkton, their son, *m.* Ann, dau. of Howel Carne, jun., of Nash, whose son, Rees Fleming, Esq., of Monkton, *m.* Mary, dau. of Richard Lougher, of Tythegston, and had a son, also called Rees Fleming, of Monkton, whose wife was Mary, dau. of Rees Williams of Sully. The family continued at Monkton for several generations further.

Fleming of Penlline and Swansea.

This family sprung from Richard, a younger son of Sir William Fleming, of St. George,

who was himself the heir of the first Le Fleming of the Conquest. A son or grandson of Richard, Thomas Fleming is the first we have found as "of Penlline." He *m.* Angharad, dau. of Jenkin ap Richard ap Jenkin ap Richard Fawr; and his son, John Fleming, of Penlline, *m.* Mayzod, dau. of Walter ap William ap Hopkin ap David ap David Ddu, said in one MS. to be "a conjuror." His son,—

William Fleming, is called, not of Penlline, but of Swansea. By his wife, Sage, dau. and co-h. of Hugh David ap Meredith, of Nicholaston Hall, he had a son and successor, Henry, "of Wimlod, Recorder," &c., who *m.* Alice, dau. and co-h. of Jenkin Dawkin, of Gellihir. Their son, William, *m.* a dau. and h. of Nicholas Evans, of Llangenech, and was succeeded by his son, Evan Fleming, whose wife was a dau. of the celebrated Thomas Evans of Peterwell, Card. (living 1661), and had issue; but we have no means of further tracing the succession. In the list of *Portreeves and Mayors* of Swansea the name of William Fleming occurs for 1601, Henry Fleming for 1613, and the same for 1624. These were in all likelihood the above-named William and Henry.

De St. Quintin of Llanblethian (Llanbleiddian).

Sir Robert de St. Quintin, who became possessed of the lordship of Llanblethian under Fitzhamon, is said to have been grandson of the knight Sir Herbert de St. Quintin, who came in the train of William to the conquest of England, and whose name occurs in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*. He was of the province of Picardy, after the chief town of which, St. Quintin, he was called. Sir Robert erected the castle at Llanblethian (Bleiddian) which in after times went by his name. His gr. grandson,—

Sir Herbert St. Quintin, was summoned as a baron to a *parlement* held by Edward I. A.D. 1294, "but never afterwards; and for the reason that that writ cannot be considered as a regular summons to parliament, and consequently that there never was such a barony, although the Earls of Pembroke, whose ancestors married the heir general of this Herbert de St. Quintin, styled themselves barons of St. Quintin" (Nicolas, *Synop. of Peerage*). With this Herbert, who left no son, the name of St. Quintin ceased, and his estates fell to his two daus., one of whom, Elizabeth, *d. s. p.*; the other, Laura, by her third husband, Sir Robert Grey, of Rotherfield, had an only dau. and heiress, Elizabeth, whose son William (by Lord Fitzhugh) *m.* Margery, dau. of William, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and left a son, Henry, whose wife was Alice Neville, dau. of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he left with other issue Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir William Parr, Knt., and had (besides an elder son, Lord Parr) Sir Thomas Parr, who left a son William, Marquis of Northampton, Katherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII., and Anne Parr, who *m.* William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Anne, being co-h. with her brother, brought to the Earl of Pembroke the lordship of Llanblethian, which from that time has formed part of the estates of the Lords of Glamorgan.

The St. Quintin arms were—*Or, three chevrons gu. on a chief arg., a fesse wavy.*

De Syward of Talyfan.

Sir Richard Syward, who on the partition of Glamorgan between the knights received as his share the lordship of Talyfan, is not known to have been a "Norman," but bore a name which betrays rather a Saxon origin—*Se-ward* (sea-watchman). It may well be believed that Fitzhamon had many English in his train, for we know that he had even many Welsh, led by such chieftains as Einion ap Cadivor ap Collwyn.

The lordship of Talyfan lay contiguous to that of Miskin, and De Syward is said in some of the earlier books to have been given, along with Talyfan, "the ancient burgh of *Pontfaen* (Cowbridge). The word *Tal-y-fan* is almost tautological, conveying strongly the meaning of an elevated place or land, which was perhaps the character of the region. *Tal* is an ancient Welsh vocable signifying "head," and *ban* expresses prominence, height, so that *Tal-y-fan* would mean the top of the high place or land.

It is believed that the issue male of Richard de Syward continued in possession of this lordship until the time of Edward III., when the heir then in possession, according to Sir Edward Stradling's account, sold it to Despencer, the then Lord of Glamorgan, and went to reside upon property which the family had in Somerset.

The arms ascribed to the Sywards were—*Arg., a cross flory, fitchée, sa.*

Le Sore of Peterston and St. Fagan's.

This family was founded by Sir *Peter* le Sore, after whom the lordship of Peterston, given him by Fitzhamon, was named. His descendants in the male line are said to have continued to enjoy it until the time of Henry IV., when the line ceased, and the inheritance fell to several relatives. The lordship of St. Fagan's went to the Veales, and remained in that family "until Alice Veale, the heiress, married David Mathew, who had four daughters, between whom the lordships of St. Fagan's and Llysworney were divided" (Jenkin's MS.).

Alexander le Sore and Henry le Sore "were witnesses to old deeds to the effect that Peter le Veal was Lord of St. Fagan's. This was at a time when no dates were used" (*ib.*). Sir Mayo, Morys, or Matthew Sore, was contemporary with Ifor Hael and Dafydd ap Gwilym (fourteenth century). It is said that Sir Mayo came into collision with Owen Glyndwr when that chieftain overran Glamorgan (A.D. 1402), and that Owen "cut off his head;" and tradition has reported that a skull long preserved in Peterston Church was the skull of Sir Mayo le Sore. The property was now divided between co-heiresses.

The arms ascribed to the Le Sores were—*Quarterly: or and gu., in the first canton, a lion passant az.*

De Sully of Sully.

Sir Reginald de Sully received the lordship of Sully as his share of the lands of Glamorgan when conquered by Robert Fitzhamon. The Sullys, however, were not of long continuance,

the male line having become extinct in the time of Edward I., when the heiress of the estate became wife of Sir Thomas de Avan, Lord of Avan, a descendant of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. His grandson, Sir Thomas de Avan, left an only daughter, Jane, who *m.* Sir William Blunt, who exchanged the lordships of Avan and Sully with Gilbert de Clare for lands in England. From him the Blunts of Shropshire were descended.

In the "Neath Register," according to D. Jenkin's MS. (p. 217), the names occur of Sir Walter de Sully, Kt., Rumund de Sully, and Meyrick de Sully; but no intimation is conveyed whether this register had belonged to Neath *Abbey*, or of the place where it was deposited.

The Sullys are said to have borne—*Ermine, three chevrons gu.*

Such is the account available of the *Barones Minores* who are held to have shared under Robert Fitzhamon the lands of Glamorgan. Some of them continued long and flourished, identifying themselves by degrees more fully with the people whom they had overthrown, intermarrying with them, learning their language, adopting their customs, and forming at last an undistinguishable part of their body. The *Turbervilles* began this wise and far-seeing policy. The *Stradlings* continued it longest, and won thereby such commanding influence that their fame and power in the county even eclipsed those of some of the lords in chief of Glamorgan. The day of others was short, their power small. In most cases their line ceased and their estates were dissipated. In others they felt themselves as strangers among a people whose sense of wrong recoiled from them, and sought home and rest on the other side the Severn. But in our day not a trace of any of them remains! The *name* of Turbervill still survives at Ewenny, representing not a direct but a circuitous maternal descent; and similarly the blood of the Stradlings is still represented at St. Donat's. The *race* of the vanquished, according to an indefeasible law, has in the long run proved victorious, and the intrusive race has virtually vanished from the soil.

There remain to be mentioned other families, not strictly numbered among the minor lords of Glamorgan, but of greater power, and equally of the so-called "Norman" type. Among these the Gamages of Coity Castle hold distinguished prominence.

Gamage of Coity Castle.

In the section on "Antiquities," under *Coity Castle*, some account has already been given of this important family and their entrance upon that estate. The Gamages, before their settlement by marriage at Coity, were seated at Rogiad, or Roggiatt, in Monmouthshire. They were of Norman descent, but of later introduction into Wales than the age of Fitzhamon's conquest of Glamorgan. Godfrey de Gamaches, of the ville or castle of Gamaches, in Viscin, near Rouen, Normandy, received from Henry II., A.D. 1159, a grant of lands in Hottesdon, co. Salop, and from Richard I. land in Marnshall in the same county. He inherited also two knights' fees in the county of Hereford under the Lacys. He *d.* before 1176. His eldest son, Matthew, settled in Normandy, and his second son, William de Gamage, inherited the English estates of Mansel Gamage, county Hereford, Gamage Hall in Dimock, and other lands in the county of Gloucester. He was keeper of Ludlow Castle,

and *d.* before A.D. 1240. From William descended Sir Pain de Gamage, Lord of Rogiad, Mon., and Sir Robert Gamage of the same place, whose eldest son was—

William Gamage, of Rogiad, who, as already shown, *m.* Sara, or Assar, dau. and co-h. of Pain de Turberville of that place, whose ancestor had *m.*, in the time of Fitzhamon, the dau. and h. of Morgan ap Meurig, of the line of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. William Gamage was Sheriff of Gloucestershire A.D. 1325.

Gilbert Gamage, son of William, was succeeded by his son, Sir William Gamage, who on the death of his kinsman, Sir Laurence Berkerolles of St. Athan's, succeeded to the lordship of Coity (see *Coity Castle*). He *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Rodburgh, and had issue—

Thomas Gamage, of Coity and Rogiad, who *m.* Matilda, dau. of Sir John Dennis; and a dau., Margaret, who *m.* Sir Richard de la Bere, of Weobly and Molton, in Gower, who received for services on the field of Cressy a crest, "five ostrich feathers issuing from a ducal coronet." Thomas Gamage was succeeded by his son—

John Gamage, of Coity, who *m.* Margaret, dau. and co-h. of Morgan Llewellyn ap Evan ap Llewellyn, of Radir, and had a son and heir named Morgan, who by his wife Elinor, dau. of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tretower (*Tre'twr*), Brec., half-brother to William, Earl of Pembroke, had, besides his son and successor Thomas, six daus.—Elizabeth, who *m.* first John Stradling, and afterwards John Price of Glyn Nêdd; Margaret, *m.* first Jenkin Thomas of Llanfihangel, and secondly James Turberville of Llantwit Major; Jane, *m.* Sir William Bawdrip of Penmark; Ann, *m.* Robert Raglan of Llantwit; Catherine, *m.* first Reginald Powell of Perth-hir, co. Monmouth; secondly William Stanton of Horningham, Wilts, by whom she had a son William and three daus.; Gwenllian, *m.* Thomas ap Meurig.

Sir Thomas Gamage, son of Morgan, *m.*, first, Margaret, dau. of Sir John St. John of Fonmon Castle, Glam., and Bletsoe Park, by a dau. of Morgan Jenkin Philip of Pencoed Castle, Mon., paternally descended from Gruffydd ap Bleddyn, Lord of Cilsant; secondly, Joyce, dau. of Sir Richard Croft. By Margaret St. John, Sir Thomas had issue Robert; John; Edward; Catherine, *m.* Sir Thomas Stradling of St. Donat's Castle; Mary, *m.* Matthew Herbert of Swansea and Cogan Pill; Margaret, *m.* William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, and had issue Charles, Earl of Nottingham, commander against the Spanish Armada, Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, and others (Dugd., 11, 278). She *d.* 19th May, 1581. Lord Wm. Howard *d.* 11th January, 1572-3. Elizabeth *m.* Richard Wogan, Esq., of Wiston and Boulston, co. Pembroke; secondly, Jenkin Gwyn. Sir Thomas's eldest son,—

Robert Gamage, *m.* Joan, dau. of Philip Champernon, of Darlington, and had issue (besides his eldest son, John) Thomas, *m.* Joan, dau. of William ap Thomas Vaughan; Margaret, *m.* Miles Mathew of Llandaff,—secondly, Thomas Lewis of Van, living 1583,—thirdly, Captain Herbert of Cardiff; Elinor, *m.* William Lewis of St. Pierre, co. Monmouth, 1583; Elizabeth (Ann or Catherine), *m.* Watkin Lougher of Tythegston, Sheriff for Glamorgan in 1635 (see *Sheriffs*); Joyce, *m.* John Gwyn, Llandilo, co. Carmarthen; and Joan.

John Gamage *m.* Gwenllian, dau. and h. of Sir Thomas ap Jenkin Powell of Glyn-Ogwr, and had issue *Barbara*, sole heiress, *b.* 1562, *m.*, in or before 1584, Sir Robert Sydney, second son of Sir Henry Sydney of Penshurst, Kent, and next brother to the accomplished Sir Philip Sydney; he was nephew to the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, and was the first

Earl of Leicester of the Sydney line (*cr.* 1618). Barbara Gamage, the last of this line (Countess of Leicester), was grandmother of the celebrated Algernon Sydney, son of Sir Robert Sydney of Coity, second Earl of Leicester (*succ.* 1626), who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II. The title in the Sydney line became extinct on the death of Jocelyne, seventh earl, A.D. 1743. (See further *Coity Castle*.)

The Gamage arms, as given by Sir Robert Atkins, are—*Arg., five fusils in bend gu., on a chief az. three escallops or.*

Gamage of Abergarw.

Edward Gamage, son of John Gamage, parson of St. Bride's Minor, was parson of Llanharry, and the fourth in lineal descent from Sir Thomas Gamage of Coity Castle, being grandson of Thomas, the second son of Robert and Joan Champernon, his wife. He *m.* Mary, dau. of John Jenkin Turberville of Abergarw, and had issue John; Mary, *m.* Morgan ap Llewellyn of Derllwyn.

John Gamage *m.* Martha, dau. of Thomas Lougher of Cornelau, and had John, a vicar, *m.* in co. Derby; Edward, *m.* Mary, dau. of Benjamin Watkins, Court Colman; Thomas, *m.* Ruth, dau. of Thomas Mathew, Cefn Gorwydd, in Gower; Ann, *m.* John James, St. Bride's; Sarah, married—

John Thomas, parson of Coity; whence descend the *Thomasases of Caldicot*, co. Monmouth. John Thomas, and Sarah Gamage, his wife, had issue John and Edward.

John Thomas was incumbent of South Petherton and Ilminster, co. Somerset. He *m.* the widow of — Prouse, Esq., barrister-at-law, but left no issue.

Edward Thomas was Rector of St. Bride's Minor, co. Glamorgan, and Vicar of Caldicot, co. Monmouth; had issue by his wife, Ann Lloyd, Theresa; Edward, Vicar of Llangwm; James, of Mount St. Alban's; Samuel, brought up to the law; John, *d.* young in London; Ann, and William.

The Gamage Family in America.

A branch of the Gamage family settled in Northamptonshire traced their descent lineally from Sir Thomas Gamage of Coity. From this branch descended the Rev. Smith Percy Gamage, LL.D., and his brother, Henry Gamage. The former was, during the American war, a chaplain in the U.S. army.

Some of the family had also migrated to the New World at an early period in company with their kinsman, Lord Effingham, when he was Governor of Virginia; others joined the famous Duke of Marlborough, and under him held high positions both in the army and navy. Joseph or John Gamage received a grant of land from the Crown at Brixworth, Northamptonshire, for distinguished service in the army: his descendants are still living in New England, some of whom held high positions in the army and navy during the War of Independence, and were in the great battle of Bunker's Hill. Samuel Gamage was lieu-

tenant on board the *Dunn* frigate. He was a man of enduring courage, of acknowledged worth and virtue, unflinching in his adherence to the cause of civil and religious liberty. His brother, Dr. William Gamage, born at Cambridge, New England, 1748, was an eminent physician in his native town, and secured both fame and fortune.

Capt. John Gamage, "a self-made, noble-minded man, trusting in Providence, constructed his own fortune, and engaged heartily and courageously in the great struggle for American independence." He was taken prisoner in the revolution on board the *Yankee Hero* by H.M.S. *Milford*, and imprisoned for twelve months on board H.M.S. *Renown*, Capt. Banks commander. "He died in 1824, laden with years and honours. It is only recently that his two aged sons and a daughter, all verging on ninety, followed their eminent parent to the land of rest—the land o' the leal."

Several members of the Gamage family graduated at Harvard College. The house in which the family lived at Cambridge is still called "Gamage House."

Butler of Dunraven.

That this family, which resided for some ten generations at Dunraven, *i. e.*, from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, was of Norman origin is probable both from the name (Botteler) and from their relation to De Londres, the preceding lord of the place. The lordship was a part of the lands acquired by William de Londres on the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitzhamon and his companion knights. The Caradoc *Brut* informs us that "William de Londres, Lord of Ogmore (*Ogwar*), won the lordships of Cydweli and Carnwyllion from the Welsh, and gave the castle and manor of Dunraven to his *servant*, Sir Arnold Butler." A lord's "servant" in those days was a knight, and the origin of Butler may have been quite as good, though his fortune was not quite so prosperous, as that of De Londres. The Butlers married well, and extended in their alliances as far as Pembroke-shire.

Sir Arnold Butler was succeeded (*temp.* Henry I.) by his son Pierce, and he by his son,—

Sir John Butler, Kt., of Dunraven, who *m.* Isabel, dau. and co-h. of Sir Robert de Cantelupe, "Lord of Cattleston, in Glamorgan." He had a son, John, not styled a knight, who *m.* a dau. of Sir David de la Bere, Kt., and left a son,—

John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, who *m.* Isabel, dau. of Sir William Fleming (see *Fleming of St. George*), and had issue John Butler, his heir, who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Tomkin (Thomas) Turberville, Esq. His son,—

John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, *m.* a dau. of Sir John Wogan, Kt., of Wiston, Pembroke-shire, and had two sons, Thomas and John. The latter (*circa* 1550) *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Philip Percival, Esq., of Coedgantlas (now Coedcenlas), Pemb., where he afterwards resided; and the former and elder son and h. (see *Butler of Coedganlas*),—

Thomas Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, *m.* a dau. of David Mathew, Esq., of Radir. His son and successor, John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, *m.* Jane, dau. of John Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre, and had a son, *Arnold Butler*, who *m.* Sibylla, dau. of Sir John Monington, Kt., and had issue, but all *d. vit. pat.* (see *Note*), and a dau.,—

Joan, or as some say, *Ann* Butler, heiress of Dunraven, who *m.* Sir Richard Vaughan, Kt., of Bredwardine, and had issue. (See *Vaughan of Dunraven.*) The senior line of Butler of Dunraven was now extinct, but the junior branch continued some short time longer in Pembrokeshire.

Arms of Butler of Dunraven,—*Az., three cups or, with three covers over them.*

Note.—In the valuable MS. volume of pedigrees in the possession of Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., drawn up by “J. H.” about A.D. 1720 (as determined by internal evidence, p. 11 *et pass.*), the following *mem.* occurs respecting the last Arnold Butler’s household:—“The sons and daughter of this Arnold Butler of Dunraven, with other young men, went in a boat to the Skut Sker, near Ogmoore, for pleasure, but being careless in fastening the boat it ran adrift, so that they were all drowned; and after the death of the said Arnold, the estate of Butler of Dunraven, &c. (and Fleming’s lordship of St. George, which fell to John Butler), descended all to Walter Vaughan of Bradwardine, Esq., as next heir to his uncle, A. B.; all which happened about the time of Queen Mary.”

“As for the Buttlers of Southerdown, and others of the same family in St. Bride’s and elsewhere, they say they came of the younger sons of the above said Jenkin Butler, but their pedigree as well as some others have been neglected.”

Carne of Nash; Carne of Ewenny.

For the genealogy of the Carnes see *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat’s.*

Mansel of Margam.

The family of Mansel is not extinct. The Mansels of Carmarthenshire will be found under that county. For the Mansels of Margam and Penrice see *Margam Abbey, Penrice Castle, and Mansel-Talbot of Margam.*

The Herberts.

For this important and numerous family, see, among the Lords of Glamorgan, *Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Bute, Marquis of.* The Herberts are also found in *Powis Castle, Montgomery, Rhaglan, Colebrook, Crickhowel, Havod Yehtryd, Cogan, Swansea, &c.*

The Bassetts.

This family, although of early introduction into Glamorgan, is not extinct. Its origin and history will be found under *Beaupre Castle and Basset of Beaupre.*

Other families of Norman origin in the county of Glamorgan, almost all long ago extinct, were the following (compare Meyrick, *Morgania Archæogr.*; *Golden Grove MS.*; *Glamorgan Pedigrees*, from MS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Kt., ed. by Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., 1845; D. Jenkin's MS.; Lewys Dwnn's *Herald. Visit. of Wales, &c.*):—

De Cantelupe of Cantleston.—This was a Norman family which came early, probably under the reign of Rufus, into Glamorgan, and had lands and a residence at a place afterwards called after their name, *Cantleston*, and in *W. Tregantlo*. They had a succession of four or five generations—William de Cantelupe, the first; Richard; Elias; his brother William, and Robert, named under “Butler of Dunraven.”

Scurlage of Scurlage Castle, Gower.—Sir Herbert Scurlage is the first we hear of at this place. His settlement was earlier than the name of his manor, said to have been called after himself. The Welsh name of the stronghold, adopted as is likely after his time, was *Trecastell*, and it was inherited by the *Gibbon* family. Sir Herbert Scurlage, believed to have been of Norman origin, obtained this manor from Sir Richard de Clare about A.D. 1250, the object of his being stationed here being to “curb the natives.” According to the custom of the age, and the more effectually to overawe the Welsh, he built a castle, small portions of which still remain, near Llanddewi, in Gowerland; and for a brief period pursued no doubt the usual methods of “curbing the natives.” We hear nothing of his descendants. The place comes next before us as the habitation of a Welsh family, descendants of Einion ap Collwyn (see *Gibbon of Trecastell*). Nothing more is known of the Scurlages.

Button of Dyffryn (Worlton).—About the name *Button*, by which this Norman family continued to be called for some twelve or fourteen generations, there is some obscurity. The more proper appellation was *Le Grant*. This was the name by which the first settler was known. From Gwion le Grant, Duke of Seville, who *m.* Mabel, dau. of Richard de Clare, it is said, was descended in the fifth generation *Thomas le Grant*, the first who assumed or submitted to the surname *Button*. Some say it was a nickname, with playful reference to the smallness of his stature. He *m.* Grisly, or Grissyl, the Welsh heiress of Dyffryn, probably late in the thirteenth century. His son was Howel Button, who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Tomkin Turberville, of Tythegston, her mother being Lucy, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Norris, Knt., of Penlline Castle. His descendants intermarried with the families of Gethin of Llandaff, Thomas of Llanfihangel, Kemeys of Newport, Richard of Wallas, Lewis of Van, Aubrey of Llantrithyd, &c. We find the Buttons of Dyffryn filling the office of Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1556, 1564, 1588, 1641, 1666, 1709, 1727. Not long after this date, when Martin Button, Esq., had been sheriff, the male line became extinct, and the family of *Pryce* entered Dyffryn by the marriage of Thomas Pryce with the heiress of that place.

The arms of the Buttons were—*Az., three bats or.*

Voss of Boverton (the Roman *Bovium*).—This family must have settled at Boverton in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The earlier form of the name we meet is *Vaulx*,

but it gradually softened into Vaus and Voss. Richard Vaulx had a son William, whose wife was Elizabeth, a dau. of Thomas Fleming of Monkton. He had a son,—

Griffith Vaus, Esq., who *m.* Joan, dau. and co-h. of Gruffydd Gôch, of the line of Gwaethfoed, the well-known Lord of Cardigan, and had issue a dau. Elizabeth, who became maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and married Roger Sais, Esq. (see *Sais*, or *Seys*, of *Boverton*). The Voss name does not again occur at Boverton, but it continued in the neighbourhood for several generations, probably in the descendants of a younger son of Richard Vaulx, the first above named. In the church of Llantwit Major, “on the north side of the belfry,” there is or was a monument to Matthew Voss (*b.* 1405, *d.* 1534, “after having lived to the very advanced age of 129 years”), who is supposed to have been a younger son of the said Richard Vaulx, and ancestor of those bearing the name of Voss after the failure of male issue at Boverton. Another monument, of freestone, fixed in the wall of the same church, once “defaced and turned inside,” contained inscriptions to the memory of the Voss family.

There were Vosses residing at Llantwit and neighbourhood, at Nicholaston, &c., in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. John, a son of John Voss of Nicholaston, went to reside at Swansea, and was ancestor to the Vosses, bankers of Swansea. This family it is believed is not quite extinct, but has recently left Swansea.

The Voss arms were—*Or, three lions rampant arg., upon a bend sa. Crest—Two wings adorsed or, upon a ducal coronet.*

Raglan of Carnllwyd.—This ancient family, traceable through fifteen generations in Glamorgan, is in strictness to be considered of Norman descent, as were all the Herberts, from whose stock it issued. In the only pedigree available of the Raglans, found in the valuable MS. from the collection of Sir Isaac Heard, Clarencieux, printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., no *dates* are given, and the age of the family must be determined by internal evidence. Thus Robert Raglan, the third of the line, marries Elinor, dau. of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tre’rtwr, Brec., who fell at Agincourt A.D. 1415.

Robert, youngest son of Evan Thomas ap Gwilym Herbert, was the first progenitor of the Raglans of Carnllwyd. His son John was surnamed “Raglan” because “his father had been brought up with his uncle, Sir William Thomas Herbert, at Raglan.” Now Sir William was a contemporary with Sir Roger Vaughan, and like him was knighted on the field of Agincourt by Henry V. John “Raglan” *m.* a dau. and h. of Robert Mathew, of Carnllwyd, and settled at that place, where his descendants lived for many generations. The last was Thomas Raglan, who left only daughters, and the name became extinct.

The arms of this family would probably be those of *Herbert*, quartering *Mathew*.

De Cardiff of Cardiff.—Sir Richard de Cardiff received of William, Earl of Gloucester, third Lord of Glamorgan, “thirty *libratæ* of land” to hold by the fourth part of a knight’s fee at Newton Nottage. (Meyrick, *Morganix Arch.*) He held the office of *Dapifer*, or steward to the earl. His dau. and h. *m.* Sir Thomas de Sanford, whose heirs for two generations, and probably not longer, enjoyed the property. Their name is still commemorated in

“Sanford’s Well,” near Newton Nottage Church. The arms of De Cardiff according to the *Golden Grove MS.* were—“*Az., three piles in point or.*”

De Rayle of Wrinston.—Sir Simon de Rayle was lord of the mesne manor of Wrinston, and Michaelston. Part of the walls of his house remained till comparatively recent times, at a place called *Court y Rayle* (now Courtyrala). John de Rayle was Lord of Wrinston in the Despencers’ time.

Marcross of Marcross.—Sir Philip Marcross, lord of the mesne manor of Marcross, left no son. His dau. and h. *m.* William de Pincerna, son of Simon de Halweia (Halwey), who succeeded to the inheritance. Sir Richard de Pincerna, Kt., probably his son, obtained the fee of Gelligarn on terms of a knight’s service, for which he did homage to Le Sore, Lord of St. Fagan’s (see *Le Sore*). After his death, Samson de Halweia, the heir, “being annoyed and oppressed by his neighbours at Ruthyn, and brought to extreme poverty, exchanged his inheritance with the House of Neath for Littleham in Devonshire. This exchange was successively ratified by Sir John le Sore and his son, Robert le Sore, by deeds recorded in the *Registrum de Nith*.

Norris of Penlline.—Sir Robert Norris, *vice-comes* or sheriff under Robert of Gloucester, second Lord of Glamorgan, appears to have been the first of this line that settled in Glamorgan. He received the mesne manor of Penlline (upon which he built his castle) from William, third Lord of Glamorgan. This and other similar facts show that the lands had not been all appropriated at the first conquest. In the time of Despencer’s survey the lordship of Penlline was held by Sir John Norris, Kt., whose estates fell to his four daughters, co-heiresses, three of whom *m.* respectively into the families of Walsh of Llandough (Llandocho), Morgan of Pencoed (of the Morgans of Tredegar), and Turberville of Coity.

Jeol of Gileston.—In the time of Despencer’s survey Thomas Jeol, or Jule, held from the heir of Hugh Despencer (“*de hærede Hugonis le Despencer man. de Jeoliston, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem*”) the manor of Jeoliston (Gileston), with the advowson of its church, for one knight’s service. It was rated of the value per annum of £4 12s. 2d. John Thomas’s heir at the time is also said to have been of the age of thirteen. This was in A. D. 1350.

Bonville of Bonvilston.—Simon Bonville was, at an early stage of the Norman dominion in Glamorgan, mesne lord of a piece of land which was subsequently called after his name, and which the Welsh, disregarding his surname, called *Tre Simon*. His stronghold, according to Jenkin’s MS., “was built in a wood south of Bolston (now called Court yr Abad), and was surrounded by a great moat; parts of the walls were carried away to build other houses, and part converted into lime for manuring the land.” We know little of the after history of this family; but it is said that a descendant of one of their branches settled in Carmarthen-shire, through whom Mr. Bonville, now living near Carmarthen, claims his lineage.

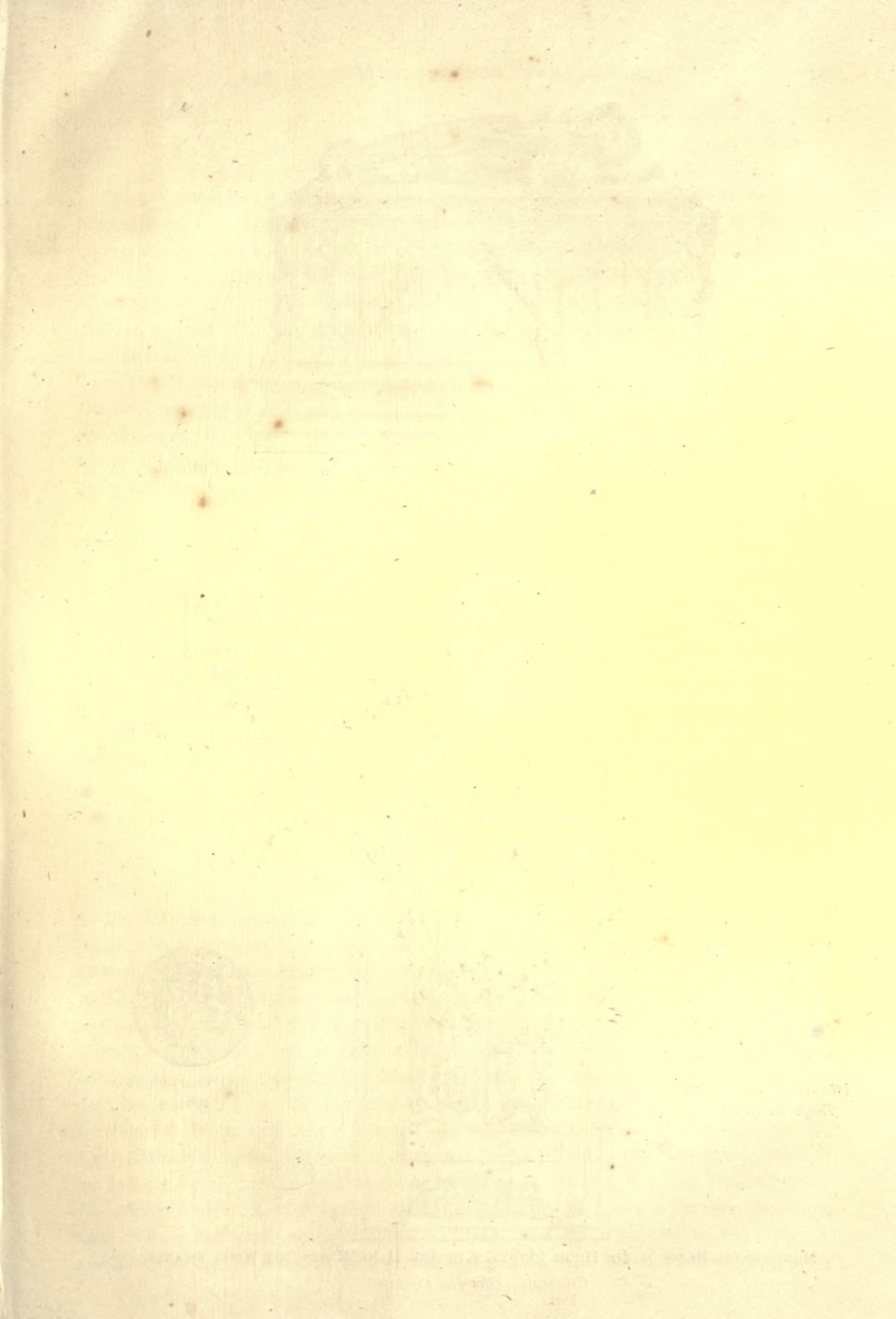
Bennet of Laleston.—This ancient Glamorganshire family has only very recently dis-

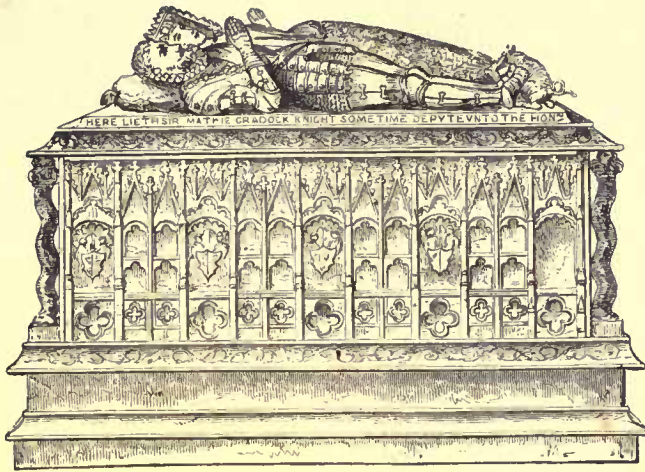
appeared. Their first and long-continued seat was in Gower. By marriage of John Bennet (living 1699) into the family of Jones of Laleston, near Bridgend, they settled at that place, and there remained through six generations, till the death *s. p.* a few years ago of John Wick Bennet, Esq., of Laleston. They several times supplied sheriffs for the county of Glamorgan (see *Sheriffs, &c.*). Their first founder in Gower is said to have been Sir Gervase Benet de Penclawdd, contemporary with the Conqueror, and a knight in his service. The Bennet arms were—*Arg., three goats' heads erased sa., barbed or, langued gu.*

Note.—Our careful genealogist, “J. H.,” has this note:—“As for the Bennets of Penrees, in Gower, they were ever reputed to come from Loughor, for it is certain that there were Bennets in Bringwyn and Travele, and other places in Loughor, for many generations till the time of Charles the Second: yet it may be that they came from Kilfigin” [near Usk].

Dawkin of Kilvrough.—Another Gower house of long continuance, but now extinct, is that of Dawkin of Kilvrough, tracing descent from Sir William de Langton, Kt., lord of the manors of Langrove and Henllisk, in Gower, *temp.* Edward II., whose ancestor is said to have “entered England soon after the Conqueror.” Rowland Dawkin, in lineal descent from *Dawkin* Langton, son of the said Sir William, in the year 1585 built the house at *Kilvrough*. His grandson, Rowland Dawkin, was a zealous supporter in these parts of Cromwell’s government, a colonel in his army, and in 1654—1658 M.P. for Carmarthen. He was also “Governor of Carmarthen in the time of Cromwell;” he *d.* 1691, and “was buried at Pennard Church, in the north side of the chancel” (J. H.’s MS., *circa* 1720). The last male possessor of Kilvrough and builder of the mansion now standing was William Dawkin, Esq., fourth in descent from the said Rowland, and Sheriff of Glamorgan 1773. He left by his wife Mayzod a dau. and h., Mary, who *m.* a French gentleman assuming the title of Marquis de Choiseul, by whom she had no issue, and from whom she separated. She sold in 1820 the mansion and demesne of Kilvrough to the late Thomas Penrice, Esq. (see *Penrice of Kilvrough House*). The Dawkin arms were—*Gu., a chevron arg. between three lions rampant or.*

Malefant of St. George’s, &c.—The Malefants, or Malifants, were a Pembrokeshire family of Norman origin, but some of their members married and settled in Glamorgan; and we find in the Iolo MSS., p. 493, one of the castles destroyed or ravaged by Owen Glyndwr in this county named “Malefant’s” Castle. Where this castle was situated it is not easy to say. William Malifant, of Pembrokeshire, at an early period is said to have *m.* “Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John de Londres, by whom he had Landawke” (or Llandough); and later, Edmond Malifant, of the same line, marries the dau. and h. of Sir William Fleming, Kt., and is called “of St. George’s.” As Llandough is expressly mentioned in the castles destroyed by Owen on this incursion into Glamorgan, it is almost certain that the Malifant castle he is said to have destroyed was the residence of this Malifant of St. George, who had not long before obtained it by this marriage with the dau. of Fleming, owner of the lordship. (See *Fleming of St. George and Wenwoe*.) Richard Maliphant, Esq., of Cydwell, traces to this family. The Malifant arms were—*Gu., a fret arg.*





TOMB OF SIR MATTHEW CRADOCK, KT., AND HIS WIFE KATHERINE, SWANSEA CHURCH.
(*Beaufort Progress.*)



ARMS OF CRADOCK,



ARMS OF STRADLING.



ARMS OF SIR HUGH JOHNYS, KT.



SWANSEA CORP. SEAL,
Temp. King John.



MONUMENTAL BRASS OF SIR HUGH JOHNYS, KT., AND DAME MAUDE HIS WIFE, SWANSEA CHURCH. (*Beaufort Progress.*)



CARDIFF COMMON SEAL,
1684.

2.—FAMILIES OF BRITISH DESCENT.

When we speak of a family which has descended through many generations being of a particular race or nationality, the statement must be taken as subject to qualification. Above, families have been described as *Norman*, although in some cases the very origin was doubtful, and in almost all, through the intermarriages of many successions, the prevailing blood had become that of the native race. And now that we speak of families of *British* descent, it is not to be forgotten that in many cases the Celtic blood, at first somewhat pure, had through frequent union with English and Anglo-Norman become considerably mixed. Thus the Mathews of Llandaff intermarry with the Gamage and Stradling houses; the Cradocks with the Mansels and Walshes, &c. But the well-known physiological law of the prevalence of the stronger or less intermittent race would secure in the British families a nearer adherence to the original type than would occur with the Anglo-Norman houses, excepting those originally of the Celtic race.

But in both cases a fact of interest is suggested respecting the ethnological character of the Glamorgan population, especially the better class families, viz., that they are of mixed derivation in an unusual degree. This fact, obvious from the simple records of alliances, is testified by the frequent occurrence of that Scandinavian light complexion which gave *Rufus* the name of "red," and which prevails in the Scottish highlands and islands settled upon by the Danes. That this colour is not more abundant in Glamorgan is owing to the neutralizing power of the Silurian and Celtic swarthyness, which, if foreign intrusion through modern immigration did not favour its rival, would in course of time regain the hold it had in the age of Tacitus (*Vit. Agric.*, xi.), and raise anew in some minds the conjecture that the people of Gwent and Glamorgan were of Iberian origin, relations of the Spanish race.

Cradock of Swansea and Cardiff.

Sir Matthew Cradock, Kt., of Swansea, the first and last of his line bearing that surname, was a man of great mark in Glamorgan under the first two Tudor kings. As shown on his beautiful tomb, still surviving in Swansea Church, he held the offices of Deputy to the Earl of Worcester in Glamorgan, Chancellor of the same, and Steward of Gower and Kilvey. He was lineally descended in the eighth degree from Einion ap Collwyn (who was of the sept of *Caradoc* Freichfras), in whose descendants the name *Caradoc* frequently recurred, but was adopted as a surname for the first time in this family (surnames being as yet but partially used by the Welsh) by this *Matthew*, son of Richard ap Gwylim ap Evan, from *Caradoc* Freichfras. He *m.*, first, Alice, daughter of Philip Mansel, of Oxwich Castle; secondly, Lady Katherine Gordon, widow of the notorious *Perkin Warbeck*. Lady Katherine, by whom he had no issue, survived him, and twice afterwards married, her last husband being Christopher Asshton, Esq., of Fyfield, Berks; and although she is said on the Swansea monument to lie in that tomb—as Sir Matthew, who built the tomb in his lifetime, had probably fondly expected,—she is known to have died and to have been buried at Fyfield (1537).

By his first wife, Alice Mansel, Sir Matthew Cradock had an only dau., Margaret, who *m.* Richard Herbert, Esq., of Ewias, father of Sir William Herbert, created Earl of Pembroke 1551 (see *Herberts, Earls of Pembroke; Bute, Marquis of; Herbert of Llanarth, &c.*), and of Sir George Herbert of Swansea, ancestor of the Herberts of Cogan, White Friars, Cardiff, Swansea, Cilybebyll, &c.; and of the Llewelyns of Ynysygerwn; Trahernes of Castellau, &c. (See further, *Traherne of St. Hilary.*)

Sir Matthew Cradock resided at the "Place House," Swansea, the ruins of which, in course of removal, are pictured in the Rev. J. M. Traherne's *Historical Notices* of Sir Matthew, from which we have taken these particulars; but, as there intimated, "it is impossible to say how much of the building" then pulled down "was the work of Sir Matthew." He *d.* A.D. 1531. By his will, recently discovered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, he refers to his house as "my new place at Swainsey," leaves the farm of *Corners Well* (which lies to the south of Cogan Pill House), and twenty-six kine and one bull to William Herbert, second son of his grandson, Sir George Herbert; and to his daughter Margaret estates in reversion during her life, with the injunction "upon" his "blessing" not in anything to break this his "last will;" provides for his widow, the Lady Katherine, whom he appoints his sole executrix; charges his lands with "the sum of xx nobles per ann." for the maintaining and repairing of "the chapel of St. Anne, in Swansea Church" (afterwards called "Cradock's Chapel," and now "Herbert's Chapel," which he says was built "time out of mind" by his ancestor, John Horton, where his tomb was erected during his lifetime), "and to find a priest to sing there for evermore for my soul, my wife's soul, my ancestors' souls, and [good, generous man!] for all Christian souls." The lands still produce "nobles," but the priest and his singing have long ago gone their way—without loss, we trust, to Sir Matthew Cradock or any of the other "Christian souls."

The Cradock arms were—*Az., semée of cross crosslets, three boars' heads coupéd arg.*

Cradock of Cheriton.

The Cradocks of Cheriton were a junior line, proceeding, it is said, from *Robert ap Evan*, deriving from *Einion ap Collwyn*, while Sir Mathew Cradock of Swansea was descended from *Gwilim ap Evan*, an elder brother. These Cradocks settled at Cheriton about the time of Henry VII., by mar. of David Cradock with the heiress of Philip Delabere of that place, and maintained their surname in the male line for several generations. They intermarried with Mansells, Flemings, Popkins, and Bassetts. Philip Cradock, the fifth possessor of Cheriton, sold that place "about 1657 to Thomas Philip of Swansey" (J. H.'s MS.). His great-gr. son, Philip Cradock, is described as of Tir-Coch, and living in 1699, having *m.* Susan, dau. of Harry Mansel, Esq., by whom he had a son, Morgan, "a priest." The writer of the MS. just cited has this note respecting the arms of the Cradocks:—"Memdm. That the above-named Evan ap Caradock killed a monstrous wild boar in Clyné Forrest, in the parish of Oystermouth, upon which occasion the arms were altered."

Lougher of Tythegston.

This family, which will be hereafter noticed in the lineage of *Knight of Newton Nottage*, was of Cymric origin, and had representatives in the male line till A.D. 1701, when the last Richard Lougher, Esq., of Tythegston, died, and his estate passed to his daughters. In Knight's *Account of Newton Nottage* it is said, "There seems to be no reason to doubt that one of the descendants of Leyson of Avan (the great-gr. son of Morgan, the son of Caradoc ap Iestyn) residing at Loughor [in Gower] took his name from that ancient town, and transmitted it to his posterity. By a receipt of Lady Lucy Bassett, called 'Lucy Verch Griffith Nicholas,' dated Oct. 10, 1472 (12th Edward IV.), it appears that Richard Lougher farmed from her a moiety of Weobley Castle in Gower. Three years later his name is mentioned in a singular kind of marriage compact; Richard Lougher covenants with John ap Griffith Howell to give his daughter Ann to David son of John ap Griffith; if Ann did not live to fulfil the contract, that then David should marry some other daughter of Richard Lougher, and interchangeably, in case of David's premature death, a son of Lougher should marry a daughter of John ap Griffith, with proviso that the marriage portion of fifty marks [£33 6s. 8d.] then covenanted to be paid under special conditions should be still payable between the parties under any of these contemplated contingencies."

Watkin Lougher was succeeded in 1608 by his eldest son, Richard, who spent much of his life and fortune in legal contests with Sir Thomas Mansel of Margam, Moris Mathew of Glyn Ogwr, and Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's. His son and successor, Watkin Lougher, was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1635, "when Charles I. was making his fatal experiment of ruling without a parliament." The maritime counties of Wales were required to provide £2,204, second assessment of "ship-money." To the instrument issued for this purpose were attached the well-known names of Humphrey Chetham (founder of the Chetham Library, Manchester); William Glyn (of Elernion,) High Sheriff of Carnarvon; John Scourfield, Sheriff of Pembrookeshire; &c. Watkin Lougher, sheriff, had much trouble, of course, in raising his portion of this oppressive tax, and his deputy at Cardiff, Arthur Lloyd by name, had also trouble, annoyance, and loss, and bitterly chafes against his hard lot, the commands of our sovereign and dread lord the king notwithstanding. "My labour," he says, "and the labour of my cousin Roberts, in wearing out our bodies and clothes, hindrance and loss of time at home, and the spoiling of my gelding for ever, which stood me in £8; God send you and me well to do in this troublesome office, and to go out of it in safety!" It is a strange thing at present to hear that Carmarthen, Cardiff, and *Liverpool* were rated at the same amount for this royal "ship-money" business, viz., £15. The county of Glamorgan was to contribute £200.

Richard Lougher, Watkin's son, the last of that name at Tythegston, succeeded in 1651, was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1655 and 1696; *m.* Cecil, dau. of Judge Jenkins, surnamed "Heart of Oak," and "Pillar of the Law," of Hensol Castle. He left no son, but three daughters, the eldest being Cecil, who *m.* Edward Turberville, of Sutton, and left a dau., Cecil, who *m.* Robert, son of Sir John Knight, Kt., of Redleape, Mayor of Bristol 1670, M.P. for Bristol, &c., from whom the family of Knight of Tythegston is descended (see *Knight of Tythegston*; *Knight of Newton Nottage*).

Mathew of Llandaff, Radir, &c.

This very ancient and long-continuing family derived from Gwilym, son of Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan, by Morfydd, dau. of Ynyr, King of Gwent, through Gruffydd Gethin, ranked as tenth from Gwaethfoed, and Ivan ap Gruffydd Gethin, who *m.* Cecil, dau. and heiress of Watkin Llewelyn of Llandaff, of the lineage of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. He settled at Llandaff. His son, Matthew Ivan Gruffydd, and his grandson, David Mathew, introduced the surname, which never ceased for twelve generations. They intermarried with the Flemings of Flemingston, Morgans of Tredegar, Gamages of Coity, Stradlings of St. Donat's, &c., and branched off at early periods into the vigorous families of Mathew of Castell Menych (Monk's Castle) and Mathew of Radir, Mathew of Aberaman, and Mathew of Sweldon and Llancaiach, all of whom are now extinct. The House of Llandaff supplied sheriffs for Glamorgan in the years 1546, 1769, and member of Parliament in the person of Thomas Mathew, father and son, in 1744, 1756. This same Thomas Mathew, sen., of Llandaff, was Rear-Admiral and Admiral of the White; and Thomas the son was a major in the army. In his election he polled 954 votes against 212 given for his "opponent," Charles Van, Esq. By his wife, Anne, dau. of Robert Knight, Esq., of Sutturm, he had, besides several other children, a son, also named Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Llandaff, the sheriff of 1769, who *d.* 1771, *s. p.*

The Mathews of Llandaff bore the arms of Gwaethfoed—*Or, a lion rampant regardant sa., crowned gu.*

Mathew of Radir.

The same in descent with the foregoing, and branching off from Llandaff with *Thomas*, third son of David, who has been described as first settling the surname of *Mathew*. *Thomas m.* Cate, dau. and co-h. of Morgan Llewelyn ap Ivan. Their eldest son was William, who became Sir William Mathew, Kt., of Radir. He was succeeded by his son Sir George Mathew, Kt. This family supplied several sheriffs for the co. of Glamorgan; *ex. gr.*, William Mathew, 1567; do., 1579; Henry Mathew, 1589; Thomas Mathew, 1613.

Edmund Mathew, Esq., of Radir, a younger brother, succeeded his two elder brothers, who *d. s. p.*, as possessor of the estates, and was himself succeeded by his eldest son, George Mathew, who *m.* a dau. of Sir John Pomes, Kt., who was the widow of the Earl of Ormond, and had a son, Theobald Mathew, Esq., who is called in "J. H.'s" MS. "Lord of Bishopstow and Llandaffe," not of Radir. He *m.* three times, and had George, two other sons, and daus., but we discover no traces of their further history. Theobald Mathew *d.* A.D. 1700. No little confusion exists in the MSS. respecting the marriages and successions of these later Mathews of Radir; but about the high position and influence of the family in this co. there cannot be a doubt.

Mathew of Castell Menych (Monk's Castle).

Robert Mathew, second son of Ivan ap Gruffydd Gethin (see *Mathew of Llandaff*), was the first of this branch family of the Mathews. He *m.* Gwladys, dau. of Llewelyn Powel Fychan, of Brecon, and had two sons, William, his successor at Castell Menych, and Morgan, from whom descended the Mathews of Roos, Aberaman, and Brynwhith. William's wife was Margaret, dau. of John Gamage, Esq., Lord of Coity, and his son Robert, of Castell Menych, *m.* Alice, dau. of John Thomas, Esq., of Pantygored, of the lineage of Madoc ap Iestyn ap Gwrgant. Eight more generations from father to son succeed at Castell Menych. They intermarry with the Raglans of Carnllwyd, Lewises of Vann, Morgans of Bedwellty, and Jenkins of Hensol; the last-mentioned marriage, being followed by no issue male, terminated the name at Castell Menych, *circa* A.D. 1700. Cecil, the heiress, *m.* Charles Talbot, cr. Baron Talbot of Hensol and Lord Chancellor 1733. He *d.* 1737 (see *Talbot of Hensol Castle*). The Castell Menych estate henceforth vested in the Talbots.

Thomas Mathew of Castell Menych was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1613, and his son of the same name was sheriff 1668.

For the arms of Mathew of Castell Menych see *Mathew of Llandaff*. The Talbot arms were—*Gu., a lion rampant within a border engrailed or, a crescent for difference*—the arms still borne by the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, Talbots of Margam, &c.

Sir Hugh Johnys of Swansea.

This remarkable man may be said in a sense to form his own family: the space his life occupied, and the disguise under which his descendants (not bearing his name, since he left no son) passed down the stream of time, which is ever engulfing families and their memorials, necessarily centre all our attention upon himself. And yet Hugh ap John, *al.* Jones and Jonys, was of a good and noble stock, for he was descended from no less renowned forefathers than the *Vychans* (Vaughans) of *Tre'rtwr*, Brec., and maternally from *Sir David Gam*. Sir Roger Vaughan of *Tre'rtwr* (Tretower), who was knighted and died on the field of Agincourt, Oct. 23, A.D. 1415, was his gr. grandfather, and Sir Roger's wife, his gr. grandmother, was Gwladys, dau. of the testy but brave Sir David Gam, who also was knighted and died on that fatal day.

Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., left a son, Watkin, and he a natural son, *John Watkin Vaughan*, or, as the Welsh of those times would say, John ap Watkin ap Roger Vychan, who was father of Hugh, afterwards Sir Hugh Johnys. The origin of this surname is plain,—Hugh was *John's*, or *John-his* (*sc.*, son), euphonically expressed *Jones*, or *Jonys*. Sir Hugh's wife was Mawde, dau. of Rees Cradock, Esq., uncle of Sir Mathew Cradock (see *Cradock of Swansea*). As we have said, he left no son to survive him, but two daus., Gwenllian and Jeannette, co-heiresses: the former *m.* David Rees ap Ievan of Ynyspenllwch; the latter, John David Morgan of Cadley and Cefngorwedd. The interesting monograph on Sir Hugh Johnys, by Col. Grant-Francis, F.S.A., from which these particulars are obtained, contains no further

account of his descendants, nor is the year of his birth or death precisely known. We find it stated, however, in the *Beaufort Progress*, p. 170, referring to a later time, that "of this family of Jones was Hugh Jones, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, consecrated 1566, being the first Welshman that was bishop of his church in almost three hundred years before." For this link of relationship we find no further authority.

Of the tenor of his active life as a soldier we can judge from the ample epitaph on the monumental *brass* still in the chancel of St. Mary's, Swansea. He was, it is clear, "a knight clad in mail, sniffing from afar the smell of adventure," whose language meetly was,—

"Therefore, friends,
As far as to the Sepulchre of Christ,
Whose soldier now—under whose blessed Cross
We are impressed and engaged to fight."

The antique spelling has been corrected into modern, but no word omitted or added :—

"Pray for the soul of Sir Hugh Johnys, Knight, and Dame Maude, his wife, which Sir Hugh was made a knight at the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord Jesu Christ in the city of Jerusalem, the 14th day of August, the year of our Lord God 1441. And the said Sir Hugh had continued in the wars there a long time before, by the space of five years, that is to say, against the Turks and Saracens, in the parts of Troy, Greece, and Turkey, under John, that time Emperor of Constantinople, and after that was Knight Marshal of France, under John, Duke of Somerset, by the space of five years, and in like wise, after that, was Knight Marshal of England under the good John, Duke of Norfolk, which John gave unto him the manor of Landimore, to him, and to his heirs for evermore, upon whose souls, Jesu, have mercy."

Sir Hugh Johnys, though a hardy soldier, was not proof against the soft blandishments of the sex. When as yet a bachelor, but after his knighthood and foreign service, he "fell in love" with Elizabeth, the beautiful dau. of Sir Richard Woodville, and afterwards as widow of Sir Thomas Gray, married to King Edward IV. Miss Strickland in her "Lives" refers to this affair thus:—"While yet in attendance on Queen Margaret, she [Elizabeth Woodville] captured the heart of a brave knight, Sir Hugh Johns, a great favourite of Richard, Duke of York. He had nothing in the world wherewithal to endow the fair Woodville but a sword whose temper had been proved in many a battle in France; he was, however, a timid wooer, and very impolitically deputed others to make to the beautiful maid of honour the declaration of love which he wanted courage to speak himself."

From this trouble of the affections, although aided by the direct and strong recommendations of the Duke of York and the great Earl of Warwick, the "king-maker," Sir Hugh did not emerge with success. He was looked coldly upon by the young beauty, and took to the wise course of marrying Maude Cradock, who probably made him a better wife than a maid of honour would have made.

Sir Hugh Johnys was not so destitute of means to endow a wife as Miss Strickland suggests. His patrimony may have been small, but he had received from the Duke of Norfolk, as stated on his monument, the lordship of Landimor, whose castle he is said to have repaired and beautified; and Col. Francis, who visited the spot and has investigated the changes of ownership of this manor, although the subject is surrounded with some

difficulty, does not see reason to doubt the statement on the *brass*. There are other properties mentioned as belonging to Sir Hugh Johnys; but it is quite likely that his means, when measured against the demands which a lady from court would make upon them, were too inadequate.

About the *arms* of Sir Hugh Johnys there seems to hang a good deal of obscurity. In the Beaufort *Progress* (1684) it is said that when the Duke of Beaufort, or rather Mr. Dineley, his recorder, inspected the church of St. Mary, the arms had disappeared, "having been stolen away" like the scroll issuing out of Sir Hugh's mouth, but they were "also discernible among some broken glass"—whether in a window is not stated,—“and said by others of the town to be the arms of Sir Hugh Jones and his lady.” They are then figured on the margin of the *Progress* thus:—*Arg., a fesse gu. between three cocks of the second, armed, crested, and jelloped of the same*—“by the name of JONES.” It is added, “These arms were very worthily borne by this *bold Britan*, Sir Hugh Johnys (now Jones), Lord of *Landimore*. The second “brass escocheon (*sic*) robbed from the tomb,” and which was understood to bear arms of the lady, is blazoned thus:—*Quarterly: 1st and 4th, sa., a chevron arg. between three boys' heads coupéd at the shoulders, around the neck a snake entwined, proper; 2nd and 3rd, sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads of the same, guttés de sang.*

This entire shield would appear to be suitable rather for Sir Hugh Johnys himself; for he, being descended from the Vaughans of Tre'rtwr, might adopt the boys' heads of the first and fourth quarters, the arms of that family (the illegitimacy of the father would not in those days prevent this), as descended from Moreiddig Warwyn (*circa* 1200), grandson of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. Moreiddig is fabled to have been born with a snake around his neck—the “reason” why he adopted these arms instead of those of his ancestor Bleddyn. The spear-heads of the second and third quarters were the proper arms of Bleddyn. But about the “three cocks” said by Mr. Dineley to have been “worthily borne by this *bold Britan*, Sir Hugh,” there is room for much doubt. As he found them not on the tombstone, but “among some broken glass,” and received only some verbal accounts in support of his conjecture, we cannot positively say that Sir Hugh Johnys, Kt., bore these arms in addition to those belonging to his lineage. At the same time Sir Hugh, being a knight with a *penchant* for fighting, may have adopted as his appropriate symbol a bird so famous both for his contentiousness and courage, especially as the tincture was *gules*.

Seys of Boverton.

This family, which continued at Boverton for four generations, claimed derivation from Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock in the eleventh century, and quartered his arms. Boverton was the property of the Voss family, which ended here in an heiress, Elizabeth Voss, Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, who *m.* Roger Seys, Esq. (son of Ievan *Sais*, Esq., of Cowbridge), Attorney-General of all Wales. Roger Seys died 1599, and was buried at Llantwit Major. His son, Richard Seys, of Boverton “and Swansea,” had to wife Margaret, dau. of Leyshon Evans, Esq., of the Gnoll, by a dau. of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea, and had a large family. The eldest son, Evan, of Boverton, a serjeant-at-law, besides a son Richard, had a dau. Margaret, who *d.* single in London, 1696, leaving her

cousin, William Seys of Swansea, sole executor,—and Elizabeth, who also *d.* single, leaving her nephew Peter, Lord King, sole executor.

Richard Seys, Esq., of Boverton, *m.* and had a family; but his two sons, Evan and William, *d. s. p.*, the latter in 1710. The eldest dau., Anne, *m.* Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, nephew of John Locke, and father, by Anne Seys, of four succeeding Lords King, from whom are descended the present Earls of Lovelace, who still quarter the arms (three spear-heads) of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. The male line at Boverton was now extinct, and the Seyses henceforth existed at Swansea, Caerleon, Reeding, &c.—all extinct.

The arms of Seys of Boverton were—*Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., 6 plates, on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant gu.; 2nd and 3rd, sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads of the same, with their points imbrued. Crest—A demi-lion rampant, gu. Motto—Crescit sub pondere virtus.*

Van of Marcross.

This ancient British family went, by Norman-French rendering, by the name De Anne, or perhaps more properly *De Avan*. They were traditionally said to have settled at first in Cornwall, and to have come over to Marcross, near St. Donat's, in the reign of Edward III. Here they remained for at least ten generations. But junior branches continued longer elsewhere. We have seen under Mathew of Llandaff, that Charles Van, Esq., contested the co. of Glamorgan in 1756 against Major Thomas Mathew of Llandaff. The residence of Charles Van is not mentioned; but it may be conjectured with great probability to have been Llanwern, Monmouthshire. No *Van* is found among the sheriffs of Glamorgan, except in 1618, when Edward Van, Esq., of Marcross, held the office.

John de Anne, who *m.* the heiress of Marcross, held this lordship of the heirs of Hugh Despencer at one knight's service, valued per annum at 37s. 6d., and his son, John, at the time of the survey was forty years of age—"et Johes de Anne est filis et hæres ejus 40, annorum ætat." This John, we presume, was father of Paganus de Anne, or Payn Van, who was lord of the manor of Marcross 7th Henry VI., 1429, and sold the lordship of Llandough and St. Mary Church, 22nd Henry VI., 1444, to Sir William Thomas, Kt., of Raglan, his son William, and their heirs for ever. "Testibus hiis, Ludovicus Matthew, David Matthew, William Bawtrip, William Jeule, et Johannes Fleming [all well-known names], Armigeri, die lunæ post fest. assumpt. beatæ Mariæ virginis," &c.

Payn Van *m.* Anne, dau. of Gruffydd ap Ivan (Bevan) ap Leyson, Esq., Lord of Baglan, and had a son William, after whom came in succession John, Edmond, William, George, Edward, the last, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1618, *m.* Grace, dau. of Francis Stradling, Esq., and sister of Sir George Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle. Edward Van had one son and one dau. The latter, named Elizabeth, *m.*, first, William Matthew, jun., of Aberaman. Secondly, Sir Richard Bassett of Beaupre, Kt. John Van, Esq., of Marcross, was the last of the line we have account of at that place. He *m.*, 1678, Mary, dau. of William Thomas of Llanfihangel, and had issue; but of the issue no record is at hand. (See *Van of Llanwern*.)

The arms of the Vans of Marcross were—*Sa., a chevron between three butterflies (some say bees) displayed arg.*

Thomas of Llanfihangel and Brigán.

The old mansion of Llanfihangel Manor, near Llantwit Major, with its picturesque gables and finely mullioned windows, now a comfortable farmhouse, presents to the passer by an object of unfailling interest. Here the family of Thomas resided. Under *Lougher of Tythegston* it has been shown that that family took its name from Loughor, the place of its abode. The father was priest of Loughor (Castell-llwchwr), Richard by name, son of Gronw, sixth son of Ivan ap Leyson, Lord of Baglan, near Aberavon; and one of his brothers was named *Thomas* ap Gronw, who received the surname *Ddu*—"the black," by reason of the colour of his hair. They were of the lineage of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. The maternal ancestors of this family were, however, of mixed blood, beginning with the Bassons, who became Lords of Brigán by grant of Gilbert de Clare, A.D. 1257. Stephen Basson, or Bauson, the first lord, was the man sent by Henry III. with a great force to encounter Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, A.D. 1257, but was repulsed with great loss near Llandeilo-fawr (*Annal. Cambr., sub ann. 1257*). The line of Basson ceased with his son; his granddau., Beatrice, *m.* the Welshman, Aaron ap Howel Fychan ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Maenarch. This British line continued at Brigán for twelve generations (assuming the name *Thomas* on mar. of the heiress with Thomas, fifth son of Ivan ap Leyson, and brother of *Gronw*, ancestor of the Llanfihangel line), till Anthony Thomas, Esq., who *m.* Elinor, dau. of William Bassett, clerk, of Bonvilleston and Newton Nottage, *d. s. p.* about the end of the eighteenth century.

Thomas Ddu, named above, *m.* the heiress of Llanfihangel, as his father's brother had *m.* the heiress of Brigán. His descendants intermarried with the Vans of Marcross, Flemings of Flimstone, Carnes of Ewenny, Mathews of Llandaff, &c. Edward Thomas of Llanfihangel was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1633, and created a baronet 1640. He *m.* Susan, dau. of Sir Thomas Morgan of Rhiwpera, Knt., and had a son,—

Sir Robert Thomas, Bart., of Llanfihangel and Bettws, whose wife was Mary, dau. of David Jenkins, sen., Esq., of Hensol. He had no son; his only dau., Susannah, who *m.* Robert Savours, Esq., of Breach, Llanblethian, had no issue, and *d.* in the lifetime of her father. Sir Robert sold his estate of Llanfihangel about 1650 to Humphrey Edwin, Esq.

The *arms* of Thomas of Llanfihangel are not known to us, but as the lineage was that of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, it may be presumed the arms would follow, with quarterings for alliances.

Gibbon of Trecastle (Gower).

Tracing to Einion ap Collwyn, the opponent of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, *Gibbon* ap Llewelyn, eighth in descent, had a son Richard ap *Gibbon* of Trecastell—a place previously known under a foreign name (see *Scurlage of Scurlage Castle*). How Richard *Gibbon* became possessed of the favour of the De Breoses so as to obtain this property we have no means at hand of knowing. A Welshman himself, he also *m.* a Welsh wife, Catherine, dau. of Howel ap Ivan, of the line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch.

Seventh in descent from Richard, Thomas Gibbon, Esq., of Trecastle, son of George, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1679; and his son, Grant Gibbon, Esq., of Trecastle (*d.* 1771), served the same office in 1735. The grandson of Grant, William Gibbon, son of William (*d.* 1764) by Alice, dau. of Rees Powell, Esq.; of Llanharan, was also of Trecastle, and *m.*, 1784, his second cousin, dau. of Samuel Price, Esq., of Park.

The *arms* of Gibbon of Trecastle were those of Einion ap Collwyn—*Sa., a chevron arg. between three fleurs-de-lis of the same.*

There were also *Gibbons of Cefntreban*, or *Pentrebean*, St. Fagan's, one of whom, "Dr. Gibbon, built the great house at St. Fagan's;" but they were not, as far as is known, of the same stock with the Gibbons of Trecastle in Gower.

Popkin of Ynys-Tawe and Forest.

There were Popkins of Ynys-Tawe and Forest, both of the same lineage, the former the senior line, and both now extinct. They claimed descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, through his eldest son, Prince Anarawd (*succ.* A.D. 877). Gruffydd Gethin, the first named in the pedigrees as of Ynys-Tawe, ninth in descent, had a son Hopkin ap Gruffydd, and he a son David *ap Hopkin* of Ynys-Tawe, who *m.* Eva, dau. of Jenkin ap Leyson of Avan, of the race of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. Hopkin ap David ap Hopkin followed, and had a son David ap Hopkin, whose son, *Hopkin David* of Ynys-Tawe, had an elder son,—

David *Popkin*, who finally fixed the patronymic as a surname. He *m.* Jennet, dau. of Robert William, Esq., of Court Rhyd-hir, and, with other children, had a son and successor, John [*sc.*, son of] David Popkin, of Ynys-Tawe, who, adhering to the favourite family name, called his eldest son Hopkin [*sc.*, son of] John David Popkin, who was also of Ynys-Tawe. By his wife Luce, dau. of Harry Rees ap Gruffydd, he left an elder son, his successor, David Popkin, who *m.* Jane, dau. of Thomas Morgan Cadwgan, Esq., and was succeeded by his son, Hopkin David Popkin, living 1678, whose wife was a dau. of John David Rosser of Trewyddfa. The account of this elder branch here ceases in our MSS.

The Forest *junior* line begins with Hopkin, second son of the above Hopkin David of Ynys-Tawe, and continues at Forest, near Neath, for ten generations. This line seems to have held a higher position in the county than the senior. Thomas Popkin of Forest was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1718, and his grandson Thomas held the same office in 1755. They intermarried with the families of Dawkins of Ynystawlog, Evans of Peterwell, Card.; and the last-mentioned Thomas *m.* Justina Maria, dau. of Sir John Stepney of Llanelly. The last male representative was Bennet Popkin, Esq., of Forest, "who went to reside at Kittlehill in pursuance of a limitation in the will of his aunt, Mrs. Bennet." He *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of David White, Esq., of Miskin, and *d. s. p.* (See *Bath of Ffynone.*)

The arms of the Popkins were—*Or, a stag passant gu., attired and hooped sa.; a bordure engrailed gu.*

Price of Penll'rgaer and Nydfywch.

Of the sept of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock when the Normans under

Newmarch attacked that country, A.D. 1091 or thereabouts, was David Evan *Fwya* (the "greater," or perhaps "senior"), whose father was Gwilym *Ddu*. A junior gr. grandson of his, William ap David, founded the family of *Nydfywch*; and a senior gr. grandson, brother of the former, named Evan ap David, was of *Penlle'rgaer*.

To Evan ap David succeeded at Penlle'rgaer his son Griffith, his grandson Rees, and gr. grandson John *ap Rees*, with whom originated the surname *Price*. He lived in the time of Elizabeth; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Seys, Esq., of Boverton, Attorney-General for South Wales, by Elizabeth Voss, heiress of Boverton (see *Seys of Boverton*, and *Voss of do.*). His son Griffith Price succeeded at Penlle'rgaer, and was followed by four generations of his descendants (Thomas Price was Sheriff of Glamorganshire 1739), under the last of whom, Griffith Price, Esq., barrister-at-law, issue male failed. He *m.* Jane, dau. and h. of Henry Matthew of Nydfywch (thus reuniting the two families, the latter having adopted the surname *Matthew* from Matthew ap John ap William of that place), and had a dau. Mary, who *d. s. p.* He *m.* a second time, but had no issue. By his will he devised the Penlle'rgaer estate to his cousin John Llewelyn, Esq., of Ynysygerwn, near Neath (Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1790), in whose family it still continues. (See *Llewelyn of Penlle'rgaer and Ynysygerwn.*)

Evans of Gnoll.

This important family, which ended in the marriage of the heiress with Sir Humphrey Mackworth, a lawyer and a celebrated mine proprietor (began his mining operations at Neath, 1695), resided at Gnoll, near Neath, for six or seven generations. They derived from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, through Morgan Fychan Leyson, the second son of Evan ap Leyson, who *m.* a dau. of Jenkyn ap Rhys ap Llewelyn, of Glyn Nêdd.

In the fourth generation, *Evan* ap David ap Evan is said to be "of Neath or Gnoll." His son, David *Evans*, who began the surname, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1562; David Evans, his grandson, held the same office in 1632. This last David *m.* Elinor, dau. of Sir Walter Rice, of Newton—the absurd name attempted for a time to be given to the venerable *Dinefawr* (Carm.). He had an eldest son, Edward Evans, Esq., of Gnoll, who *m.* Frances, dau. of Sir William Button, Knt., and had issue, besides Mary, who *m.* Walter Evans, Esq., of *Llwyn-eryr*, the original of "Eaglesbush," a son (see *Evans of Eaglesbush*),—

Herbert, afterwards Sir Herbert Evans, Knt., Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1661, who *m.* Anne, dau. and co-h. of William Morgan, Esq., of Pencryg. He had issue five daughters, who all *d. s. p.* except one, who, eventually sole heiress, *m.* Humphrey Mackworth, knighted 1682.

The arms of Evans of The Gnoll were *Iestyn ap Gwrgant's*—*Gu., three chevrons arg.*

The *Mackworths* were originally from Mackworth, in Derbyshire; there was a Humphrey Mackworth of Betton, in Salop; but Sir Humphrey Mackworth came to Wales from Bentley, parish of Tardely, Worcestershire. He was created a knight only, but the family, an ancient one, had had a baronetcy in it, cr. in 1619, in the person of Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton; and this title was revived in 1776 in the person of Sir Humphrey of the

Gnoll's grandson, Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., M.P. for Cardiff 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784, *d.* 1792.

Sir Robert Mackworth, his son, *m.* 1792, but *d.* 1794, *s. p.*, when the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Digby; but the estate had been devised to his widow, who *m.* Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool Park, Lord Lieutenant of Mon. Gnoll Castle was afterwards sold to the late Henry John Grant, and since his death has been again sold. Sir Digby Mackworth was of Glen-Usk, in Mon., where his descendants still are seated.

Cradock of Long Ash.—This family are only supposed to be of kindred origin with the Cradocks of Cheriton. "J. H." could not "find their line exactly;" but they "were at Long Ash very long, for I saw a deed," he says, "dated in the time of King Edward IV., that John Cradock of Long Ash, yeoman, purchased a close called the Hams, part of the tenement of Harry ap Owen." This family continued for eight or nine generations from Philip Cradock, who lived at Long Ash *temp.* Henry VIII., but whether all the time at the same place we have no means of knowing. They seem to have disappeared with Elizabeth Cradock, who *m.* "Owen Evan, clerk." A note by "J. H." says, "And it is further to be remembered that the said William Cradock, sen., upon the account of disinheriting his daughter, Katherine, was very much troubled in conscience, as he said; then he settled other lands on her and her heirs, which they still enjoy [*circa* 1720], *viz.*, the two new parks, Northways, Blindwell, and other lands in Bishopston, and the Field: the deeds and writings touching the same I have seen."

Thomas of Llanbradach.—Thomas Bevan of Llanbradach (*d. circa* 1500), son of Evan Llewelyn David (see MS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Clarendieux, ed. by Sir T. Phillipps, Bart., and D. Jenkin's MS.), brother of Gwilym David of Rhiwperra, Esq., *m.* Ann, dau. of Lewis Richard Gwyn, Esq., "of Upper Senghenydd, that is, Morlais Castle." His son, Rhys Thomas, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Carne, Esq., of Nash. His gr. grandson, Thomas Thomas, *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Carew, Knt., Sheriff of Pembr. 1622.

William Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach, his son, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1675, had as wife a dau. of Thomas Morgan of Machen (the *Tredegar* house). His son Thomas was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1705, and his gr. grandson James in 1728, on whose death without issue the estate of Llanbradach fell to his kinsman (father's brother), William Thomas, Esq., of Tredommen. William's line terminated through the failure of issue in his gr. grandson, Thomas Thomas, Esq. The present Mrs. Thomas of Llwyn Madoc in Breconshire is of this family.

Jenkins of Hensol.—This family is principally known through one of its members, "Judge Jenkins of Hensol," and the noble house into which it finally merged. Of the line of Einion Sais and Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecon, *Jenkin* ap Richard *m.* Jennet, dau. of Evan ap William Sir Howel ap William ap Hopkin ap Evan ap Leyson, grandson of Morgan, Lord of Avan (after whom it is supposed Morgan or Margam Abbey was called). Jenkin's son was *David Jenkins*, barrister-at-law, ultimately judge of the Western Circuit of Wales under Charles I.,—a man of great force of character and some eccentricity, named "Heart of Oak" and "Pillar of the Law." Being a staunch royalist, he took an active part against

the Parliament during the civil war; was made prisoner at Hereford 1645; sent to the Tower; refused to kneel at the bar of the House of Commons, and was fined for his contempt £1,000, was impeached for high treason, and when an Act was passed for his trial, he met it with the declaration that he would "die with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under another!"—a virtuous declaration, but one somewhat inconsistent for an adherent of the Stuarts. Being, however, liberated in 1656, on the restoration of Charles II., he returned to his estate in Glamorganshire, where he ended his days, and was buried at Cowbridge. He *m.* Cecil, dau. of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Kt., of Llantrithyd, by whom, besides other children, he had a son David Jenkins, Esq., of Hensol, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1685, who *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of Edward Pritchard, Esq., of Llancayach, and left a son Richard, who *d. s. p.*, and a dau. Cecil, whose husband was Charles Mathew, Esq., of Castell Menych (Monk's Castle). She had one dau., Cecil, who, as heiress of Hensol, brought that property, as well as Castell Menych, to her husband, Charles Talbot, 1717, Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales 1733, Lord High Chancellor of England by the title Baron Hensol of Hensol, co. of Glamorgan. (See further *Hensol Castle*.)

Thomas of Danygraig.—Members of this family married with Mansels of Briton-Ferry, Middletons of Middleton Hall, Carm.; but they were of short continuation at Danygraig, having become extinct early in the 18th century. They traced their lineage, according to "J. H.'s" MS., from Einion ap Collwyn through *Owen Philip*, Portreeve of Swansea, 1600, eldest son of Philip John ap Rhys of Glyn-Nedd. In the fourth generation from Owen, Walter *Thomas m.* Catherine, dau. of Hopkin David Edward of *Danygraig*, and had issue William, his successor, who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Arthur Mansel, Esq., of Briton-Ferry. William had several daus. and two sons, Walter and William, both of whom *d. s. p.*, but the younger, the survivor, "gave all his estate, except the customary lands in the parish of Oystermouth, to his uncle, Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton-Ferry, his mother's brother." It seems that William Thomas, sen., son-in-law of Arthur Mansel, was, like many of the Mansels, of strong royalist sentiments, and "suffered much for his loyalty to King Charles I. He was obliged to sell part of his estate at Llandilo-Talybont, which consisted of fee-farms, in order to prevent its being sequestered in those troublesome times, and retired to Carmarthen, where he lived some years, and then returned to Swansea. He lies buried in the south aisle of the church there, and has a handsome large monument [now gone] erected to his memory.—J. H."

The arms borne by Thomas of Danygraig, according to "J. H.'s" MS., were—*Sa., a chevron between three fleurs de lis arg.* If so, the arms of *Collwyn* ap Tangno, of North Wales, must have been adopted by mistake for Einion ap *Collwyn*, the real ancestor.

Thomas of Wenvoe Castle.—A family of Welsh origin, and known by the name Thomas, lived on their inheritance at Wenvoe in the latter part of the fifteenth century, when the heiress of Thomas ap Thomas *m.* Ievan Harpway of Tre Simon, descended from an old family in Herefordshire, who thereupon assumed the surname *Thomas* and dwelt at Wenvoe. His son Thomas *m.* first a Basset, secondly a Carne; and his grandson John Thomas of Wenvoe *m.* Anne, dau. of Rees Meyrick of Cottrel (the author of *Morganicæ Archæographia*). A later descendant, Edmund Thomas of Wenvoe Castle, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1626; his grandson Edmund filled the same office in 1665; and his gr. grandson, created a baronet

in 1694, was sheriff in 1700. His title, on his death *s. p.* in 1703, devolved upon his brother, Sir Edmund Thomas, who *m.* Mary, dau. of the Right Hon. John Howe of Stowell, co. of Gloucester. His son, Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart., of Wenvoe Castle, M.P. for Wilts 1759, was succeeded in 1767 by his eldest son Edmund, who *d. unm.* 1789, having previously sold the Wenvoe Castle estate to Peter Birt, Esq., while the title descended to his brother, Sir John Thomas, who resided in England, whose representative at the present time is Sir George Vignoles Thomas, ninth baronet (*b.* 1856), of the Plâs, Chingford, Essex, who bears the ancient arms of Thomas of Wenvoe—*Sa., a chevron and canton ermine.*

Meyrick of Cottrel.—The name of this family, long extinct, has become familiar to our age through Rees Meyrick, author of a valuable historical work entitled *Morganizæ Archæographia*. It was written A.D. 1578, and first printed a few years ago by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Rees Meyrick, or, as he seems to have written it, *Mireke*, was of Cottrel, near Cardiff, where his ancestor, Meurig ap Hywel, ninth in descent from Cynfyn Fychan, of the line of Einion ap Collwyn, was the first to settle. We know little of the successors of Rees Meyrick of Cottrel, except that one of them, Morgan Meyrick, probably son of Rees, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1609. We have seen above that John Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe, *m.* Anne, a dau. of Rees Meyrick of Cottrel.

The arms of Meyrick of Cottrel were those of Einion ap Collwyn—*Sa., a chevron arg. between three fleurs-de-lis of the same.*

Prichard of Collene, or Collenau.—This family sprung from that of Gibbon of Trecastle in Gower, of the sept of Einion ap Collwyn. (See *Gibbon of Trecastle.*) Evan ap Richard, second son of Richard Gibbon, was the first of this branch line. He *m.* Gwenllian, heiress of William Thomas of Collene, and settled at that place about the year 1500. For several generations the names of the representatives continued to vary from Evan ap Richard (Prichard) and Richard ap Evan (Bevan) until about the ninth, when with Evan Prichard, Esq., of Collene, this surname obtained dominance, and continued for three or four generations. From this family issued the *Prichards* of Tylcha, descendants of Thomas Prichard, fourth son of Richard Bevan (ap Evan), the sixth of Collene; and maternally the *Bevans* of Trevarry in Llantrisant. Trecastle was before called *Scurlage Castle*.

All these used the arms of Einion ap Collwyn. (See *Meyrick of Cottrel.*)

Powell of Llanharan and Maesteg.—From Einion ap Collwyn through the old family of Powells of Llangynwyd, or Llwydiarth, and Coytrehên (Thomas Powell of Coytrehên was Sheriff for Glamorgan 1673), was descended Rees Powell of Maesteg, son of John Gwyn ap Howell, a younger son of Llwydiarth. His third successor at Maesteg, Gervase Powell, Esq., *m.* "Catherine Oliver, heiress of St. John the Baptist Chapel, parish of Llantrisant, commonly called 'Capel Ievan Pedyddiwr.'" His son was Rees Powell, Esq., of Llanharan, who was father of Rees Powell, Esq., of Llanharan,—“one of the most worthy gentlemen ever brought up in Glamorgan in learning, piety, and charity to the poor.” He *d.* unmarried 1738, aged about twenty-five. His brother William, heir of Llanharan, *d.* also *unm.* in 1770, whereupon his brother, the Rev. Gervase Powell, LL.B., rector of Llanfigan and Merthyr Tydfil, succeeded. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Scethrog, Brec.,

and had issue three daus., co-heiresses, who all married and divided the estate. Llanharan mansion and demesne were afterwards purchased by Richard Hoare Jenkins, Esq.

The arms of Powell of Llanharan were those of Einion ap Collwyn,—*Sa., a chevron arg. between three fleurs-de lis of the same.*

Note.—Chief Men of the Cromwellian Period.

The cause of the Parliament and nation, as against the despotic tendencies of Charles I., found in Glamorgan a number of heroic supporters. For the most part men in the prime of life, in some instances only entering upon the stage of mature manhood, earnest, conscientious, energetic, their service to the popular interest was immense, although their number was but small. Chief among these men were Bussy Mansel, of Briton Ferry; Rowland Dawkin, of Kilvrough; John Price, of Gellihir, in Gower; and Col. Philip Jones, of Swansea. Except John Price, they all rose to high command in the army; became members of Cromwell's parliament; and the last-named, Philip Jones, a man of remarkable ability and high integrity, became comptroller of the Lord Protector's household, and was elevated in 1658 to the House of Lords. Having purchased the estate of Fonmon Castle, after the Restoration he was permitted to retire to his home, where he spent the remainder of his days in comparative ease and quiet. (See further, *Jones of Fonmon Castle.*) *Arms: A chevron arg. between three spear-heads of the same embued.*

THE CROMWELL FAMILY.

The county of Glamorgan nurtured the Welsh forefathers of Oliver Cromwell. That man, whose thought was action, whose measures so materially influenced the fortunes of this country, and who on more than one occasion betrayed a leaning in favour of Wales, was well aware, when battering the castle of Cardiff, that he was then in the near vicinity of the cradle whence his family had sprung. Noble, in his laborious *Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell*, has carefully investigated the Welsh descent of the Protector, tracing the paternal lineage from son to father in direct line to *Morgan Williams* of Whitchurch (*Eglwys Newydd*), near Llandaff, descended from the lords of the ancient Comot of *Cibwr* (Kibbor), of the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. Maternally, he was of the family of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose surname was assumed. An ancestor of Morgan Williams, William Morgan ap John of Whitchurch, was of the privy council of Henry VII. A.D. 1495. Morgan Williams of Whitchurch *m.* —, dau. of Walter Cromwell of Putney, Middlesex, and sister of Lord Thomas Cromwell, "blacksmith or ironmaster's son, the *Malleus Monachorum*, or, as old Fuller renders it, 'Mauler of Monasteries.'"—(*Carlyle.*) He had issue a son, Richard, who adopted his mother's maiden surname, now become celebrated in the person of his uncle, the great minister of Henry VIII. and friend of Cardinal Wolsey. Richard (gr. gr. grandfather of Oliver, Protector) became Sir Richard Cromwell, Kt., "a right-hand man of the Mauler of Monasteries," was made one of the Privy Chamber of Henry VIII., 1527, and was given the lordship of *Neath*, with the suppression of the abbey of which place he had probably something to do. In two MS. letters in the British Museum, addressed (1536) to Lord Cromwell, he expressly signs himself "your most bounden

nephew,"—which establishes the truth of the pedigree (*Cotton MSS.*, Cleop. E. iv., 204). Carlyle has shown that this Sir Richard "has signed himself in various law deeds and notarial papers, still extant, 'Richard Cromwell, *alias* Williams;' also that his sons and grandsons continued to sign 'Cromwell, *alias* Williams,' and even that our Oliver himself, in his youth, has been known to sign so." (*Letters, &c., of Cromwell*, i., 24.) Sir Richard's son, Sir Henry Cromwell, Kt., of Hinchinbrook, Hunts, *m.* Joan, dau. and h. of Sir Philip Warren, and had three sons:—1, Sir Oliver Cromwell, Kt. of the Bath at the coronation of James I., 1603, who *m.* Lady Anne, widow of Sir Horatio Palavicini; 2, Robert; 3, Henry. The second son, Robert, living at Huntingdon, *m.*, about 1591, Elizabeth Steward, the young widow of William Lynne, Esq., of Bassingbourne, Cambr., and dau. of William Steward, Esq., of Ely, said by the genealogists to have "indubitably descended from the royal Stuart family of Scotland." He had ten children, of whom *Oliver* was the fifth. Of the ten, seven survived to manhood, but the only son who so survived was Oliver. The spot where Oliver was born is still familiar to all who know Huntingdon, but the house has been twice rebuilt, and has lost every trace whatever of the home of Oliver's youth. Robert Oliver was a considerable owner of land around Huntingdon, and his eldest brother, Sir Henry Cromwell, lived in the great house of Hinchinbrook close by. The little brook Hinchin ran through Robert's lands and courtyard of his house, where it is believed a brewer had once carried on his business—a circumstance which was easily converted by his detractors into proof that Cromwell's father was himself a "*brewer*"! As Carlyle remarks, "the splenetic credulity and incredulity, the calumnious opacity, the exaggerative ill-nature, and general flunkeyism and stupidity of mankind, are ever to be largely allowed for in such circumstances." Robert Cromwell sat once in Parliament in his younger days (1593); is found on various public Commissions for draining the fens; served as magistrate at Quarter Sessions, &c., and was generally a man of energy and mark.

Oliver Cromwell, his fifth child, student of the law, afterwards a gentleman farmer at St. Ives, officer in the army, and finally Lord Protector of England, was born 25th April, 1599; *m.*, Aug., 1620, in London, Elizabeth Bouchier, dau. of Sir James Bouchier, Knt., of London, and Felstead, Essex. He was then in his twenty-first year, and had taken up his residence with his mother at St. Ives, Hunts. His dwelling was Slepe Hall House: the great barn where he treasured his corn, and by and by drilled his soldiers, still stands; but nearly all other memorials of him at St. Ives have vanished. Troublous times arose, and Oliver was not a man to loiter when he thought duty called. He was therefore soon in the active public world—in Parliament, in the field, in the thick of battle. His life henceforth is known to all men. He became the foremost man, as well as the "best abused" man in all England.

SECTION VII.—THE MANORS OF GLAMORGAN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The following succinct description of the ancient manorial demesnes of Glamorgan as they stood about 200 years ago is so full of topographical and personal fact and allusion, that its insertion here cannot fail to be of interest to the historical and antiquarian reader. It is extracted from the valuable MS. of *Glamorganshire Pedigrees*, once in the possession of Sir Isaac Heard, Kt., Clarencieux King-at-Arms, printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., 1845. The original MS. of which this was a copy certified by Sir Isaac Heard had evidently been written at different times, and by different persons, but completed about 1771, its latest and concluding date. Internal evidence clearly suggests that the more recent portion of it was the work of a member of the family of Truman, of Pant-y-Llwydd, whose pedigree is fully given, with the date 1770 several times repeated. Other parts are about a century earlier, doubtless brought together from the productions of different hands by the last compiler. Thus, in the pedigree of Mansel of Briton Ferry, Bussy Mansel is described as “*now* of Brytonfery, 1678;” Sir Edward Mansel, Knt. and Bart., as “*now* of Muddlescum, 1678;” “William Herbert, *now* of Kilybebyll, 1678;” and “Rowland Harys, *now* of Bryn Coch, 1678.”

The age of that portion of the MS. here extracted cannot be determined with like precision; but from fair inference it appears to be generally contemporaneous with the dates last mentioned. Thus, manors are given as then “belonging to Sir John Aubrey, Knt., of Llantrithyd;” and we know that Sir John flourished both before and after the end of the seventeenth century. “Richard Lychwr” is one of three described as persons who “do present a minister to the church of Newton Nottage.” The last Richard Lougher *d.* in 1701. Then we have “Manors belonging to Sir Edward Mansel, Knt., Bart.” Sir Edward was sheriff of this co. in 1688; M.P. 1660, 1680, and 1685, &c.; and entertained at Margam the Duke of Beaufort, on his lordly progress through Wales in 1684. Of *Avan Wallia* it is said that it had “two courts and three parishes,” and “Mr. Bushi Mansel is patron of these three churches.” Mr. Bussy Mansel was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1678. These allusions are conclusive of the age of this important document, while its own contents make it manifest that the writer was competent from local knowledge and skill in grouping relevant information for the task of writing on the subject. It requires similar local knowledge to determine how far these manors continue in our time to belong to lineal representatives, where existing, of the former possessors. The greater part of the manors of the “Earl of Pembroke” are still vested in the Marquis of Bute.

THE MANORS OF THE EARL OF PENBROCK IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

The said earl hath the Castle of Cardiffe (which stands in the manor of Roath); the manor of Llys-Talybout; the manor of Leck [Llech] with that of Cayre [*g.* Caerau?]; St. George’s—which are free, copyhold, and demesne lands. Michelston-super-Ely is of like tenure. The lord is patron of the church there, and of the church of St. George’s.

St. Nicholas is divided between the said earl, Martin Button, Esq., and the heir of Cottrel, and the patronage of that church belongs to them by turns. Walterston, within the parish of Llanarvan; Llanvacs,

that was sometime two parts, one belonging to the Duke of Bedford, then Lord of Glamorgan, and the other part belonging to Malefant, that married the heiress of Fleming, but the Earl of Penbrock hath it entire, and is patron of the church there.

Boverton and *Llantwit-Major* was kept by Sir Robert Fitzhamon in his own hand, which he kept in husbandry for provision of corn towards his house at Cardiffe. It is a spacious lordship, in circuit about four miles, having about 900 acres of land in demesne, free, and customary lands, and every tenant upon his death or alienation of his customary lands payeth the best beast, and for want of a beast 5s. in the name of a heriott [*heriott*—a fine due in copyhold estates to the lord of the manor, on death of holder]. The Dean of Gloucester hath the tithes corn there. Basset hath the advowson there. There are four wells of wholesome water in this manor, and none of them drieth in summer. They call them Odnants, Odnais, Sign Well, and Six Wells. They run in one stream into Severn, at Colehugh. Six Wells springeth in the south, and runneth northward into Severn; Sign Well runneth towards the south, thither, and yet there is neither mountain nor hill to urge the two springs thus contrary.

Lantwit Rawleigh is in the west part of Lantwit parish, and was purchased by William, the eldest brother of Philip, Earl of Penbrock, of Sir Thomas Baglan, Knt. *Llanbleithian* is a large manor; it came by marrying Quinſin's heiress to Seward, Lord of Talyvan, and when the male issue of the Swards failed, an heiress of the last of them married William Par, after Marquis of Northampton; and now the Earl of Penbrock is lord of it. *Eglwys Brewis*, or a great part of it, belongeth to Evan Saies, Esq. It is a fine little lordship.

Ruthyn containeth Lanharan, and part of Lanhlid, and part of Saint Mary's Hill. This lordship was given by Fitz Hamon to [Madoc] the second son of Justyn, and is large and spacious; the forest of Garth Maylwg is in it, but the wood thereof was sold to the Iron Men [the miners of Merthyr].

Newton Nottage contains 1,200 acres of land, and is divided between the Earl of Penbrock and Richard Lychwr [Lougher], Esq., and the heir of Sir William Herbert, Knt. It was given by William, Earl of Gloster (then Lord of Glamorgan), unto one Sir Richard Cardiffe, who had one only daughter, that married one Sir Thomas Sanford, Knt., and had issue Sir Richard Sanford, Knt., Lord of Newton; but how the Sanfords went from the same I could not find as yet. There are three wells in this lordship, which flow and ebb twice in twenty-four hours, and at every time contrary to the sea, whereupon Sir John Stradling, Knt., Baronet, moralized.

The borough of *Kynfigge* [*Kenfig*] Sir Robert Fitz Hamon kept in his own hands, and builded a castle there, and used the same as one of his dwelling-houses. Howbeit, in a short time both the town and castle were drowned by the sand of the sea, and there remaineth but out cottages, hearing the name of the borough of Kynfigge, which hath the whole liberties yet remaining, as the said town formerly had; saving that the weekly markets and annual faires are lost. The King's Majesty is patron of the church there. Kynfigge river springeth in Ceven Cribwr, and runneth to Pile, and so under Kynfigge Castle to the sea of Severn.

The borough of *Avan*, together with the lordship of *Avan Walia*, was given by Fitz Hamon to Cradock ap Justyn, which, after many ages, fell to a daughter that married one of the Blunts, that exchanged the same with the Lord of Glamorgan for lands in England.

Neath Burgus, with the castle, was given in the division by Sir Robert Fitz Hamon to Sir Richard Greenfield, Knt. [see De Granville], whose heir founded an abbey and gave the lands there towards the maintenance thereof, and went to an estate that they had in Devonshire, near Bedeford, to dwell. The lord is patron of the church there, and the valuation is 5. (*Sic MS.*) There is in the lordship of Neath four Courts Baron, viz.: Neath Manerium, Neath Citra, Neath Ultra, and Kil-y-Beyll. *Avan Walia* hath two courts and three parishes, viz.: *Avan Burgus*, *Baglan*, and *Michelston-super-Avan* (otherwise called *Ynys Avan*). Mr. Bushi Mansel is patron of those three churches.

The borough of *Cowbridge* was kept by Robert Fitz Hamon in his own hands, and the bailiffs thereof do still yield their yearly accompts at the Earl of Penbrock's audits, for the profits and perquisites of their court there. Mr. Basset is patron of the church. The fishing of Taff, Rumney, Ely, Ogmor, *Avan*, and *Neath*, do belong to the Earl of Penbrock. The Wardsilver, paid by the several Gentlemen of Ward that held their manors in knight service of the said earl, as under the Castle of Cardiffe, amounts to £7 9s. ob.

Saint Henydd Subtus [Lower Senghenydd], wherein the Red Castle is, once the chief house of Ivor Pettite, Lord of Saint Henydd. Also *Carffili Castle* and *Gurles* [Morlais] Castle, in Upper Saint Henydd, belongs to the said earl, and the patronage of Celligiar and Merthyr Churches.

The castle and borough of *Lantrissant*, with the lordships of *Clun*, *Pentyrch*, and *Trewern*, was given to Einion ap Collwyn; but Sir Robert Fitz Hamon kept *Glynrondde* in his own hands. There are in the lordships of *Miskin* and *Glynrondde* seven parish churches, viz.: *Lantrissant*, *Lantwit Vairdre*, *Ystradtvodwg*, *Lanwnno*, *Aberdâr*, *Pentyrch*, and *Radyr*. The Dean of Gloster and his lessees hath the tithes sheaf there. Basset is patron of the vicarage of *Lantrissant*.

The lordship of *Glynrondde* butteth upon the south part of Brecknockshire, and hath in it a good and large common of pasture given by Justyn's father to the tenants, and still called, after his name, *Hir Wayn Wrgan*. Both *Ronddes* spring in that lordship.

Tir Iarll was kept by Fitz Hamon in his own hands, and hath two parish churches, viz.: *Langynydd* and *Bettws*; and hath in it two tenures, freehold and lease, or patent lands. *Note*.—That William and Philip,

Earls of Penbrock, were the greatest lords that had lands in Glamorgan either before or after Justyn's time. [See *Pembroke, Earls of*; *Bute, Marquess of*.]

The Manors belonging to the Right Hon. H. Marquis of Worcester.

The castle and borough of *Swansey*, the castles of Ostermouth and Caslychwr; Kilvai, Sub-boscus, and Super-boscus; Penarth, Hamon, Kittle, and Trewyddva; Penmanor, part thereof; Ilston; Michelston-le-Pit, Wrinston, West Orchard, and Lancarvan, four small lordships. West Orchard hath no court but at Michaelmas. The lord is patron of the church of Michelston-le-Pit.

Manors belonging to Sir Edward Mansel, Knt., Baronet.

Margam, Havod y Porth, Laleston, Pile, Horgro, Aber Kynfigg, Langewyd, holden in chief of the king, Porth Inon, Nicholaston, Scurla (or Horton), and Penrees. These four lordships in Gower contain three parishes, and the lord is patron of the three churches of Pile and Kynfigg, being both but one vicarage.

Manors of the Earl of Lester [Leicester].

The several lordships of Coyty Anglia, Coyty Walia, Newcastle, Court Colman, Lan Hary, and Newland, wherein are demesne lands, customary, free, and copyhold. The lord is patron of Coyty Church, Coe-Church, Saint Bride's Minor, and Lanhary. Jo. Gamadge, Esq., bought Court Colman of Thomas Lyson, Doctor of Physick.

Manors that do or did belong to St. John, Earl of Bullingbrock [Bolingbroke].

The castle of *Penmark*, with the lordship, came to the Saint Johns by marrying an heiress to one of the Humphrevills; it hath free and copyhold lands. The castle and lordship of *Fonnuin* butteth upon the river Thawe: it hath copy and free lands; both manors are in the parish of Penmark, and the Dean had once the tythe sheaf and the presentation of a vicar to the church.

The manor of *Laneadle* butteth upon the eastern part of the river Thawe, within the parish of Lancarvan. It hath free and copyhold lands. It is (or was) holden in soccage under the Earl of Penbrock, as they of his manor at Saint Nicholas. *Cum Kidi* joineth with the manor of Penmark, and is within the said parish, and hath free and copyhold lands. It hath been part of Humphrevill's lands. [See *De Humphreville*.]

For the manor of *Barry* I find no record to whom it was given in the division. Camden saith that it had that name from one Barricus, a holy man, born and bred there. It hath in it the like tenures and two parish churches, viz.: *Barry* and *Port Kery*; the lord is patron of both.

Manors once belonging to Carn [of Ewenny].

Wenny, sometime a priory, purchased (after the suppression) by Sir Edward Carn, Knt. It is holden in Capite. The lord is patron of the church of Wenny. *Saint Mary*, by Cowbridge, and *Landoch* are two manors holden under the Castle of Cardiffe by knight service. *Cobwynston* manor stands upon the river Alem. It was sometime the Stradling's land. It owes knight service to Ogmor Castle: also part of Saint Bride's Major the like tenure.

Manors belonging once to Sir John Stradling, Knt., Baronet.

Saint Donat's was given in the division to Sir William le Esterling, Knt.: the lord is patron of the church there. *Monke Ash* (or Nash Major) was the Greenfields' [Grenvilles'], and given by them to the Abbey of Neath, and after the suppression purchased from Sir Richard Cro[m]well, Knt., by Sir Thomas Stradling, of Saint Donat's, Knt.

Lanphe came to the Stradlings by the marriage of Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., with the heiress of Berkrolles. Lanphe is holden by knight service under the Dutchie of Lancaster, and Merthyr Mawr by knight service under Lanbleithan. He had also a fourth part of Penline, under Cardiffe Castle.

Merthyr Mawr was once the land of the Swards, and came to Berkrolls by marrying an heiress of Seward; and from Barkrolls to Stradling, by the above-said marriage. Thomas [?], Lord Bishop of Landaffe, is patron of the church there. *Llanmaes*, in Saint Fagan's, situate on both sides of Ely, being antient lands belonging to the Stradlings.

Sully, given in the division to Sir Reynold Sully, Knt., whose great-granddaughter being an heiress, married Sir Lyson de Avan, and conveyed the said lordship to that name [see *De Sully*]. Again, a daughter and heiress to Sir Thomas de Avan, Lord of Sully, married one Blunt, an English Knt., who exchanged her lands in Wales with the then Lord of Glamorgan for lands in England. It fell by escheat to the Crown, and was purchased from Queen Mary by Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt., (holden) de Rege.

East Orchard was given in the-division to Sir Roger Barkrolls, Knt., where stood his chief dwelling-house [see *De Berkrolles*]. It is situate upon the river Thawe, and came to the Stradlings by the aforesaid marriage. It is holden under Cardiffe Castle.

Castleton and *West Orchard* are both in the parish of Saint Athan, and holden by knight service under the castle of Cardiffe. The lord is patron of the church there. *Gileston* is holden by Mr. Giles from Sir John Stradling, Knt., by lease for 1,000 years at £2 per annum. Knight service under Castleton. The lessee is patron of the church there during the time.

Manors that belonged to Sir William Herbert, Knt., and after his death, sans issue, divided between Sir William Dorington, Knt., Mr. Herbert of Cogan Pill, and William Herbert of Swansey, Esq.

Roath Tewkesbury (so called after the Lord of Glamorgan had given it to the abbey of Tewkesbury), after the suppression of the abbey was purchased by Sir George Herbert, Knt., the grandfather of Sir William Herbert, Knt.; and therein Sir William builded the fair house, called the Fryers, by Cardiffe: holden de Rege.

Landoch came to Sir William Herbert from his great-grandmother, daughter and heiress to Sir Matthew Cradock, Knt., which, after the death of Richard Herbert, Esq., married Sir William Bawdrip, Knt. In this lordship was the chief dwelling-house of Sir Matthew Cradock, Knt. [see *Llandough Castle*]. The lord is patron of the church there. It is holden under the castle of Cardiffe. He had also part of St. Andrews and Denys Powis of the King.

Cantlostown, once the Cantelupes Land, and it came first to Sir William Horton, Knt., by marrying the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cantlo, Esq., and from his granddaughter, Jonet, daughter and heiress to his son, Jenkin Horton, to Sir Matthew Cradock, her son and heir by Richard Cradock, Esq., to whom she married; and from the heiress of Sir Matthew Cradock, to her son and heir, Sir George Herbert, Knt. It is within the parish of Merthyr Mawr, and is holden under the castle of Lanbleithian. Cornely was sometime the Lovells' Lands, after, the Cradocks', and now the Herberts', holden in Soccage under Kynffig Castle.

A third part of *Newton Nottage* belonged to Sir William Herbert. The three lords, viz., the Earl of Penbrock, the heir of Sir William Herbert, and Richard Lychwr [Lougher], Esq., do present a minister to the church by turns. Also at Swansey Sir William had a fair dwelling-house and much land thereunto belonging, and the tithe sheafe of Cadoxton by Neath. He had also a part of Penmaen, and a third part of Langenith, in Lower Gower.

Manors belonging to Sir John Awbrey, of Lantrithyd, Knt.

The lordship of *Talyvan*, which was sometime the Seward's, purchased by John Thomas Basset, Esq., of King Edward the Sixth, where are free, customary, lease, and copyhold lands. Welsh Saint Donat's is the parish church. A great part of Saint Mary Hill, and the manor of Lan Madock, in Lower Gower, belong to the Knt.

Lands of Edward Van, of Marcross, Esq.

Edward Van, Esq., had a moiety of Marcross, and a fair house at Lantwit, and much good land thereunto belonging, (held) under the Castle of Cardiffe.

Manors belonging to Sir Edward Lewis, sen., Knt., of Van.

Van, where [are] his chief dwelling-house and goodly demesne thereunto belonging. The manor of St. Fagan's, wherein is a fair house, builded by Dr. Gibbon, with much demesne lands and rent belonging thereunto. The manor of *Adensfield, Penmark, and Splot*, part of the lordship of Peterston *super* Ely. The manor of *Carn-Llwyd*. The manor of *Roath Kensam* [Keynsham] being part of Roath, given by the Lord of Glamorgan to the abbey of Kensam, and after the suppression purchased by Edward Lewis, Esq., father to Thomas Lewis.

The manor of *Cornton*, situate in Ogmor Lands in the duchy of Lancaster, and is holden in knight service under the castle of Ogmor. Sir Edward Lewis, Knt., had also the manor-house of *Radyr*, and the park and demesne lands thereunto belonging.

Sir Francis Popham, Knt., had the manor of *Cadoxton*, wherein are three tenures, viz., demesne, free, and copyhold lands. There are two churches in it, whereof the lord is patron.

Manors of Sir Richard Basset of Bewper.

Sir Richard Basset, Knt., had the manor of *St. Hilary*, wherein standeth Bewper, his chief dwelling-house, and very goodly and faire demesnes thereunto belonging. He had also one moiety of *Marcross*, and goodly demesne lands there. He had also *Viswere*, wherein standeth a faire house, and goodly demesne lands thereunto belonging.

The Ancient Divisions of Glamorgan.

The boundaries and divisions of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire before the Norman conquest are not clearly ascertainable. But there seems to be no reason for doubting that from the end of the Roman period (fifth century), when the Severn washed the western side of *Britannia Prima*, and the consolidation of the Saxon states under Egbert (ninth century), when the Wye rather than the Severn was the western boundary of the Anglo-Saxon dominion, the country between the Severn and the Wye had belonged more to Wales than to England, and had a population almost entirely British. Here Elystan Glodrudd is said to have ruled a territory known by the various names, Fferyllwg, Ferleg, Ferlex. From the Wye westward, however, the country was always considered as belonging purely and simply to the Welsh, as it has continued to this day part of Wales. Monmouth and Glamorgan—the former popularly considered, and in some enactments named as in England—were before the Norman age and formation of the Lordship Marcher of Glamorgan generally associated together under the title of Gwent and Morganwg, and doubtless (along with surrounding districts) inhabited by a clan or division of the Britons which recognised a bond of common origin or interest—the *Silures*, although the land was partitioned under two or more rulers.

This region maintained, also, a kind of separateness from South Wales. It was not a portion at any time (except when force prevailed) of the wider country known as the “south part” of Wales, or *Deheubarth*; it was not included in either of the three provinces or kingdoms into which Rhodri the Great (ninth century), King of Wales, divided his dominions between his sons. Howel Dda, King of South Wales, was considered an interloper when attempting to obtain rule in Glamorgan, and was checked by Edgar, the English king.

But not even the conquest of this region by the Normans, and their long and powerful rule over it, in the slightest degree obliterated the public sense that the country of Morgan and the Gwenta of the *Silures* still belonged to and formed an essential part of Wales. The ancient British division into *cantrefs* and *comots*, made perhaps in the time of Howel Dda, or possibly first originated and fully systematized by Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (thirteenth century)—they were certainly formally defined and established by that prince—extended to Glamorgan and Gwent as well as to any other part of Wales, and remain more or less in force to this day;—*ex. gr.*, Cardiff is in the hundred of *Cibwr* (now spelt “Kibbor”), and Llantrisant in that of *Miskin*, the chief difference being that the ancient *comots* are now termed *hundreds*, and the ancient *cantrefs* fallen into abeyance. And it is to be noticed that the old British topography placed Gwent and Morganwg (Monmouth and Glamorgan) under one system of six *cantrefs*, including twenty-four *comots*, a division from the influence of which it is not yet altogether practicable to relieve the popular mind. A part of the co. of Monmouth especially—that lying between the Usk and the Taff, forming the *cantref* of *Gwaunllwg*, or *Gwentllwg*—is often popularly considered as in Glamorgan, and it requires an effort of the memory respecting the actual county boundary to dispel the illusion. The old British division of Glamorgan proper (which excluded Gower [*Gwyr*], classing it with *Car-marthen* as a part of *Deheubarth*, but included a part of Monmouthshire) was into six *cantrefs* and twenty-four *comots*, as before stated.

Cantrefs.

Gro Nedd, or Gorfynydd. [This cantref, which formed the extreme *western* part of Glamorgan, had its western limit on the river Neath (*Nëdd*), though some say it extended to the Tawe.]

Penychen, also called Pen y Nen.

Cantref Breiniawl ["the Royal Hundred," so termed because it included the lord's castle of Cardiff, and primarily the seat of British rule].

Gwaunllwg [otherwise "Gwentllwg." This cantref is now included in *Monmouthshire*. It comprises the marshy and level parts between Cardiff and Newport, and generally the lower lands between the lower Rhymney and Usk].

Comots.

Rhwng Nëdd ac Afan ["between Nedd and Avan"].
 Tir yr Hwnderd ["the hundred land"].
 Tir Iarll ["the Earl's land." Its centre was Coity. It included the site of Bridgend, and part of Bettws].
 Glyn Ogwr ["the Vale of Ogwr," now Ogmere. To the interior from Coity to the hills—parishes of Llangeinor and Llandyfodwg].

Talyfan [see manor of *Talyfan*, in "Manors of Glamorgan"].
 Miskin [included Llantrisant, &c.].
 Rhuthyn [the territory given by Fitzhamon to Madoc, son of Iestyn. Its etymology implies a *red* soil—W., *rhuad*, red. Included Llanharan, &c.].
 Glyn Rhoddni ["Vale of Rhondda," parish of Ystradyfodwg, &c.].

Cibwr [now "Kibbor." Cardiff, Roath, Whitchurch, Llanishen, Llysfaen, Llanedern. The district between Lower Rhymney and Taff].
 Senghenydd [Caerphilly, Castell Coch, &c.].
 Uwch Cayach ["Upper Cayach"—Merthyr Tydfil, Aberdare, Llanwunno, &c.].
 Is Cayach ["Lower Cayach"—Gelligaer, Llanfabon, Eglwys-ilan].

Yr Haidd.
 Y Dref Berfedd, or Canol ["the central part"].
 Edelygion Eithaf [some divide this into two comots].
 Y Mynydd ["the Mountain"].

Other cantrefs, named "Gwent Uwch Coed" and "Is Coed," containing eight or nine comots, were situated in the remaining part of Monmouthshire, and, together with the above, constituted "Gwent and Morganwg." (See in *Myvyr. Arch. of Wales*, vol. ii. : "*Parthau Cymru*.")

It is notable that these cantrefs by no means include the whole of modern *Glamorgan*. Apparently all the undulating district usually called "the Vale of Glamorgan," by the Welsh *Bro Morganwg*, is omitted; and the parts embraced appear to correspond with the region called "Morgannok," as distinguished from "Glamorgan" (see p. 503),—in other words, the northern and hilly parts of the county. Whether this indicates that the Welsh princes in settling the geographical divisions of Wales in the thirteenth century refrained from intermeddling with the Vale of Glamorgan as being in too exclusive a sense the domain of the Norman lords and their mesne fief-holders, is worth inquiring into. The fact itself is remarkable, but seems to have strangely escaped the notice of antiquarians. Almost all the *Barones minores* we have noticed, as well as the Lord Paramount of Glamorgan himself, had their manors in the parts not included in the *cantrefs* of the Welsh partition, while these cantrefs correspond with some considerable exactitude with the lands said by tradition and the *Bruts* to have been granted by Fitzhamon to the sons of Iestyn, to Einion ap Collwyn, to Robert ap Seissyllt, and other Welshmen. These included Senghenydd, Miskin, Avan, Aberavan,

the district between Nêdd and Tawe, Maes Essyllt, &c. ; in fact, the hilly as distinguished from the champaign country. In the latter some thirty parishes, forming the modern "hundreds" of Dinas Powys, Cowbridge, and Ogmere, are not perceptibly included in the *comots* enumerated in the survey of Prince Llewelyn. Did that prince confine his survey to lands held by Welshmen only? Is this another indication of that proud and contemptuous temper which, when England was lost, would see in the word "Britain" nothing but Wales, and in the word "Britons" nothing but the Cymry—thus endeavouring, by ignoring, to annihilate misfortune? This were indeed after a new mode—

"To take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them ;"

but if excusable in any, such hallucination might be excusable in Prince Llewelyn, the man who, beyond most heroic men, not even excepting Alfred, had battled long and bravely with "outrageous fortune," not generally, although finally, without the success his genius and marvellous self-devotion merited.

SECTION VIII.—SHERIFFS AND UNDER-SHERIFFS OF GLAMORGAN,

A.D. 1541—1872.

Sheriffs, in the modern sense of the term, were first appointed for Glamorgan by 27th Henry VIII. (A.D. 1536), which constituted that Lordship Marcher, with Gower, a County, and formally united this part as well as Monmouthshire and all the remainder of Wales with England. Up to this time the office of sheriff had vested in the lord of the lordship, who, by the nature of his tenure, governed in the absence of the king's writ, administering justice in his own court, and even enacting laws, under certain limitations, on his own responsibility; although upon this point it is necessary to keep in mind the important fact that the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, like the Norman conquest of England, allowed the laws and customs of the conquered in great part to remain in force. Such new enactments and modes of administration as were necessary for the planting of the feudal system among the people the Normans did their best to harmonize with the native laws, but, where perfect accord was impossible, supplied the lack on the rough and ready principle of, *sic volo*, &c.

The first Sheriff named for Glamorgan is Sir George Herbert, Knt., of Swansea, A.D. 1541. The following tabular arrangement is deemed to be as far as possible correct, and is taken, with slight alteration, from that published by Rev. H. H. Knight (1850), which up to the year 1792 was from the MS. of Evan Simmons, of Nottage, thence to 1850 from a MS. of Howel Gwyn, Esq. It has been completed from further additions by the last-named gentleman, and collated with a copy of a MS. by Thomas Morgan, of Cardiff.

It will be observed that the under-sheriffs in the early times were men of about the same standing as the sheriffs, and very often members of their family.

HIGH SHERIFFS.

UNDER-SHERIFFS.

A. D.

HENRY VIII.

1	Sir George Herbert, of Swansea	Jenkin Franklin, Gent.	1541
2	Sir Rice Mansel, Knt., of Margam	William Bassett, Gent., of Beaupre	1542
3	Sir Edward Carne, Knt., of Ewenny	James Button, of Worlton	1543
4	William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	John Turbervill, of Llanblethian	1544
5	Sir George Mathew, of Radir	Thomas Lewis	1545
6	John Thomas Bassett, Esq., of Llantrithyd	William Meyrick	1546

EDWARD VI.

7	Miles Mathew, Esq., of Llandaff	William Jones, Gent.	1547
8	Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	Robert Stradling, his brother	1548
9	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	John Smith, of Cardiff	1549
10	Christopher Turbervill, Esq., of Penlline	Thomas Powell, of Llangynwyd	1550
11	James Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel	James Thomas, his son	1551
12	William Herbert, Esq., of Cogan Pill	Henry Lewis, of Cardiff	1552

MARY.

13	Sir George Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	David John Vaughan	1553
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PHILIP AND MARY.

14	Sir Rice Mansel, Knt., of Margam	Thomas Powell, of Llangynwyd	1554
15	Sir Edward Carne, Knt., of Ewenny	Miles Button, Esq.	1555
16	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Thomas Griffith	1556
17	James Button, Esq., of Worlton	Miles Button, Esq.	1557
18	William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Jenkin Williams, of Cowbridge	1558

ELIZABETH.

19	Sir Richard Walwyn, Knt., of Llantrithyd	John Unett	1559
20	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	John Smith	1560
21	John Carne and Thomas Lewis, Esqs., of Vann	Thomas Griffith	1561
22	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	John Kemeys, Kefn-mably	1562
23	David Evans, Esq., of Neath	Richard Thomas	1563
24	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	William Herbert, Cardiff	1564
25	Miles Button, Esq., of Worlton	Robert Button	1565
26	William Jenkins, Esq., of Tythegston	Edward Holland	1566
27	William Herbert, Esq., of Cogan Pill	John Smith.	1567
28	William Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Walter Williams	1568
29	Christopher Turbervill, Esq., of Penlline	Henry Mathew	1569
30	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Roger Seys, Gent.	1570
31	Miles Button, Esq., of Worlton	David Robert, of Cardiff	1571
32	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	John Smith.	1572
33	Richard Gwynn, Esq., of Llansannor	Jenkin Williams	1573
34	Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	Leyson Lewis	1574
35	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Walter Williams, of Gelligaer	1575
36	Sir Edward Mansel, Knt., of Margam	Thomas Powell	1576
37	Nicholas Herbert, Esq., of Cardiff	Reynold David	1577
38	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	William Herbert, of Cardiff	1578
39	John Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel	Lewis Griffith	1579
40	William Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Henry Mathew, his brother	1580
41	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	William David	1581
42	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	Lewis Griffith	1582
43	Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	Lambrook Stradling, of Cardiff	1583
44	George Herbert, Esq., of Nash	Rees Lewis	1584
45	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	John Andrew	1585
46	Nicholas Herbert, Esq., of Cardiff	John Gamage	1586
47	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	1587
48	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	George Kemeys, Llanblethian	1588

		A.D.
49	Miles Button, Esq., Worlton	Edward Button, his son 1589
50	Henry Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Morgan Gibbon, of St. Fagan's 1590
51	Anthony Mansel, Esq., of Llantrithyd	Thomas Pranch 1591
52	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	Lewis Griffith, of Cilybebill 1592
53	Edmund Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Marmaduke Mathew 1593
54	Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt., of Margam	Anthony Powell 1594
55	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	William St. John 1595
56	Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	John Stradling, Gent. 1596
57	Richard Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Thomas Bassett, his son 1597
58	John Gwyn, Esq. (died) ; Rowland Morgan, Esq.	William Powell 1598
59	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Ruperra [Rhiw-peri]	Thomas Lewis Reynold 1599
60	Edward Prichard, Esq., of Llancayach	William Williams 1600
61	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	Hopkin Evans, Gent. 1601
62	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Gabriel Lewis, Esq. 1602

JAMES I.

63	Thomas Aubrey, Esq., of Llantrithyd	Thomas Bassett, Gent. 1603
64	Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam	Anthony Powell, Gent. 1604
65	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Morgan Cradock, Gent. 1605
66	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	Hopkin David Edward 1606
67	Sir Rowland Morgan, Knt., of Llandaff	Philip Williams 1607
68	John Stradling, Esq., of St. Donat's	William Stradling 1608
69	Richard Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Thomas Bassett, his son 1609
70	Morgan Meyrick, Esq., of Cottrel	W. Meyrick, his brother 1610
71	George Lewis, Esq., of Llystalybont	David Lloyd, of Cardiff 1611
72	Lewis Thomas ap William, Esq., of Bettws	Philip William Eglwysilan 1612
73	Sir Edward Lewis, Knt., of Vann	William Robert, of St. Andrew's 1613
74	Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Castlemenych	Miles Mathew, his brother 1614
75	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Evan Thomas ap Evan 1615
76	Christopher Turbervill, Esq., of Penlline	Rees Knapp 1616
77	David Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Henry Penry, Gent. 1617
78	William Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman	Robert Mathew, his brother 1618
79	Edward Van, Esq., of Marcross	Owen Price, Gent. 1619
80	Sir John Stradling, Knt. and Bart., St. Donat's	George Williams 1620
81	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	William Roberts 1621
82	William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Jenkin Cradock, Gent., of Llancarvan 1622
83	Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. and Bart., of Margam	John Rowe, of Gower 1623
84	Lewis Thomas ap William, Esq., of Bettws	John Powell 1624

CHARLES I.

85	Anthony Gwynn, Esq., of Lansannon	Rees Howard, of Llantrithyd 1625
86	William Bawdrip, Esq., of Splott	Owen Price, succ. by William Price 1626
87	Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe	James Thomas, his brother 1627
88	Henry Mansel, Esq., of Gower	Watkin Lougher, of Nottage 1628
89	Sir Thomas Lewis, Knt., of Penmark	Jenkin Cradock, Llancarvan 1629
90	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Lewis Thomas Richard 1630
91	Sir Anthony Mansel, Knt., of Briton-ferry	Lewis Thomas, Gent. 1631
92	David Evans, Esq., of Neath	George Williams. 1632
93	Edward Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel	Morgan Griffith 1633
94	John Aubrey, Esq., of Llantrithyd	Henry Penry, ditto 1634
95	Watkin Lougher, Esq., of Tythegston	Lewis Thomas Griffith 1635
96	Sir Lewis Mansel, Knt. and Bart., of Margam	Jenkin Cradock, of Llancarvan 1636
97	Edward Prichard, Esq., of Llancayach	Thomas Powell 1637
98	Nicholas Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Morgan Howard 1638
99	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	Morgan Griffith 1639
100	Robert Button, Esq., of Duffryn	Henry Penry, of Llantrithyd 1640
101	William Bassett, Esq., of Miskin	Richard Bevan 1641
102	Richard Bassett, Esq., of Fishwear	Robert William, of St. Hilary 1642
103	Sir Charles Kemeys, of Keven-mably, and William Thomas, Esq., of Swansea, for 2 years	Morgan Howard } 1643 1644

		A. D.
104	Edward Carne, Esq., of Ewenny, and Bussey Mansel, Esq., of Briton-ferry, pricked by Parliament	Richard ap Evan 1645
105	Richard Jones, Esq., of Michaelston	Evan Prichard, of Diwedid 1646
106	John Price, Esq., of Gellihir	William Morgan, of Neath 1647
107	Walter Thomas, Esq., of Swansea	William Williams 1648

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

108	John Herbert, Esq., of Roath	John Griffith 1649
109	George Bowen, Esq., of Kittle Hill	John Bowen, his son 1650
110	Rees Powell, Esq., of Coytrehên	Robert Thomas 1651
111	Edward Stradling, Esq., of Roath	Lewis William 1652
112	William Bassett, Esq., of Miskin	Richard ap Evan 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

113	Humphrey Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven	Humphrey Wyndham, his son 1654
114	Richard Lougher, Esq., of Tythegston	Watkin Jones, Gent., of Monkton 1655
115	William Herbert, Esq., of Swansea	Thomas David, Gent. 1656
116	Stephen Edwards, Esq., of Stenbridge	George Thomas 1657
117	Richard Davies, Esq., of Penmaen	Leyson Davies, his brother 1658

RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

118	Richard Davies, Esq., the same	John Morgan 1659
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CHARLES II.

119	Herbert Evans, Esq., of Eaglesbush	David Evans, of Neath Abbey 1660
120	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	William Morgan, of Rubiné 1661
121	Edmund Gamage, Esq., of Newcastle	John Powell 1662
122	John Gronow de Bedwas, Esq.	William Morgan 1663
123	Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe	Edmund Perkins 1664
124	Martin Button, Esq., of Dyffryn	Moor Perkins 1665
125	Edward Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman	John Richard, of Henllan 1666
126	Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Castle-menyeh	Miles Mathew, of Cardiff 1667
127	Thomas Button, Esq., of Cottrel	David Thomas, of Llysworney 1668
128	Philip Hoby, Esq., of Neath Abbey	John Llewelin, of Ynis-y-Gerwn 1669
129	Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Orchard	John Powell 1670
130	Philip Jones, Esq., of Fonnon Castle	David Evans 1671
131	Thomas Powell, Esq., of Coytrehên	Edward Williams, of St. Mary Church 1672
132	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Penmark	Moor Perkins 1673
133	William Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach	John Thomas, of Llanarvan 1674
134	Richard Seys, Esq., of Rhyddings	Rowland Harris 1675
135	Miles Mathew, Esq., of Llancaiyach	Edward Williams, of St. Mary Church 1676
136	Bussey Mansel, Esq., of Briton-ferry	Jervis Powell 1677
137	Thomas Gibbon, Esq., of Trecastle	Charles Evans, of Llanwit Fairdre 1678
138	George Bowen, Esq., of Kittle Hill	John Powell 1679
139	Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Llanrumney	William Morgan, of Coedygoras 1680
140	Oliver Jones, Esq., of Fonnon	John Watkins, of Gower Land 1681
141	Reynold Deere, Esq., of Wenvoe	Thomas Morgan, of Coedygoras 1682
142	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	William Morgan, of Coedygoras 1683
143	David Jenkins, Esq., of Hensol	Jervis Powell 1684

JAMES II.

144	Sir John Aubrey, Bart., of Llantrithyd	Evan Edwards 1685
145	William Aubrey, Esq., of Pencoed	Charles Evans 1686
146	Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam	Edward Williams, of St. Mary Church 1687
147	Sir Edward Mansel, the same	The same 1688

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

148	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Penmark	Robert Powell, of Llysworney 1689
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		A. D.
149	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Nash	David Thomas, of Lysworney 1690
150	John Price, Esq., of Gellihir	John Wilkins, of the same 1691
151	William Seys, Esq., of Rhyddings	John Deere, Esq., of Llantwit 1692
152	William Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman	Charles Evans, of Llantwit Fairdre 1693
153	Richard Herbert, Esq., of Cilybebyll	Griffith Evans, of Gelligron 1694
154	John Bennett, Esq., of Kittle Hill	Evans Evans 1695
155	Richard Lougher, of Tythegston	Edward Thomas, of Pwllwyrach 1696
156	Richard Morgan, Esq., of St. George's	Jervis Powell, of Llantrisant 1697
157	George Howells, Esq., of Bovill	Richard Bassett, of St. Andrew's 1698
158	John Whitwick, Esq. (died in office)	Robert Powell, of Llysworney 1699
159	Sir John Thomas, Bart., of Wenvoe	Charles Evans, of Llantwit Fairdre 1700
160	Thomas Mansel, Esq., of Penrhys Castle	Evan Evans 1701

ANNE.

161	Daniel Morris, Esq., of Glynncastle	Jervis Powell 1702
162	William Bassett, Esq., of Cowbridge	William Llewelyn, of Monkton 1703
163	Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon	Thomas Wilkins, of Llanblethian 1704
164	Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach	Roger Wilkins, of Cowbridge 1705
165	William Stanley, Esq., of Neath Abbey	Thomas Hawkins 1700
166	Roger Powell, Esq., of Energlyn	Michael Richards, of Cardiff 1707
167	Richard Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	Edward Jenkins, of Landough 1708
168	Thomas Button, Esq., of Cottrel	Wat. Morgan (clerk to Edward Jenkins) 1709
169	Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's	Robert Powell, of Wilton 1710
170	Sir John Aubrey, Bart., of Llantrithyd	Edward Jenkins, of Landough 1711
171	John Carne, Esq., of Clementston	Thomas Wilkins, of Llanblethian 1712
172	Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart., of Keven-mably	Evans Evans (clerk to T. Wilkins) 1713

GEORGE I.

173	Hoby Compton, Esq., of Neath Abbey	Thomas Cory, of Margam 1714
174	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Gabriel Powell, of Swansea 1715
175	John Jones, Esq., of Dyffryn	John Jones (his son) 1716
176	Edward Thomas, Esq., of Ogmere	Thomas Cory, of Margam 1717
177	Thomas Popkin, Esq., of Forest	W. Frampton (clerk to Gabriel Powell) 1718
178	Michael Williams, Esq., of Bridgend	Anthony Maddocks 1719
179	William Dawkin, Esq., of Kilvrough	William Phillips, of Swansea 1720
180	William Richards, Esq., of Cardiff	Michael Richards, of ditto 1721
181	William Morgan, Esq., of Coedygoras	Henry Morgan (his brother) 1722
182	Edward Evans, Esq., of Eaglesbush	Thomas Cradock, of Margam 1723
183	James Williams, Esq., of Cardiff	Henry Llewellyn, of ditto 1724
184	Abraham Barbour, Esq., of St. George's	Edward Herbert, of Cardiff 1725
185	Morgan Morgans, Esq., of Lanrumney	Canon Wilkins, of Lanblethian 1726

GEORGE II.

186	Martin Button, Esq., of Dyffryn	Edward Powell, of Brynhill 1727
187	James Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach	Henry Llewellyn, of Cardiff 1728
188	Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon	Richard Powell, of Landough 1729
189	John Llewellyn, Esq., of Ynis-y-gerwn	Gabriel Powell, of Swansea 1730
190	John Carne, Esq., of Nash	Richard Leyson, of Prisk 1731
191	Reynold Deere, Esq., of Penline	Edward Thomas (his nephew) 1732
192	Herbert Mackworth, Esq., of Gnoll	William Powell, of Swansea 1733
193	William Bassett, Esq., of Miskin	Thomas Leyson, of Prisk 1734
194	Grant Gibbon, of Trecastle	Richard Leyson, of Prisk 1735
195	Hopkin Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill	David Lewis, of Penkryn, for Richard Leyson 1736
196	Robert Knight, Esq., of Tythegston	Richard Powell, of Landough 1737
197	Edmund Lloyd, Esq., of Cardiff	William Powell, of Llanharan 1738
198	Thomas Price, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer	Hugh Powell, of Swansea 1739
199	Richard Turbervill, Esq., of Ewenny	Richard Powell, of Neath 1740
200	Rowland Dawkins, Esq., of Kilvrough	Richard Dawkins, of Hendrewen 1741
201	Robert Morris, Esq., of Vnysarwad	John Jeffreys, of Swansea 1742
202	Matthew Deere, Esq., of Ash Hall	Anthony Maddocks, of Cefnidfa 1743

		A.D.
203	Henry Lucas, Esq., of Stouthall, in Gower	Edward Hancorn, Gent. 1744
204	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Richard Powell, of Neath 1745
205	Whitelock Nicholl, Esq., of Ham	Edward Lewis, of Penlline 1746
206	Thomas Powell, Esq., of Tondŷ	Edward Savours, of Coedycynllan 1747
207	John Mathews, Esq., of Brynwith	John Thomas, of Cowbridge 1748
208	Joseph Price, Esq., of Gellihir	John Morgan, of Swansea 1749
209	Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Marlas	Anthony Maddocks, of Cefnidfa 1750
210	William Evans, Esq., of Eaglesbush	Hugh Powell, of Swansea 1751
211	Rowland Bevan, Esq., of Oxwich	Edward Hancorn 1752
212	Thomas Rous, Esq. (Under Sheriff acted)	Thomas Edmonds, of Cowbridge 1753
213	Edward Walters, Esq., of Pittcott	Nathaniel Taynton, of Cowbridge 1754
214	Thomas Popkin, Esq., of Forest	Edward Hancorn 1755
215	William Bruce, Esq., of Llanblethian	John Thomas, of Cowbridge 1756
216	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Newhouse	Richard Thomas 1757
217	Edward Mathews, Esq., of Aberaman	John Thomas, of Cowbridge 1758
218	Thomas Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn Golych	Mansel Williams, of Neath 1759
219	Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhit, Bart., of St. Donat's	(Office done by his deputy, William Rees, of St. Mary Hill, his steward) 1760

GEORGE III.

220	Samuel Price, Esq., of Coity	William Prothero (for William Rees) 1761
221	Philip Williams, Esq., of Dyffryn	Mansel Williams, of Neath 1762
222	Robert Morris, Esq., of Swansea	Elias Jenkins 1763
223	Abraham Williams, Esq., of Cathays	Thomas Williams, of Cowbridge 1764
224	Calvert Richard Jones, Esq., of Swansea	William Jenkins, of Neath 1765
225	William Curre, Esq., of Clementston	Edward Lewis, of Penlline 1766
226	Edward Powell, Esq., of Tondŷ	William Jenkins, of Neath 1767
227	Thomas Bennet, Esq., of Laleston	Iltid Thomas, of Swansea 1768
228	Thomas Mathews, Esq., of Llandaff	Thomas Williams, of Cowbridge 1769
229	Richard Gordon, Esq., of Burry's Green, Gower	Elias Jenkins, of Swansea 1770
230	William Thomas, Esq., of Llanblethian	Thomas Williams, Cowbridge 1771
231	Edward Thomas, Esq., of Tregroes	William Rees, Esq., St. Mary Hill 1772
232	William Dawkin, Esq., of Kilvrough	Iltid Thomas, of Swansea 1773
233	John Edmondes, Esq., of Cowbridge	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1774
234	Daniel Jones, Esq., of Glanbrân	Iltid Thomas, of Swansea 1775
235	William Hurst, Esq., of Gabalva	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1776
236	David Thomas, Esq., of Pwllwyrach	William Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill 1777
237	John Lucas, Esq., of Stouthall	Iltid Thomas, of Swansea 1778
238	Bartholomew Greenwood, Esq., of Cardiff } (excused, being bailiff of Cardiff); Christopher } Bassett, Esq., of Llanelay	William Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill 1779
239	Peter Birt, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1780
240	Charles Bowen, Esq., of Merthyr-mawr	Thomas Thomas 1781
241	Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam	Hopkin Llewelyn, of Margam 1782
242	William Kemeys, Esq., of Ynsarwad	William Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill 1783
243	John Richard, Esq., of Energlyn	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1784
244	Stephen White, Esq., of Miskin	William Rees, Esq., of Court Colman 1785
245	Thomas Drake Tyrwhit, Esq., of St. Donat's Castle	Watkin Morgan, of Llandough 1786
246	John Price, Esq., of Llandaff Court	John Wood, of Cardiff 1787
247	Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Pantynawel	Thomas Williams, of Cowbridge 1788
248	John Llewelin, Esq., of Welsh St. Donat's	John Wood, of Cardiff 1789
249	William Lewis, Esq., of Pentyrch	Hopkin Llewelyn, Gent. 1790
250	John Richards, Esq., Corner House, Cardiff	John Wood, Cardiff 1791
251	John Llewelyn, Esq., of Ynis-y-gerwn	Mr. Hopkin Llewelyn 1792
252	John Lucas, Esq., of Stouthall	Rees Davies, Swansea 1793
253	Henry Knight, Esq., of Tythegston	John Thomas, Cowbridge 1794
254	Wyndham Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	John Wood, of Cardiff 1795
255	Herbert Hurst, Esq., of Gabalva	Ditto 1796
256	Robert Rous, Esq., of Cwrtyrala	Ditto 1797
257	Samuel Richardson, Esq., Hensol Castle	J. Williams, Cardiff 1798
258	John Goodrich, Esq., of Energlyn	John Wood 1799

		A. D.
259	Robert Jenner, Esq., Wenvoe Castle	John Wood 1800
260	Robert Jones, Esq., Fonmon Castle	William Vaughan 1801
261	Richard Mansel Phillips, Esq., Sketty	John Jeffreys, Swansea 1802
262	John Morris, Esq., of Clasemont	William Vaughan 1803
263	Richard T. Picton, Esq., of Ewenny	William Vaughan 1804
264	Thomas Markham, Esq., of Nash	Edward Powell, Llantwit 1805
265	Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Cyfarthfa	John Wood, Cardiff 1806
266	George Wynch, Esq., of Clementston	Edward Powell 1807
267	John N. Miers, Esq., Cadoxton Lodge	G. Llewelyn 1808
268	Jeremiah Homfray, Esq., of Llandaff	Wyndham Lewis 1809
269	Thomas Lockwood, Esq., Danygraig	John Jeffreys, Swansea 1810
270	Sir Robert Lynch Blossie, Bart., Gabalfa	Thomas Bassett 1811
271	Morgan Popkin Traherne, Esq., Coytrehên	W. Vaughan 1812
272	William Jones, Esq., Corntown-Lodge	Thomas Bassett 1813
273	The Hon. William Booth Grey	John Wood 1814
274	William Tait, Esq., Cardiff	E. P. Richards 1815
275	Richard John Hill, Esq., Plymouth Lodge	John Powell, Brecon 1816
276	Thomas Bates Rous, Esq., of Cwrtyrala	E. P. Richards 1817
277	Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., Penlle'rgaer	Lewis Thomas, Swansea 1818
278	Josiah John Guest, Esq., Dowlais	John Jones 1819

GEORGE IV.

279	Richard Blakemore, Esq., Velindre	E. P. Richards 1820
280	William Forman, Esq., Penydarran	William Meyrick 1821
281	Sir John Morris, Bart., Sketty Park	John James 1822
282	John Edwards, Esq., Rheola	William Meyrick 1823
283	John Bassett, Esq., Bonvilston House	Thomas Basset 1824
284	John Bennet, Esq., Laleston	John Jackson Price 1825
285	Thomas Edward Thomas, Esq., Swansea	John Jackson Price 1826
286	John Henry Vivian, Esq., Marino	John Jackson Price 1827
287	Robert F. Jenner, Esq., Wenvoe Castle	E. P. Richards 1828
288	William Crawshay, Esq., Cyfarthfa Castle	William Meyrick 1829

WILLIAM IV.

289	William Williams, Esq., Aberpergwm	David Powell 1830
290	Richard H. Jenkins, Esq., Lanharan House	Alexander Cuthbertson 1831
291	Frederick Fredricks, Esq., Dyffryn	Alexander Cuthbertson 1832
292	Richard T. Turbervill, Esq., Ewenny	William Lewis 1833
293	Henry J. Grant, Esq., The Gnull	David Powell 1834
294	John Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., Penlle'rgaer	Thomas Thomas 1835
295	Thomas Penrice, Esq., Kilvrough House	John Jenkins 1836

VICTORIA.

296	Howel Gwyn, Esq., Alltwen	John Gwyn Jeffreys 1837
297	Howel Gwyn, Esq.—R. O. Jones, Esq., Fonmon Castle	John G. Jeffreys 1838
298	Charles H. Smith, Gwernllwynwith	Charles Basil Mansfield 1839
299	Michael Williams, Esq., Morfa	C. B. Mansfield 1840
300	Joseph Martin, Esq., Ynystawe	C. B. Mansfield 1841
301	Henry Lucas, Esq., Uplands	J. G. Jeffreys 1842
302	John Homfray, Esq., Llandaff Court	J. G. Jeffreys 1843
303	John Bruce Pryce, Esq., Dyffryn	William Davies 1844
304	Robert Savours, Esq., Trecastle	William Lewis 1845
305	Richard Franklin, Esq., Clementson	William Lewis 1846
306	Nash V. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheola	Alexander Cuthbertson 1847
307	Thomas W. Booker, Esq., Velindre	Thomas Evans 1848
308	Richard Boteler, Esq., Landough Castle	Thomas Evans 1849
309	Rowland Fothergill, Esq., Hensol Castle	E. G. Smith 1850

	A. D.
310 Gervase Turbervill, Esq., Ewenny	1851
311 Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan Hall	1852
312 Richard Hill Miers, Esq., of Ynyspenllwch	1853
313 William Llewelyn, Esq., of Court Colman	1854
314 Wyndham W. Lewis, Esq., of The Heath	1855
315 John Samuel, Esq., Cowbridge	1856
316 Evan Williams, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd	1857
317 Henry Lewis, Esq., Green Meadow	1858
318 Charles Williams, Esq., Roath	1859
319 George Grey Rous, Esq., Court-y-Rala	1860
320 Edward Robert Wood, Esq., Stouthall	1861
321 Sir Ivor B. Guest, Bart., Dowlais	1862
322 John P. Traherne, Esq., Coytrehên	1863
323 Robert F. L. Jenner, Esq., Wenvoe Castle	1864
324 Thomas William Booker, Esq., Velindre	1865
325 William Graham Vivian, Esq., Singleton	1866
326 Thomas Penrice, Esq., Kilvrough House	1867
327 George Thomas Clark, Esq., Dowlais House	1868
328 Edward Romilly, Esq., Porthkerry	1869
329 E. W. J. Thomas, Esq., Coedriglan	1870
330 Vaughan H. Lee, Esq., Rheola	1871
331 Charles Henry Williams, Esq., Roath Court	1872

SECTION IX.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF GLAMORGAN.

The powers of the Lords Marchers, who alone were entitled to appear as barons in the king's council, were abolished by the eighth Henry, by the Act of the twenty-seventh year of his reign (A.D. 1536-7), whereby he formally and finally united Wales to England; and for that year a knight of the shire was doubtless summoned to represent the interests and wishes of the population in Parliament.

Before the conquest of Wales, and its nominal union with England under Edward I., no parliamentary representation, properly speaking, existed among the Welsh, but a kind of autocracy of the princes, tempered by the voice of popular assembly, prevailed. After Edward's conquest an occasional summons for delegates from Wales to the suzerain's council was issued. Edward II., A.D. 1322, sent forth a writ directing that twenty-four persons from South Wales, and an equal number from North Wales, "with 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. Of the result of such summons among a nation by no means forward at that time to comply with any "direction" from the English king, we have no record. Glamorgan, however, for *legislative* purposes, did not yet form part of either England or Wales—although territorially and ethnically of course belonging to the latter,—but lay under that exceptional species of government known as the regal authority (*Jura Regalia*) of the Lords Marchers—an authority, it is true, not wholly tantamount to a free *imperium in imperio*, but still sufficiently independent to exclude all voice of the people in their own representation. Henry put an abrupt end to this feudal rule, made the Glamorgan and Gower Lordships Marcher a County, and gave the inhabitants of the county and of the royal burgh of Cardiff the privilege of choosing and sending each a delegate to the national Parliament.

Upon what principle of *suffrage* the selection of a representative was then made is not quite plain ; but it is probable that the franchise settled under Edward III., which extended in counties to small holders, and in boroughs to house tenants, had remained unaltered in England, and was now applied to Wales.

The names of the *first* Members sent from Glamorgan and Cardiff (1537), like many others of the same date, have been lost. The representative for the next parliament was George Herbert, Esq., of Swansea, for the co., and John Bassett, Esq., of the Inner Temple (*Interioris Templi*), for the boroughs. In 1654 and 1656, under Cromwell and the Commonwealth, the county returned *two* members ; and in the year preceding (1683), when specific constituencies in Wales were not represented, but the whole Principality, including Monmouthshire, was represented by *7 members*, one of these was a prominent Glamorgan gentleman, Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry. In 1658-9 (Cromwell) *Swansea*, which had never before been granted the parliamentary franchise, returned a member, William Foxwist, Esq. With this exception the borough delegation from this county was confined to Cardiff, not on account of its population, for in that respect its inferiority was obvious, but on account of its ancient *status* as a princely and lordly seat. It is for men of local and antiquarian knowledge, such as Col. Francis, to find out why Swansea, although at the head of the later Lordship Marcher of Gower, did not claim, or failed to secure, the privilege of parliamentary representation until Cromwell gave it the boon, as well as to find whence came and whither went William Foxwist, Esq.—of whom, however, more hereafter (p. 610).

By the Reform Bill of 1832, Swansea (with Neath, Aberavon, and Kenfig), with all its importance as a port and centre of mining and manufacturing wealth and population, for the first time obtained the permanent privilege of returning a member to the Commons Merthyr Tydfil, which now, with Aberdare, &c., contains a population nearly equal to Cardiff and Swansea together, despite their recent increase, was at the same time made a Parliamentary District of boroughs.

I.—Members of Parliament for the County of Glamorgan, from A.D. 1542—1872.

	A. D.		A. D.
HENRY VIII.			
George Herbert, Esq., of Swansea. [Second son of Richard Herbert of Ewias ; was knighted ; <i>d.</i> 1570 ; bro. of William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke ; cr. 1551, (from whom descend the Earls of Pembroke and Carnarvon) ; and father of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea, and William Herbert, Esq., of Cogan, who built the house at <i>Cogan Pill</i>]	1542	Rice Mansel, Kt. of Oxwich, the first of Margam Abbey ; brother of Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam]	1553
George Mathew, Esq. [of Radir ; was knighted ; third of the line of Radir, and son of Sir William Mathew, Knt. ; Sheriff for Glam., 1544]	1547	[Sir] Edward Mansel [Knt., of Margam, above named. On his tomb it is said that he had fifteen sons and four daus. by his wife Jane, dau. of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. See <i>Margam Abbey</i>]	1554
EDWARD VI.			
MARY.			
Sir George Mathew, Knt., of Radir [the same]	1553	PHILIP AND MARY.	
Anthony Mansel, Esq. [second son of Sir		Sir Edward Carne, Knt. [of Eweny ; Sheriff 1554]	1554
		Sir Edward Carne, Knt., the same	1555
		William Herbert de Cogan, Esq. [Sheriff 1551, 1556 ; son of Sir George Herbert of Swansea ; built Cogan House, near Cardiff ; <i>m.</i> Alice, dau. of Sir Thomas (or John) Raglan, Knt., widow of William Mathew, of Castle Menych. From his eldest bro. Matthew descended the Herberts of Cogan,	

- four generations, Herberts of White A.D.
Friars, Cardiff, and of Swansea] . 1557
- ELIZABETH.
- William Morgan, Esq. [of Llantarnam ?]. 1558-9
William Bassett, Esq. [of Beaupre; Sheriff
in 1558] 1563
William Bassett, Esq., the same 1571
William Herbert, sen., Esq. [of Cogan;
his nephew, "William Herbert, jun.,"
became Sir William, Knt.] 1572
Robert Sydney, Esq. [afterwards (1586)
Sir Robert Sydney; 2nd son of Sir
Henry Sydney, K.G., of Penshurst;
m., about 1584, Barbara Gamage,
heiress of Coity; was made Governor
of Flushing, &c.; cr. Baron Sydney
and Viscount Lisle, and in 1618 Earl
of Leicester. See further *Gamage of
Coity Castle*] 1585
Thomas Carne, Esq. [of Ewenny; Sheriff
in 1571 and 1580; *m.* a dau. of Sir
John Wyndham, of Orchard Wynd-
ham, Somerset; father of Sir John
Carne, Knt., of Ewenny] 1586
Thomas Carne, Esq., the same 1588
Sir Robert Sydney, Knt. [see under
A.D. 1585] 1592
Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. [afterwards
Bart., of Margam; Sheriff 1593 and
1603. See *Mansel of Margam*] 1597
Sir John Herbert, Knt. [of Neath Abbey;
2nd son of Matthew Herbert, Esq.,
of Swansea; Sheriff in 1605; *d.* 1617,
æt. 67] 1601
- JAMES I.
- Philip Herbert, Esq., in his place, raised
to the peerage, 1603
Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. 1603
[Philip Herbert was 2nd son of Henry, 2nd
Earl of Pembroke; cr. Baron Herbert
of Shurland, Kent, and Earl of Mont-
gomery, 1605; succ. as 4th Earl of
Pembroke on death of his b. William
1630, *d.* 1650. Nicolas, *Synop. Peerage.*]
Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. [of Margam
(see A.D. 1597); cr. a bart., 1611, on
the first institution of the order by
James I.] 1614
William Price, Esq. 1620
Sir Robert Mansel, Knt. [Vice-Admiral of
10th son of Sir Edward Mansel of
Margam, by Lady Jane Somerset,
dau. of Henry, 2nd Earl of Worcester.
See *Margam Abbey*. He was knighted
by the Earl of Essex for his valour in
taking the city of Cadiz, 1596; made
Vice-Admiral by James I.; *m.* Eliza-
beth, dau. of Sir Nicholas Bacon,
Knt., Keeper of the Great Seal, and
sister of the celebrated Lord Chan-
cellor Bacon] 1623

CHARLES I. A.D.

- Sir Robert Mansel, Knt. (the same) . 1625
Sir John Stradling, Knt. and Bart. [of St.
Donat's] 1626
Sir Robert Mansel, Knt. (as before) . 1628
Sir Edward Stradling, Knt. and Bart. [of
St. Donat's]. 1st session 1640
Philip Lord Herbert. [Earl of Mont-
gomery; son and successor in 1650
of Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pem-
broke. See 1603] 2nd session . . 1640

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

- The "Little" or "Barebones" Parlia-
ment is called. Six members are
summoned for all Wales, without
special constituencies:—Bussy Mansel,
Hugh Courtenay, James Philips,
Richard Pryse, John Williams, John
Bowen and Philip Jones for Mon. . 1653
[Bussy Mansel is well known as of Briton
Ferry, Glam.; James Philips was of
Cardigan; Richard Pryse, of Goger-
ddan; and if Hugh Courtenay was
the otherwise known hot "royalist
officer," he must have been sum-
moned as a compromise.]

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

- Col. Philip Jones [of Swansea, afterwards
of Fonmon Castle; founder of the
family of Jones of Fonmon; an officer
of distinguished merit; Governor of
Swansea and Cardiff under Cromwell;
became one of His Highness's Council;
Comptroller of the Household; was
elevated to the House of Lords. See
Jones of Fonmon Castle, and Col.
Francis's *Life of Col. Philip Jones*, in
his *Charters of Swansea*] 1654
William Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe . . .
Col. Philip Jones, of Fonmon (the same)
Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe [son
of William, one of the members for
1654]. 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

- Evan Seys, Esq. [of Boverton, Serjeant-
at-law. See *Seys of Boverton*. This
parliament, after a few short and in-
terrupted sittings, dissolved itself,
and by its own authority called
another parliament to meet on April
25, 1660]. 1658-9

CHARLES II.—"THE RESTORATION."

- Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam
[Sheriffin 1688; son of Sir Lewis Man-
sel, Bart.; *m.* Martha, dau. and co-h.
of Edward Carne, Esq., of Ewenny;

	A. D.
was succ. by his son, Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Mansel]	1660
Sir Edward Mansel (the same)	1661
Bussy Mansel, Esq. [of Briton-Ferry; the friend of Cromwell, and zealous pro- moter of his cause in the co. of Gla- morgan]	1678
Bussy Mansel, Esq. (the same)	1680
Sir Edward Mansel, Bart. [same as for 1660, &c.]	1680-1

JAMES II.

Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same)	1685
Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry	1688

WILLIAM AND MARY—THE REVOLUTION.

Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry	1689
Bussy Mansel, Esq. (the same)	1695
Bussy Mansel, Esq. (the same)	1598
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. [of Margam; Sheriff in 1701; was made Com- ptroller of the Household under Queen Anne, a member of the Privy Council, Vice-Admiral of South Wales, Gov- ernor of Milford Haven; cr. Baron Mansel of Margam 1712; <i>d.</i> 1723. See <i>Margam Abbey</i>].	1700
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same)	1701

ANNE.

Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same)	1702
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same)	1705
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. (the same)	1707
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. (the same)	1708
Robert Jones, Esq. [of Fonmon Castle, son of the late Col. Philip Jones of Fonmon]	1710
Robert Jones, Esq. (the same)	1713
Robert Jones, Esq. (the same)	1714

GEORGE I. (HOUSE OF HANOVER).

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle (the same)	1714
Robert Jones, Esq. (the same)	1715
Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart., <i>vice</i> Jones, deceased	1715
Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart., of Keven- Mably	1722

GEORGE II.

Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart. (the same)	1727
Hon. William Talbot [son of Charles, Baron Talbot of Hensol]	1734
[<i>Bussy Mansel, Esq.</i> , of Margam, contested, the poll continuing for ten days. 1501 voted—for Mansel, 823; for Talbot, 678; but 247 were struck off from Mansel, and only 21 from	

	A. D.
Talbot. The sheriff, William Basset of Miskin, accused of great partiality].	
Bussy Mansel, Esq. [of Margam, after- wards Lord Mansel, elected <i>vice</i> Talbot, succ. to the peerage on death of his father, Lord Chancellor Talbot, Baron Hensol]	1737
Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Margam (the same)	1741
Thomas Mathew, Admiral [of Llandaff; son of Brig.-Gen. Edward Mathew of Llandaff; father of Major Thomas Mathew of Llandaff, by Henrietta Burgess, an Antigua lady. He was chosen <i>vice</i> Bussy Mansel, who succ. to the peerage on death of his brother Christopher, 3rd Lord Mansel of Margam, 1750, <i>s. p. m.</i> , when the title became extinct. The four suc- cessions from the first lord, Thomas, of Margam, in 1711, to death of Bussy, fourth Lord Mansel, only lasted thirty-nine years. The revival of this title in the person of the present C. R. Mansel Talbot, M.P., has recently been declined]	1744
Charles Edwin, Esq. [of Llanfihangel? The election took place at Bridgend. The name Edwin came to Glamorgan, it is believed, with Humphrey Edwin, Esq., who in or about 1650 purchased Llanfihangel from Sir Robert Thomas, 2nd Bart., the last of his line. See <i>Thomas of Llanfihangel</i>]	1747
Charles Edwin, Esq. (the same)	1754
<i>Dec. 29th.</i> Major Thomas Matthew [of Llandaff], <i>vice</i> Edwin, deceased. [A contest took place between Matthew and Charles Van—see <i>Van of Mar- cross</i> ,—who was probably of Llan- wern, Mon. Votes for Matthew, 954; for Van, 212. The election was held at Cardiff].	1756

GEORGE III.

Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. [of Wenvoe Castle]	1761
Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. [re-elected 11th May, upon his appointment as Commissioner of Woods and Forests]	1763
Richard Turbervill, Esq. [of Ewenny, Dec., 1767, <i>vice</i> Thomas, deceased. Election at Bridgend]	1767
Hon. George Venables Vernon [of Briton Ferry; son and h. of George Ven- ables, 1st Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, co. Chester; <i>m.</i> Louisa Barbara (by whom he had no surviving issue), dau. and h. of Bussy, last Lord Mansel of Margam, who had Briton Ferry by will of Thomas Mansel of that place, who <i>d. s. p.</i> ; succ. as 2nd	

	A D.
Lord Vernon 1780. This title is not extinct]	1768
Hon. George Venables Vernon (the same) ["Mr. Thomas Price of Dyffryn offered himself in case Lord Vernon was dead"]	1774
Charles Edwin, Esq. [was a <i>Wyndham</i> of Dunraven, assumed his mother's surname, an <i>Edwin</i> of Llanfihangel, see A.D. 1747; <i>vice</i> Vernon who s. to the peerage on death of his father, Lord Vernon]	1780
Thomas Wyndham, Esq. [of Dunraven Castle; elected at Bridgend, Sept., 1789, <i>vice</i> Charles Edwin, resigned. Mr. Traherne (<i>List of Knights of the Shire</i>) says " <i>vice</i> his father, Charles Wyndham, who took the Chiltern Hundreds"]	1789
Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven (the same). [The Wyndhams came to Dunraven in 1642, when Thomas Wyndham bought the estate from Sir George Vaughan, Knt. See <i>Vaughan of Dunraven</i> . Thomas Wyndham, Esq., was the last of his line, leaving an only dau., who m., 1810, Wyndham Quin Lord Adare, afterwards 2nd <i>Earl of Dunraven</i>]	1790—1812
Benjamin Hall, Esq., <i>vice</i> Wyndham deceased [of Hensol Castle. See <i>Llanover, Baron, of Llanover</i> ; also <i>Hensol Castle</i>]	1814
Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B.; <i>Feb. vice</i> Hall deceased. [Son of Humphrey Cole, Esq., of Childown, Surrey; was a Post-Capt. R.N., Col. of Royal Marines; m. Mary, dau. of Henry, 2nd Earl of Ilchester, and widow of T. M. Talbot, Esq., of Margam; resided at Penrice Castle; <i>d. s. p.</i> 1836]	1818
John Edwards, Esq. [Rheola and Llanelay	

A.D.
—no further account is found of this brief interruption in the representation] 1818

GEORGE IV.

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. [same as for 1818: a contest occurred between Cole, Edwards, and Grey; the first polling 791 votes, the second 656, the third 151—total votes 1,598. Polling lasted twelve days] 1820

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. (the same) 1826

WILLIAM IV.

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam, [present senior Member; has continuously represented the co. up to the present time. See *Talbot of Margam*] 1830

Do. [General Election under *Reform Act*, when he was chosen as a second member for the co.]

Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S., of Penlle'r-gaer 1832

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam }
Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., of Penlle'r- } 1835
gaer }

VICTORIA.

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam }
Richard Wyndham Quin Viscount Adare } 1837
[afterwards 3rd Earl of Dunraven]

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam }
Sir George Tyler, K.H. [of Cottrel, *vice* } 1851
Viscount Adare resigned; eldest son }
of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B.; }
became Rear-Admiral 1852; continued }
Mr. Talbot's colleague till 1857] }

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam }
and Penrice Castle } 1857

Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., of Parkwern, }
Swansea }

The sitting Members, 1872.

2.—Members of Parliament for Cardiff and Contributory Boroughs, A.D. 1542—A.D. 1872.

HENRY VIII.

John Bassett, Esq., of the Inner Temple. 1542

EDWARD VI.

John Cokk, Esq. [the name otherwise unknown] 1547

MARY.

David Edwards [*Browne Willis* gives David Evans] 1553

David Evans, Gent., 2nd Parl. 1553

Edward Herbert, Esq. [place unknown; probably son of Richard, son of Howel Thomas Herbert of Berth-hir, and

grandson of Thomas William Jenkin of Raglan] 1554

PHILIP AND MARY.

William Colchester [place unknown] 1554

Willis gives no return 1555

Lysanno *ap Ryse*, Esq. [This was doubtless Leyson Price of Briton Ferry, son of Rhys ap Evan, of the line of Iestyn, through Evan ap Leyson, Lord of Baglan. He m. Maud, dau. of David Evans, Esq., of Gnoll, Sheriff in 1562] 1557

ELIZABETH.

Willis gives no return 1558-9

	A. D.
Henry Lewis, Esq. [of Cardiff; Under-Sheriff 1552]	1563
Henry Morgan, Esq. [no place given—probably Glanrumney]	1571
David Roberts, Gent. [Under-Sheriff 1571]	1572
Nicholas Herbert, Esq. [of Cogan; Sheriff 1578 and 1587; 3rd son of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea]	1585
George Lewis, Esq. [of Llys-Talybont; 2nd son of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Van; Sheriff 1569; <i>m.</i> Catherine, dau. of Miles Mathew, Esq., of Castle Menych]	1586
David Roberts, Gent. [probably same as for 1572]	1592
Nicholas Hawkins [place unknown]	1597
William Lewis, Gent. [place unknown]	1601

JAMES I.

Matthew Davies, Gent. [place unknown]	1603
William Thomas, Gent. [place unknown]	1614
William Herbert, Esq. [There were three of this name living at this time at or near Cardiff, William of Cogan Pill, son of Nicholas Herbert (see 1585); William of White Friars, Cardiff; and William, jun., who was slain at the battle of Edge Hill, 1642. But this last could scarcely be the member for Cardiff].	1620
William Price, Esq. [the Under-Sheriff for 1626 was of this name]	1623

CHARLES I.

William Price, Esq. (the same)	1625
William Price, Esq. (the same)	1626
Lewis Morgan, Esq. [place not given, probably Glanrumney; grandson of member for 1563; his mother was dau. of Nicholas Herbert, of Cogan]	1628
William Herbert, Esq. [probably of Cogan. See next Parl., 1st session]	1640
William Herbert, Esq. [probably of Cogan; father of William Herbert of Swansea, Cogan, and White Friars; was slain at the battle of Edge Hill, 1642], 2nd Session	
Algernon Sidney, <i>vice</i> Herbert	1642
[This Algernon Sidney, or Sydney, was son of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and was doubtless brought to Cardiff through the Coity connection (see <i>Coity Castle</i>). As Col. Sydney he became celebrated under Cromwell, was a strong republican, but against Cromwell's "usurpation." This Parl., known as the "Long Parliament," continued to sit at intervals, until, in 1648, Col. Pride's "Purge" put a stop to its "further debate." Sydney had continued all this time a member.	

A. D.

In 1645 Cromwell thought highly of him as an officer in the Parliament army. "I am confident," he says to Fairfax, "he will serve you faithfully;" but in 1653, in dismissing the "Long" or "Rump" Parl., or, as he called the act, "putting an end to their prating," Cromwell, pointing to the Speaker, said to Harrison, "Fetch him down!" and seeing Algernon Sydney sitting next to the Speaker, he exclaimed, "Put *him* out!" then pointing to the mace, said, "Take away that bauble." Sydney, however, continued a staunch Commonwealth and anti-royalty man; opposed the Restoration; survived Cromwell; concerted with Shaftesbury, Hampden, and Russell in 1681; was arrested as concerned in the "Rye House Plot," was tried by the miscreant Jeffreys, Charles II.'s instrument, condemned, and executed on Tower Hill 1683.]

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

The "Little" Parliament. No return for the boroughs. See under *County* 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Price, Esq. [proh. "John Price, Esq.," of Gellihir, in Gower, an active man in the Protector's cause]	1654
John Price, Esq. (the same)	1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Price, Esq. [the same. This parliament was interrupted sitting Oct. 13, reassembled Dec. 26, and continued sitting till March 16, when it passed a vote not only dissolving itself, but the parliament of Nov. 3, 1640, and summoning a new parliament for April 25th, 1660] 1658-9

CHARLES II.

Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry	1660-1
Sir Robert Thomas, Bart., of Llanshangel	1678-80
Bussy Mansel, Esq. [for <i>County</i> in 1680]	1681

JAMES II.

Francis Gwyn, Esq., of Llansannor	1685
Thomas Mansel, Esq., of Margam [afterwards a Bart.]	1688-9
Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's	1695—1700
Thomas Mansel, Esq. [of Briton Ferry]	1701

ANNE.

Thomas Mansel, Esq. (the same)	1702-5
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	A.D.
Sir John Aubrey, Bart. [of Llantrithyd]	1707-8
Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's	1710-14

GEORGE I. (HOUSE OF HANOVER).

Sir Edward Stradling, Bart. (the same)	1714
Sir Edward Stradling, 4th Bart. of St. Donat's; <i>m.</i> Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Hungerford	1722

GEORGE II.

Sir Edward Stradling, Bart. (the same)	1727
Hon. Bussy Mansel [of Margam, afterwards Lord Mansel of Margam, M.P. for the co. 1737, 1741], <i>vice</i> Stradling, <i>deceased</i>	
Hon. Herbert Windsor [afterwards Baron Mountjoy, &c., peerage of Ireland]	1734
Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [<i>vice</i> Windsor, who succ. to the peerage as Baron Mountjoy]	1739
Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [the same; son of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Knt., of Gnoll]	1741
Thomas Edmonds, Esq. [no place specified—probably of Cowbridge—the same with the Under-Sheriff of 1753. Of this family possibly is the Rev. Thomas Edmondes, M.A., at present Vicar of Llanblethian-cum-Cowbridge]	1747
Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [the same as for 1741 and 1761]	1754

GEORGE III.

Herbert Mackworth, Esq., of Gnoll	1761
Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [of Gnoll; son of the member last given; was member also in 1774, 1780, and 1784; <i>cr.</i> a baronet 1776; <i>d.</i> 1792]	1768-84
Hon. John Stuart [Lord Mount-Stuart, eldest son of John, 4th Earl of Bute, and 1st Marquess of Bute; <i>m.</i> Elizabeth, dau. and sole h. of Patrick Crichton, Earl of Dumfries]	1790
Lord Evelyn James Stuart, <i>vice</i> Stuart	

	A.D.
<i>deceased</i> [3rd son of 1st Marquess of Bute; <i>b.</i> in 1773; Col. in the army; <i>d.</i> 1842]	1794-6
Lord William Stuart [Capt. R.N.; brother of the member for 1794-1796]	1801-18
Lord Evelyn James Stuart [<i>vice</i> Stuart <i>deceased</i> ; same as member for 1794-6]	1814
Lord P. James H. C. Stuart [brother of Evelyn James, last member; contested with Frederick Wood; for Stuart, 45; Wood, 17]	1818

GEORGE IV.

Wyndham Lewis, Esq. <i>vice</i> Lord James Stuart, retired [of Green Meadow, was opposed by E. Ludlow, but after six days' contest was returned by a considerable majority; was afterwards member successively for Aldburgh and Maidstone; he <i>d.</i> 1838, and his widow, Mary Anne, dan. of John Evans, Esq., of Brampford Speke, Devon, <i>m.</i> , 1839, Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P. (now Right Hon.), colleague with Mr. Lewis, in 1837, in the representation of Maidstone]	1820
Lord P. James H. Crichton-Stuart [same as member for 1818]	1826-32
John Nicholl, Esq. [gained election against Lord James H. C. Stuart; votes for Nicholl, 342; for Stuart, 191]	1832
John Nicholl, Esq. [on appointment to be Judge Advocate-General]	1841
Rt. Hon. John Nicholl	1847
Walter Coffin, Esq., of Llandaff [son of late Walter Coffin, Esq., of Bridgend; had a contest with Rt. Hon. John Nicholl, D.C.L.; obtained a majority of 26]	1852
Col. James Frederick Dudley Crichton-Stuart [eldest son of the late Lord Patrick James Herbert Stuart, brother of the late John, 2nd Marquess of Bute; is cousin of the present marquess]	1857
<i>Is the present sitting member, 1872.</i>	

3.—Members of Parliament for Swansea and Contributory Boroughs down to 1872.

Swansea, notwithstanding its great population and importance as the largest corporate town and port in the county, had not the privilege of sending a representative to Parliament till 1832, when the Reform Bill conceded to it this justice.

Once, indeed, before—during that brief period of exceptional administration inaugurated by the Commonwealth and by Cromwell—Swansea had sent a delegate to Parliament. That delegate was *William Foxwist*, a member of a Cheshire family residing at Carnarvon (Dwnn, *Herald. Visit.* 11, 286), and a Judge of Great Sessions in Wales. We find some few other facts of his history previous to the year of his membership for "Swansea." His name

is given in *Browne Willis (Not. Parl.)* as serving for *Carnarvon Town* in 1640, the first year of the "Long Parliament" of Charles I., "in the room" of "William Thomas, Esq.," of Aber, who had either been "deceased or displaced" between 1640 and 1653, the latter being the date of Cromwell's "Little" Parliament. He also served for the *co. of Anglesey*, as colleague of George Twistleton, another Cromwellite, in the "Barebones" Parliament of 1654. In 1658-9 he appears at Swansea. That he was a political Republican, and an Independent in ecclesiastical polity—two things which by no means go together as a rule—is likely enough, and that he was a staunch friend of the Cromwellian cause is morally certain, for he was a commissioner for Carnarvon in 1657 to raise money for the Protectorate, and in a place of honour in the grand funeral procession of Cromwell, along with *Walter Cradock*, and *Serjeant Seys* (of Boverton), *Edmund, Lord Thomas* (of Llanfihangel), and *Philip, Lord Jones* (of Fonmon). See Francis's *Charters of Swansea*. His arms were: *Arg., on a chevron sa. a mullet pierced of the field betw. 3 crosslets fitchées sa.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

<i>William Foxwist, Esq.</i> [of what place not stated]	A.D. 1658-9]
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WILLIAM IV.

John Henry Vivian, Esq. [First enfranchisement of the borough under the <i>Reform Act</i> . Registered voters, 1, 307. Mr. Vivian chosen without a contest]	A.D. 1832
John Henry Vivian, Esq. [registered voters, 1,322]	1835

VICTORIA.

John Henry Vivian, Esq. [registered voters, 1,349]	1837
John Henry Vivian, Esq. [reg. voters, 1,447]	1841

John Henry Vivian, Esq. [reg. voters, 1,563]	1847
John Henry Vivian, Esq. [reg. voters, 1,694]	1854
Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, Esq.	1855

[vice Mr. Vivian, deceased. Mr. Dillwyn has continued without interruption to represent Swansea to the present time. Thus the constituency has escaped a contest, and has only had two members since its creation as a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act of 1832].

The sitting member, 1872.

4.—*Members of Parliament for Merthyr Tydfil District.*

The District of Merthyr, the great centre of iron and coal operations, having rapidly grown in wealth and population, was conceded by the Reform Bill of 1832 the parliamentary franchise. In 1831 the population of Merthyr was 22,083. In 1861 the population of the Parliamentary District, including Aberdare, was 83,875. In 1871 it had risen so high as 96,891.

Josiah John Guest, Esq., of Dowlais [registered votes, 502]	A.D. 1832
Josiah John Guest, Esq. [reg. votes, 564]	1835
Josiah John Guest, Esq. [reg. votes, 582. Contest between Guest and J. B. Bruce. Voted for Guest, 309; for Bruce, 135]	1837
Sir Josiah John Guest, [cr. Baronet 1838. On the register this year, 760].	1841

Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart [reg. voters, 822]	A.D. 1847
Henry Austin Bruce, Esq. [<i>vice</i> Guest, <i>dec.</i> , now (1872) the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Secretary of State for the Home Department. See <i>Bruce of Dyffryn</i>].	1852

Merthyr Tydfil having by census of 1861 a population of 83,875, is empowered to send to Parliament henceforth two representatives. The representation was contested in 1868 with

the following result:—Richard Fothergill, Esq. (local ironmaster), 7,439 votes; Henry Richard, Esq., of London (Secretary of Peace Society), 11,683 votes; *Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce*, 5,776 votes. Mr. Bruce was eventually elected for Renfrewshire.

Richard Fothergill, Esq., of Abernant House	A.D.
Henry Richard, Esq., of London	} 1868
<i>The sitting Members, 1872.</i>	

SECTION X.—THE LORD LIEUTENANTS OF GLAMORGAN,
A D. 1660—A.D. 1872.

The office of Lord Lieutenant—the sovereign’s representative in counties in matters pertaining to their military arrangements—was brought into full maturity at the Restoration. In the time of Elizabeth, a class of magistrates, invested in crises of danger with extraordinary powers, did the work of calling forth and arraying the military forces of their county. In still earlier times “Commissions of Array” were issued to muster and arm the different districts. The right of the Crown to issue such commissions was denied by the Parliament, and constituted one of the great questions in debate between the Commons and Charles I. But with his assumption of power at the Restoration, Charles II. was allowed to exercise this right to the full (14 Car. II., cap. 3). The duties of Lord Lieutenants and their Deputy Lieutenants have been defined in the various *Militia Acts*, but the functions of their office have been in a great degree curtailed by the Army Regulations of 1872.

<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
	A.D.
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, 2nd Earl of, of Golden Grove, Carm.	18th Sept., 1660.
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, Earl of, (the same) reappointed	22nd Dec., 1660.
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, Earl of, (the same) do.	19th July, 1662.
Worcester, Henry Somerset, 3rd Marquess and 7th Earl of,	20th July, 1673.
Beaufort, Henry Somerset (the same), cr. Duke of, 1682. He was styled “Lord President of Wales” (<i>d.</i> 1699)	28th March, 1685.
Macclesfield, Charles Gerard, 1st Earl of (<i>d.</i> 1694)	22nd March, 1689.
Pembroke and Montgomery, Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of, (<i>d.</i> 1733)	11th May, 1694.
Bolton, Charles Paulet, 3rd Duke of, (<i>d.</i> 1754)	22nd March, 1728.
Plymouth, Other Lewis Windsor, 4th Earl of, (<i>d.</i> 1771)	6th Nov., 1754.
Mount-Stuart, John, Lord, afterwards 1st Marquess of Bute	22nd March, 1772.
Bute, John Stuart, 4th Earl of	19th Dec. 1794.
Bute, John Crichton Stuart, 2nd Marquess of, and Custos Rotul., (<i>d.</i> 1848)	2nd June, 1815.
Talbot, Christopher Rice Mansel, Esq., M.P., (and Custos Rotul.)	5th May, 1848.
<i>Present Lord Lieutenant, 1872.</i>	

SECTION XI.—BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF FROM THE CONQUEST TO 1872.
[*The See had already existed about 600 years.*]

<i>Appointment.</i>	<i>Appointment.</i>
A.D.	A.D.
1059 Herewald (a Saxon); <i>d.</i> 1103; consec. 1059; [The see vacant four years.]	1148 Galfrid, followed Uhtred 1148; <i>d.</i> 1153.
1108 Urban, Archdeacon of Llandaff; consecrated 10th August, 1108; <i>d.</i> 1133. [The see vacant six years.]	1153 Nicholas ap Gwrgant; (a Welshman); <i>d.</i> 1183.
1139 Uhtred; consecrated 1139; <i>d.</i> 1148.	1185 William de Salso Marisco; <i>d. circa</i> 1191. was bishop when Giraldus Cambr. visited Llandaff (see p. 531).

Appointment.

A. D.

- 1196 Henry, Prior of Abergavenny; *d.* 1218.
 1219 William, Prior of Godcliffe; *d.* 1240.
 [See was now vacant about four years.]
 1244 William de Burgh, Chaplain to the King (Henry III.); consecrated 1244; *d.* 1253.
 1253 John de la Warr; elected 26th July, 1253; *d.* 1256.
 1256 William de Radnor; el. 30th July; *d.* 1265.
 1266 William de Breos, Prebendary of Llandaff; elected March, 1266; *d.* 19th March, 1287.
 [It is believed that no bishop was appointed between 1287 and 1296, but Le Neve on the Authority of Prynne states that Philip de Staunton succ. in September.—1287, Nicolas, *Peerage.*]
 1296 John de Monmouth; nominated March, 1295; consecrated February, 1296; *d.* 1323.
 1323 John de Eglescliffe; translated from Connor, Ireland, September, 1323; *d.* 2nd January, 1346. To succeed him, John Coventre was elected by the clergy, but rejected by the Pope.
 1347 John Paschall; appointed 3rd June; *d.* 11th October, 1361.
 1361 Roger Cradock; translated from Waterford, Ireland, 15th December, 1361; *d.* 1382.
 1383 Thomas Rushooke, Confessor to the King (Richard II.); translated to the see of Chichester in 1386.
 1386 William de Bottlesham, titular Bishop of Bethlehem; translated to Rochester in 1389.
 1389 Edmund de Brumfeld; appointed 17th Dec.; *d.* 1391.
 1393 Tideman de Winchcomb, Abbot of Beaully; appointed 5th July, 1393; translated to Worcester in 1395.
 1395 Andrew Barret; appointed 25th August, 1395; *d.* 1396.
 1396 John Burghill, *alias* Bruchilla, Confessor to King Richard II.; appointed 15th June; translated to Lichfield and Coventry 1398.
 1398 Thomas Peverel; translated from Ossory, in Ireland, 1398, and to Worcester in 1407.
 1408 John la Zouche; appointed 7th June.
 1425 John Wells; app. 9th July, 1425; *d.* 1440.
 1441 Nicholas Ashby, Prior of Westminster; *d.* 1458.
 1458 John Hunden, Prior of King's Langley, Herts; resigned some time before his death.
 1476 John Smith; appointed July, 1476; *d.* 1478.
 1478 John Marshal; appointed 18th September.
 1496 John Ingleby, Prior of Shene; *d.* 1500.
 1500 Miles Salley, or Sawley; *d.* 1516.
 1516 George Athequa, de Attica, or Attien, a Spaniard; was chaplain to Queen Katherine of Arragon.
 1537 Robert Holgate, Prior of Watton; translated to York 10th January, 1545.

Appointment.

A. D.

- 1545 Anthony Kitchin, or Dunstan; *d.* Oct., 1566.
 1567 Hugh Jones, "first Welshman appointed bishop of his church in almost 300 years." (See p. 580.)
 1575 William Blethyn, Prebendary of York; *d.* 1590.
 1591 Gervase Babington, Prebendary of Hereford; translated to Exeter in 1595.
 1595 William Morgan [*the Translator of the Bible into Welsh*; a native of Penmachno, Carn.]; translated to St. Asaph 1601.
 1601 Francis Godwin, Canon of Wells; translated to Hereford 1617.
 1617 George Carleton, translated to Chichester 1619.
 1619 Theophilus Field; translated to St. David's 1627.
 1627 William Murray; translated from Kilfenora, Ireland.
 1639 Morgan Owen; elected March, 1639; *d.* 1645.
 [*The see is vacant about 16 years.*]
 1660 Hugh Lloyd, Archdeacon of St. David's; *d.* 1667.
 1667 Francis Davies, Archdeacon of Llandaff; elected 29th July, 1667; *d.* 15th March, 1674.
 1675 William Lloyd, Prebendary of St. Paul's; elected 6th April; translated to Peterborough 1679.
 1679 William Beaw; consecr. 22nd June; *d.* 1707.
 1707 John Tyler, Deau of Hereford; *d.* 1724.
 1724 Robert Clavering, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; elected 1724; translated to Peterborough 1728.
 1728 John Harris, Prebendary of Canterbury; *d.* 1738.
 1738 Matthias Mawson; transl. to Chichester 1740.
 1740 John Gilbert, Dean of Exeter; translated to Salisbury 1748.
 1748 Edward Cresset, Dean of Hereford; *d.* 1755.
 1755 Richard Newcome, Canon of Windsor; translated to St. Asaph in 1761.
 1761 John Ewer, Canon of Windsor; translated to Bangor 1769.
 1769 Hon. Shute Barrington, Canon of St. Paul's; translated to Salisbury 1782.
 1782 Richard Watson (the eminent theologian), Archdeacon of Ely; elected 1782; *d.* 1816.
 1816 Herbert Marsh (the eminent Biblical scholar); translated to Peterborough 1819; *d.* 1839.
 1819 William Van Mildert; translated to Durham 1826.
 1826 Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester 1827.
 1827 Edward Copleston; appointed 1827; *d.* 1849.
 1849 Alfred Ollivant; appointed 1849. *Present bishop.*

SECTION XII.—THE MAGISTRACY OF THE COUNTY AND BOROUGHES
OF GLAMORGAN, 1872.

I.—COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

- Bassett, Richard, Esq., Bonvilston.
 Batchelor, Sydney James, Esq., Penarth.
 Bath, Charles, Esq., Ffynone.
 Bath, Henry James, Esq., Swansea.
 Benson, Henry Roxby, Esq., Tyrllandwr.
 Benson, Starling, Esq., Fairy Hill.
 Berrington, Arthur V. D., Esq., Cefngola.
 Berrington, Jenkin Davies, Esq., of Pantygoitre.
 Biddulph, John, Esq., Swansea.
 Blossie, Ven. Archdeacon Henry Lynch, Bridgend.
 Booker, Thomas William, Esq., Velindre.
 Brogden, James, Esq., Tondy.
 Bruce, Alan Cameron, Esq., London.
 Bruce, Rt. Hon. Henry Austin, M.P., Duffryn.
 Bruce, Lewis Knight, Esq., St. Nicholas.
 Bruce, Rev. William, St. Nicholas.
 Budd, James Palmer, Esq., Ystalyfera.
 Bute, John Patrick, Marquess of, Cardiff Castle.
- Calland, John Forbes, Esq., Gnoll.
 Cameron, Nathaniel Pryce, Esq., Swansea.
 Carne, J. W. Nicholl, Esq., D.C.L., St. Donat's.
 Cartwright, William Sheward, Esq., Newport.
 Clark, George Thomas, Esq., Dowlais.
 Corbett, John Stuart, Esq., Cogan.
 Crawshay, Robert Thompson, Esq., Cyfarthfa.
- David, Charles Williams, Esq., Cardiff.
 David, Evan Williams, Esq., Fairwater.
 Davies, Evan Jones, Esq., Merthyr.
 Davies, Joseph, Esq., Bedwas.
 Davies, Rees Edward, Esq., Mardy.
 Davis, David, Esq., Cwm.
 Davis, David, Esq., Maesyffnon.
 Dillwyn, Henry de la Beche, Esq., London.
 Dillwyn, Lewis Llewelyn, Esq., M.P., Hendrefoilan.
- Eaton, Robert, Esq., Bryn-y-mor.
 Edmond, William, Esq., Blaen-y-maes.
 Edmondes, Rev. Thomas, Cowbridge.
 Edwardes, Rev. Frederick Francis E., Gilcston.
 Elliott, George, Esq., Aberaman.
 Evans, Henry Jones, Esq., Cardiff.
 Evans, Herbert Edward, Esq., Eaglesbush.
 Evans, Thomas John, Esq., Merthyr.
- Falconer, Thomas, Esq., Co. Court Judge, Usk.
 Fisher, Samuel Sharpe Horman, Esq., Llwynderw.
 Fothergill, George, Esq., Treforest.
 Fothergill, Richard, Esq., M.P., Aberdare.
 Fowler, J. C., Esq. (*Stipendiary for Merthyr*), Gnoll.
 Francis, George Grant, Esq., Cae Bailey.
 Franklin, Richard, Esq., Clementston.
- Gibbon, John Samuel, Esq., Newton.
 Gilbertson, William, Esq., Pontardawe.
 Gough, Richard Douglas, Esq., Ynyscedwyn.
 Gould, Hubert Churchill, Esq., Ash Hall.
 Grenfell, Pascoe St. Leger, Esq., Maesteg House.
 Griffith, Rev. David Hammer, Cadoxton.
 Griffith, Rev. John, Merthyr.
 Griffiths, Rev. Walter, Dylais.
 Guest, Arthur Edward, Esq., Tynygraig.
 Gwyn, Howel, Esq., Duffryn.
 Gwynne, Frederick Finines, Esq., New House.
- Hall, Richard, Esq., Baglan.
 Herbert, John Maurice, Esq., *Co. Court Judge*.
 Homfray, John, Esq., Penlline Castle.
 Homfray, John Richard, Esq., Penlline Castle.
 Hutchins, Edward John, Esq., Dowlais.
- Insole, James Harvey, Esq., Llandafi.
- James, David W., Esq., Porth.
 James, John Williams, Esq., Swansea.
 Jeffreys, John Gwyn, Esq., Gellygron.
 Jenkin, John Trevillian, Esq., Swansea.
 Jenkins, George Henry, Esq., Penlline.
 Jenkins, John Blandy, Esq., Llanharry.
 Jenner, Hugh, Esq., Wenvoe.
 Jenner, Robert F. Iascelles, Esq., Wenvoe.
 Johnes, John, Esq., *Co. Court Judge*, Dolancothi.
 Jones, Robert Oliver, Esq. (*Stipendiary*), Fonmon Castle.
- Knight, Rev. Charles Rumsey, Tythegston Court.
- Lee, Rev. Henry Thomas, Dinaspowis.
 Lee, Vaughan Hanning, Esq., Lanelay.
 Lewis, Henry, Esq., Green Meadow.
 Lewis, James, Esq., Tydraw.
 Llewellyn, Edward Turberville, Esq., Hendrescythan.
 Llewellyn, Griffith, Esq., Baglan.
 Llewellyn, William, Esq., Court Colman.
 Llewellyn, John Dillwyn, Esq., Penlle'rgaer.
 Llewellyn, John Talbot Dillwyn, Esq., Ynysygerwn.
 Lloyd, Herbert, Esq., Killybebyll.
- Martin, William, Esq., Ynystawe.
 Mayberry, Rev. Charles, Penderyn.
 Moggridge, Matthew, Esq., Swansea.
 Morgan, Evan, Esq., St. Helen's.
 Morgan, Hon. Frederick Courtenay, Ruperra.
 Morgan, Hon. Godfrey Charles, Tredegar.
 Morris, George Byng, Esq., Danygraig.
 Morris, Sir John Armine, Bart., Sketty Park.
 Morris, Robert Armine, Esq., Oystermouth.
 Morse, Thomas Robert, Esq., Glanogwr.

Nicholl, George Whitlock, Esq., Ham.
Nicholl, John Cole, Esq., Merthyr-mawr.

Page, Charles Harrison, Esq., Llandaff.
Penrice, Thomas, Esq., Kilvrough.
Phillips, Griffith, Esq., Whitchurch.
Prichard, William, Esq., Crofta.
Pryce, John Bruce, Esq., Duffryn.

Randall, John, Esq., Neath.
Randall, John Henry, Esq., Bridgend.
Rhys, Rees Hopkin, Esq., Aberdare.
Richards, Evan Matthew, Esq., M.P., Brooklands.
Richards, Richard, Esq., Bellevue.
Richardson, James Coxon, Esq., Glanrafon.
Richardson, John Crow, Esq., Pantygywydir.
Rickards, Rev. Hely Hutchinson Keating, Landough.
Rickards, Robert Hillier, Esq., Clifton.
Roberts, Richard Thomas, Esq., Aberdare.
Romilly, Edward, Esq., Porthkerry.
Romilly, Frederick, Esq., Porthkerry.
Rous, George Grey, Esq., Courtyralla.
Rowland, John Henry, Esq., Froodvale.

Salmon, Thomas Deere, Esq., London.
Salmon, William, Esq., Penlline Court.
Smith, Charles Henry, Esq., Gwernllwynwith.
Stacey, Francis Edmond, Esq., Landough.
Stacey, George Burden, Esq., West Cross.
Struve, William Price, Esq., Bridgend.
Stuart, James F. Dudley Crichton, Esq., M.P., Cardiff.

Talbot, Christopher Rice Mansel, Esq., M.P., *Lord
Lieutenant*, Margam Park.

Talbot, Theodore Mansel, Esq., Margam Park.
Thomas, Charles Evan, Esq., London.
Thomas, George Williams G., Esq., Coedriglan.
Thomas, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., Llanblethian.
Thomas, Iltid, Esq., Glanmor.
Thomas, John B. D., Esq., Tregroes.
Traherne, Anthony Powell, Esq., Broadlands.
Traherne, George Montgomery, Esq., St. Hilary.
Traherne, John Popkin, Esq., Coytrehên.
Tredegar, Rt. Hon. the Lord, Tredegar Park.
Trerbervill, Thomas Picton, Esq., Ewenny Abbey.
Tyler, Rev. Roper Trevor, Llantrithyd.
Tynte, Charles Kemeys Kemeys, Esq., Cefn-Mably.

Vachell, Frederick Charles, Esq., Highmead.
Vivian, Arthur Pendarvis, Esq., M.P., Craigavan.
Vivian, Henry Hussey, Esq., M.P., Parkwern.
Vivian, William Graham, Esq., Singleton.

Walter, James, Esq., Ffynone, Swansea.
Williams, Charles Henry, Esq., Roath.
Williams, David Evan, Esq., Hirwain.
Williams, Rev. David Watkin, Fairfield.
Williams, Evan, Esq., Duffryn Ffrwd.
Williams, Evan Thomas, Esq., Duffryn.
Williams, George Croft, Esq., Llanrumney.
Williams, Gwilym, Esq. (*Stipendiary*), Misikin Manor.
Williams, Morgan Stuart, Esq., Aberpergwm.
Wilson, Charles Thomas, Esq., Brynnewydd.
Wood, Edward Robert, Esq., Stouthall.

Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Dalton, Esq.

2.—BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Cardiff, 1872.

Charles Williams David, Esq., *Mayor*.
Robert Oliver Jones, Esq., *Stipendiary Magistrate*.
William Thomas Edwards, Esq., M.D.
William Done Bushell, Esq.
Thomas Edward Heath, Esq.
James Harvey Insole, Esq.
George Bird, Esq.
James Pride, Esq.

William Alexander, Esq.
Griffith Phillips, Esq.
William Bradley Watkins, Esq.
Edward Stock Hill, Esq.
George Johnson, Capt. R.N., Esq.
Henry James Paine, Esq., M.D.
Samuel Nash, Esq.
Alexander Bassett, Esq.

Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Swansea, 1872.

	A. D.
The Mayor and Ex-mayor for the time being.	
Starling Benson, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1836
George Grant Francis, Esq., of Cae Bailey . . .	1855
James Walters, Esq., of Fynone . . .	1855
Evan Mathew Richards, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1855
John Williams James, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1855
Michael Martin Williams, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1855
John Biddulph, Esq., of Dderwenfawr . . .	1857
Trevor Addams Williams, Esq., of Clyncollen . . .	1859
Silvanus Padley, the younger, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1859

	A. D.
John Crow Richardson, Esq., of Uplands . . .	1859
John Oakshot, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1859
William Henry Michael, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1860
Jeremiah Clarke Richardson, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1868
William Henry Forester, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1868
Sydney Hall, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1868
George Browne Brock, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1868
Thomas Phillips, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1868
John Trevillian Jenkin, Esq., of Swansea . . .	1868
Mr. George Bowen, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Clerk</i> . . .	1866

SECTION XIII.—PORTREEVES AND MAYORS OF SWANSEA,

A.D. 1600—A.D. 1872.

Portreeves.

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Owen Phillippe	1600	Thomas Williams	1652	David Thomas, Gent.	1708
William Fleminge	1601	John Daniel	1653	Griffith Phillips, Gent.	1709
William John Harry	1602	William Bayly	1654	John Rice	1710
Jenkin Franklin	1603	Lewis Jones, <i>Mayor</i>	1655	Joseph Ayres, Gent.	1711
William John Harry, <i>Deputy</i>		John Daniel, <i>Mayor</i>	1656	Jenkin Jones, Gent.	1712
John Thomas Bevan	1604	William Bayly, <i>Mayor</i>	1657	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1713
John David Edwards	1605	Thomas Williams, <i>Mayor</i>	1658	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1714
William Watkins	1606	William Jones	1659	Ditto	1715
John Daniel	1607	Leyson Seys	1660	Abraham Ayres, Gent.	1716
John David Edwards, <i>Deputy</i>		Ditto	1661	Anthony Cupitt, Gent.	1717
George Herbert, Esq.	1608	Isaac Affter	1662	Richard Parry, Gent.	1718
John Robartes	1609	Ditto	1663	Griffith Phillips, Gent.	1719
William John Harry	1610	William Vaughan	1664	John Mansell, Gent.	1720
John David	1611	William Bayly	1665	Walter Hughes, jun., Gent.	1721
John David	1612	Lewis Jones	1666	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1722
Henry Fleminge	1613	Isaac Affter	1667	Robert Rogers, Gent.	1723
John Daniel	1614	Robert Jones	1668	David Thomas, Gent.	1724
Walter Thomas	1615	Gamaliel Hughes	1669	William Phillips, Gent.	1725
William John Harry	1616	William Thomas	1670	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1726
John David	1617	David Bevan	1671	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1727
Owen Price	1618	Lewis Jones	1672	Robert Hughes, Gent.	1728
Mathew Franklin	1619	Isaac Affter	1673	Abraham Ayres, <i>died</i>	1729
John Daniel	1620	William Herbert, Esq.	1674	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	
Harry Vaughan	1621	Robert Jones	1675	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1730
John William John	1622	Gamaliel Hughes	1676	John Mansell, Gent.	1731
Owen Price	1623	William Thomas	1677	William Watkins, Gent.	1732
Henry Fleminge	1624	Thomas Phillips	1678	John Powell, Esq.	1733
Walter Thomas	1625	Ditto	1679	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1734
Rice David	1626	Ditto	1680	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1735
Patrick Jones	1627	Ditto	1681	John France, Gent.	1736
Mathew Franklin	1628	Ditto	1682	John Morgan, Gent.	1737
John Bennett	1629	Ditto	1683	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1738
John Williams	1630	Ditto	1684	Hugh Powell, Gen.,	1739
Rice David	1631	Ditto	1685	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1740
Francis Affter	1632	Ditto	1686	John Mansell, Gent.	1741
David Jones	1633	Ditto	1687	John Collins, Gent.	1742
Patrick Jones	1634	Gamaliel Hughes	1689	John Powell, Gent.	1743
Mathew Franklin	1635	Owen Rogers	1690	John France, Gent.	1744
John Williams	1636	Ditto	1691	Richard Powell, Gent.	1745
Patrick Jones	1637	Jenkin Jones	1692	John Powell, Gent.	1746
Mathew Franklin	1638	William Seys	1693	John Whitney, Gent.	1747
Lewis Jones	1639	Edward Mansell, Esq.	1694	Edward Phillips, Gent.	1748
John Williams	1640	Ditto	1695	John Morgan, Gent.	1749
Patrick Jones	1641	John Franklin	1696	Hugh Powell, Gent.	1750
Mathew Franklin	1642	William Seys, Esq.	1697	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1751
Lewis Jones	1643	George Rice	1698	John Collins, Gent.	1752
John Williams	1644	Owen Rogers	1699	John Jenkins, Gent.	1753
Patrick Jones	1645	John Reece	1700	Hopkin Walter, Gent.	1754
John Daniel	1646	David Jones	1701	Christopher Rogers, Gent.	1755
John Bowen	1647	Jenkin Jones	1702	John France, Gent.	1756
William Bayly	1648	Lewis Thomas	1703	James Thomas, Gent.	1757
Mathew Franklin	1649	Walter Hughes	1704	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1758
Lewis Jones	1650	Gabriel Powell	1705	John Collins, Gent.	1759
Mathew Davies	1651	Christopher Rogers	1706	John Jenkins, Gent.	1760
		Griffith Phillips	1707	Hopkin Walter, Gent.	1761

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
Phillip Rogers, Gent.	1761	Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1785	John Morris, Esq.	1811
Christopher Rogers, Gent.	1762	Gabriel Jeffreys, Gent.	1786	Charles Collins, Esq.	1812
John Gwyther, Gent.		Ditto	1787	William Jeffreys, Esq.	1813
James Thomas, Gent.	1763	John Roberts, Gent.	1788	John Jeffreys, Esq.	1814
James Thomas, Gent.		Griffith Jenkin, Gent.	1789	John Grove, Esq.	1815
David Vaughan, Gent.	1764	William Grove, Gent.	1790	Rob. Nelson Thomas, Esq.	1816
Robert Ball, Gent.	1765	Thomas Morgan, Esq.	1791	Thomas Edw. Thomas, Esq.	1817
William Davies, Gent.	1766	William Jeffreys, Gent.	1792	William Grove, Esq.	1818
Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1767	Rowland Pritchard, Esq.	1793	Griffith Jenkin, Esq.	1819
Williams Powell, Gent.	1768	William Jones, Esq.	1794	John Jones, Esq.	1820
William Jeffreys, Gent.	1769	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1795	John Charles Collins, M D.	1821
Iltid Thomas, Gent.	1770	Gabriel Jeffreys, Gent.	1796	William Grove, Esq.	1822
Phillip Rogers, Gent.	1771	Thomas Powell, clerk.	1797	Calvert Rich. Jones, Esq.	1823
James Thomas, Gent.	1772	Thomas Maddocks, Esq.	1798	Richard Jeffreys, Esq.	1824
William Davies, Gent.	1773	Griffith Jenkin, Esq.	1799	Lewis Thomas, Esq.	1825
Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1774	William Grove, Esq.	1800	Gabriel Powell, Esq.	1826
Gabriel Jeffreys, Gent.	1775	Thomas Morgan, Esq.	1801	Sir John Morris, Bart.	1827
Gabriel Powell, jun., Gent.	1776	Charles Collins, Esq.	1802	John Grove, Esq.	1828
William Jeffreys, Gent.	1777	John Jeffreys, Esq.	1803	Thomas Thomas, Esq.	1829
Thomas Powell, clerk.	1778	William Jeffreys, Esq.	1804	Charles Collins, Esq.	1830
Iltid Thomas, Gent.	1779	Rowland Pritchard, Esq.	1805	Thomas Grove, Esq.	1831
William Powell, Gent.	1780	William Jones, Esq.	1806	Thomas Edw. Thomas, Esq.	1832
Philip Rogers, Gent.	1781	Gabriel Jeffreys, Esq.	1807	Silvanus Padley, Esq.	1833
Prichard Rowland, Esq.	1782	Griffith Jenkin, Esq.	1808	Calvert Rich. Jones, Esq.	1834
Ditto	1783	Sir John Morris, Bart.	1809	Ditto, re-elected till Nov.	1835
Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1784	William Grove, Esq.	1810		

(MAYORS hereafter take the place of Portreeves.)

Nathaniel Cameron, Esq.	1835	Michael J. Michael, Esq.	1848	J. Trevillian Jenkin, Esq.	1861
Ditto	1836	Christopher James, Esq.	1849	Evan M. Richards, Esq.	1862
Richard Mansel P., Esq.	1837	Owen Gething W., Esq.	1850	Charles Bath, Esq.	1863
John Grove, Esq.	1838	Thomas Edward T., Esq.	1851	J. Clarke Richardson, Esq.	1864
Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq.	1839	John J. Strick, Esq.	1852	George B. Strick, Esq.	1865
Mathew Moggridge, Esq.	1840	George Grant Francis, Esq.	1853	Thomas Phillips, Esq.	1866
Richard Aubrey, Esq.	1841	J. Trevillian Jenkin, Esq.	1854	George B. Brock, Esq.	1867
Geo. Gwynne Bird, Esq.	1842	Evan M. Richards, Esq.	1855	Charles T. Wilson, Esq.	1868
Starling Benson, Esq.	1843	John Oakshot, Esq.	1856	John Jones Jenkins, Esq.	1869
John Richardson, Esq.	1844	William H. Michael, Esq.	1857	Washington Brown, Esq.	1870
Charles H. Smith, Esq.	1845	J. Trevillian Jenkin, Esq.	1858	John Glasbrook, Esq.	1871-72
Timothy B. Essery, Esq.	1846	Thomas Ed. Thomas, Esq.	1859		
L. Llewelyn Dillwyn, Esq.	1847	John Crow Richardson, Esq.	1860		

Note on Cromwell's Charter, 1655.

Under the years 1655-8 in the above list it is noticeable that the title "Portreeve" was changed into "Mayor." This was in virtue of the charter granted by Cromwell in 1655, which in its preamble says:—"Whereas our town of Swanzev, in our co. of Glamorgan, within our dominion of Wales, is an ancient port town, and populous, situate on the sea-coast towards France, convenient for shipping and resisting foreign invasions, and time out of mind hath been a town corporate," &c., &c. It then ordains that "the town shall be for ever hereafter adjudged a free town and borough, and that "the people therein dwelling, and hitherto called and known by the name of *Portreeve*, Aldermen, and Burgesses, &c., shall from henceforth and for ever be, continue, and remain one Body Politique and corporate in deed and in name, by the name of *Mayor*, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the 'town of Swanzev.'" The Protector then nominates "our well-beloved *Lewis Jones*, now Portreeve, to be the first and present Mayor;" "our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, *Philip Jones*, to be first and present *High Steward*; our well-beloved *Rowland Dawkins*, *Lewis Jones*, *John Bowen*, *Henry Fleming*, *John Bennett*, *John Daniel*, *William Bayley*, *Mathew David*, *Thomas Williams*, *William Vaughan*, *William Jones*, and *Robert Jones*, to be the first and present twelve *Aldermen*;" "our beloved *John Price*, Esq., *Evan Evan Lewis*, *John Matthew*, *David Griffiths*, *Jenkin Phillip*, *Thomas Phillip*, *David Bayley*, *John Williams*, *John Daniel*, *John Simond*, *John Richard*, and *Thomas Dollin*, to be first and present twelve Capital *Burgesses*;" and "our well-beloved *John Gibbs*, Esquire, to be first and present *Recorder*."



Common Seal of Swansea, Temp. King John.

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BUTE, John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, 3rd Marquess of, Cardiff Castle.

Cr. Marquess of Bute and Earl of Windsor (Gt. Brit.) 1796; Earl of Dumfries (Scot.) 1633; Lord Crichton (Scot.) 1488; Viscount Kingarth and Earl of Bute (Scot.) 1703; Lord Mount-Stuart (Scot.) 1761; Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle (Gt. Brit.) 1776; a baronet 1627. Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Grd. Cross of the Roman Order of St. Gregory; hereditary keeper of Rothesay Castle, which belongs to the Crown; hereditary Sheriff of Bute-shire; only son of John, 2nd Marquess (*d.* March 18, 1848), and his second wife, Sophia Frederica Christina, dau. of 1st Marquess of Hastings; *b.* at Mountstuart, Isle of Bute, 12th Sept., 1847; *ed.* at Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxon.; *s.* on the demise of the 2nd Marquess, 18th March, 1848; *m.*, April 16, 1872, to the Hon. Gwendaline Mary Anne (*b.* 1854), eldest dau. of Edward George Fitzalan, 1st Baron Howard of Glossop, Derbyshire, by Augusta, only dau. and h. of the Hon. George Henry Talbot, and niece of the 17th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Lord Howard, cr. Baron Howard of Glossop 1869, is 2nd son of Henry Charles, 13th Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest dau. of George, 1st Duke of Sutherland. The Howards are held to be of Saxon rather than of Norman origin; but first came into prominent notice *temp.* Edward I., when William Howard (see *Dugdale*) was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and held large possessions in the co. of Norfolk.

Heir presumptive: Lieut.-Col. Crichton-Stuart, M.P. for Cardiff, his 1st cousin.

Residences: Cardiff Castle, Glamorgan; Mountstuart, N.B.; Dumfries House, N.B.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Quarterly, quartered: 1st and 4th grand quarters; 1st and 4th, or, a fesse, checky arg. and az., within a double tressure floy counter-floy gu.—STUART: 2nd and 3rd, arg., a lion rampant az.—CRICHTON: 2nd grand quarter, the arms of Windsor: 3rd grand quarter, per pale az. and gu., three lions rampant arg.—HERBERT, Earl of Pembroke.

Crests: 1st, a demi-lion rampant gu., over it the motto, *Nobilis est ira Leonis*—Stuart; 2nd, a

dragon vert, flames issuing from the mouth—Crichton; 3rd, a wyvern vert. holding in the mouth a sinister hand couped at the wrist—Herbert.

Supporters: Dexter, a horse arg. bridled gu.; sinister, a stag ppr. attired or.

Motto: Avito viret honore.

LINEAGE.

This noble family, in the male line, derives its descent from John, Sheriff of Bute 1400, nat. son of Robert II. of Scotland. Its entrance into Wales is of recent date, through marriage into the line of Herberts, Lords of Glamorgan. For a history of the Lords and lordship of Glamorgan, see, *ant.*, Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Gloucester; The De Clares; The Despencers; The Beauchamps; The Nevilles, &c. For the Herberts, see Earl of Pembroke and Powis, Herbert of Llanarth, &c.

Lady Charlotte Herbert, dau. and heiress of Philip, 7th Earl of Pembroke, married Thomas, Viscount Windsor (Irel.), brother to the 1st Earl of Plymouth. Charlotte, dau. and heiress of the 2nd and last Visct. Windsor, and as such heiress of Cardiff Castle and estates, married, Nov. 12, 1766, John, 4th Earl of Bute, afterwards 1st Marquess of Bute.

William Herbert, son of Sir Richard Herbert, Kt., of Ewyas, by Margaret, dau. and heiress of Sir Matthew Cradock, Kt., of Swansea (see *Cradock of Swansea*), *m.* Anne, dau. of Thomas, Lord Parr, sister of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII.'s last wife, and was created by that king, 1551, Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and Earl of Pembroke. He obtained from the same king, and from Edward VI., the lordship of Glamorgan. Sixth in descent after William was Philip, 7th Earl, above named.

The issue of the marriage of his granddau. Charlotte with John, 1st Earl of Bute, was—

1. JOHN, the heir, *b.* 1767, but *d.* 1794, during the lifetime of his father; *m.*, 1792, Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Patrick Crichton, Earl of Dumfries, and left by her—

(1) JOHN, who became 2nd Marquess of Bute.

(2) Patrick James Herbert, whose son, Col. James Frederick Dudley Crichton, is present M.P. for Cardiff, and heir presumptive to the title.

2. Herbert Windsor, *b.* 1770, *d.* 1825.

3. Evelyn James, *b.* 1773, M.P. for Cardiff in several parls. (*d.* 1842), usually called "Lord James Stuart."

4. Charles, served in the navy; lost at sea 1766.

5. Henry, *b.* 1777, *m.* Gertrude Amelia, dau. and h. of George Villiers, Earl Grandison, and had issue; *d.* 1809.

6. William, *b.* 1778, Capt. R.N.; *m.*, and had issue a dau., who *d.* *unm.*

7. George, *b.* 1780; entered the navy, became Rear-Admiral and C.B.; *m.*, and had issue.

8. Maria Alicia Charles, *m.* to Charles Pinfold Esq.; *d.* 1841.

9. Charlotte, *m.* to Sir W. J. Heiman, Bart.

By a second marriage 1800 (with Frances, dau. of Thomas Coutts, Esq., Lord Bute had additional issue:—

1. Dudley Coutts, who *m.* Christ. Alexandrine Egypta, dau. of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, of Canino.

2. Frances, *m.* to Dudley, Viscount Sandon.

JOHN, 2ND MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T., F.R.S., &c., *s.*, 1803, to the Earldom of Dumfries, and in 1814, on the death of his grandfather, to the Marquisate of Bute; *m.* 1st, 1818, Lady Maria North, dau. of George, 3rd Earl of Guilford (she *d.* 1841, *s.p.*); 2nd, April 10th, 1845, Lady Sophia Christina Hastings, as above, and had issue an only child,—

JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON-STUART, the present Marquess, as above.

Note.—For a sketch of the history of *Cardiff Castle*, see pp. 461, 539, &c.; and for *Caerphilly Castle*, see p. 533, *et passim*. It is believed that the ancient "keep" of Cardiff Castle is a remain of the first erection by Fitzhamon. Great part of the present residential castle was built by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, *temp.* Henry VI. (see *The Beauchamps*); but it has been added to at different periods, and largely remodelled and renovated by the late Marquis of Bute. It has recently received and is in process of receiving extensive additions from the present noble owner—notably a campanile of great height and beauty, and its precincts are made more roomy and convenient.

The great docks of Cardiff, called the "Bute Docks," were commenced by the enterprise of the late Marquess, carried on by his trustees, and are still in course of augmentation under direction of the present Marquess, to whom they entirely belong.

BASSET, Richard, Esq., of Bonvilston House, Glamorgan.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Major 1st Glam. R. V.; son of the late T. M. Basset, Esq. (*d.* 1840), of Bonvilston House; *b.* 1820; *m.*, 1843, Ann Maria, dau. of John Homfray, Esq., of Penline Castle, co. of Glam., and has issue.

Hair: John Richard, *b.* 1839.

Residence: Bonvilston House, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Arg., a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed sa.

LINEAGE.

This family is a branch of the Basset house of Beaupré, originating in *Thomas Bassett*, youngest son of Jenkin, and brother of William Basset (Sheriff for Glamorgan A.D. 1557) above named. *Thomas Bassett m.* the heiress of Llantrithyd, and the family for two or three generations resided there. The present Richard Basset, Esq., of Bonvilston House, is 11th in descent from *Thomas Bassett* above named.

BASSET, William West James, Esq., of Beaupré, Glamorganshire.

A Major in the army; was Capt. 74th Highlanders; son of the late Col. William

Bruce, K.H., of the 79th Highlanders, by Isabella, 3rd dau. of Col. Thomas Basset, by Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Cruikshanks, Esq., of Aberdeen; *b.* 1830; *m.*, 1862, Eliza, dau. of Richard Weekes, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and has issue; succ. to the Beaupré estate, entailed upon him, on the death, 1865, of his aunt, Mrs. Basset, widow of Capt. Richard Basset, of Beaupré, his mother's brother, and thereupon assumed the surname *Basset* instead of Bruce.

Hair: William Richard, *b.* 1863.

Residence: Beaupré, near Cowbridge.

Arms: The Basset arms are—Arg., a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed sa.

Crest: A stag's head cabossed.

Motto: Gwell angau na chywilydd, "Better death than shame."

LINEAGE.

The Bassets have been in Glamorganshire in all probability since the time of the conquest of the lordship by the Normans, when Sir John Basset was vice-comes to Fitzhamon, and received, as is believed, the mesne lordship of *Maes-Essyllt*, or St. Hilary, which then or soon after received the N.-French name of *Beau-pré*, "fair meadow." The name Basset is found in the various rolls of *Battle Abbey* as that of one of the Conqueror's knights at the battle of Hastings; and although the Beaupré Basset cannot be distinctly traced to this man, he was at no great distance from him, and from the post of honour he filled under Fitzhamon may reasonably be conjectured to be of his family. (See *Beaupré Castle*.)

The first Bassets of Beaupré of whom we have historic certainty (probably son and grandson of the vice-comes just mentioned) were Ralph and his son, Richard de Basset, *temp.* Henry II., both successively Lords Justiciaries of England. Of the former of these, *Ordericus Vitalis* rather severely remarks that he was one of those "persons of low origin" whom for their obsequious services the king raised to the rank of nobles, taking them so to speak from the dust, exalting them above earls and distinguished lords of castles," &c. (*Lib. XI., cap. ii.*). At the same time, if his father or near relative was vice-comes under Fitzhamon, this account is scarcely faithful.

William Basset, Esq., of Beaupré, about ninth in lineal descent from Sir Ralph, was Sheriff of Glamorgan A.D. 1557 (see *Sheriffs*). His grandson Richard filled the same office 1590 and 1608; and Richard's grandson William in 1621. William's eldest son,—

Sir Richard Basset, Kt., of Beaupré, Sheriff of Glam. 1641, *m.*, 1st, Mary, dau. of Edmund Thomas of Wenvoe, by whom he had a son, William, who *m.* and *d. s.p.*; 2ndly, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Van, Esq., of Marcross, and had a son,—

Sir Richard Basset, Knt., of Beaupré, who, by his wife Priscilla, dau. of Philip Jones, Esq., of Fonmon (see *Jones of Fonmon*), had with other issue two sons, Philip and Richard, and three daus., who were all married. The line of Basset of Beaupré is continued through the grandson of Richard Thomas Basset, Esq., an officer in the army, who *m.*, 1790, Mary, dau. of Alexander Cruikshanks,

Esq., of Aberdeen, and had, with other issue, a son, *Richard Basset*, Esq., late of Beaupré, and a dau., *Isabella*, m. to Major William Bruce, K.H., whose son William, on inheriting after the demise of his uncle Richard, who *d.* 1842, and of his aunt, Richard's widow, who *d.* 1856, assumed the name Basset, and is the present—

WILLIAM WEST JAMES BASSET, of Beaupré, as above.

BATH, Charles, Esq., Ffynone House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; Capt. 4th Glam. Rifle Volunteers; Mayor of Swansea 1864; Knight of the Sardinian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus; member of Swansea School Board, &c.; younger son of the late Henry Bath, Esq., of Swansea; (see also *Bath of Alltferin*, co. Carm.) *b.* at Swansea, January 15, 1832; *ed.* at private schools, Swansea and Falmouth; *m.*, August 12, 1856, Emily Elizabeth, youngest daughter and *co-heiress* of John Lucas Popkin, Esq.

The *Popkins* were an ancient Glamorganshire family of Ynystawe and Forest, on which patrimonies they continued for many generations (see *Popkin of Ynystawe*, &c.). In junior branches they were also of Danygraig and Llysnewydd, but all gradually became extinct. (See "J. H.'s" MS., pp. 40—43; and D. Jenkin's MS., *apud* Col. Francis, pp. 149—152.) *John Popkin*, about the end of the 18th cent., *m.* *Sophia Laugharn*, gr. granddau. of Arthur Laugharn, Esq., who was descended paternally from the Laugharns of St. Bride's, Pembr., and *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of David Owen, Esq., of Henllys, Pembr. (see *Laugharn of St. Bride's*, and *Owen of Henllys*). Arthur Laugharn bore on his shield the arms of Laugharn (gu., 3 wolves' heads erased or, in a bordure), impaling those of Owen of Henllys (a boar arg. chained to a holly tree proper). See ancient *pedigræe* of Laugharns, &c., in the possession of Charles Bath, Esq. John, son of John Popkin and *Sophia Laugharn*, *m.* Barbara Ann Lucas; and his son, John Lucas Laugharn, by his wife, Livia Wozencraft, had three daus., Mary Ann (*m.* Rev. Lewis Morgan), *Sophia* (*m.* J. C. Richardson, Esq.), and EMILY ELIZABETH, as above.

Residence: Ffynone House, Swansea.

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, gorged with a collar vair, holding in the mouth a rose slipped proper.

Motto: Habere et dispertire.

BEAUFORT, Duke of, Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset.

(See *Beaufort, Duke of, Troy House, co. of Monmouth*.)

BEVAN, Robert Cooper Lee, Esq., of Fosbury, Berks, and Trent Park, Enfield.

Justice of the Peace for Middlesex; a banker, city of London; eldest son of the late David Bevan, Esq., of Fosbury, Wilts, and Belmont, Herts, who *d.* 1846 (see *Lineage*); *b.* Feb. 8, 1809, at Walthamstow, Essex; *ed.* at Harrow and Trinity Coll., Oxon.; *m.*, 1st, Feb. 28, 1836, Lady Agneta Elizabeth Yorke, only dau. of Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney York, K.C.B., and sister of Charles Philip, 4th Earl of Hardwicke; she had precedence as an earl's daughter granted her by royal warrant, dated 10th Feb., 1836 (*b.* 9th Dec., 1811; *d.* July 8, 1851); and was buried at Trent Park, Enfield; 2ndly, Emma Frances Shuttleworth, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Chichester; *s.* 1846; has issue 7 sons and 6 daughters by both wives.

Heir: Sydney Bevan, *b.* 6th Oct., 1838, in York Terrace, Regent's Park; baptized 21st April following, at Trent Church, Enfield.

Residences: Fosbury, Hungerford, Berkshire; Trent Park, Enfield, Mid.

Town House: 25, Princes Gate, Kensington, S.W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ermine, a bull passant gu. between three annulets of the same, two in chief, one in base—BEVAN; 2nd and 3rd, az., three bars engrailed or, over all a bend lozengy arg. and gu.—LEE.

Crest: A wyvern or, semée of annulets, holding in its claws two annulets gu.

Mottoes: Non sine industriâ; Deus præsidium.

LINEAGE.

This ancient family derives its descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, the last Prince of Glamorgan, son of Gwrgant ap Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan, who lived in Cardiff Castle *circa* A.D. 1030, and Gwladus, daughter of Ednowen Bendew, Lord of Tegeingi (part of the present Flintshire), founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, 11th century. (See *Ednowain Bendew*, p. 438.)

PATERNAL DESCENT.

Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, *m.* Denis, dau. of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys; 2ndly, Angharad, dau. of Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Ferlex, by whom he had—

Caradog ap Iestyn, Lord of Avan, who *m.* Gwladus, dau. of Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. His son,—

Morgan ap Caradog, Lord of Avan, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of *Ifor Bach*, Lord of Caerphili (see *Ivor Bach*), and had issue Morgan Gam ap Morgan ap Caradog, Lord of Avan, whose son,—

Morgan Fychan ap Morgan, Lord of Blaenbaglan (near Aberavon, Glam.), *m.* Elen, dau. of Howell Fychan, Lord of Cilfai, and had a son,—

Rhys ap Morgan Fychan, of Blaenbaglan, who *m.* the dau. of Griffith ap Ivor, and had issue—

Leyson ap Rhys of Blaenbaglan. He *m.* Gwladus,

dau. of Howell ap Griffith Fychan ap Griffith-Gwyr, Lord of Gower. The issue of this marriage was the well-known—

Evan ap Leyson of Blaenbaglan, who *m.* Jennet, dau. of Gwilym ap Howel Fychan ap Howel Melyn. Hopkin ap Evan ap Leyson of Blaenbaglan, *m.* Gwladus, dau. of Jenkin ap Rhys Fychan. Their son, William ap Hopkin of Blaenbaglan, *m.* Lucy, dau. of Hopkin Lewellyn Lloyd of Llangynwyd. Their son,—

Hopkin ap William of Blaenbaglan, *m.* Gwyrflil, dau. of Jenkin Rhys ap Jenkin of Glyn-nédd (Vale of Neath), and left a son.—

David ap Hopkin of Blaenbaglan, after of Cwrt-y-Bettws, who *m.* Elen, dau. of Henry Fychan. Their son,—

Jenkin ap David of Cwrt-y-Bettws, or Bettws Court, in the hamlet of Penisar-coed ("lower woodland"), in the parish of Cadoxton, near Neath, *m.* Mary, dau. of Jenkin ap Rhys, and left a son,—

Thomas ap Jenkin, who by his wife, Gwladus, dau. of Lleyson ap Rhys, had a son,—

Hopkin ap Thomas, who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Thomas ap Llewelyn. Their son,—

David ap Hopkin, *m.* Mary, dau. of Evan ap Llewelyn. Their son, Hopkin ap Davydd, *m.* Siwan, dau. of Rhys Gethin; and their son,—

Thomas ap Hopkin, *m.* Sarah, dau. of Meredydd Ddu ("the black"). Their son, William ap Thomas, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Davydd Llwyd, whose son, Owen ap William of Cwrt-y-Bettws, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Rhys ap Evan. Their 2nd son, Evan ap Owen, *m.* Jennet Morgan, and left a son,—

Jenkin ap Evan, otherwise Jenkin *Bevan*.

Jenkin Bevan, of Rhosilly, in Gower, co. of Glamorgan (who first settled this surname *Bevan*), *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Peter —, afterwards Rector of Rhosilly. His 3rd son,—

William Bevan, of the town of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, became a Quaker (*d.* 5th Dec., 1702, æt. 75; buried in the Friends' Burial-ground, Swansea. Will is dated 7th Jan., 1700; codicil, 6th June, 1701. —Proved 24th Feb. following at Carmarthen). His wife was named Priscilla, and she was buried with her husband. His son,—

Silvanus Bevan, Esq., of the town of Swansea, was 4th but 2nd surviving son; *b.* 9th Aug., 1661; proved his father's will as above in 1701 (*d.* 4th Dec., 1725; buried at Swansea.) *m.* 14th Feb., 1685, Jane, dau. of William Phillips of Swansea; *d.* 14th Nov., 1727. His 4th son,—

Timothy Bevan, Esq., of Hackney, co. Middlesex (*b.* 2nd July, 1704; *d.* 12th June, 1786), *m.*, 8th Sept., 1735, at the "Bull and Month," Elizabeth, dau. of David Barclay, Esq., of London; *d.* 30th August, 1745, æt. 32, at Hackney. His son,—

Silvanus Bevan, Esq., of Fosbury House, co. Wilts, 3rd but eldest surviving son and heir (*b.* 3rd Oct., 1743; *d.* 25th Jan., 1830, æt. 87; buried at St. Nicholas, Brighton), by his second wife, Louisa Kendall (*b.* 1749; *m.*, 23rd Sept., 1773, at St. Giles's; *d.* 1838; buried at St. Nicholas, Brighton), had, with other issue,—

David Bevan, Esq., of Fosbury House, co. Wilts, of Trent Park, Enfield, Middlesex, and of Belmont, Herts, his eldest son and heir; *b.* 6th Nov., 1774 (*d.* at Belmont, 24th Dec., 1846, æt. 72; buried at Trent Church). He *m.*, 30th April, 1798, at St. Marylebone, Favell Bourke, only dau. and only child that left issue of Robert Cooper Lee, Esq., sometime of the island of Jamaica, and afterwards of Bedford Square, St.

Pancras, co. of Middlesex. She *d.* 25th August, 1841, æt. 60, and was buried in Trent Church, Enfield. His eldest son and heir is—

ROBERT COOPER LEE BEVAN, Esq., of Fosbury House, co. Wilts, and of Trent Park, Enfield, co. Middlesex, as above.

There is also another branch of the BEVAN family through the common ancestors, Silvanus Bevan of Swansea, and Jane, dau. of William Phillips, of the same place.

Paul Bevan, of the town of Swansea, 5th and youngest son of the above Silvanus Bevan (*b.* 19th Dec., 1705; *d.* 9th Jan., 1767, æt. 61); *m.*, 9th May, 1754, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard and Esther Phillips of Swansea (*d.* 15th May, 1771, æt. 47). He left a son,—

Silvanus Bevan, co. Glamorgan (*b.* 13th Sept., 1758; *d.* 15th July, 1783; buried at Swansea), who *m.*, 17th Nov., 1780, Mary, dau. of Edward and Anna Fox, of Wadebridge, co. Cornwall (*d.* 1787; buried in Cornwall). By her he left a second and only surviving son,—

Paul Bevan, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex (*b.* 30th Aug., 1783; *d.* 12th June, 1868), who *m.*, 1st, 24th Oct., 1804, Rebecca, dau. of Jasper and Anne Capper, of London, who *d.* 9th Nov., 1817; 2ndly, May, 1831, Judith Nicholls Dillwyn, who *d.* 27th June, 1868. He left issue surviving by the 1st wife,—

1. WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq., of the Old Jewry, city of London, and St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater, solicitor, now living.

2. *Sannuel Bevan*, Esq., of Rosewood, Pangbourne, Berks, now living.

3. Mary, only dau., *m.* to Alfred Waterhouse, Esq., of Whiteknights Park, Reading, Berks.

BIDDULPH, John, Esq., of Swansea, Glamorgan.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; 2nd son of the late John Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, and brother of the late Robert Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, M.P. for the city of Hereford; *b.* 1804; *m.* the only dau. of the late William Chambers, Esq., of Llanelly; was formerly of Dderwen, near Swansea.

Note.—The Biddulphs of Ledbury have been resident upon their estate there from the time of Anthony Biddulph, who was Sheriff for the co. of Hereford in 1694. They were descended from the Biddulphs of Elmhurst, circa 1550. (See further, *Myddelton Biddulph of Chirk Castle.*)

BLOSSE, Ven. Archd. Henry Lynch, Newcastle House, Glamorganshire.

Archdeacon of Llandaff; M.A.; Preb. of Caerau in Llandaff Cathedral 1859; Vicar of Newcastle, Dio. of Llandaff, 1839; Surrogate and Rural Dean; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; is patron of the livings of Bishton, Kilgwrrwg, Llanvihangel Tor y Mynydd, St. Lythan's; son of the late Sir Robert Lynch Blossie, Bart., of Castle Carra, co. Mayo, and brother of the present Sir

Robert of the same place; *b.* 1814, at Gabalva, near Cardiff; *ed.* at Trinity College, Dublin; *gr.* A.B. 1835, M.A. 1860; *m.*, in 1843, to Charlotte Fanny, daughter of Rev. Robert Knight, Tythegston Court, Glam.; has issue 4 sons, 5 daughters.

Heir: Robert Charles Lynch Blossie, *b.* 1848.
Residences: Newcastle House, Bridgend; the Canonry, Llandaff.
Motto: Nec temere nec timide.

BOOKER, Thomas William, Esq., of Velindre, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Thomas William Booker Blackmore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire, who assumed the surname Booker in place of his own of Blackmore; *b.* at Velindre, 1830; *m.*, 1861, Caroline Emily, daughter of the late Robert Lindsay, Esq., of Glan-afon; has issue six daughters.

Residence: Velindre, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
Arms: Per pale, or and vert, an eagle displayed within a bordure charged with four roundels and four fleurs-de-lis all counterchanged.
Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a demi-eagle displayed or, in the beak a fleur-de-lis vert.
Motto: Ad cœlum tendit.

Note.—*Velindre* is a local name whose etymology is clear and significant, but whose form has been slightly marred by a provincial more than by an English pronunciation. The name, signifying the "mill-house," or "mill-residence" (*W.*, *melin*—hill, *tre*—abode), should of course terminate with an *s*, but it is usually spelled *Velindra*.

BROGDEN, Alexander, Esq., of Coytrehen, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for Wednesbury (elected 1868); a magistrate for the county of Lancaster; eldest son of the late John Brogden, Esq., of Sale, near Manchester, by Sarah Hannah, daughter of Alexander McWilliams, Esq.; *b.* at Sale, 1825; *ed.* at King's College, London; *m.*, 1848, Anne, daughter of the late James Garstang, Esq., of Manchester, and has issue one son and one daughter.

Heir: James Garstang Brogden, *b.* 1850.
Residences: Coytrehen House, Bridgend; Lightburne House, Ulverston; Holm Island, Grange, Lancashire.
Town Address: 6, Belgrave Mansions, S.W.; Reform Club, S.W.
Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., fretty arg., a chief or—BROGDEN; 2nd and 3rd, az., three lozenges or pierced, a chief arg. within a bordure engrailed—GARSTANG.
Crest: From a ducal crown a hand and arm holding a rose proper.
Motto: Constans et fidelis.

Note.—*Coytrehen* (*Coal-tre-hên*), "the ancient wood-house," like *Tondû*, belonged in the 17th and 18th centuries to the influential family of the Powells. The modern spelling is marred especially by a terminal *e*, which disguises the etymological significance of the word. The *W. hên*, with the vowel lengthened, and sounded like *a* in *mane*, gives the meaning of "old" or "ancient." As a matter of linguistic accuracy it is of use that local names should be preserved as far as possible in their integrity.

BROGDEN, James, Esq., of Tondû, Glamorganshire.

Justice of the Peace for the County of Glamorgan; F.G.S.; fourth son of the late John Brogden, Esq., of Sale, near Manchester, by Sarah Hannah, dau. of Alexander McWilliams; *b.* at Manchester, 1832; *ed.* at King's College, London; *m.*, 1859, Helen Milne, daughter of the late Captain Milne, of Aden; and has issue.

Heir: Duncan Dunbar, *b.* 1861.
Residence: Tondû House, Bridgend, Glamorgan.
Town Address: 4, Queen's Square, Westminster.
Arms: Per pale: *dexter*, gu., fretty arg., a chief or—BROGDEN; *sinister*, quarterly, —1st and 4th, per bend arg. and gu., 3 roses counterchanged; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a lion rampant or, on a chief or embattled, two Cornish choughs pr.
Crest: Out of a ducal crown, a dexter hand and arm holding a rose-bud pr.
Motto: Constans et fidelis.

Note.—*Tondû* was well known in the 17th and 18th centuries as the residence of the Powell family of the lineage of Powell of *Llwydiarth* and *Coytre-hên*, from whom also came the Powells of *End'r-glyn*. The Powells of Tondû supplied several sheriffs for the co. of Glamorgan. They were of the sept of *Limion ap Collwyn*. (See also *Powell of Maesteg and Llanharan*.)

BRUCE, Right Hon. Henry Austin, of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire.

Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1843; was appointed Police Magistrate at Merthyr Tydfil; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; M.P. for Merthyr 1852—1868; became Under Secretary for the Home Department 1862; Vice-President of the Committee of Council 1864; Charity Commissioner, and Member of the Privy Council, 1864; M.P. for Renfrewshire 1868—1872; Secretary for the Home Department 1869; second son of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn, St. Nicholas, co. of Glamorgan (son of John Knight, Esq., of Llanblethian), who, instead of his own surname, assumed that of *Bruce*, his mother's maiden surname (as did also his brother, James Lewis Knight, afterwards Lord Justice Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, *d.* 1867); and subsequently, on inheriting under the will of Thomas Pryce,

Esq., of Dyffryn-Goluwch, that of *Pryce*; but was not herein followed by his sons, who have retained the surname *Bruce*; *b.* 1815; *m.*, 1st, 1846, Annabella, dau. of Richard Beadon, Esq., of Clifton (she *d.* 1852); 2ndly, 1854, Norah, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B., and has issue.

Heir: Henry Campbell Bruce, *b.* 1851.

Residence: Dyffryn, near Aberdare.

Town House: 1, Queen's Gate, W.

Arms: 1st, gu. 3 chevrons arg. a crescent for difference—*PRYCE*; 2nd, or, a saltire gu. on a chief of the last a martlet or—*BRUCE*.

LINEAGE.

For lineage, see hereafter, *Bruce Pryce of Dyffryn*.

CARNE, John Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of Dimlands and St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire.

D.C.L., M.A.; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Barrister-at-law (called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, 1840), was on the Oxford and South Wales Circuits; Chairman of P. Sessions; late Commissioner in Bankruptcy; Patron of St. Donat's Vicarage, co. Glamorgan; author of an "Essay on the Improvement of Time," and "The Art of Poetry;" son of the late Rev. Robert Nicholl and Elizabeth Carne, his wife, dau. and h. of Captain Charles Loder Carne, R.N., of Nash Manor; *b.* at Dimlands (Glamorganshire), 17th April, 1816; *ed.* at Jesus College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1837, M.A. 1839, D.C.L. 1843; became F.S.A. 1848; *m.*, 10th April, 1844, Mary Jane, only dau. of Peter Whitfield Brancker, Esq., of Field House, Wavertree, Liverpool; *s.* to Llantwit estates 1849, Park Newydd, Llanwonno, in 1854, St. Donat's estate 1861, Nash 1869; has issue 2 sons and 4 daus. living (1 son and 2 daus. dead). Eldest son was Edward Stradling Nicholl, *b.* 8th Sept., 1849; *d.* 1st July, 1862.

Heir: John Devereux Vann Loder, *b.* 1854.

Residences: Dimlands, Cowbridge; St. Donat's Castle, Bridgend.

Arms: Sa., 3 pheons arg., for NICHOLL; gu., pelican in her piety or, for CARNE.

Crest: On a tower, a Cornish chough, wings expanded ppr.—*Nicholl*; out of ducal coronet a pelican displayed with 2 heads—*Carne*.

Mottoes: En toute loyale. Heb Dduw heb ddim; Duw a digon.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Ynyr, King of Gwent (9th cent.), whose grandson *Dyffrig*, or Devereux, who lived at the time of the Conquest, first assumed the name of *Carne*, from a place

called *Pen Carne*, in Monmouthshire, where he was nurtured. It intermarried in early times with the families of Herbert, Mansel, Stradling, Berkrolles, Loder, St. Maur, Gamage, De Lacy, Giles, Fleming, Whitlock, Poyntz, &c.; and among its distinguished members in past time may be named Sir Edward Carne, of Ewenny (fifth in the Ewenny line, which began with Sir Edward, second son of Howel Carne, of Nash), Commissioner for the Suppression of the Monasteries, *temp.* Henry VIII., and purchased Ewenny Abbey at its dissolution; Sir Edward Carne, of Nash, Teller of the Exchequer and Receiver-General for S. Wales; Sir Augustine Nicholl, Chief Justice; Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Judge of Common Pleas under the Commonwealth; &c.

Sir Edward Carne, Kt., of Nash, just named (fifteenth in descent in the Nash senior line), *m.* Anne, fourth dau. of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, and left a son and successor, William Carne, Esq., who by his wife Jane, dau. and h. of William Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel (see *Thomas of Llanfihangel*), left with other issue a son,—

Thomas Carne, Esq., of Nash, who *m.* Jane, dau. of Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's. He was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1690 (see *Sheriffs*, where it will be seen that Carnes of Ewenny were sheriffs in 1543, 1555, 1562, 1572, 1581, 1588, 1601, 1620, &c.). His grandson,—

Edward Carne, Esq., of Nash, *m.* Grace, dau. of Edward Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman, Sheriff of Glam. 1693 (see *Mathew of Llandaff, Radir, Aberaman*, &c.), and had a large family. His eldest son and heir was—

John Carne, Esq., of Nash, Sheriff of Glam. 1731; *m.*, July 8, 1728, Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Charles Loder, Esq., of Hinton.

John Carne Clerk, his eldest son (his second son, Rev. Edward Carne, B.D., Rector of St. Athan's, *d. unm.*; but his third son, *Capt. Charles Loder Carne, R.N., m.*, and had issue *Elizabeth*, of whom again), *m.* Eleanor his first cousin (dau. of Richard Carne, Esq., fifth son of Edward Carne, of Nash, and Grace his wife above named), and had issue a dau. and only surviving child, Eleanor. He *d.* at Nash, 1708, *at.* 66.

Eleanor Carne, of Nash, *b.* Nov. 18, 1769; *m.*, Aug. 29th, 1798, Thomas Markham, Esq., of Cheltenham, and *d. s. p.* 1842, when the estates fell to *Elizabeth* Carne above named, who *m.* as her second husband—

The Rev. Robert Nicholl of Dimlands, son of Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of the Ham, co. Glamorgan (of the family of Nicholl of Llantwit Major, descended from the Turbervilles—see *Turberville of Coity*), who inherited in right of his wife, and assumed her surname of *Carne* in addition to his own. He had, besides four daus.—Emma Anne, Anna Maria, Ellen Louisa, and Frances Susan,—two sons,—

1. ROBERT CHARLES NICHOLL-CARNE, Esq., of Nash, J. P. and D. L. of co. Glamorgan; called to the Bar; *m.*, 1838, Sarah Jane, dau. and co-h. of Rev. N. Poyntz, M.A., of Alvescot House, Oxfordshire (she *d. s. p.* 1861). Mr. Nicholl-Carne *d. s. p.* 1869.

2. JOHN WHITLOCK NICHOLL-CARNE, Esq., now of Dimlands, St. Donat's Castle, Nash, &c., as above.

Note.—For a notice of *St. Donat's Castle*, see under that title *ante*. *Dimlands* was altered and improved 1850-1. The restoration of *St. Donat's Castle*, com-

nenced in 1861, is not yet quite completed. On the estate is *Gwrgan's-town*, once the seat of Iestyn ap Gwrgan, and several Roman and Danish encampments. There was a monastery of Black Benedictines at Nash.

CLARK, George Thomas, Esq., of Dowlais House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1868; Chairman of Merthyr Board of Guardians; Hon. Col. of 2nd Adm. Bat. of Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers; author of various papers, chiefly in antiquarian journals, *History of Castle of St. Donat's, &c.*; son of the Rev. Geo. Clark, A.M., of Trin. Coll., Camb., by Clara, dau. of Thomas Dicey, Esq.; *b.* at Chelsea, 1809; *ed.* at the Charterhouse; *m.*, in 1850, Ann Price, 2nd dau. of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Park, co. Glamorgan, and sister to Henry Lewis, Esq., of Greenmeadow, co. Glamorgan; has issue 1 son and 1 dau.

Residences: Dowlais House, Merthyr Tydfil; Talygarn, Cardiff.

Arms: Gu., a fleur-de-lis or, in chief a canton ermine.

Crest: A lion rampant or.

Mottos: "Non major alio non minor;" over crest, "Try and tryst."

LINEAGE.

This family is of Staffordshire origin, descended from Joseph Clark, who was of Burton in 1500. Among its members have been various authors of more or less distinction, chiefly divines bearing the name of Samuel, of whom were the martyrologist; the editor of an early and learned Harmony of the Gospels; and Dr. S. Clark, of St. Alban's, author of the well-known "Promises of Scripture." For the Lewis lineage see *Lewis of Greenmeadow, Lewis of Van, &c.*

CORBETT, John Stuart, Esq., Cogan Pill, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Stuart Corbett, of York; *b.* 1816, at Wortley, near Sheffield; *m.*, 1844, Miss Elizabeth Evan, of the Gothic, Radnorshire; has issue three sons and one daughter.

Heir: John Stuart.

Residence: Cogan Pill, near Cardiff.

Note.—*Cogan Pill* is an ancient mansion (recently restored and altered) which was built and for several generations inhabited by the Herberts. We have account that William Herbert, Esq., was Sheriff of co. Glam. 1551—1556, son of Sir George Herbert, Kt., of Swansea, who was of Cogan Pill, and built the house there. This early structure appears to have been on an extensive scale, of superior construction, and in the

Gothic style. During recent alterations a fine Gothic arch, long filled up and plastered over, was brought to view, and has been carefully preserved. The mansion of Cogan Pill has descended, with the other estates of the Herberts in Glamorganshire, to the Marquess of Bute.

CRAWSHAY, Robert Thompson, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorganshire.

Son of the late William Crawshay, Esq., of Caversham Park, Berks, and Cyfarthfa Castle, Sheriff of Glamorganshire 1828-9, well known as the great ironmaster in South Wales; *b.* at Cyfarthfa, 1817; *m.*, 1846, dau. of N. N. Yeates, Esq., and has issue three sons and two daughters.

Residences: Cyfarthfa Castle, Glam.; Cathedine, Brec.

Arms: A plough and dog, upon cannon balls.

Motto: Perseverance.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Crawshays of Normanton, Yorkshire. See further *Cyfarthfa Castle*.

DAVIES, Rees Edward, Esq., of Gwaelod-y-Garth, Glamorganshire.

A Barrister-at-law; called at the Inner Temple 1864; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of William Davies, Esq., of The Mardy, co. Glamorgan, by Mary, dau. and co-heir of Rees Davies, Esq., of Mirlanga; *b.* at Gwaelod-y-Garth, Oct. 25, 1841; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. and B.C.L.; 1st class in Law and Modern History; *m.*, April 8, 1869, Florence, only dau. of the Rev. Robert Gandall, M.A., Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, by Louisa, eldest dau. of Thomas Pearse, Esq., of Warnborough, Hants, and granddau. of the late Lord Charles Kerr; *s.* on the death of his elder brother, 1859; had issue a dau., Gwendoline, *d.* June 12, 1870.

Heir presumptive: His brother, Augustus Richard, Lieut. 22nd Foot.

Residence: Gwaelod-y-Garth, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire.

Town Addresses: 4, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple; and New University Club, St. James's.

LINEAGE AND HISTORY.

The family continues in possession of the old estate upon which their ancestors resided for generations. Of the two old houses, however, belonging to it, Mirlanga was abandoned in a ruinous state about 1780; and The Mardy, built at a very early date, had not of late years been occupied by the family except at intervals, and in 1869 the

remaining fragment was taken down. The estate, by gifts and devises, with their attendant litigation, has at different times been greatly curtailed. One of these devises was as early as 1558 the subject of a suit in chancery. No addition to this property has been made since 1727, when some neighbouring farms were purchased by Thomas Lewis ap Richard, of The Mardy. It was with his eldest son and heir, DAVID ap Thomas, that the old Welsh intermittent system of name-giving ended, and the present surname of Davies (ap David) originated. From father to son the Mir-langa property descended in the male line until the death of Rees Davies in 1816. He by his wife Jane, dau. and subsequently heiress of Samuel Rees, Esq., left two daughters co-heirs. The elder, Margaret, *m.*, 1st, D. W. Meyrick, Esq., of The Gaer; and 2nd, E. L. Richards, Esq., for many years Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Flintshire. By her death *s. p.* in 1845 her moiety of the estate passed to her sister Mary, owner and co-heiress of the other moiety. She in 1836 *m.* William Davies, Esq. (see above), younger son of William Davies, Esq., of Pentremawr, and by him, who *d.* in 1848, and whom she survived but a fortnight, left issue surviving—

1. William Rees D. Davies, *d. unm.* 1859.
2. REES EDWARD (as above).
3. Arthur Rowland, of Christ Church, Oxford, *d. unm.* 1868.
4. Augustus Richard, Lieut. 22nd Foot.

DAVIS, David, Esq., Maes-y-Ffynon, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late David Davis, Esq., of Blaen-gwawr, Aberdare; (a younger brother is Lewis Davis, Esq., of Preswylfa, Cardiff, and Brynderwen, Pontypridd;) *b.* Sept. 13, 1821; *m.*, Nov. 3, 1846, to Caroline Jones, dau. of John Jones, Esq., Dowlais; has issue 1 son and 3 daus.

Residence: Maes-y-ffynon, Aberdare.

DILLWYN, Lewis Llewelyn, Esq., of Hendrefoilan, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for the Borough of Swansea since 1855; F.G.S.; J. P. and D. L. for co. of Glamorgan; Major Commandant 3rd Glamorgan Volunteer Rifles; Director of the Great Western Railway Co.; Chairman of the Directors of the Glamorganshire Banking Co.; son of the late Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glam., Sheriff for the same 1818, and M.P. 1835-7, by Mary, dau. of the late John Llewelyn, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer; *b.* May 19, 1814, at Swansea; *ed.* at Bath; *m.*, 1838, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir H. de la Beche, C.B., the eminent geologist; has issue one son and three daughters.

Heir: His son, Henry de la Beche Dillwyn, *b.* 1843.

Residence: Hendrefoilan, near Swansea.
Town Address: 10, Princes Terrace, S.W.
Arms: Gu., on a chevron arg., three trefoils slipped of the first.

Crest: A stag's head couped proper.

Motto: Craignez honte.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Sir John Dilwyn, of Dilwyn, co. Hereford. The family afterwards settled at Langorse, Breconshire, and in 1699 William Dilwyn, the great-great-grandfather of the present representative, emigrated from Breconshire to Philadelphia; his grandson, William Dillwyn, returned to England, and settled at Higham Lodge, near Walthamstow.

DUNRAVEN, Windham Thomas, 4th Earl of, Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire.

Baron Adare (*cr.* 1800); Viscount Mount-Earl (*cr.* 1816); Viscount Adare and Earl of Dunraven (*cr.* 1822),—all in the peerage Ireland; Baron Kenry, of Kenry, in the Peerage of Great Britain (*cr.* 1866); a Baronet (*cr.* 1781).

Was a Lieut. in the 1st Life Guards, and Aide-de-camp to Lord Kimberley, Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1866; Lieut. in 4th Oxford R. V.; son of the late Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham Quin, 3rd Earl of Dunraven (*d.* 1872), M.P. for the co. of Glamorgan 1837—51, by his wife, Augusta, dau. of Thomas Goold, Esq., a Master in the Irish Chancery (she *d.* 1866); *b.* 1841; *ed.* at Chr. Ch., Oxon.; *m.*, 1869, Florence, dau. of Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, son of 6th Marquess of Lothian, by Emma Charlotte, sister of Sir John Hanmer, Bart., of Bettisfield, M.P.; *s.* to the title, Dunraven estates, &c., on the demise of his father, 1872.

Residences: Dunraven Castle, near Bridgend; Adare Manor, near Limerick.

Town House: 5, Buckingham Gate.

Arms: Quarterly, quartered: gr. quarters, 1st and 4th, vert, a pegasus passant ermine, a chief or—QUIN; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a hand couped at the wrist, holding a dagger ppr., in chief two crescents arg.—O'QUIN OF MUNSTER; 2nd and 3rd, az., a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased or—WYNDHAM.

Crests: 1. A wolf's head, couped arg.—Quin; 2. A lion's head erased within a fetterlock or—Wyndham.

Supporters: Two ravens ppr., collared and lined or.

LINEAGE.

This family in the male descent is of Irish lineage. Its connection with Glamorgan originated in the purchase of Dunraven from Sir George Vaughan (see Vaughan of Dunraven), 1642, by Humphrey Wyndham, Esq. (Sheriff of Glamorgan 1654), and the marriage of that gentleman with a

Welsh lady of an ancient Cymric family, viz., Jane Carne, of Ewenny (see *Carne of St. Donat's*, &c.), in 1656. His son, John Wyndham (*d.* 1697), was s. by his son Francis, who left an only dau.,—

Joan Wyndham, heiress of his estate, who *m.* Francis Wyndham, Esq., of Clearwell; he *m.* secondly Catherine, dau. and h. of Sir Humphry Edwin, Kt., of Llanfihangel, near Cowbridge (see *Thomas of Llanfihangel*). His son from the second marriage, Charles Wyndham, assumed his mother's maiden name of Edwin (see *Parl. Annals for co.*, *ann.* 1780—89), and was s. by his son,—

Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven, M.P. for many years for the co. of Glam. (see *Parl. Annals*, 1789—1812). He left an only dau. and h.,—

Caroline Wyndham, who *m.*, Dec., 1810, Windham Henry (Wyndham) Quin, Lord Adare, 2nd Earl of Dunraven (*d.* 1850). He assumed thereupon the surname *Wyndham* prefixed to that of *Quin*, and quartered the Wyndham arms. His son and succ.,—

Edwin Richard Wyndham, Viscount Adare, *b.* 1812, became 3rd Earl Dunraven, and left, with other issue,—

WYNDHAM THOMAS, 4th Earl, as above.

FISHER, Samuel Sharpe Horman-, Esq., of Llwyn Derw, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; second son of the late Roger Staples Horman-Fisher, Esq., of Bentworth Hall, Hants, and James Street, Buckingham Gate, London, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and h. of John Horman, Esq., of Finchley; *b.* 1823; *m.* Jane, second dau. of Robert Eaton, Esq., of Bryn-y-Mor, co. Glamorgan, and by her has issue 1 dau.,—

Margaret Jane.

Residence: Llwyn Derw, near Swansea.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a chevron, engrailed with plain cotises, between 3 demilions guardant gu., each supporting between the paws a dexter gauntlet ppr., three bezants; 2nd and 3rd, bendy of eight, or and az., per bend sinister, counterchanged, on a chief gu., a lion passant or: impaling in right of his wife, quarterly, 1st and 4th arg., in chief 3 escallop shells, a fesse az.; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a lion rampant.

Crest: 1st, issuant from a crown pallisado, or, a demi-lion guardant supporting a gauntlet, as in the arms; 2nd, in front of a cross crosslet, gu., two Roman fasces, with the battle-axe in saltire, ppr.

Mottoes: Sustento justitiam—HORMAN; Vir-
tutem extendere factis—FISHER.

LINEAGE.

This family traces to an ancestor bearing the name *Piscator*, holding lands at the time of the *Domesday* survey in a district since included in the county of Bedford. A branch settled at Alderways, in Staffordshire; and from them were descended Sir John Fisher, a Justice of the Common Pleas temp. Henry VIII., Sir Robert Fisher, Bart., of Packington, Warwickshire, and Sir Thomas Fisher, Bart., of St. Giles's, Middlesex, both of which titles became extinct.

The branch from which Mr. Fisher of Llwyn Derw traces in direct line settled in the north of England. Joseph Fisher, son of Joseph Fisher of Cockermouth, Cumberland, had a son,—

Robert Fisher, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and s. his elder brother, Josiah, 1806. By a first wife he had three sons, one of whom, *Robert*, became of Chetwynd, Salop; and by a second wife, Mary, dau. and h. of Baron Butz, a noble of Germany, he had three other sons, one of whom was—

Roger Staples Fisher, Esq., of Bentworth Hall, Hants, who *m.*, 1819, Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John Horman, Esq., of Finchley, and by her had several sons, the second being—

SAMUEL SHARPE HORMAN-FISHER, as above.

FOTHERGILL, Richard, Esq., of Abernant House, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil (1868); J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; is a large ironmaster at Aberdare, Penydarren, &c.; eldest son of the late Rowland Fothergill, Esq.; *b.* 1822; *m.*, 1st, 1847, Miss Elizabeth Lewis; 2ndly, 1850, Mary, dau. of W. Roden, Esq. A brother of Mr. Fothergill was the late Rowland Fothergill, Esq., of Hensol Castle, J. P. and D. L., Sheriff for the co. of Glamorgan 1850 (see *Hensol Castle*), who *d.* 1871; and a sister is Miss Fothergill, now residing at the same place.

Residence: Abernant House, Aberdare.

Town Address: 1, Hyde Park Gardens.

FOWLER, John Coke, Esq., of Gnoll, Glamorganshire.

Deputy Chairman of the Glamorganshire Quarter Sessions; Stipendiary Magistrate for the Merthyr district; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple; Author of "Church Pews, their Origin and Legal Incidents," "Collieries and Colliers," "Essay on Milford Haven," &c.; son of William Tancred Fowler, Esq.; *b.* at Derby, 1815; *ed.* at Rugby and Pembroke College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1837; *m.*, 1st, 1844, Augusta, dau. of John Bacon, Esq.; 2ndly, 1850, Anna, dau. of Evan Thomas, Esq., of Sully and Llwyn Madoc; has issue three sons and four daus.

Heir: John Bacon Fowler.

Residences: West Gnoll, near Neath; and St. David's Cottage, Merthyr Tydfil.

Arms: Azure, a chevron arg. charged with three crosses formée, sa., between three lions passant guardant or; quartering three crescents and cross fleury.

Crest: A cubit arm and hand, with a falconer's lure.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Fowlers of St. Thomas's, in the county of Stafford, and

through the grandmother of the above-named J. Coke Fowler from the Cokes of Trusley, the Wardes of Gyndale, in Yorkshire, the Fowlers of Harnage Grange, in the parish of Cound, Salop, and the Fowlers of Abbey Cwm-hir, Radnorshire.

FRANCIS, George Grant, Esq., of Cae Bailey, Glamorganshire.

F.S.A. of London and Scotland, and member of many learned societies at home and abroad; Col. Commanding 1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan 1865, and for the borough of Swansea 1855; Vice-President of the Royal Institution of South Wales; Mayor of Swansea 1853-54; Author of *The History of Neath and its Abbey*, 8vo., 1845; *Hist. of the Swansea Grammar School*, 8vo., 1849; *Hist. of Copper-Smelting in Glamorganshire*, 8vo., 1867; *Charters granted to Swansea*, with illustrations and notes, folio, 1867; *Memoir of Sir Hugh Johnys, Kt.*, 8vo., 1645; *Lordship of Gower*, 1870; and monographs on Welsh History and Topography; eld. son of Mr. John Francis; *b.* at Swansea, January, 1814; *ed.* at the High School, Swansea; *m.*, 1840, Sarah, eldest dau. of John Richardson, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Swansea, 1844 (see *Richardson of Pantygywydir*); has issue three sons, John Richardson, George Grant, and Attwell.

Heir: John Richardson, *m.* to Lucy Margaret, younger dau. of John Edwards, Esq., of Brampton Bryan, Hereford (formerly High Sheriff of co. of Radnor), and has issue Walter and Reginald.

Residence: Cae Bailey, Swansea.

Town Address: Pall Mall Club, Waterloo Place.

Arms: As given by Papworth's ordinary of arms: Gu., on a bend or, 3 lions' heads erased ppr., between two bezants, for FRANCIS (quartering therewith *Attwell, Grant, and Stuart*).

Crests: A lion statant ppr. for *Francis*; a burning mountain for *Grant*.

Mottoes: Spes mea in Deo; Stand sure.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Francis of Castle Cary, co. of Somerset, and the Grants of that ilk on the banks of Spey, Inverness-shire.

Note.—The 1st Glam. Artill. Volunteers—raised through Col. Francis's exertions in 1859—presented him with a sword of honour, "as a mark of its esteem and regard." He has brought together at the Royal Institution of South Wales, of which he is founder, large collections of local fossils, antiquities, coins, and seals (once forming his own private collection at Cae Bailey, and which he presented to the town), and one of the best collections of Works on Wales extant, of which he compiled and printed a catalogue. The Town Council entrusted him with the restoration and

methodizing of their muniments, a work performed so satisfactorily as to call forth a warm eulogium from Lord Chief Justice Campbell in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was active in restoring to public use the ancient Grammar School of Bishop Gore (of which he was many years chairman, and is still one of the trustees); in promoting railway and dock accommodation for his native town; and in erecting the fort at the Mumbles for the protection of the shipping. The preservation and restoration of Oystermouth Castle, one of the many ancient ruins pertaining to the noble House of Beaufort, Lords of Gower and Kilvey, are owing to his exertions, for which he was presented with a piece of plate. In the year 1851 he was selected to represent the Swansea District as Local Commissioner at the Great Exhibition, and he filled a like office in connection with the National Crimean Fund.

For many years Colonel Grant-Francis has been Hon. Sec. for South Wales to the Society of Antiquaries of London. He took part in the formation of the Cambrian Archaeological Society, and has frequently contributed to its journal, the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Mr. L. W. Dillwyn's "Contributions towards a History of Swansea," 1840, show that he was a coadjutor in that interesting piece of topography. The British Association appointed him Secretary to its department of Ethnology, when it held its meeting at Swansea in 1851. The benefit of his local and antiquarian knowledge has been most readily extended to the present work.

FRANKLEN, Richard, Esq., of Clementston, Glamorganshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; was Sheriff for same co. 1846.

(Further particulars not received.)

GRENFELL, Pascoe St. Leger, Esq., of Maesteg House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. (*d.* 1837), of Taplow House, Bucks, M.P. for Great Marlow, by the Hon. Georgiana St. Leger, dau. of St. Leger Aldworth, first Viscount Doneraile in the peerage of Ireland (*she d.* 1818); *m.* Catherine, dau. of James Du Pré, Esq., and has issue several sons and daus.

Heir: Pascoe Du Pré Grenfell.

Residence: Maesteg House, near Swansea.

Arms: Gu., three organ-rests [or clarions] or.

Crest: A dragon on a chapeau.

LINEAGE.

The Grenfells were originally of Cornwall, their seat being at Penzance in that co. Descent has been claimed on their behalf from the Norman stock of De Granville or Granvyl, whose representative, Richard de Granville, obtained under Fitzhamon the lordship of Neath, where he founded the abbey of Neath, co. of Glamorgan. Some of his descendants settled in Devon and Cornwall (see *De Granville*, and the *Pod. of Lady Llanover*).

GRIFFITH, The Rev. John, of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire.

Rector of Merthyr Tydfil; Rural Dean and Surrogate; formerly Vicar of Aberdare; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; patron, as Rector of Merthyr, of Penyddaran District Church; author of various pamphlets and sermons on the *Church*, and *Education in Wales*; son of the late Thomas Griffith, Esq.; *b.* at Aberystwyth; *ed.* at the Grammar School, Swansea, and Queen's Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844; *m.*, 1st, 1847, Sarah Frances King, daughter of William King, Esq., West India merchant, London; 2ndly, 1863, Louisa Stuart, daughter of Alexander Stuart, Esq., Isle of Bute; *s.* to Braichycelyn estate, near Aberdovey, in 1850; has issue 2 sons, 3 daughters.

Heir: John Griffith.

Residences: Rectory, Merthyr Tydfil; and Braichycelyn, near Aberdovey.

GRIFFITHS, The Rev. John, of Neath, Glamorganshire.

Was Pres. of the Council of the National Eisteddfod from the year 1860; elected F.G.H.S. in 1868; Head Master of Cardigan Grammar School 1839; P.C. Nantyglo 1844; Rector of Llansannor 1846; Vicar of St. Mary Hill, Glam., 1847; Rector of Neath and Llantwit 1855; Surrogate of Llandaff 1855; Author of Sermons and Addresses on various occasions; eldest son of Thomas Griffiths, Esq., Dolygwartheg, Cardiganshire; *b.* at Parknoyadd, Aberayron, May 11, 1820; *ed.* at Tyglyn and Cardigan Grammar School; *grad.* at Lampeter College 1837, "Harford Scholar," 1st class; *m.*, Dec. 18, 1844, Mary, dau. of Caleb Lewis, Esq., of Cardigan; *s.* 1869.

Heir: His brother Arthur, Rector of Llanely, Breconshire.

Residences: The Rectory, Neath; Dolygwartheg, near Aberayron.

Town Address: Thomas's Hotel, Charles Street, Haymarket.

Arms: Gu., a lion rampant or, in a true lover's knot arg., between four fleurs-de-lis, their stalks bending to the centre of the escutcheon (quartering the Llangolman arms).

Crest: A horse's head couped ppr.

Motto: "A gadwo Duw, cadwedig yw."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Rhys Griffith ab Einion. Its long and ancient home was Penybenglog, in the county of Pembroke. That

estate was sold at the death of Robert Griffith, who was *m.* to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Lloyd, Esq., of Cwmgloyn, his cousin-german, A.D. 1738. He died without issue, leaving his estate between his three sisters, co-heiresses. One of these, *Jand*, married her cousin, Arthur Griffiths, Esq., of Llangolman and Clynderwen. Eldest son, Thomas, Griffith; next in descent, John Griffith, eldest son, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Jacob Picton, Esq., of Pencnwc. The next in descent was Thomas Griffiths (eldest son), father of the present representative of the family, JOHN GRIFFITHS, Dolygwartheg, co. of Cardigan, and Rector of Neath, as above.

Among distinguished members of this family in past time may be named "*Howel Gawr*," so surnamed for defeating the French king's champion, when he got for his arms—*gules*, a lion rampant *or*, in a "true lover's knot," *argent*, between four "fleurs-de-lis," their stalks tending to the centre of the escutcheon; *Rees ap Rhydderch*, who accompanied James de Audeley, then Lord of Cemaes, as his Esquire, to France, in the time of Edward the Third. He was grandson of Howel Gawr. For his gallant services he got an augmentation to his arms, viz., his own, counter-flowered of France.

GWYN, Howel, Esq., of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; J. P. for the co. of Brecon; High Sheriff for the co. of Glam. 1837-8; was M.P. for Brecon 1866-69, and previously M.P. for Penrhyn and Falmouth 1847-57; eldest son of the late William Gwyn, Esq., of Abercrave, co. Glam. (who *d.* 1830, by his wife, Mary Anne Roberts, of Barnstaple, Devon; *ed.* at the Univ. of Oxford; *m.*, 1831, Ellen, only dau. of John Moore, Esq., of Plymouth.

Residence: Dyffryn, near Neath.

Arms: Sa., a fesse, or, in chief a sword, point upwards, in base, a sword, point downwards, both in pale, arg. pommelled and hilted or. [These are also the arms of the co. of Brecon.]

Crest: A dagger, arg., erect, in hand prop., passed through a boar's head couped, or.

Motto: Vim vi repellere licet.

LINEAGE.

This family is derived from a common ancestor with that of Gwynne, formerly of Glanbrân, Carm., and *Gwynne-Holford*, of Buckland, Brecon, which comp. It is traced in the pedigrees to Brychan Brycheiniog, through Trahaearn ap Einion, Lord of Cwmwd, near Talgarth, who lived in the 12th cent. From him was descended in direct line through Rhys ap Philip ap David of Llwynhgwel,—

Rhydderch ap Rhys, who lived early in the 15th cent., and *m.* Gwenllian, or, as *Dawn* says, Gwen. dau. and h. of Howel ap Gryffydd of Treacastle, They had three sons, Thomas Gwyn ap Rhydderch, David Coch Gwyn, of Glanbrân, and Howel Gwyn, of Ystrad-Wallter. The second became founder of the Glanbrân branch; the first that of the branch now represented by Howel Gwyn, Esq., of

Dyffryn, of whom we here treat. The name *Gwyn* also is said first to have appeared in the family with these sons, who being of light complexion were called *Gwyn*, which means "white," or "light in colour," to indicate the peculiarity, and in the case of David, who was red-haired, the epithet *coch*, "red," was added—David Coch-Gwyn.

Thomas Gwyn, of Trecastell, *m.* Elen, dau. of Roger Vychan, of Talgarth,—(we now follow a MS. in possession of Howel Gwyn, Esq., at Dyffryn, with a few additions from a copy of a MS. in St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea), and had issue Howel Gwyn of Trecastell, whose wife was a dau. of Gwiliam Llewelyn. Their son was—

Thomas ap Howel, of Trecastell, who *m.* Margaret, dau. and h. of Edward Games, Esq., of Newton, Brec. (or, a lion passant gu.).

Howel Gwyn, Esq., their son, *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of James Boyle, Esq., of the Hay, who was a descendant of Sir John Boyle, Kt., of the order of St. Michael, of Glyntawe, and *m.* a dau. of Sir Peers Trevanion, of Cornwall, Kt. (He bore—arg., on a fesse az., inter 2 chevrons gu., 3 escallops). Their son,—

Edward Gwyn, Esq., of Glyntawe, *m.* a dau. and h. of John Llewelyn. (He bore—Quarterly, 1st and 4th sa., a fesse or, between 2 daggers, "their points in chief and base," or, the hilts and pommels of the second; 2nd and 3rd, or, "three vespertillios or bats" displayed, az., armed, eyed, and crused gu. We have here, in 1 and 4, the elements of the modern Gwyn arms.) They left a son,—

John Gwyn, Esq., of Glyntawe ("now living"—St. Mark's Coll. MS.), who *m.* Anne, dau. and h. of Capt. Thomas Price (or Prees), of Defynog. St. Mark's MS. adds, "Arg., bulls' head cabossed, sable, armed or;" meaning, probably, Prees's arms. John Gwyn was succeeded by his son,—

James Gwyn, A.M., who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Brewster, Esq., of Burton Court, Hereford, and had a son named William, Attorney at Law, of Neath, whose wife was Eliza, only dau. of Hugh Edward, of Blaensawdde, whose son, John Gwyn, was also Attorney at Law at Neath, and *m.* Priscilla, dau. of Matthew Roach, Esq., of Barnstaple, Devon, Merchant, leaving two sons, Matthew and William, and a dau., Elizabeth. The second son,—

William Gwyn, of Abercrave, *m.*, 1799, Mary Anne, dau. of Edward Roberts, Esq., of Barnstaple, and had, with other issue, HOWEL GWYN, as above.

Note.—The Llanellwedd branch of the Gwyns terminated in Sir Rowland Gwynne, Kt., of that place. One dau. married into the Penpont family (see *Williams Penpont*), another into that of Castell-Madog. (See *Price, Castle-Madoc*.)

HILL, Edward Stock, Esq., of Rookwood, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

Lieut.-Colonel 1st Ad. Brigade, Glam. Art. Volunteers; J. P. for co. Glamorgan, and bor. of Cardiff; son of Charles Hill, Esq., late of Druid's Stoke, co. of Gloucester; *b.* at Bristol, 14th January, 1834; *ed.* at Bishop's College, Clifton; *m.*, 26th April, 1866, Fanny Ellen, daughter of the late

Lieut.-General Tickell, C.B., Royal Engineers; has issue 2 daughters and 2 sons.

Residence: Rookwood, Llandaff.

Town Address: Junior Carlton Club.

Arms: Arg., two chevrons gu. between two water-bougets sa. in chief and a mullet of the second in base, a crescent for difference

Crest: A dove ppr., collared sa., one foot resting on a mullet arg., and holding in the mouth an olive branch vert.

Motto: Perseverantia omnia vincit.

Note.—The mansion of *Rookwood* was erected in 1866.

HOMFRAY, John, Esq., of Penline Castle, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1843 (see *Sheriffs*); son of the late Sir Jer. Homfray, Kt. (*d.* 1833), of Llandaff (Sheriff of co. Glam. 1809), by Mary. (*d.* 1830), dau. and h. of John Richards, Esq., of Cardiff, and has, with other issue,—

JOHN RICHARDS HOMFRAY, Esq., of Pwll-y-wrach, co. of Glam.; J. P. and D. L. for the same co.; *m.*, 1824, Mary Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Sir Glynné Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, and has issue.

Mr. Homfray *s.* to the estates on the demise of his father, 1833.

Heir: John Richards.

Residence: Penline Castle, near Cowbridge.

LINEAGE.

The Homfray family is of considerable antiquity, having been long seated in Yorkshire before branching off into Wales and the east of England. Their origin is said to be Norman. Their advent into Glamorganshire was through the marriage of Francis Homfray, Esq., of Wollaston Hall, Worcestershire, with Miss Hannah Popkin, of Coytrehên, near Bridgend, and that of his son Jeremiah (afterwards "Sir Jeremiah" above named) with Mary Richards of Llandaff. For a notice of *Penline Castle* see p. 528 *ante*.

JEFFREYS, John Gwyn, Esq., of Gelligron, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the cos. of Glamorgan and Brecon; F.R.S.; F.G.S.; F.L.S.; was *ed.* for the law and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; Recorder of Swansea; son of the late John Jeffreys, Esq., of Swansea; *b.* 1809; *m.*, 1840, Anne, dau. of the late Richard Janion Nevill, Esq., of Llanelly, co. of Carm., and sister of Charles W. Nevill, Esq., of Westfa, co. of Carm., and has issue.

Heir: Howel Gwyn.
Residences: Gelligron, near Swansea; 25, Devonshire Place, W.

LINEAGE.

This branch of the family of *Jeffreys* of Breconshire has been established in Swansea and neighbourhood for several generations, and has taken a prominent part in local affairs. The name often occurs among the Portreeves of Swansea. They originated with John Jeffreys of Abercynrig, Brecon, Sheriff of his co. 1631, and were afterwards seated at the Priory, Brecon, of which place was Jeffrey Jeffreys, Esq., Sheriff of his co. in 1741. (See *Sherriffs of Breconshire.*)

JENKIN, John Trevillian, Esq., of Swansea, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; was Mayor of the borough of Swansea 1854, 1858, 1861; son of David Jenkin, of Swansea, gentleman; *b.* at Swansea on the 12th October, 1809; *ed.* at Swansea; *m.*, on the 23rd October, 1838, to Annetta, daughter of David Sanders, Esq., and Alderman of Swansea.

Residence: The Mirador, Swansea.
Crest: A lion rampant.
Motto: Sic modo.

LINEAGE.

This family descends on the mother's side from the Holditches of Devonshire.

JENKINS, George Henry, Esq., of Walterston House, Glamorganshire.

M.D., M.R.C.S., and L.A.C., formerly in practice; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; 5th son of the late Richard Jenkins, Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire; *b.* at Newport, December 11th, 1817; *grad.* M.D., Univ. Aberdeen, 1854; *m.*, 1847, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Thomas, Esq., Surgeon R.N., and co-heiress of the late John Jenkins Thomas, Esq., Caercady House, Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards, and has issue; succ. his uncle, William Jenkins, Esq., of Walterston, 1851; has issue a son and heir, William Richard.

Heir: William Richard Jenkins.
Residence: Walterston House, Glamorgan (built by Walter de Mapes, Chaplain to Henry I. in the twelfth century).
Arms: Arg., three gamecocks gu.
Crest: A gamecock, as in arms.
Motto: Fe dâl am daro.

LINEAGE.

This family is descended from Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Pantynawel, co. Glamorgan, who *m.* Ann, dau. of John Carne, Esq., and granddau. of Sir

John Carne, Knt. The Jenkinsons of Pantynawel, members of which family in the sixteenth century and subsequently held the office of High Sheriff of Glamorgan, were descended from Trim ap Maenarch, who *m.* Ellen, dau. to Iestyn ap Gwrgant, the last Prince of Glamorgan, and were of the same stock with the Vaughans of Bredwardine, Hergest, Tretower, and Clyro.

JENKINS, Rev. John David, B.D., Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; Canon of Pieter Maritzburg; Vicar of Aberdare; formerly C. of St. Paul's, Oxford; author of "The Age of the Martyrs;" son of William David Jenkins, Esq., of Castellau Fach, Llantrisant, co. of Glamorgan; *b.* at Merthyr Tydfil; *ed.* at Sir Edward Stradling's Grammar School, Cowbridge, and Jesus Coll., Oxon.; *grad.* B.A. 1850, M.A. 1852, B.D., 1859; *s.* to Castellau Fach 1837.

Residence: The Vicarage, Aberdare.
Arms: Gules, three chevrons argent.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and bears his arms.

JONES, Robert Oliver, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, Glamorganshire.

Stipendiary Magistrate for the borough of Cardiff; J. P. and D. L. for co. Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1838, in succession of Howel Gwyn, Esq.; elder son of the late Major-Gen. Oliver Thomas Jones, who commanded in the Peninsular war; *b.* 1811; *m.*, first, 1843, Alicia (*d.* 1851), dau. of Evan Thomas, Esq. (see *Thomas of Llwynmadoc*); secondly, 1853, Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn; has by first wife issue surviving one son and one dau., Edith Alicia. Mr. Jones has also a brother, Captain Oliver John Jones, R.N., *b.* 1813.

Heir: Oliver Henry.
Residence: Fonmon Castle, near Cardiff.
Arms: Quarterly: 1st, sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads ppr., the points embued—*Bleddyn ap Maenarch*; 2nd, a wyvern's head erased vert., in the mouth a dexter hand gu.—*King Pelinor*; 3rd, gu. a chevron ermine—*Philip Gwyn*, Lord of Wiston; 4th, arg., a stag couchant gu. attired and unguled or, in its mouth a branch vert.—*Matilda of Gower* (an heiress).
Crest: A dexter cubit arm in armour grasping a spear, all ppr.

These were the arms of Col. Philip Jones (see lineage), granted him by *George Owen*, York Herald.

LINEAGE.

The founder of this family was COL. PHILIP JONES, a distinguished officer in Oliver Cromwell's army, and zealous promoter of the republican cause against the Stuarts. By the large wealth he accumulated through the liberality of the Protector, he purchased the Fonmon estate, and laid a solid basis for a permanent and influential family. The details of his life have been brought to light more fully by a recent memoir drawn up from authentic sources by Col. Grant-Francis, F.S.A., in his *Charters of Swansea*, from which it appears that Col. Philip Jones was not merely a political partisan and successful soldier, but a man of the highest character for probity and piety.

Col. Philip Jones was *b.* at Swansea, 1618, the son of David Johnes, who was son of Philip *John's*, grandson of *John ap Rhys*, of the line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock. He *m.* Jane, dau. of William Price, Esq., of Gellihir, in Gower; joined the Parliament forces; was made Governor of Swansea, 1645, the year in which Bussey Mansel of Briton Ferry was made Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Glamorgan under General Fairfax; obtained from Cromwell in 1649 Forest Issa on the Tawe at a rental of £30; was the second on the list of "Commissioners for the Better Propagation of the Gospel in Wales;" was sent several times to Parliament; in 1653, though not one of the "six" summoned from Wales, was in the "Little Parliament;" in 1854 represented Monmouthshire; in 1665 had a double return for Breconshire and Glamorganshire, but chose the latter. He was then raised to Cromwell's House of Peers, and made Comptroller of the Household. At the Restoration he settled down quietly, was allowed to remain on his estate of Fonmon, and was confirmed as *Custos Rot.* of his co. Attempts were made to prove him guilty of peculation, but these signally failed. He served as High Sheriff under Charles II. (1671, see *Sheriffs*). He *d.* 1674 at Fonmon, and was buried at the adjoining church of Penmark. By his wife, Jane Price, he left a son and heir (called after the Protector)

OLIVER JONES, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, Sheriff for Glam. 1681, whose son,—

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, was M. P. for co. of Glamorgan 1713—1715, when he *d.* By his wife Mary, dau. of Humphrey Edwin, Esq., of Llanfihangel (see *Thomas of Llanfihangel*), he left a son,—

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle; Sheriff of Glam. 1729; *m.* Mary Forrest, of Minehead Somerset, and with other issue left by her a son,—

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle. By his second wife, Joanna, dau. of Edmund Lloyd, Esq., of Cardiff, he had, with other issue—

1. Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, *b.* 1773, *d.* 1834 *unm.*, and was succeeded by his nephew (as below).

2. Oliver Thomas Jones, *b.* 1776, entered the army, and became Lieut.-Gen. under Sir John Moore in the Peninsular war (*d.* 1815). By his second wife, Maria Antonia Swinburne, he left, with one dau., Rosa Antonia, two sons,—

ROBERT OLIVER, now of Fonmon Castle (as above), and—

Oliver John, Capt. R.N.

K NIGHT, Rev., Charles Rumsey, of Tythegston Court, Glamorganshire.

Clerk; Vicar of Merthyr Mawr, Glam., 1871;

formerly Vicar of St. Bride's Major, 1843 to 1863; Incumbent of Donative of Ewenny 1863 to 1871; Rural Dean; Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Llandaff; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Knight, of Tythegston Court, Rector of Newton Nottage (see *Knight of Newton Court*); *b.* at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, 1817; *ed.* at Wadham Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1839, M.A. 1841; *m.*, 1st, 1843, Mary, dau. of Thomas Bassett, Esq., of Bonvilston House, Glamorganshire (she *d.* in 1848); 2ndly, 1854, Mary Ann Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Stacey, M.A., Precentor of Llandaff Cathedral; and has issue 3 sons and 3 daughters; succ. 1854.

Heir: Robert Lougher, *b.* 1858.

Residence: Tythegston Court, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall.

Arms: Arg., 3 pallets gu., within a bordure engrailed sa.; on a canton of the second a spur with rowel downwards, or.

Crest: On a ducal coronet an eagle displayed proper.

Motto: Gloria calcar habet.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its lineage from *Francis Knight* (of the sept of *Iestyn ap Gurgant*, last Prince of Glamorgan), Alderman and afterwards Mayor of the city of Bristol, to whom a grant was made from Queen Elizabeth in 1562 of an estate at Congressbury, in the county of Somerset; his descendant, George Knight was also Mayor of Bristol in 1639. Another descendant, Sir John Knight, Kt., also mayor in 1663 and 1670, was Member of Parliament for the city of Bristol, and gave great offence to the court party after the Revolution by his speech against naturalizing foreigners, or "Froglanders," as he called them (see Macaulay's *History of England*). He was knighted on the occasion of a royal visit to Bristol; and laid the foundation of the Hotwells. His son, *Robert Knight*, Esq., *m.*, 1708, Cecil *Turberwill* of Sutton, granddaughter and heiress of Richard Lougher, Esq. (see *Lougher of Tythegston*). His son,—

Robert Knight, Esq., of Tythegston, succ. in 1732; High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1737; *m.* Lydia, daughter of John Rogers, D.D., Dean of Wells;—her mother was the eldest sister of Henry Hare, last Lord Coleraine of that family, whose will, on his dying without legitimate issue in 1749, became the subject of litigation for fourteen years between the representatives of his natural daughter, Rose Duplessis, and the co-heiresses at law, Mrs. Knight, and Ann, wife of William Bassett of Miskin. At length, by a compromise the real estates passed to the former, and the personalities to the latter.

Henry Knight, Esq., sole heir of Robert. *m.* Catherine, daughter of John Lynch, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and granddaughter of Archbishop Wake, by whom he had two sons,—

Henry Knight, Esq., who was High Sheriff in

1794, Colonel of the Glamorgan Militia, and Vice-Lieutenant of the county in 1808; and *Robert*, Rector of Tewkesbury. Henry died without issue in 1825, and was succeeded at Tythegston Court by his eldest nephew,—

Rev. Robert Knight, M.A., Rector of Newton Nottage. He *m.* Emma, dau. of Thomas Eagle, Esq., of Pilston, Mon., and had, with other issue,—

REV. CHARLES RUMSEY KNIGHT, the present representative of the family, as above.

Note.—*Tythegston Court*, which was altered from an old Gothic mansion to its present form in 1769, had been the seat of a long line of *Loughers* and *Turbervills* in continuous succession. The estate having descended nearly 300 years in the same blood, no title appears to have been ever made of it. It probably vested originally in the Turbervills by conquest. No record is to be found among the family papers more ancient than a copy of the will of Richard Turberville, bearing date 27th April, 1501. He was succeeded by his son John, upon whose death in 1533 a long strife—mentioned by Leland—arose in reference to his numerous estates between his daughter Gwenllian, *m.* to Watkin Lougher, and Christopher, son of his brother Jenkin, which ended in 1546 in an arbitration by which certain other manors were awarded to Christopher Turberville, and to Gwenllian and her son Richard (the father Watkin being dead) the manor of Tythegston and its appurtenances. Thus the Loughers, who had for many generations been settled at Sker and Baglan, and the borough of Loughor, and were in direct descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Lord of Glamorgan, became settled at Tythegston.—There is a *cromlech* near the mansion, the lower part covered by a mound of stones and earth, the large upper slab being alone visible.

KNIGHT, Rev. Edward Doddridge, of Nottage Court, Glamorganshire.

Rector of Newton Nottage, and Lord of the "Pembroke Manor;" Rural Dean; formerly P.C. of Tredegar (1838—1846); Rector of Llandough (1816—1858); is patron of Newton Nottage 2 turns out of 3; son of the late Rev. Robert Knight, M.A., formerly Vicar of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire; *b.* at Tewkesbury, Dec., 1806; *ed.* at Exeter Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1829; *m.*, 1837, Mary, dau. of Thomas Place, Esq., of Ffrood Vale, Neath; and has issue five daughters; succ. his brother, Rev. H. H. Knight, B.D., 1857.

Residence: Nottage Court, Bridgend.

Arms: Arg., three pallets gu. within a bordure engrailed sa.; on a canton of the second, a spur with rowel downwards or.

Crest: On a ducal coronet an eagle displayed pp.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant on father's side, and the celebrated divine Dr. Doddridge on the mother's side. For lineage, see further *Knight of Tythegston*, and *Lougher of Tythegston*.

Note.—*Nottage Court*—a venerable mansion in the Elizabethan style—has been in the family ever since its erection, excepting an interval of forty years. It was restored by the Rev. H. H. Knight (the present proprietor's brother) in 1841-6.

LEE, Vaughan Hanning, Esq., of Rheola, Glamorganshire.

Was a Major in the army; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of John Lee, Esq., of Dillington Park, Somerset, by Jessie, dau. and co-h. with her brother, the late Nash V. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., of Rheola (*d.* 1871), of John Edwards, Esq., of Llanelay, Llantrisant, Glam., who, on inheriting by the will of William Vaughan, Esq., assumed the surname Vaughan in addition to his own; *b.* 1836; *s.* to the Rheola property 1871.

Residences: Rheola, near Neath; Llanelay. Llantrisant.

Arms: The arms of *Vaughan*,—Sa., a chevron arg. between three boys' heads coupé ppr., a snake vert énwapping the neck (quartering the arms of *Lee*).

LEWIS, Henry, Esq., of Greenmeadow, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff of the same 1858; eldest son of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Park, Glamorganshire (*d.* 1838), by his wife Mary, dau. of George Emerson, Esq. (she *d.* 1841); *b.* 1815; *s.* 1838; *m.*, first, Ann Morgan, dau. of Walter Morgan, Esq.; Merthyr, and had issue by her, who *d.* 1857,—

1. Mary Price.
2. Blanche Eliza.
3. HENRY.

Secondly, Sophia Antoinette Ximenes Gwynne, dau. of Colonel Gwynne, Glanbrane Park, Carmarthenshire, by whom he had issue—

1. Thomas Wyndham.
2. Roderick Gwynne.
3. Catherine Fanny.
4. Gwendoline.
5. Wyndham Gwynne.

Heir: Henry Lewis, *b.* 1847.

Residence: Green Meadow, near Cardiff.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st, sa., a lion rampant arg.—LEWIS; 2nd, sa., a chevron between three spear-heads az. embured—PRICE; 3rd, sa., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or; 4th, or, on a canton gu. 2 lions passant guardant—LEWIS.

Crests: A lion sejant arg.—*Lewis*; a lamb or, bearing a pennon of St George.—*Price*.

Mottos: "Patriæ fidus;" "Ofner na ofno angau."

LINEAGE.

The ancient family of *Lewis*, of Van, Llanishen, Newhouse, and Green Meadow, trace direct and authentic descent from *Gwaethfoed*, Lord of Cardigan and Cibwyr (tenth century), who (according to the *Iolo MSS.*), though acknowledging himself a regulus under Edgar the English king, when summoned to meet that king at Chester and row the royal barge, curtly refused any answer, and when pressed for some word of reply, uttered the memorable saying which his numerous descendants in several of their lines have adopted as their motto,—“*Fear him who fears not death*,”—the independence and courage of which answer struck the king with wonder, and led to personal acquaintance and friendship. *Ivor Bach*, Lord of *Castell Coch*, to whom frequent reference has been made in the preceding sketch of Glamorgan *Annals*, was fourth in descent from *Gwaethfoed*; and *Madoc ap Howel Velyn*, Lord of *St. Fagan's* (as successor of his mother, *Sarah*, dau. of *Sir Mayo le Soer*, the Norman lord of that district), was sixth from *Ivor Bach*.

Edward Lewis, Esq., of *Van*, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1549, 1556, and 1560 (see *Sheriffs*), the first of the family to adopt the surname *LEWIS*, *m.* Anne, dau. of *Sir William Morgan*, Kt., of *Pencoed*, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Thomas Lewis*, Esq., sheriff for the years 1570 and 1587, who by his first wife, *Margaret*, dau. of *Robert Gamage*, Esq., of *Coity Castle* (his second wife being *Catherine*, dau. of *Sir George Mathew*, Kt., of *Radir*—see *Mathew of Radir*), left a son and heir,—

Sir Edward Lewis, Kt., of *Van*, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1602 and 1613; knighted 1603; bought, 1616, the mansion of *St. Fagan's* of *William Herbert*, Esq., and was Lord of *Penmark*, *Carnllwyd* in *Llancarvan*, &c.; *m.* *Blanche*, dau. of *Thomas Morgan*, Esq., of *Machen* (see *Morgan*, and *Lord Tredegar*), and had four sons, *Edward*, *William*, *Nicholas*, *Thomas*. The first *Sir Edward Lewis*, Kt., of *Van*, *m.* *Anne*, dau. of *Robert*, Earl of *Dorset*, and widow of *Lord Beauchamp*, and founded the family of *Lewis* of *Burstal*, of *Edington*, *Wilts.*, and of *Van*, *Glam.* The fourth son,—

Sir Thomas Lewis, of *Penmark*, knighted 1628; Sheriff of *Glam.* 1629 (*d.* 1669), *m.* a dau. of *Edmund Thomas*, Esq., of *Wenvoe* (see *Thomas of Wenvoe*), and left—besides his eldest son, *Thomas*, who *m.* but *d. s. p.*, and other issue—a second son,—

Gabriel Lewis, Esq., who became of *Llanishen*, deputy-sheriff under his father, *Sir Thomas Lewis*, 1587, and Sheriff of Glamorgan 1615; *m.* *Elizabeth*, dau. of *William Carne*, Esq., of *Nash*, and was succeeded by his son,—

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Llanishen*, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1630, who by his wife *Eleanor*, dau. of *Thomas Johns*, Esq., of *Abergavenny*, had a son,—

Gabriel Lewis, Esq., his successor at *Llanishen*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1663. He *m.* *Grace*, dau. of *Humphrey Wyndham*, Esq., of *Dunraven Castle*, *Glam.*, and had a son and heir,—

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Llanishen*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1673 and 1683; *m.* first, *Elizabeth Van*, by whom he had issue *Thomas*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1745, who had a son *Wyndham* and two daus., who all *d. s. p.*

[*Note*.—There was a *Gabriel Lewis* of *Llanishen*, who was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1715 (see *Sheriffs*), who could not be the same with *Gabriel Lewis*, Sheriff for 1663, and yet we find in the pedigrees no other account of him.]

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Llanishen*, *m.*, secondly *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Henry Morgan*, Esq., of *Penllwyn*, *Mon.*, and had a second son,—

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Newhouse*, Sheriff of *Glamorgan* 1757; *m.* *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Morgan Thomas*, Esq.; and besides a second son, *William*, of *Green Meadow*, or *Pentyrch*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1790, who *d. s. p.*, left an eldest son and heir,—

Rev. Wyndham Lewis, M.A., of *Newhouse*, who *m.* *Mary*, dau. of *Samuel Price*, Esq., of *Park and Coity*, co. of *Glam.*, and left issue, besides *Henry*, second son,—

Thomas, eldest son, who *m.*, and left one son, *John*, *d. s. p.*, and two daus.

Wyndham, third son, of *Green Meadow*, M.P. for *Cardiff* 1820 (see *Parl. Annals*); *m.*, 1815, *Mary Anne*, dau. of *John Evans*, Esq., of *Bramford Speke Devon*; *d. s. p.* 1838; she afterwards *m.* *Benjamin Disraeli*, Esq., M.P. (now “*Right Hon.*”), and has recently been cr. “*Viscountess Beaconsfield*.”

Henry Lewis, Esq. (second son), of *Park and Green Meadow*, *m.* *Mary*, dau. of *George Emerton*, Esq., and had issue,—

HENRY LEWIS, Esq., now of *Green Meadow* (as above).

Wyndham W. Lewis, Esq., of *The Heath*, near *Cardiff*, *J. P.* and *D. L.* for co. of *Glan.*; *m.*, first, *Annie* dau. of *George Overton*, Esq.; secondly, *Elizabeth*, dau. of the late *William Williams*, Esq., of *Aberpergwm*.

Mary Jane, *m.* to *Henry A. Vaughan*, Esq.

Anne Price, *m.* to *George Thomas Clark*, Esq. (see *Clark of Dowlais House*).

Catherine Price, *m.* to *George Collins Jackson*, Esq., an officer in the army.

LLANDAFF, The Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., Bishop of.

Son of the late *William Ollivant*, Esq., of *Manchester*; *b.* 1798; *ed.* at *St. Paul's School* and *Trin. Coll.*, *Camb.*; 6th *Wrangler*, B.A., and Senior *Chancellor's Medallist*, 1821; M.A. 1824, B.D. and D.D. 1836; *m.*, 1828, *Alicia*, dau. of *Lieut.-Gen. William Spencer*, and has issue; was *Vice-Prin.* of *St. David's Coll.*, *Lampeter*, 1827—1843; *Reg. Prof.* of *Divinity*, *Camb.*, 1843—1849; consecrated *Bishop of Llandaff* (reputed the ninety-second in succession—see *Bishops of Llandaff*) in room of *Copleston* deceased, 1849. The see of *Llandaff* has jurisdiction over the cos. of *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan*, excepting the deanery of *Gower* in the latter, which is under the see of *St. David's*. The *Bishop of Llandaff* is patron of sixty-five livings, of the deanery of *Llandaff*, the *Archdeaconries* of *Llandaff* and *Monmouth*, the *Chancellorship* and *Precentorship* of the *Cathedral*, and the *Prebends*. Income of see, £4,200.

Dr. Ollivant is author of various *Sermons*, *Lectures*, and *Charges*, and some *Pamphlets* on ecclesiastical and ecclesiastico-political subjects.

Residence: Bishop's Court, Llandaff.

Town Address: Athenæum Club, S. W.

Arms of the See: Sa, two crossiers in saltire, one or, the other arg.; on a chief az. three mitres with labels of the second.

Note.—For a notice of the cathedral of this see, and its recent restoration, see *Llandaff Cathedral*. The episcopal see of Llandaff which now contains 215 benefices, had its origin in a place for Christian worship built at a very early period on the bank of the river Tâf—most likely on the spot where the cathedral now stands—and called Llandâ, “the church on the Tâf;” but the congregation here gathered, and its bishop, or minister obtained superintending power over the surrounding congregations gathered by degrees during the Roman civil domination only in the fifth century. *Dyfrig* (Dubricius) is said to have been the first bishop. Meurig, King of Glamorgan, has the reputation of having founded the see and endowed it with lands between the rivers Tâf and Ely. For a time *Caeleon*, the great Roman city, was considered, as well as Llandaff, as the home of the see, and probably through its civic importance obtained the pre-eminence and had the character, at least in after times, of primacy of the British Church. It lost this standing when *Dzwi* (St. David), who had become its bishop, removed, or rather returned to St. David's. (See *St. David's, Bishop of*; and *Llanddewi-brefi*.)

The *Bishops of Llandaff*, since the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans, are given elsewhere.

LLEWELYN, John Dillwyn, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan: High Sheriff for the same 1835; eldest son of the late Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S., of Penlle'r-gaer, sometime M.P. for the co. of Glam. (see *Parl. Annals of co. Glam.*), and Sheriff for the same 1818; *b.* 1810; *m.*, 1833, Emma Thomasina, dau. of Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margan Abbey, co. of Glam., and has, with other issue,—

John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., now of Ynysygerwn (which see). See also *Dillwyn of Hendrefoilan*.

Residence: Penlle'r-gaer, near Swansea.

Arms: Gu, on a chevron arg. three trefoils slipped of the first.

LINEAGE.

This family, which had its early seat in Herefordshire, is of the old Cymric stock of that part, as the name clearly indicates. They had also representatives seated in Breconshire, whence they emigrated to the United States. A further notice is found under *Dillwyn of Hendrefoilan*. See also *Price of Penlle'r-gaer*, under “Old and Extinct Families.”

LLEWELYN, Griffith, Esq., of Baglan Hall, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the county of Glamorgan; was High Sheriff for the same 1852; is patron of the living of Aberavon-

cum-Baglan, Glamorganshire; son of the late Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of the same place, by Catherine, dau and h. of the late J. Jones, Esq., of Baglan Hall; *b.* Aug., 1806; *ed.* at Rugby School; *m.*, Oct, 1850, Madelina, eldest daughter of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., of Maesteg House, Swansea, J. P. and D. L. of co. Glamorgan; s. to his mother's estate 1840.

Residence: Baglan Hall, Aberavon.

Town Address: Union Club, Trafalgar Square.

Arms: 3 crosslets azure.

Crest: Boar's head.

Motto: Unus et idem.

Note.—The inheritors of this estate have been settled at Baglan for about 200 years; but the date of erection of the present mansion is not precisely known. It has been restored and altered in recent times.

LLEWELYN, William, Esq., of Court Colman, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for the same co. 1854 (see *Sheriffs*); Capt. 1st. Glam. R. V.; son of the late William Llewellyn, Esq., M.D., nephew of late Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan Hall; *b.* 1820; *m.*, 1844, Eleanor Emma, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Knight, A.M., of Tythegston Court, Rector of Newton Nottage (see *Knight of Tythegston Court*), by Emma, dau. of Thomas Eagles, Esq., of Pilston, Mon., and has issue.

Residence: Court Colman, near Bridgend.

LLEWELYN, John Talbot Dillwyn, Esq., Ynysygerwn, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the county of Glamorgan; son of John Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer, J. P. and D. L. for Glamorganshire, and Sheriff for the same 1835 (see *Dillwyn Llewelyn of Penlle'r-gaer*); *b.* at Penlle'r-gaer, May 26, 1836; *ed.* at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* M.A. 1859; *m.*, May 7th, 1861, to Caroline Julia Hicks Beach, eldest daughter of the late Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire; has issue three sons and two daughters.

Residence: Ynysygerwn, near Neath.

Arms: Gu., on a chevron arg. three trefoils slipped of the first.

Crest: A stag's head couped ppr.

Motto: Craignez honte.

LLOYD, Herbert, Esq., of Cilybebyll, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the

late Francis E. Lloyd, Esq., of Cilybebyll (who assumed the surname Lloyd on inheriting at the death of his mother), son of Henry Leach, Esq., of Milford and Cilybebyll, and his wife, Mary Brand, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Brawdy, in the co. of Pembroke, in whose right Cilybebyll came to the Leach family; *b.* 1838; *m.*, 1864, Frances Harriet, dau. of S. G. Pardon, Esq., of Tinerara, Ireland, and has issue.

Residence: Cilybebyll, near Neath.

MORGAN, Evan, Esq., St. Helen's, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; was Capt. in the R. Artillery, and served under Wellington in the Peninsular war; was Lieut. Col. of the Royal Glam. Artillery Militia, and is still Hon. Colonel of the same; was Chairman of the first Swansea Dock Company; son of the late John Morgan, Esq.; *s.* on the death of his elder brother John, *unm.*, a General in the Indian Army; a younger brother, Thomas Morgan, was Capt. R.N.; *m.*, first, a dau. of Admiral Cheshyre, by whom he had issue three sons (all officers in the army) and two daus.; secondly, Miss Winthrop, eldest dau. of Admiral Winthrop. Col. Morgan's eldest son, Jeffrey, served in the Abyssinian war, was in command of the Engineers at the storming of King Theodore's stronghold, and was spoken of in warm terms for his bravery in the general orders. He lies buried in African soil, but a monument has been erected to his memory in St Mary's Church, Swansea.

Residence: St. Helen's, Swansea.

Town Address: Junior United Service Club.

Arms: Sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads imbrued—**BLEDDYN AP MAENARCH.**

LINEAGE.

The arms borne by the Morgans indicate descent from Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock in the twelfth century.

MORGAN, Hon. Godfrey Charles, Ruperra Castle, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth, and J. P. for cos. of Glamorgan and Brecon; M. P. for Breconshire since 1858; was Capt. 17th Lancers, served in Crimean war, and received Crimean medal and clasps and Turkish war medal; is Major of Royal Gloucestershire Yeomanry Hus-

sars; eldest surviving son of Charles Morgan, first Baron Tredegar, of Tredegar Park, Mon., and Ruperra Castle, Glam., by Rosamond, dau. of Gen. Godfrey Basil Mundy; *b.* 1830; *ed.* at Eton; is *unm.*

Residences: Ruperra Castle, near Cardiff; and Tredegar Park, near Newport, Mon.

Town Address: Carlton Club; Army and Navy Club.

Arms: See *Lord Tredegar.*

LINEAGE.

For the descent of this ancient Cymric family see *Tredegar, Baron, of Tredegar Park.*

MORRIS, George Byng, Esq., of Sketty, Glamorganshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; second son of the late Sir John Morris, Bart, of Sketty Park, and Hon. Lucy Juliana, dau. of John, 5th Viscount Torrington; *b.* 25th March, 1816, at Bryn, Swansea; *m.*, 23rd October, 1852, Emily Matilda, sole dau. of C. H. Smith, Esq., of Gwernllwynwith and Derwen-Fawr, Glamorganshire, and has issue 6 sons and 4 daughters, the eldest son being Robert, *b.* 1853.

Residence: Danygraig, Bridgend.

Arms: Sa., on a saltire engrailed, ermine, a bezant charged with a cross coupé gu.

Crest: A lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a cross coupé gu., within a chain in form of an arch, or.

Motto: Scuto fidei.

LINEAGE.

For the genealogy of this family see under *Sir John Armine Morris, Bart.*, of Sketty Park.

Note.—The co. of Glamorgan has two places of considerable note and antiquity, called *Danygraig* ("under the rock"), and both in the vicinity of rocky eminences—the residence of Byng Morris being one, and *Danygraig*, situated between Neath and Swansea, near the Shore, the home of a branch of the Popkins and the Thomases, in the 17th and 18th centuries, being the other. At *Danygraig*, Bridgend, some interesting Roman or Romano-British antiquities were a few years ago discovered. "In removing a bank in order to improve the grounds in the year 1850, a coin of a Roman empress, much worn, but distinguishable by the head-dress, was dug up. Pieces of stucco with signs of a diamond pattern, &c., were also found. Tradition speaks of the site of an old house near the Ridge, under the large elm under which these things were discovered. It was on the left, or north side of the occupation road, which continued from the main road towards the foot of the *Graig*, and then joined Bistil Lane, long since taken into the fields. The *Rhwsted*, or 'house-stead,' was the name of the old barn close at hand" (Knight's *Newton Nottage*). See also p. 523, *ante*.

MORRIS, Sir John Armine, Bart., of Sketty Park, Glamorganshire.

A baronet of the United Kingdom, cr. 1806; J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Glamorgan; sometime an Officer in the 60th Rifles; is patron of the living of Morrision, near Swansea; eldest son of the late Sir John Morris, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Morris, dau. of 5th Viscount Torrington; *b.* at Bryn House, near Swansea, July 13, 1813; *ed.* at Westminster School, and Sandhurst College; *m.*, December, 1847, Catherine Ann, dau. of Ronald Macdonald, Esq.; *s.* to title as 3rd baronet, and to the estates, February, 1855; has issue—

1. ROBERT ARMINE, *b.* 1848.
2. John, *b.* 1850.
3. George Cecil, *b.* 1852.
4. Arthur Ronald, *b.* 1855.
5. Herbert, *b.* 1858.

And four daughters.

Heir: Robert Armine Morris.

Residences: Sketty Park, and Havod, near Swansea; Marina Villa, Mumbles.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Sable, on a saltier engrailed ermine, a bezant charged with a cross coupé gu.

Crest: Within a chain in the form of an arch a lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a cross coupé as in the arms.

Motto: Scuto fidei.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its descent maternally from *Owain Gwynedd*, Prince of North Wales (12th cent.), through Cadwgan Fawr, and the Parrys of Neuadd Trefawr, co. of Cardigan, one of whom was Stephen Parry, Esq., M.P. for Cardigan A.D. 1714—1727 (see *Members of Parl. for Cardigan*), and paternally from the Morrises of Bishop's Castle, Salop. It has intermarried with the Musgraves of Cumberland, and the Byngs, Viscounts Torrington. Sir John Morris, Kt., *temp.* Henry VII., was of this stock.

JOHN MORRIS, Esq., of *Clasemont*, near Swansea; *b.* 1745; cr. a baronet 1806; *m.* Henrietta, dau. of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, Cumberland, by whom he had, with several daus., a son and heir,—

Sir John Morris, 2nd Bart. of *Clasemont*; *b.* 1775; *m.*, 1809, Lucy Juliana, dau. of John Byng, 5th Viscount Torrington, and had issue, besides several daus.,—

1. JOHN ARMINE, the present and 3rd Baronet of Sketty Park (as above).
2. *George Byng* (see *Byng Morris of Danygraig*).
3. Frederick, an officer in the R.N.
4. Charles Henry, C.B., *b.* 1824, a Col. in the Royal Artillery.

Note.—Sketty Park, formerly belonging to Lord Broke, descendant of Earl Warwick, conqueror of the kingdom of Glamorgan, was enclosed with wall by the grandfather of the present baronet. Several of the ruined castles in Gower were built by the above-mentioned *Earl of Warwick*. Sketty Park was built about 1820—partially with the Bath and

Portland stone, the remains of the former Mansion House at *Clasemont*, in the same county, erected in 1770 by the grandfather of the present baronet, whose father was the first of the family who removed from North to South Wales, and first resided at *Tredegar, Mon.* The etymology of "*Sketty*" is probably *is-Ketty*, "lower Ketty."

NICHOLL, Ilyd, Esq., of the Ham, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire; Sheriff of Monmouthshire 1831; eldest son of the late Rev. Ilyd Nicholl, D.D., Rector of *Treddington, Worcester-shire*; *b.* at *Treddington* 19th July, 1785; *ed.* at *St. Paul's School, London*; *m.*, 11th August, 1807, Eleanor, only child of George Bond, Esq.; of *Newland, Gloucestershire*, and *Court Blethin, Monmouthshire* (she *d.* 1850), and had issue three sons and two daughters.

Heir: George Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of *Court Blethin, co. of Mon.*, J. P. for the co. of *Mon.*

Residences: *The Ham, Glamorganshire*; *Court Blethin, Monmouthshire*.

Arms: Sable, three pheons argent.

Crest: A battlemented tower surmounted by a Cornish chough proper.

Motto: Daw a digon.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Nicholl* have been seated at *The Ham* nearly 300 years, and were found even earlier than that period (as well as later) at *Llan-twit Major*, where resided John Nicholl, whose will was proved 1599, and who bore the arms still borne by the family, viz., *Sa., 3 pheons arg.* His son was called Ilyd—a name which has been continued at frequent intervals ever since. From Ilyd Nicholl, of *The Ham*, 3rd son of Ilyd, gr. grandson of the above John Nicholl, has descended the long line of the *Ham* family. His mother was Cecil, dau. of Edmond Turbervill, Esq., of *Llan-twit Major*. He left a son,—

Ilyd Nicholl, Esq., of *The Ham*, *b.* 1635, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Morgan Jones, Esq., of *Framp-ton*, and had issue—

Ilyd Nicholl, of *The Ham*, Clerk, Rector of *Llanmaes*, who by his wife, *Susannah*, dau. and co-h. of John Whitlock, Esq., of *Bingham, Somerset*, had, besides John, 3rd son, founder of the *Merthyr Mawr* branch (see *Nicholl of Merthyr Mawr*), an eldest son and heir—

Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of *The Ham*; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of *Glam.*; Sheriff of the same co. 1746. *He m.*, 1741, Anne, dau. and co-h. of John Lewis, Esq., of *Penline*, "by whom he had 14 children, 6 sons and 8 daus., of whom eight only survived their parents, and three sons and one dau. only had issue." (D Jenkin's MS.) The eldest son was—

Rev. Ilyd Nicholl, D.D., Rector of *Treddington*, who was the progenitor of a large family. His eldest son and h. being—

1. ILTYD NICHOLL, Esq., now of *The Ham* (as above) and his sixth son being—

6. Rev. Robert Nicholl, M.A., late of *Dimlands* (see *Nicholl-Carne of Dimlands and St. Donal's Castle*).

NICHOLL, John Cole, Esq., of Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, D.C.L., M.P. for Cardiff Boroughs 1832—1852, and Judge Advocate-General, 1841 (see *Parl. Annals, Glam.*); *b.* 1823; *ed.* at Ch. Ch., Oxford; *m.*, 1860, Mary De la Beche, dau. of L. Ll. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P. of Hendrefoilan, co. of Glamorgan, and has issue.

Residence: Merthyr Mawr, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Sa., three pheons arg.

Crest: On a tower, a Cornish chough, wings expanded, ppr.

LINEAGE.

This family is a junior branch of that of Nicholl of Ham, in the same co. (see *Nicholl of Ham*, and *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donal's Castle*). John Nicholl, Esq., of Llanmaes, third son of the Rev. Iltud Nicholl, of Ham, Rector of Llanmaes, was grandfather of Sir John Nicholl, Kt., of Merthyr Mawr, whose son, Sir John Nicholl, Kt. (above named), M.P. for Cardiff; *m.* Jane Harriet, dau. of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Abbey, and had, with other issue,—

JOHN COLE NICHOLL, now of Merthyr Mawr.

PEARSON, John Richard, Esq., of Craig yr Haul, Glamorganshire.

Late Captain Royal Artillery; J. P. for co. of Monmouth; son of Rev. J. Pearson, of Herongate, Brentwood, Essex, Rector of Little Warley and East Horndon, Essex, Rural Dean, &c.; *b.* at Bognor, Sussex, 16th April, 1833; *ed.* at Rugby; *m.*, 1st, 1854, Charlotte, dau. of Col. Crommelin, (she *d.* 1856); 2nd, 1861, Cecile, dau. of the late George Charles Holford, Esq., of New Park, Wilts, and granddaughter of the late Josiah Holford, Esq., of Cilgwyn, Carmarthenshire.

Residence: Craig yr Haul, Castleton, Cardiff.

Town Address: Junior United-Service Club.

Arms: Arg., semée of billets, on a pile az. three horses' heads ppr.

Crest: A horse's head couped ppr., semée of billets and murally gorged.

Motto: In Deo spes.

PENRICE, Thomas, Esq., of Kilvrough, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; served the office of High Sheriff for same co. in 1867; is patron of the livings of Iiston, Pennard, and Langennith, in the co. of Glamorgan; 2nd son of the late John Penrice, Esq., of

Great Yarmouth, in the co. of Norfolk; *b.* 6th April, 1820, at Hopland Hall, near Gt. Yarmouth; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, 10th June, 1852, Louisa, the 2nd daughter of the Rev. George Ernest Howman, M.A., of Barnesley Rectory, Gloucestershire; succ. his uncle, Thomas Penrice, Esq., of Kilvrough (Sheriff of Glam. 1836; Capt. in 16th Lancers, and served under Wellington), in the year 1846; has issue two daughters.

Residence: Kilvrough, near Swansea.

Arms: Per pale indented arg. and gu., in canton a wolf's head couped at the neck sa.

Crest: Two wings elevated, charged with two mullets of six points in pale gu.

Motto: Tuto et celeriter (above crest); Justus et propositi tenax (under shield).

LINEAGE.

Mr. Penrice of Kilvrough traces from an ancient family of the same name which has been for many generations located in the county of Worcester, the eldest branch of which family was seated at *Penrice Castle*, near Swansea, in the lordship of Gower and county of Glamorgan, a lordship which passed into the hands of the Mansels of Margam through the marriage of Isabella Penrice with a member of that family. See *Mansel of Margam, Penrice Castle, &c.*

Note.—Kilvrough—one of the many places of note in the historic district of Gower—is well known as the old abode of the Dawkin family, the most celebrated of whose members was Col. Rowland Dawkin, M.P., a distinguished officer in the Cromwellian army. See *ante Dawkin of Kilvrough*, and *Memoir*, by Col. Francis, F.S.A.

PRICHARD, William, Esq., of Crofta House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for co. of Glamorgan; son of the late William Prichard, Shipowner of Cardiff; *b.* 1811; *m.* Miss Bradley of Cardiff; has issue three daughters, co-heiresses.

Residence: Crofta House, near Llantrisant.

PRYCE, John Bruce, Esq., of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest son of the late John Knight, Esq., of Llanblethian, in the same co., by Margaret, dau. of William Bruce, Esq., of that place, whose surname, and subsequently that of Pryce, he adopted (see *Lineage*); *b.* 23rd July, 1784; *m.*, 1st, 1807, Sarah (*d.* 1842), dau. of Rev. Hugh Williams Austin, a resident of Barbadoes; 2ndly, 1844, Alicia Grant, dau. of William Bushly, Esq., of London; had issue by first wife five sons and seven daus. The sons are—

1. *John Wyndham*, barrister-at-law, *m.*, and had issue; 2. *Henry Austin*, barrister-at-law, now of the Privy Council and Secretary of the Home Department (see *Bruce of Dyffryn*); 3. *Rev. William Bruce*, M.A., Canon of Llandaff, and Rector of St. Nicholas; 4. *Robert*, a col. in the army; 5. *Lewis Knight*.

Residence: *Dyffryn*, St. Nicholas, near Cardiff.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Bruce Pryce* of *Dyffryn* traces maternally to an ancient Glamorgan stock, the *Lewis* of *Van* and *Llanishen*, of the lineage of *Ivor Bach* of *Castell Coch*, living in the twelfth century, of whom *Giraldus Cambrensis* (*Itin.*, VI.) gives account (see *Ivor Bach*). *Sir Thomas Lewis*, Knt., of *Llanishen*, had a son, *Gabriel Lewis*, Esq., of the same place, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1615 (see *Lewis of Green Meadow*), whose dau. *Jane m.*—

William Bruce, Esq., of *Llanblethian*, co. of Glam., and had issue a dau. and only surviving child, *Margaret Bruce*, who *m.*—

John Knight, Esq., of *Llanblethian*, and had issue besides 3 daus.—

1. *JOHN*, now of *Dyffryn* as above, who, instead of his own surname of *Knight*, adopted his mother's maiden surname, *Bruce*, and subsequently, on inheriting *Dyffryn* under the will of *Thomas Pryce*, Esq., who made him heir in case of the death without issue of his own daughter, *Mrs. Grey*, (*d.* 1837,) wife of the Hon. *W. Booth Grey*, that of *Pryce*.

2. *William Bruce Knight*, Chancellor, and afterwards Dean of *Llandaff*, *d.* 1845.

3. *James Lewis*, Knight, afterwards Lord Justice *Sir J. L. Knight Bruce*, *d.* 1867.

RICHARDS, Evan Matthew, Esq., of Brooklands, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and *D. L.* for the co. of Glamorgan; *M.P.* for *Cardiganshire*, elected 1868; was Mayor of *Swansea* 1856 and 1863; son of the late *Mr. R. Richards*, of *Swansea*; *b.* at *Swansea*, January, 1821; *m.* *Maria*, daughter of *James Sloane*, Esq.; has issue six sons and one daughter.

Heir: *William Frederic*.

Residence: *Brooklands*, *Swansea*.

Town Address: 3, *Kensington Gate*; *Reform Club*.

RICHARDSON, James Coxon, Esq., of Glan'rafon, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; *F.G.S.*, &c., &c.; fourth son of *John Richardson*, Esq., *J. P.* of *Swansea*, and brother of *J. Crow Richardson*, Esq., of *Pantygwydir*, Glam., and *Glanbrydan Park*, *Carm.*; *b.* at *South Shields*, co. of *Durham*, 1817; *ed.* at *Myrtle Hall School*, *Gloucestershire*; *m.*, first, *Hannah Mary*, second dau. of *Thomas*

Barker, Esq., *J. P.*, &c., of *Kosella Hall*, *Northumberland*; secondly, *Elizabeth*, dau. of *John Nichol*, Esq., of *London*, the adopted child of the *Rt. Hon. Sir John Pirie*, Bart.; thirdly, *Georgiana Skirrow*, second dau. of *John Nelson*, Esq., of *Doctors' Commons* and of *Seymour Street*, *Hyde Park*, *London*; has issue—

By second mar., *John Pirie*, *b.* 1848.

By third mar., three sons and two daus.—

Nelson Moore, *b.* 1855.

Ida Caroline Frances, *b.* 1856.

Horace Grant, *b.* 1858.

Evelyn Georgina, *b.* 1860.

Lionel James, *b.* 1862.

Residence: *Glan'rafon*, near *Swansea*.

Arms: *Sa.*, on a chief arg. three lions' heads erased, ermines, langued gu.

Crest: On a mural crown or, a lion's head erased of the arms.

Motto: *Pretio prudentia præstat.*

RICHARDSON, John Crow, Esq., of Pantygwydir, Glam., and Glanbrydan Park, Carm.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan and for the bor. of *Swansea*; was Mayor of *Swansea* 1860-1, and for several years Captain and Acting Commandant of the 3rd Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers; eldest son of *John Richardson*, Esq., *J. P.*, of *Swansea*, and of *Whitby Lodge*, *Northumberland*; *b.* at *Leith*, Jan. 30, 1810; *m.*, first, 6th Nov., 1837, *Elizabeth*, eldest dau. of *Mr. Thomas Walters*, of *Swansea*; secondly, Aug. 23, 1848, *Eliza Fletcher*, youngest dau. of the *Rev. John Ross*, of *Crawford*, *Lanarkshire*; purchased the *Pantygwydir* estate 1860; has issue by first marriage—

John Crow, only son, *b.* 26th Feb., 1842; *m.* *Theresa Eden Pearce Serocold*, and has issue *Alfred John* and *Ernauld Edward*.

Amy, *b.* 17th Sept., 1840, *m.*, June 1, 1864, *George Pearce Serocold*, Esq., of *Rodborough Lodge*, *Gloucestershire*, whose father was *Dean of Ely* and *Principal of Jesus Coll.*, *Cambridge*.

Heir: *John Crow Richardson*.

Residences: *Pantygwydir*, near *Swansea*; *Glanbrydan Park*, *Carmarthenshire*.

Arms (granted 1615): *Sa.*, on a chief arg. three lions' heads, erased, ermines, langued gu.

Crest: On a mural crown or, a lion's head of the arms.

Motto: *Pretio prudentia præstat.*

LINEAGE.

This family is of common origin with that from which *Sir Thomas Richardson*, Kt., one of the judges of the *Exchequer*, was descended, and which is extensively seated in the cos. of *Durham* and *Northumberland*.

ROMILLY, Edward, Esq., of Porth Kerry, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1869; younger son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, Kt., by Anne, dau. of Francis Garbett, Esq., of Knill Court, co. of Radnor, and brother of Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls; *b.* 1804; *ed.* at Trinity Hall, Cambr.; *m.*, 1830, Sophia, dau. of Alexander Marcet, Esq., M.D.; was M.P. for Ludlow 1833-4; was Chairman of Audit Board of Public Accounts.

Residence: Porth Kerry, near Cowbridge.

Town Address: 14, Stratton Street, W.

Arms: Arg., in base a rock with nine projections, from each of which issuant a lily, all ppr.; on a chief az., a crescent between two mullets of the first.

Crest: On a wreath a crescent arg.

ROUS, Col. George Grey, of Courtyrala, Glamorganshire.

Entered the army and became Lieut.-Col. of Grenadier Guards; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1860; eldest son of the late Thomas Bates Rous of Courtyrala, J. P., D. L., and Sheriff (in 1817) of the co. of Glamorgan, by his wife Charlotte Gwendoline, dau. of Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart., of Llanwern, Mon.; *b.* 1818; is *unm.*

Residence: Courtyrala, near Cardiff.

Town Address: Guards' Club.

Arms: Or, an eagle displayed az., pruning the wing, foot and beak gu.

Crest: A dove arg.

Motto: Vescitur Christo.

LINEAGE.

The Roll of Battle Abbey contains the name *Rous*, and the name takes in some records the form *Rufus*. This family is said to descend from this knight in the Conqueror's train, whose full designation was Ranalphus le Rufus. Before the settlement of the family in Wales through the purchase of Piercefield (Mon.) by Thomas Rous, Esq. (*d.* 1737), they had been successively seated at Edmerstone and Halton in Devonshire. Of their number was the celebrated *Francis Rouse*, translator of the Psalms (still used by the Scotch Kirk), Member for Truro, or Devonshire, of the Little Parliament, Provost of Eton, and Speaker of Cromwell's Parliament (*Carlyle*; and *Roll of Battle Abbey*, p. 94).

Thomas Rous, Esq., of Piercefield, son of Thomas Thomas Rous just named, sold that estate to the Morris family. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas Bates, Esq., and had, besides his eldest son William, who *d. unm.*, Thomas Bates, George, and Robert.

Thomas Bates Rous, Esq., who resided in Eng-

land, and was sometime M.P. for Worcester, *d. s. p.* in 1800, and was *s.* by his brother,—

George Rous, Esq., of London, Barrister-at-law, M.P. for Shaftesbury, &c. His eldest son,—

Thomas Bates Rous, the first of Courtyrala, Sheriff of co. of Glamorgan 1817; *m.*, 1811, a dan. of Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart., and had with several dans. a son and heir,—

GEORGE GREY ROUS, now of Courtyrala (as above).

Note.—*Courtyrala* is a manor of considerable antiquity, having its name from Sir Simon de *Kayle*, Lord of the Manor of Wrinston and Michaelston, Glam., whose place of residence and feudal rule was subsequently called *Court-y-Rayle*, corrupted into "Courtyrala." See *ante*, *De Rayle of Wrinston*.

SALMON, William, Esq., of Penlline Court, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; only son of the late W. Salmon, Esq., of Petistree House, Suffolk, by Sarah, dau. of Denny Cole, Esq., of Sudbury Priory, Suffolk; *b.* 1790; *m.*, 1816, Hester, elder dau. and co-h. of Reynold Thomas Deere, Esq., J. P. and D. L., of Penlline Court, and has issue—

Thomas Deere, *b.* 1820; *ed.* at Eton and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he *grad.* M.A.; is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn.

Heir: Thomas Deere Salmon.

Residence: Penlline Court, near Cowbridge.

Crest: A dexter arm, embowed, in armour, holding a scimitar proper.

Motto: Dum spiro spero.

LINEAGE.

Mr. Salmon is lineally descended from Sir Thomas Salmon, Kt., *temp.* Richard I., and collaterally from John Salmon, Lord High Chancellor of England, *temp.* Edward II. Hester, his wife, was of a very ancient Glamorganshire family, which traced its descent from Edwin, fourth son of Howel Dda, or Howel the Good, King of South Wales and Powys 907, and of all Wales 940,—and from Herbert, natural son of King Henry I.

SMITH, Charles Henry, Esq., of Gwernllwynwith, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff of the same county in 1839; son of the late Charles Smith, Esq., of Gwernllwynwith; *b.* 25th Dec., 1804; *m.*, 1831, Emily, dau. of Sir George Leeds, Bart., of Croxton Park, Camb.; has surviving issue one daughter, Emily Matilda. (See *Byng Morris, Danygraig*.)

Residence: Gwernllwynwith, near Swansea.

Arms: Or and az, indented sinisterwise, two crosses counterchanged.

Crest: Out of coronet, a dove volant.

SQUIRE, Rev. Edward Burnard, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Rural Dean; Vicar of Swansea 1846; Chaplain of 1st Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers; formerly in Convocation; was Lieut. Indian Navy and Paymaster in the Burmese war 1827—1829; Author of a "Series of Sermons on Special Occasions," "British Sovereignty in India," &c.; *b.* at Taunton 1804; *ed.* at St. Bee's College; *m.*, first, Eliza Anne, dau. of Capt. William Bruce, Indian Navy, and British resident of Bushire in Persia; secondly, Caroline Herschel, dau. of George Harvey, F.R.S.; thirdly, 26th Oct., 1852, dau. of Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Johnstone Hall, Pembroke-shire, sister of the late Bishop Bowen, of Sierra Leone; has issue 3 sons and 3 daus. living.

Residence: The Vicarage, Swansea.

Crest: Tiger's paw holding a fleur-de-lis.

Motto: Tiens ferme.

STERRY, Alfred, Esq., of Danycoed, Glamorganshire.

Son of Richard Sterry, Esq., Oakfield Lodge, Croydon; *b.* 1823; *m.*, 1864, Alice Rosina, daughter of Henry Crawshay, Esq., of Langland, near Swansea, and Oaklands, Gloucestershire; has issue 1 son, 2 daus.

Residence: Dan y Coed, near Swansea.

Arms: (not received).

STUART, James Frederick Crichton, M.P., Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

Lieut.-Col. in the army (retired); served in the Grenadier Guards 1842—1861; Lord Lieutenant of Buteshire; M.P. for united boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrisant since first elected in 1857; son of late Lord James Stuart, M.P., brother to 2nd Marquess of Bute (see *Bute, Marquess of*); *b.* Feb. 17, 1824; *ed.* at Eton, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; *m.* Gertrude Frances, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.B.; has issue 1 son and 2 daughters.

Town Residence: 25, Wilton Crescent.

Arms: 1st and 4th, or, a fesse chequy arg. and az. within a double tressure flory counterflory gu.—STUART; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a lion ramp. az.—CRICHTON; over all a crescent for difference.

Crests: 1. A demi-lion ramp. gu., and over it the motto "Nobilis est ira leonis"—Stuart. 2. A dragon vert, flames issuing from the mouth, ppr.—Crichton.

Motto: Avito viret honore.

LINEAGE.

For *Lineage*, see *Bute, Marquess of*, Cardiff Castle, of whose family Col. Stuart is a cadet.

TALBOT, Christopher Rice Mansel, Esq., of Margam Park, Glamorganshire.

Lord Lieut. of Glamorganshire since 1848; M.P. for Glamorganshire since 1830; is patron of five livings, Reynoldston, Oxwich-cum-Nicholaston, Langeinor, Llandough-cum-St. Mary Church, and Margam Vicarage; eldest son of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Park, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan, and Sheriff for same co. 1781, by the Lady Mary Lucy, dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ilchester; *b.* at Penrice Castle, near Swansea, May 10, 1803; *ed.* at Harrow, and Oriel Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. in 1824, First Class in Mathematics; succ. 1824; *m.*, 1835, to Lady Charlotte Butler, sister to the Earl of Glengall (she *d.* 1846), and has issue one son, three daughters.

Heir: Theodore Mansel, *b.* 1837; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford; J. P. for co. of Glam.

Residences: Margam Park, and Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire.

Town House: 3, Cavendish Square.

Arms: Gu., a lion rampant or, armed and langued az., within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest: A lion or, with tail extended.

Motto: Prest d'accomplir.

LINEAGE.

This branch of the *Talbot* family, of common origin with Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, Lord Chancellor Talbot of Hensol Castle, Talbots of Castle Talbot, Ireland, &c., came into Glamorgan through the marriage of John Ivory Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, with Mary, dau. and h. of Thomas Mansel, Lord Mansel of Margam. The *Mansel* family had for many ages held a position of prime influence in Glamorgan, seated successively at Oxwich Castle, Penrice Castle, and Margam Abbey (which see), from about A.D. 1400, when Sir Hugh Mansel *m.* Isabel, dau. of Sir John Penrhys, Lord of Oxwich and Penrhys (Penrice), to A.D. 1750, when Bussy, the last Lord Mansel of Margam and Penrice, died, and the estate passed by the marriage just mentioned to the Mansel-Talbot line.

From Sir Hugh Mansel, Kt., *Sir Rhys* (Rice) *Mansel*, Kt., Lord of Oxwich, and builder of Oxwich Castle, Chamberlain of Chester, Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1542, was fifth in descent; from Henry Mansel, Esq., the first who settled in Gower (*temp.* Edward I.), tenth; and from Philip Mansel, or Maunchel, who is said to have "come in with the Conqueror," about eighteenth. At the dissolution of the monasteries he purchased Margam Abbey from the commissioners of Henry VIII., and partly by adaptation of the structure of the abbey, partly by new buildings constructed there (1552), formed a large and sumptuous mansion, which became the chief residence of the Mansel family.

Sir *Edward Mansel*, Kt., his son, *m.* Lady Jane, 4th dau. of Henry, 2nd Earl of Worcester, by whom he had 15 sons and 4 daus. He was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1576. His second son, Francis, was made a baronet by James I., and by his wife Catherine, dau., and h. of Henry Morgan, Esq., of Muddlescombe was progenitor of the Mansels of *Iscoed* and *Trimsaran*, Carn. From his third son, Philip, were descended the Mansels of *Swansea*. Robert, fourth son, knighted by the Earl of Essex for his valour in taking Cadiz, 1596, made Vice-Admiral by James I., *m.* Elizabeth, sister of the celebrated Lord Bacon. On the death of Sir Edward in 1585 (see *Margam Abbey*)—

Sir Thomas Mansel, Kt. and Bart., of Margam, succeeded. He was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1594, 1604, and 1623; M.P. for same co. 1597, &c. (see *Parl. Annals of Glam.*). By Mary, his first wife, dau. of Lewis Lord Mordaunt, he had four sons (by a 2nd wife he had daus.), the heir being—

Sir Lewis Mansel, Bart., of Margam. Was Sheriff of Glam. 1636; in conjunction with Edward Viscount Mandeville, and William Carne, Esq., of Nash, he obtained from Charles I. the office of Chamberlain and Chancellor of South Wales during their respective lives and the survivor of them. By his third wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry, Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, he had two sons, Henry and Edward, and was succ. by the younger and surviving of them,—

Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam, one of the most distinguished of his race. He was Sheriff for the co. of Glam. 1688; M.P. for same co. 1660, 1680, and 1685; entertained at Margam the Duke of Beaufort on his progress as Lord President of Wales in 1684 (see *Margam Abbey*); *m.* Martha, dau. and co-h. of Edward Carne, Esq., of Ewenny, and was succ. by his 2nd but eldest surviving son,—

Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., afterwards Lord Mansel of Margam, M.P. for co. of Glamorgan 1700—1710; cr. Baron Mansel of Margam by Queen Anne in 1712; Comptroller of the Household under Queen Anne, and Member of Privy Council (see further *Parl. Annals*). He *m.* Martha, dau. and h. of Francis Millington, Esq., and by her, besides four daus., had three sons, *Robert*, *Christopher*, and *Bussy*. The first *m.*, had issue one son, *Thomas*, and dying in his father's lifetime, left the succession in that son.

Thomas, 2nd Lord Mansel of Margam, succ. as a minor at his grandfather's death, and *d. unm.*, æt. 25.

Christopher, 3rd Lord Mansel of Margam, dwelt at Newick Place, Sussex, and was never married. He settled Margam estate, after the death of his brother Bussy, upon Thomas Mansel, eldest son of his sister Mary, wife of John Ivory Talbot, Esq., above-mentioned; *d.* 1744, and was buried at Newick.

Bussy, 4th and last Lord Mansel of Margam, now succ. He was before his elevation to the peerage M.P. for Cardiff 1727, and afterwards for Glamorgan 1737. (See *Parl. Annals*.) He *d. s. p.* in London 1750, and was buried at St James's, Westminster.

Thomas Talbot, Clerk, in right of his mother now inherited Margam and Penrice Castle estates. He *m.* Jane, dau. of Thomas Beach, Esq., of Keevil, Wilts, and had two sons, Thomas and Christopher; the eldest,—

Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Penrice Castle and Margam, *m.*, 1794, Lady Mary Lucy Fox Strangways, dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of

Ilchester (she *m.* 2ndly, 1815, Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. [see *Parl. Annals*, p. 608]), and had with other issue (see *Traherne, Mrs., St. Hilary; Llewelyn, Penller'gaer, &c.*)—

CHRISTOPHER MANSEL-TALBOT, now of Margam and Penrice Castle (as above).

THOMAS, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., of Pwll-y-wrach, Glamorganshire.

Is one of the co-heirs to the Barony of Burgh or Borough of Gainsborough, now in abeyance; J. P. for county of Glamorgan; late Captain of the 18th Glamorgan Rifle Corps; is patron of Col-winston Vicarage; *b.* at Pwll-y-wrach, Sept. 6th, 1842; *ed.* at Cheltenham College, and Trin. Coll., Oxford; *s.* to estates 1853.

Hair: His brother, Robert Curre.

Residence: Pwll-y-wrach.

Arms: Gu, three chevrons arg.

Crest: A paschal lamb.

Mottoes: Nil desperandum; Christo duce.

THOMAS, John Blackwell Dawson, Esq., of Tregroes, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; *b.* 3rd March, 1840, at Fulham, Middlesex; *m.*, 17th June, 1868, Louisa, second daughter of Charles Dawson, Esq., of Exmouth, Devon; *s.* to estates 1863; has issue one son, Edward Dawson.

Hair: Edward Dawson.

Residences: Tregroes, near Bridgend; Withycombe, near Exmouth.

Motto: Nil desperandum.

THOMAS, Richard Robert Rees, Esq., Court House, Glamorganshire.

Son of the late William Thomas, Esq; *b.* Nov. 12th, 1823; *ed.* at the Swansea Grammar School; *m.*, 1st, Feb., 1857, Janet Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Lechwan, Lanfabon; 2ndly, September, 1864, Anna Mary, daughter of Christopher Williams, Esq., of Llantwit Major; *s.* June, 1858; has issue two sons and one daughter.

Residence: Court House, Merthyr.

Arms: A lion rampant, holding a laurel branch in the paw.

Crest: A demi-lion as in arms.

Motto: Floreat laurus.

TRAHERNE, Anthony Powell, Esq., of Broadlands, Glamorganshire.

Entered the army 17th Foot 29th July,

1853; Lieut. 6th June, 1854; Captain 4th December, 1857; served in the Crimean war from December, 1854, to end of the war; present at the assault of Redan 18th June, bombardment and surrender of Kinbourn, medals and clasp; appointed adjutant of 1st ad. Batt. Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers in August, 1863; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; 3rd surviving son of Morgan Popkin Traherne, Esq., and Elizabeth Margaret, his wife (*née* Rickards); *b.* at Coytrehen, near Bridgend, 4th January, 1834; *ed.* at Woolwich and Sherborne; *m.*, February 9, 1865, Lucy Lockwood, dau. of the late Thomas Onslow, Esq.; has issue one son, Onslow Powell.

Heir: Onslow Powell.

Residence: Broadlands, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly.

Motto: Ofna Dduw a'r Brenhin: "Fear God and the King."

TRAHERNE, Mrs., of St. Hilary, Glamorgan-shire.

Charlotte Louisa Traherne, of St. Hilary and Coedriglan, widow of the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, M.A., of Coedriglan, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Chancellor of Llandaff; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan (*d. s. p.* 1860); 3rd dau. of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam and Penrice Castle, co. Glam., by Lady Mary Lucy, dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ilchester; is sister of C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., M.P. of Margam and Penrice Castle, Lord Lieut. of Glamorganshire since 1848 (see *Mansel Talbot of Margam*); *b.* at Penrice Castle, Feb. 5th, 1800; *m.*, 1830, to Rev. John Montgomery Traherne (see for lineage, under *George Montgomery Traherne of St. Hilary*); *s.* her husband 1860; is patron of the livings of St. George-super-Ely, St. Bride's-super-Ely cum Michaelston-super-Ely.

Heir: To *Coedriglan*, George Montgomery Traherne, Esq., nephew of Rev. John M. Traherne; and to *St. Hilary*, Llewelyn Basset Saunderson, Esq., a cousin.

Residence: St. Hilary, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Az., a chevron sable inter 3 choughs proper, on a canton barry of six arg. and az., a lion rampant gules.

Motto: Dives qui contentus.

LINEAGE.

For the Talbot lineage see *Mansel-Talbot of Margam*; and for the Traherne lineage, which traces directly in the female line through the Herberts of

Swansea, progenitors of the Earls of Pembroke, Powis, &c., see the next succeeding article, and also *pedigree* in Traherne's *Hist. Notice of Sir Mathew Cradock, Kt.*

Note.—The family mansions at Coedriglan and St. Hilary are modern structures. On the estate is *St. George's Castle* in ruins, the manor belonging to which was given by Fitzhamon to Sir John Fleming (see *Le Fleming of St. George's and Flemingston*). An interesting specimen of the ancient Pigeon-house is found at Cadoxton-juxta-Barry.

TRAHERNE, George Montgomery, Esq., of St. Hilary, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Rev. George Traherne, M.A., Univ. Coll., Oxford, Vicar of St. Hilary and Rector of St. George's, co. Glamorgan, by Ellin, dau. of the late John Gilbert Royds, Esq.; *b.* at St. Hilary, July 30, 1826; *ed.* at Brasenose Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1849, M.A. 1853; *m.*, in 1860, Harriet, dau. of the late Jonathan Beever, Esq., of Cefn Coch, in the co. of Denbigh. Mr. Traherne, as representing the eldest branch of the family, is heir to the Coedriglan estates. (See also *Mrs. Traherne of St. Hilary*.)

Heir Presumptive: His brother, Llewellyn Edmund Traherne, Esq., late 60th Royal Rifles.

Residence: St. Hilary, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Arg., a chevron sa. between three choughs proper, 2 and 1; on a canton barry of six, arg. and az., a lion rampant gu.

Crest: A goat's head erased surmounting a wreath.

Motto: Ofna Dduw a'r Brenhin; "Fear God and the king."

LINFAGE.

The Trahernes resided for many centuries at *Castellan*, near Llantrisant, which estate was sold in 1808, and at *Coedriglan*, near Cardiff, which still continues in their possession. They are descended through Sir George Herbert of Swansea from the sept of *Einion ap Collwyn* (*temp.* William Rufus), Lord of Senghenydd and Miskin after the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans (see p. 495, and *Einion ap Collwyn, passim*).

William Edmund Traherne, Esq., of *Castellan*, *m.*, 16th Aug. 1630, Margaret Williams, dau. of William ap Jenkin ap William, of Aberpergwm, by Elizabeth Evans, dau. of Leyshon Evans, Esq., of Neath, by his wife Margaret Herbert, dau. of Mathew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea (see p. 585), of the line of *Iestyn ap Gurgant*, and had a son,—

Edmund Traherne, Esq., of *Castellan* (*d.* 1697), whose wife was Prudence Llewelyn, dau. of John Llewelyn of Nyngygerwn, of the same ancient lineage. He left by her—

Llewelyn Traherne, Esq., of *Castellan* (*d.* 1766, æt. 80), who *m.* Anstance Wells, and had by her one son, Edmund (of whom again), and three daus., who all *d. s. p.*; the youngest, Mary, *m.* John Llewellyn, Esq., of *Coedriglan*.

Edmund Traherne, Esq., of Castellau (*d.* 1795), *m.* twice, first to Mary, dau. of Thomas Llewelyn, Esq., of Welsh St. Donat's, and had issue—

Llewelyn Traherne, Esq. (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1841), who by his first wife, Charlotte, dau. of John Edmondes, Esq., had a son, *John Montgomery Traherne* (see *Mrs. Traherne of St. Hilary*); and by his second wife, Barbara Maria Manning, had a son,—

George Traherne, Clerk, M.A., Vicar of St. Hilary, &c. (*d.* 1852), who by his wife Ellin, dau. of the late John Gilbert Royds, Esq., of Greenhill, co. of Lancaster, had—

GEORGE MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE, now of St. Hilary (as above).

TREDEGAR, Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baron, Ruperra Castle, Glamorganshire.
(See *Tredegar, Baron, Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire.*)

TURBERVILL, Thomas Picton, Esq., of Ewenny Abbey, Glamorganshire.

B.-Major h. p. Royal Artillery; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; patron of the Donative of Ewenny, St. Bride's Major, and Llanyfodwg; son of Captain Thomas Warlow, Bengal Engineers, eldest son of Thomas Warlow, Esq., of Castle Hall, co. of Pembr., a nephew of Gen. Sir Thomas Picton; *b.* 8th December, 1827; *ed.* at private school, and Royal Military Academy; *m.* Lucy Eliza Connop, only dau. of Lt.-Col. Henry Connop, Birdhurst, Croydon; *s.* to the Ewenny estates in 1867, when he assumed the surname Turbervill.

Heir Presumptive: His brother, John Picton Warlow, Esq.

Residence: Ewenny Abbey, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Jun. United Service Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, chequy or and sable, a fesse ermineo—TURBERVILL; 2nd and 3rd, per chevron or and gules, three escutcheons, each charged with a tower counterchanged—WARLOW.

Crests: An eagle displayed sa., armed and wings tipped or, a crossbow erect in front of two swords in saltire ppr., pommels and hilts or.

Motto: "Avi numerantur avorum."

LINEAGE.

The *Carnes*, possessors of Ewenny Abbey, by purchase at the dissolution, passed into the Turbervills by *m.* of the heiress with Edward Turbervill, Esq., of Suttarn, whose son, Richard Turbervill, Esq., Sheriff of Glam. 1740, and M.P. for same co. 1767, *d. s. p.*, and settled his estates upon his 2nd wife (*née* Herbert, heiress of Cilybehyll) during her lifetime, and afterwards upon—

Richard Turbervill Picton, Esq. (eldest brother of General Sir Thomas Picton), son of his sister's dau. (that sister being a dau. of Edward Turbervill by the heiress of Watkin Lougher, Esq., of

Tythegston; and that daughter being her only surviving child by her second husband, Edward Powell, Esq., of Llandough), wife of Thomas Picton, Esq., of Poyston, co. of Pembroke. Mr. Picton now assumed the surname Turbervill; High Sheriff of the co. of Glam. 1804; *m.* Margaret, dau. and co.-h. of the Rev. Gervase Powell LL.B., of Llanharan (see *Powell of Llanharan*), by whom he had Richard, his heir, Gervase, and Elizabeth.

Richard Turbervill, Esq., of Ewenny Abbey; Capt. in Glam. Militia; Sheriff of the co. of Glam. 1833; J. P. and D. L. of the same co.; *d. s. p.*, and was *s.* by his brother,—

Gervase P. Turbervill, Lieut.-Col. in the army; J. P. and D. L., and Sheriff (1851), for the co. of Glamorgan; he married twice, his 2nd wife being Sarah Anne, dau. of George Warry, Esq. He *d. s. p.* 1861, and his estates went partly to his widow, and partly to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Turbervill of Corntown Court, near Bridgend.

THOMAS PICTON TURBERVILL, Esq. (as above), *s.* in 1867.

Note.—For the history of Ewenny Abbey and Priory see *Ewenny Abbey*, and for further genealogical details see *Turbervill of Tythegston*; *Turbervill of Coity Castle*; *Carne of Ewenny*; *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's*, &c.

TYLER, Colonel George Henry, of Cottrell, Glamorganshire.

Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and served in the Crimean war and in India; eldest son of the late Sir George Tyler, Kt. and Vice-Admiral, of Cottrell (J. P. and D. L. of co. of Glamorgan, M.P. for the same co. 1851-7), by Harriet Margaret, dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Sullivan, of Richings, Berks. Lady Tyler now resides at Cottrell. Col. Tyler was *b.* 1824, and *s.* 1862; has brothers in the army; his second surviving brother is Gwinnett Tyler, Esq., of Gernos, in the co. of Cardigan, J. P. and D. L. for that co.; *m.*, 1852, Judith, dau. and h. of the late Major Parry of Gernos, and has issue.

Residence: Cottrell, near Cardiff.

Arms: Sa., on a fesse wavy or, between three tigers passant guardant, a cross pattée of the first between two crescents gu.; in centre chief a medal or (presented to Sir Charles Tyler for service at Trafalgar).

Crest: A tiger salient guardant, navally crowned or, holding in dexter paw the French tricolor depressed and reversed.

Note.—Cottrell, beautifully situated on rising ground near the high road from Cardiff to Cowbridge is locally celebrated as the home of *Rees Meyrick*, author of the *Morgania Archaeographia* (1578). See *Meyrick of Cottrell*.

TYLER, Rev. Roper Trevor, of Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire.

M.A., Rector of Llantrithyd, Glamorgan, and Vicar of Monachlog-ddu, Pembroke-

shire; has been Rural Dean 34 years; formerly Domestic Chaplain to King William IV., when Duke of Clarence; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; second son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., of Cottrell, Glamorganshire; *b.* at Pembroke, 1801; *ed.* at Westminster School, and University College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827; *m.*, August 9, 1838, Isabel, 4th daughter of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn, Glam.; *s.* to the Mount Alyn estate, Denbighshire, 1846; has issue 3 sons and 6 daughters.

Heir: Eldest son, Trevor Bruce Tyler, of the Royal Horse Artillery, *b.* 1841.

Residence: Llantrithyd, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Sa., on a fesse wavy or, between 3 tigers passant guardant, a cross pattée of the first betw. two crescents gu., in centre chief a medal inscribed "Trafalgar." (See *Tyler of Cottrell.*)

Crest: A tiger salient guardant navally crowned or, holding in dexter paw a French tricolor depressed and reversed.

Motto: "My king and country."

LINEAGE.

The Tylers derive paternally from the Dacre and Teynham families, maternally from the Leaches of Corston and Allens of Creselly, Pembrokeshire.

TYNTE, Charles John Kemeys, Esq., of Keven Mably, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Somerset; F.R.S.; was M.P. for West Somerset 1832—1837, and for Bridgewater 1847—1865; only son of the late Colonel Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, of Keven Mably, and of Halsewell, Somerset, J. P. and D. L., F.A.S.; *b.* 1800; *m.*, first, 1821, Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. with her sisters, Mrs. Bagot and Lady Pilkington, of the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton Hall, co. of Stafford, and by her, who *d.* 1838, had issue surviving—

Charles Kemeys Tynte, Esq., *b.* 1822.

Secondly, 1841, Vincientia, dau. of the late W. Brabazon, Esq., of Rath House, co. Louth, and has had issue 6 sons and 1 dau., Vincientia Margaret Anne Kemeys.

Heir: Charles Kemeys.

Residences: Keven Mably, near Cardiff; Halsewell House, Somerset.

Town Address: United Service Club.

Arms: The arms of Sir Charles Kemeys, of Keven Mably, figured and described in the *Progress of the Duke of Beaufort* (who visited the place in 1684), and "often repeated in Keven Mably" (we presume in the windows, on the mantelpieces, &c.), were—"Vert, on a chevron arg. three barbed arrow-heads (pheons) sa., im-

paling those of his wife, dau. of Lord Wharton,—*Sa., a maunch arg. on a bordure or, an orle of lions' paws erased in saltire gu.*" These still continue in the *Kemeys Tynte* coat, having quartered with them the Tynte of Halsewell insignia, viz., *Gu., a lion couchant between six cross crosslets arg.*; adding in a second grand quarter, "az., two bars wavy arg., over all a bend gu." and in a fourth the arms of Lupus, Earl of Chester.

LINEAGE.

The two families of *Kemeys* and *Tynte* were united by the marriage, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, of Sir John Tynte, second Bart. of Halsewell, Somerset, with Jane, dau. and h. of Sir Charles Kemeys, second Bart. of Keven Mably, who *d.* 1702.

Of the early period of the *Kemeys* family the accounts are somewhat confused, but it is generally agreed that their origin was Norman. They rose to prominence at the period of the conquest of Gwent and Glamorgan. The original form of the name is uncertain, although it is said to be *Camois* or *Camys*, identical with *Camois* in the Roll of Battle Abbey. That a branch settled in Pembroke-shire, and gave the name to the lordship of *Cemmes* in that county, is a mistake (see *Barony of Cemmes*). They were known as "*Kemeys of Began*" as early as the thirteenth century. David, grandson of *Jenkin Kemeys of Began*, settled at Keven Mably circa 1450, by marriage with the heiress Sibyl, dau. of Evan ap Llewelyn. His successors at Keven Mably intermarried with chief Welsh families of Gwent and Glamorgan, such as Gwyn of Senghenydd, Morgan of Machen (the Tredegar sept). His gr. gr. grandson,—

Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven Mably, was Sheriff of co. Glamorgan in 1575; and the fourth possessor after him,—

Sir Nicholas Kemeys, Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1638, was cr. a baronet by Charles I. in 1642. His son was—

Sir Charles Kemeys, second Bart. above mentioned, whose dau. Jane, sole heiress after the death *s. p.* of her brother, Sir Charles, third Bart., *m.*—

Sir John Tynte, Bart., of Halsewell, Somerset, who *d.* 1710, and was succeeded by his son,—

Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, who *d. s. p.*, and was succeeded by a son of his sister Jane, who had *m.* Colonel Johnstone of the Foot Guards, Comptroller of the Household to George, Prince of Wales (George IV.). He assumed the name *Kemeys Tynte*, and was succeeded by his son,—

Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte, Esq., of Halsewell and Keven Mably, *b.* 1779; *m.* Anne, dau. of Rev. T. Leyson, and had with other issue one son,—

CHARLES JOHN KEMEYS-TYNTE, now of Keven Mably (as above).

VIVIAN, Arthur Pendarves, Esq., of Glanafon, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for the western division of the co. of Cornwall; Deputy Warden of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; and Lt.-Col. 1st Adm. Batt. Glamorgan Rifle

Volunteers; 3rd son of late John Henry Vivian, Esq., F.R.S., many years M.P. for Swansea, and brother of the first Baron Vivian; *b.* in London, 4th of June, 1834; *ed.* at Eton, the Mining Academy of Freiburg in Saxony, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; *m.*, 4th March, 1867, Lady Augusta Emily, dau. of the 3rd Earl of Dunraven; has issue two sons,—

1. Henry Windham.
2. Gerald William.

Heir: Henry Windham, *b.* 3rd Feb., 1868.

Residence: Glanafon, Taibach, South Wales.

Town Address: 19, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Arms: Or, on a chevron azure, between three lions' heads erased ppr., three annulets or, &c. (*Vide Baron Vivian, and Vivian, Park Wern.*)

Motto: Vive revicturus.

LINEAGE.

See *Vivian of Singleton*; *Vivian of Park Wern*; and *Baron Vivian of Glynn*.

VIVIAN, Henry Hussey, Esq., of Park Wern, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Lieut.-Col. of 4th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers; was M.P. for Truro 1852—1857, and has been M.P. for Glamorganshire from 1857 to the present time; eldest son of the late John Henry Vivian, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., of Singleton, Swansea, by Sarah, dau. of Arthur Jones, Esq.; *b.* at Singleton, Swansea, July 6, 1821; *ed.* at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; *m.*, 1st, 1847, Jessie Dalrymple, *d.* Feb., 1848, dau. of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of The Lawn, Swindon; 2ndly, 1852, Caroline Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Montague J. Cholmely, Bart., M.P., of Easton Hall, Grantham, *d.* 25th Jan., 1868; 3rdly, Nov. 3, 1870, Averil, dau. of Capt. Richard Beaumont, R.N.; *s.* on death of his father in 1855; has issue one son, Ernest Ambrose, by first marriage; one son, John Aubrey, by second marriage; a dau., Violet Averil Margaret, *b.* 3rd Dec., 1871, by third marriage; patron of the living of Sketty.

Residence: Park Wern, Swansea.

Town Address: 7, Belgrave Square.

Arms: Or, on a chevron azure, between three lions' heads erased proper, as many annulets of the field; on a chief embattled, gules, a wreath of oak between two martlets.

Crest: Issuant from an arch between two towers, a demi-hussar, holding in left hand a pennon, in right a sabre.

Motto: Vive revicturus (see *Lord Vivian*, in *Peerage of England*).

LINEAGE.

This family is of the same descent as that of Baron Vivian of Glynn, Cornwall. The late J. H. Vivian, F.R.S., of Singleton, was brother of Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Bart., of Glynn, created Baron of Glynn, near Truro, Cornwall, 1841, a Baronet 1828; who served with great distinction under Wellington in the actions of Orthez, Waterloo, &c.

Note.—*Parkwern* is a modern elegant mansion in the beautiful neighbourhood of Sketty, near Swansea. *Singleton* (in the same neighbourhood), to which Mr. H. H. Vivian is heir, erected about forty years ago, stands in an extensive park.

VIVIAN, William Graham, Esq., of Clyne Castle, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff in 1866; second son of the late J. H. Vivian, Esq., F.R.S., of Singleton, who was the first, and continued for twenty-three years, M.P. for Swansea; and nephew of the late Lord Vivian, of Glynn, Cornwall (*d.* 1855), by Sarah, dau. of Arthur Jones, Esq.; *b.* November 25, 1827; *ed.* at Eton College.

Residence: Clyne Castle, near Swansea.

Town Address: 7, Belgrave Square.

Arms: Or, on a chevron azure, between three lions' heads erased ppr., three annulets. (*Vid. Baron Vivian, and Vivian of Park Wern.*)

Motto: Vive revicturus.

LINEAGE.

For lineage see *Vivian of Park Wern*.

Note.—*Clyne Castle* is an old stone castellated house, recently much added to, containing a fine hall and extensive reception-rooms, situated on a hill-side, and commanding a magnificent sea view, with Clyne Wood, 250 acres, immediately adjoining the house.

WALTER, James, Esq., of Ffynone, Glamorganshire.

J. P. of the borough of Swansea and of the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Thomas Walters, Esq., of Swansea; *b.* at Swansea; was owner of iron-works and collieries; proprietor of the Ffynone estate, Swansea; is *unm.*

Residence: Penlan, near Swansea.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sa., thrust through the body with two swords in saltire ppr.

Crest: A dove with an olive branch ppr.

Note.—The ancestors of this family, as may be seen from notices of them in Francis's *Gower*, had been long settled in that part of Glamorgan.

WILLIAMS, Charles Henry, Esq., of Roath Court, Glamorganshire.

J. P. of the co. of Glamorgan; Capt. 1st Glam. Light Horse Volunteers; son of the

late Charles Crofts Williams, Esq., of Roath Court; *b.* 1837; *ed.* at Rugby School, and Magd. Coll., Cambridge; *m.*, 1865, Millicent Frances, dau. of Robert Herring, Esq., of Cromer, Norfolk; has issue 2 sons and 2 daus.

Residence: Roath Court, Cardiff.

Town Address: Wyndham Club.

Arms: Quarterly, per fesse indented: 1st and 4th, arg., a lion passant guardant; 2nd and 3rd, az., a fleur-de-lis arg.

Crest: An embowed arm in armour grasping a sword.

Motto: Esse quam videri.

WILLIAMS, Evan, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for the same co. 1857 (see *Sheriffs*); eldest son of the late Henry Williams, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd; *b.* 1800; *m.*, 1834, Charlotte, dau. of William Thomas, Esq., of Cefnllogell, Mon., and has issue a son, Evan Thomas.

Heir: Evan Thomas, *b.* 1841; J. P. for co. of Glamorgan; is *m.*

Residence: Dyffryn Ffrwd, near Cardiff.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, vert, a chevron between three cockatrices' heads erased or—WILLIAMS; 2nd and 3rd, sa., a lion rampant arg.—LEWIS.

Crest: A cockatrice's head, as in arms.

LINEAGE.

Thomas ap Evan of Eglwysilan, who *d.* 1612, son of Evan ap Meuric (*d.* 1752), had a son,—

Evan ap Thomas (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1666), who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Edward Lewis, Esq., of Llani-shen, and had with other children—

Thomas ap Evan of Eglwysilan, *b.* 1615; *m.* Eleanor, dau. of Morgan Jones, D.D., of Framp-ton, co. of Glamorgan. He was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Thomas Thomas (or Thomas, *son of Thomas*), *b.* 1636; *m.* Catherine, eldest dau. of Edward Watkin, and had a son,—

Evan Thomas, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd, in Eglwysilan, the first named as of Dyffryn Ffrwd; *m.* Jane, dau. of Philip ap Edward Herbert, by whom, with other issue, he had—

Evan Thomas, Esq., *m.* Ann, dau. of William Gibbon, of Pen-Craig-vatha, *b.* 1702. They had no surviving male issue, and only one dau.,—

Mary Thomas, h. of Dyffryn Ffrwd (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1814); *m.* Morgan Williams, Esq., of Pendwy-lon (*d.* 1785); had issue Morgan, Thomas, and Henry. The survivor,—

Henry Williams, Esq., *s.* to Dyffryn Ffrwd, and had a son,—

EVAN WILLIAMS, Esq., the present owner, as above.

WILLIAMS, Gwilym, Esq., of Miskin Manor, Glamorganshire.

Stipendiary Magistrate for the Pontypridd District 1872; for several years J. P.

for the co. of Glamorgan; a Barrister called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 186—; eldest and only surviving son of the late David Williams, Esq., of Ynys-cynon, co. of Glamorgan; *b.* 183—; *m.* Emily Williams, dau. of the late William Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm, a well-known and ancient Welsh family, seated at Aberpergwm about 300 years (see *Williams of Aberpergwm*), and has issue; *s.* to the estate of Miskin, &c., obtained by purchase, on the demise of his father, 1856. (See *Miskin, Lordship of*.)

Residence: Miskin Manor, near Pontypridd.

Town Address: The Middle Temple.

WILLIAMS, Morgan Stuart, Esq., of Aberpergwm, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest surviving son of the late William Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm (*d.* 1855), J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan, and Sheriff for same co. in 1830, by Matilda, dau. and h. of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Castellau, co. of Glamorgan; *b.* 1846; is *unm.*

Residence: Aberpergwm, near Neath.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, sa., three fleurs-de-lis arg.—UNION AP COLLWYN; 2nd and 3rd, or, three chevrons arg.—IESTYN AP GWRGANT.

Crest: The holy lamb and flag.

Motto: Y ddioddefwsi orfu: "Suffered that he might conquer."

LINEAGE.

The family of Aberpergwm is as well known in Wales for its honourable and ancient standing as for its warm and unaffected patriotism. Aberpergwm, in the Vale of Neath, has been its seat for seven or eight generations, *i.e.*, since Jenkin ap William ap Jenkin ap Hopkin of Blaen-Baglan, a descendant in direct line (through Evan ap Leyson, Lord of Baglan) of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, by Caradoc, his eldest son, settled at that place *circa* 1560.

Jenkin ap William, of Blaen-Baglan, *m.* Angharad, dau. of Llewelyn ap Gwilym of Garreg-fawr, and granddau. of John ap Rhys of Glyn Nedd (of whom see note below), and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

William ap Jenkin, of Glyn Nedd or *Aberpergwm*, *m.* to his second wife, Mary, dau. of Leyson Price (or Ap Rhys), Esq., of Briton Ferry, being widow of Matthew Penry, gent., of Llanedi, and by her had with other issue—

Leyson Williams, Esq., his successor at Aberpergwm (living 1638). He *m.*, first, Anne, dau. of Thomas Bassett, Esq., of Miskin, and widow of John Llewelyn Williams, Esq., of Ynysgerwn, who *d. s. p.*; secondly, Mary, dau. of William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre, by whom he had a son,—

George Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm (living 1665). From him descended.—

Rees Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm, who had three sons, William, Rees, and Thomas, clerk.

William Williams, Esq., late of Aberpergwm, whose zealous culture of the Cymric tongue and attachment to the history and traditions of his country are known to all, spent seventeen years of his earlier manhood in foreign travel, and during that time attained a considerable knowledge of Continental languages. After his return he *m.*, 1837, Matilda, dau. and h. of Col. Thomas Smith, of Castellau, near Pontypridd, and had issue four sons and two daus. The sons were Rhys, Lleision, Morgan Stuart, and George, all old family names. Mr. Williams *d.* in 1855, and was buried at the church of Aberpergwm. The two elder sons having *d. s. p.*, the third son,—

MORGAN STUART WILLIAMS, has succeeded to Aberpergwm (as above).

Note.—For a view of *Aberpergwm* see p. 475. *John ap Rhys*, of Glyn-nëdd—the older name of the place,—through mar. with whose granddau. (see *Lineage* above) Jenkin ap William came to Aberpergwm, was a man of mark in his day, kept a hospitable house, and was a friend of the “bards.” We know this from a poem addressed to him, in the usual bardic style of boundless eulogy, by the best historic poet Wales possesses—*Lewis Glyn Cothi* (fifteenth century). He gives the festive board of Aberpergwm the next place to that of Arthur’s palace; the language spoken there was the ancient speech of the Britons (“henaith y Brytaniaid”); John ap Rhys was chief of the gentry from Gower to Mary’s church and to North Wales; the bard wished for himself cold and sickness if John ap Rhys was not the dearest of the sons of Japhet (“os oes ei hoffach o waed Siaphedd”); his fame equalled that of Seth, of three quarters of the globe, even of the land of Israel, and of “the three bountiful ones,” &c.; he is not excelled in peace, *she* (his wife, “of the seed of Watkin Llwyd,” of Brecon) in the bottomless abundance of her mead (“eigion medd”); he knew not their like; the succour of Mary (and several saints) be to Elizabeth, and that of the angels to Non of Glyn Nedd, &c. The annotator of the poem remarks, “The same language which was spoken at Aberpergwm in the middle of the fifteenth century—is still (1857) not only spoken there, but cultivated.”

The country between the rivers Neath (Nëdd) and Avan, the stream which joins the sea at Aberavon, belonged to the lordship of Avan, which was possessed after the Fitzhamon conquest by Caradoc, eldest son of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and his successors, in whose lineage, as already shown, was the house of Aberpergwm, whose patrimony extended along both banks of the river Nëdd.

WILLIAMS, The Very Rev. Thomas, the Deanery, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

Dean of Llandaff 1857; Archdeacon of Llandaff 1843—1857; Examining Chap-

lain to late and present Bishop of Llandaff; Author of “Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff on the Condition and Wants of the Diocese,” various Sermons and Charges, &c.; eldest son of the late Robert Williams, Esq., of Aberbran, Breconshire; is Patron of the Priory Church of St. John’s, Brecon; *b.* at Monmouth, August 10, 1801; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School, and Oriol Coll., Oxford; *grad.* 1st class Lit. Hum. B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825; *m.*, 1828, Elizabeth, dau. of Archdeacon Davies, M.A., of Brecon; has issue 4 sons and 3 daus. living.

Heir: Rev. Gamons Williams, of Abercamlais, Brecon.

Residence: The Deanery, Llandaff.

Arms: Arg., a chevron gu. between three bulls’ heads sa. (quartering *Penry* of Llwyn-cyntefin, *Garnons*, and *Davies*).

Crest: A bull’s head.

Motto: Fide et amore.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Sir Thomas Bullen, one of Bernard Newmarch’s knights. The pedigree and descent of Aberbran, without alienation, from the time of Edward III., may be seen in Jones’s *Hist. of Breconshire*, ii., 701. See also *Williams of Abercamlais*.

WOOD, Edward Robert, Esq., of Stouthall, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1861; Lieut.-Col. of Royal Glam. Inf. Militia, and formerly an officer in the army; son of the late John Wood, Esq., of Cardiff; *m.* Mary, dau. and h. of the late Col. J. Nicholas Lucas, of Stouthall.

Residence: Stouthall, near Swansea.

Arms: An oak tree fructed ppr.

Note.—John Lucas of Stouthall *m.* Catherine, dau. of William Powell, Esq., of Glanareth, Llangadock, Carm., by his wife Catherine, dau. of John Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, Carm. W. Powell was murdered in his own house, and thereupon followed a celebrated trial at Hereford which resulted in the execution of Walter Evan and David Llewelyn, 30th March, 1770. William Williams, the principal, had successfully made his escape to France.



Arms of Glamorgan.

ANNALS, &c., OF WALES.

MERIONETHSHIRE

(MEIRIONYDD).

THE name *Merioneth*—a near approach to the Cymric form, although, in its present application to a *county*, of a date only contemporary with the *Statute of Rhuddlan* (A.D. 1284)—is to be ranked as one of the ancient territorial designations of Wales. *Meirion*, lineal in descent from Cunedda, and brother of Meurig, King of South Wales, whose daughter married Rhodri the Great, and therefore flourishing in the early part of the ninth century, was Lord of *Meirionydd*, and gave the district over which he ruled his name. That district, however, was by no means co-extensive with the present “county,” but formed the tract on the sea-coast between the rivers Dyfi and Maw, and inland as far as Cader Idris, which, in the topographical division of Wales into *cantrefs* and *comots*, about the time of the last Prince Llewelyn or earlier, was distinguished as the *cantref* of *Meirion*. To this and the other *cantrefs* reference will again be made. The terminating *ydd*, or *eth*, is one of common occurrence in ancient Welsh names of districts, as in *Maelienydd*, *Gwionydd*, *Eivionydd*, *Mefenydd*; and seems to have had the meaning of a *tract* or *extent* of country belonging to the person whose name formed the preceding part of the word. *Merioneth*, in ancient Cymric and Latin records, takes the various forms, *Meirionnith*, *Meyronnith*, *Meironit*, *Meronyth*, &c.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF MERIONETH.

This county, beyond question the wildest and most picturesque in Wales, may be described as a series of mountains with just sufficient breaks in valleys, gullies, and chasms to separate them. Its nearest approach to a plain is the celebrated Vale of Edeirion, on the Dee, beyond Bala. The mountains are too abrupt and craggy to admit of an elevated table-land of any size.

The county takes the general form of a triangle, nearly equilateral. The side lying on the Cardigan Bay, extending from Aberdyfi (corruptly “Aberdovey”) to Beddgelert, is about thirty-seven miles in a straight line; the other sides proceeding from these points, and after various deviations from a direct course meeting on the river Dee in the Vale of Llangollen, are between forty and fifty miles each. The entire triangle has an area of 666 square miles, or 385,291 acres. How much of this surface is arable land it would be perilous to say: a much larger proportion would be desolate moorland, or bare and craggy rock; but in narrow intervals between the hills, where the cataracts leap, and the small rivers pursue

their lively and noisy courses, there are found scenes of smiling fertility and beauty, abysmal steeps and tangled primitive forest, the charms of which it is impossible for any effort of imagination to surpass. No part of Britain more bewitchingly invites the artist, or more sweetly regales the intelligent tourist.

The population of Merioneth has been less affected by the stimulus of growing trade than that of several other counties of the Principality. The great slate quarries of Festiniog, however, and the port of Portmadoc, an auxiliary to the trade they have developed, have drawn a large accession to the north-western corner of the county; while the formation of railways along the coast connecting Cardiganshire with Carnarvonshire, and through the heart of the county from Llangollen to Barmouth, in obedience to the modern spirit of travel and the behests of this county's physical attractions, have operated in the same way at various other points. In 1801 the population of Merioneth was 27,506. Through the last five decades it stood as follows:—

Total population of Merioneth in 1831	...	...	...	...	35,609
”	”	1841	...	...	39,332
”	”	1851	...	...	38,843
”	”	1861	...	...	38,963
”	”	1871	...	...	47,369

These census results show only a trifling increase in the thirty years preceding 1861; but in the ten years following the increase is more than a fifth of the sum-total of the inhabitants.

The great physical outlines of the county, traced by its mountains and valleys, rivers and estuaries, are well defined. Cader Idris, 2,914 feet above the sea level, is not in fact the loftiest elevation in the county, although it enjoys a wider fame than any other, for Aran Mowddwy, or Mawddwy, a less precipitous and therefore less interesting mass, some fifteen miles to the north-east of it, attains a height of 2,955 feet. These mountains are the boldest heights, terminating in the south-west of the great *Berwyn* range running nearly the whole length of the county on its southerly side, and dividing it generally by various spurs and windings from Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire. The third great elevation in this range is Cader Fronwen, some seven miles south of Corwen, and measuring 2,563 feet. West of Bala, and near the centre of the county, is a group of mountains called the *Arenig*, of which the *Arenig Fawr*, 2,809 feet, is the highest point. The *Harlech* range, stretching nearly due north, parallel with the coast from Barmouth to Festiniog, and in apparent relation with the royal heights of Snowdon, is the third system of mountains in this rugged county, but its highest points fall considerably short of the other elevations. We have already said that no extensive table-lands exist; but in the central parts between the triangularly situated points of Bala, Dolgelley, and Festiniog, there is a general elevation of the mountain bases, which causes this part to be the great watershed of Merionethshire. Here the chief streams and their tributaries have their birth. Here is situated that ridge, scarcely perceptible to the eye even when the spectator stands upon it, which makes the tiny rivulet, the beginning of the *Dee*, to run in one way in search of the Bala lake, and the equally diminutive *Wnion* to turn in another in search of Dolgelley and a confluence with

the Mawddach. In this high region spring the Cain and the Eden, which, with other streams, form the *Maw*, and, along with the Wnion, which they join below Dolgelley, pursue their widening course to the estuary of Barmouth, environed by scenes of picturesque beauty which the banks of the Rhine can only approximately rival. Here also, from the bosom of the high Arenig (2,809 feet), the Lliw and the Trywerin, both contributing to the Dee, and the stream of Cwm Prysor, which travels by Trawsfynydd to join the Dwyrdd and Traeth Bach in the Cardigan Bay, take their rise. This is a region of mist, bogs, and lakes, of wild fowl and diminutive sheep, of humble cottages, turf fires, simple and shy manners, and withal nearly unmixed Celtic blood. No coach-road has yet traversed it, and no railway ever will invade it,—unless, indeed, some treasures of gold, copper, or slate, as yet undiscovered, should tempt the enterprise of the ages coming to form one. On the heights of Festiniog to the north, multitudes have gathered to work the cleavage rocks; in the contrary direction the fair valley of the Dee, Bala Lake, and the delightful ravine of the Wnion, Dolgelley, and Cader Idris, are thronged in summer by sight-devouring tourists from all lands; but as yet the moors, heaths, and craigs of *Craig y Dinas*, *Llech Idris*, *Bedd Porus*, and *Mynydd yr Wden*, are left in their undisturbed quietude, and the Cymry here have it all their own way.

The *Dysynni* river, which ends its course at Towyn, has its proper head in the *Llyn*, or lake, “Meingul,” but receives additions to its volume from the various streamlets which issue from the sides of Tal-y-llyn (“the lake eminence”) and Cader Idris, and traverses the region of

Cantref Meirion,

ruled in ancient times by the chieftain whose name is now impressed upon the whole county, and which included the three *comots* of—

Talybont, Ystumanner, Pennal.

In the last-named comot (which has sometimes been considered as part only of Ystumanner), and near the modern village of Pennal, was fought a great battle in the fifteenth century between the Yorkists, under William, Earl of Pembroke, and the Lancastrians, led by Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas (of Dinefawr, father of the celebrated Sir Rhys ap Thomas), who won the day. These York and Lancaster conflicts (the *Wars of the Roses*) led eventually to the placing of the Welshman, Henry VII., on the English throne, greatly through the aid of the said Sir Rhys ap Thomas. (See p. 240.) This whole district is wild and romantic. Aberdyfi is a little town growing into prominence; and so is Towyn; the situation of both being inviting to the passing visitor, through the unsurpassed salubrity of the climate, magnificence of the sands, and charms of the inland scenery. Near Pennal are the mansions of *Esgair* and *Pantlludw* (see *Ruck of Pantlludw*); *Talgarth Hall* (see *Thruston of Talgarth Hall*); *Pennal Tower* (see *Thruston of Pennal Tower*); *Llugwy* (see *Anwyl of Llugwy*); *Bryn-awel* (see *Pughe of Bryn-awel*); and *Ynys-y-maengwyn* (see *Corbet of Ynys-y-maengwyn*). Across the Dysynni we are in the ancient comot of *Talybont*, rich in memories and grand in aspect. Here we immediately encounter the mansion and demesne of *Peniarth*, famous in modern times as containing the most valuable collection of Welsh MSS. extant, and certainly one of the most interesting in its bearing upon Celtic literature and Cymric history in Europe—the British Museum alone excepted.



PENIARTH: THE SEAT OF W. W. E. WYNNE, ESQ. (from a photo. by Mr. J. Owen).

This ancient seat of the Wynne family is situated in the parish of Llanegryn, and on the north bank of the Dysynni. The present house is a large, square, substantial building, partly built in 1700, partly in 1812. To the north is a wing of large dimensions, erected some time after the older part of the house. It contains the billiard-room, some offices, and bedrooms. The more ancient part of Peniarth was pulled down when the house was altered, in 1812. It is said to have been of great antiquity, but had no architectural features to denote its age. It came into possession of Griffith ap Aron, an ancestor of the present owner, by a mortgage dated in 1416, which was never redeemed.

Peniarth is especially remarkable for its library of printed books, and manuscripts of very great value. The collection of books here was a very valuable one prior to the bequest by the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., of the celebrated "Hengwrt MSS." to his friend and kinsman, Mr. Wynne. Amongst the printed books we may mention *Cranmer's Bible*, printed on vellum in 1539, and beautifully illuminated, of which three copies only issued from the press; a probably unique copy of the *Speculum vitæ Christi*, printed by Caxton; a beautiful copy of the very rare *Welsh Testament* of 1567, edited by Salusbury. Amongst the MSS. is the celebrated *Sanct Greal*; the still more celebrated *Black Book of Carmarthen*, part of which was written about the year 1190, and is believed to be in the handwriting of *Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr* (Cynddelw the great poet); and the *Book of Taliesin*, written soon after the year 1200.

Talybont, somewhat more than two miles from Peniarth, near the road to Towyn, gives its name to the extensive *comot*, now "hundred," in which it stands, and is the manor-house of the ancient manor of *Talybont*. It was in the possession of Prince Llewelyn, and afterwards of the sovereigns of England till the reign of James I., when it became the property of the Owens of Peniarth from whom it descended to the Wynnes. (See *Wynne of Peniarth*.)

Prince Llewelyn, in 1275, dates his letters to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and their suffragans in council, in London, from this place. (See hereafter *History of Merionethshire*.) In 1295 King Edward I. dates a charter from hence.

There are no vestiges of the residence which Llewelyn owned here; but it is probable that the large artificial mound, close to the bank of the Dysynni, formed part of its defences.

On a rock in the *comot* of Talybont, upon the bank of the little river Llaethnant ("the milk stream"), was situated, says Vaughan the antiquary, of Hengwrt, a strong castle called *Castell y Biri*, built, he thinks, by the Earl of Chester, when Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of North-Wales, was his prisoner. In the parish of Llangelynin, close by the shore, are the ruins, according to the same eminent antiquary, of *Caer Bradwen*, the stronghold of the chieftain Bradwen, father of Ednowain, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales.

To the east of Talybont, in the ancient British—

Cantref of Cedewain and Comot of Mawddwy,

lies *Mallwyd*, a parish "delightfully situated between the salient angles of three abrupt mountains," and rendered popular to the Welsh people by the residence there in the middle of the seventeenth century of Dr. John Davies (*d.* 1644), author of a Welsh and Latin Lexicon (*Antiquæ Linguae Brit. Rudimenta*, 1621), and assistant of Bishop Parry of St. Asaph in the translation of the Bible into Welsh (or rather, in the re-editing of Dr. Morgan's trans-

lation), the son of a "poor weaver of Llanferres," but withal of a good family, for he was entitled to call "Vaughan of Hengwrt" his "cousin" (Yorke's *Royal Tribes*; and Dr. Davies' *Letter* to Sir John Wynne of Gwydir, *Camb. Reg.*, ii., 470). He was a man of extensive attainments and great worth, and "out of his own means built three public bridges for his parish." Penetrating two or three miles farther into the Berwyn Hills we come upon Dinas Mawddwy and Llan-yn-Mawddwy, which with Mallwyd formed the comot of Mawddwy, in the ancient division of Wales, belonging to the principedom of *Powys Wenwynwyn*. This is pre-eminently, even in Merionethshire, a region of hills, the piled-up outskirts of a stormy sea of mountains stretching across Bwlch-y-groes as far as Bala Lake northwards, and as far as Cader Idris westwards, with scarcely room for the rivulets and the high-roads to pass side by side between. Llan-yn-Mawddwy is noted in more modern times for its succession of learned rectors; but the whole region around has recently felt a powerful and beneficial impulse from the formation of the new demesne of *Plás Dinas Mawddwy*, the property of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart. (See *Buckley of Plás Dinas Mawddwy*.)

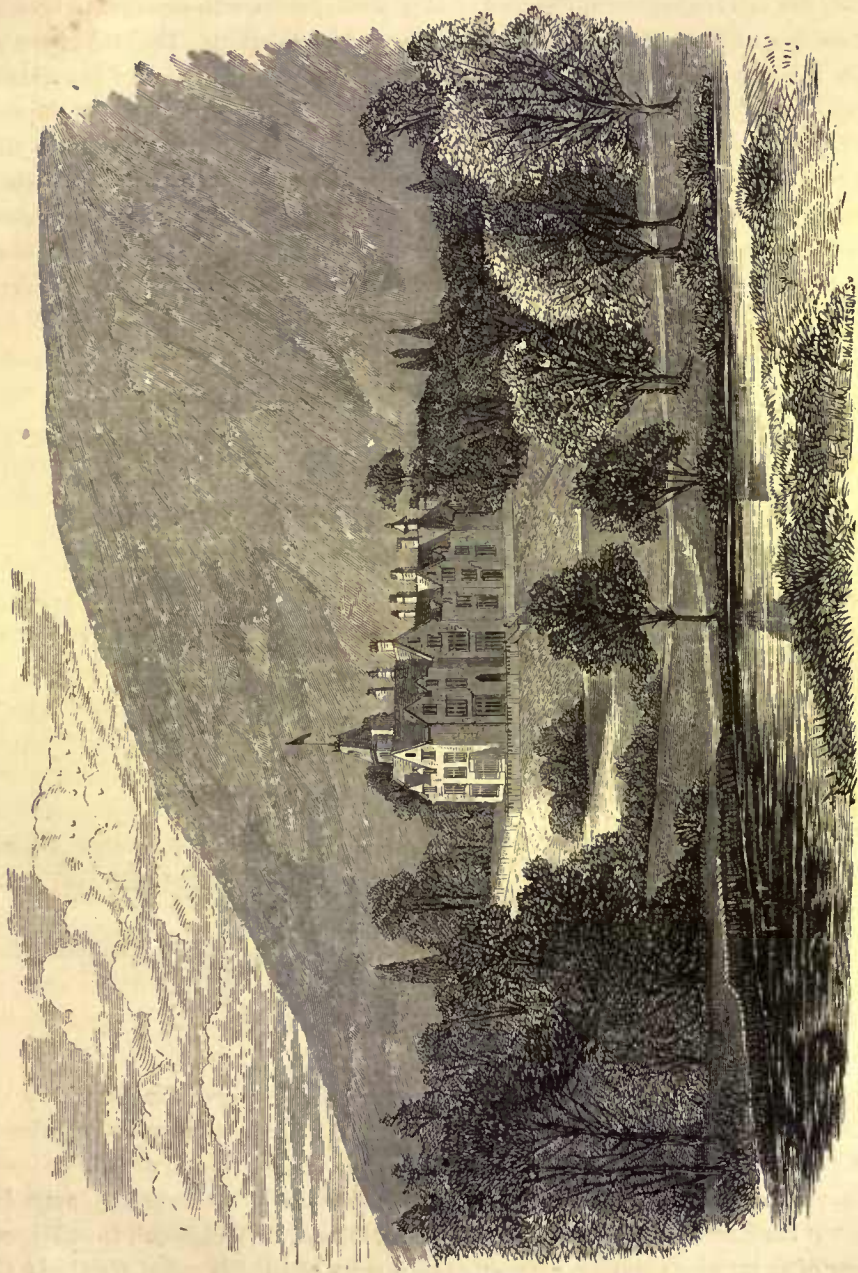
After some years ago becoming possessed of the Dinas Mawddwy estate, the proprietor added thereto, by purchase and exchange, large tracts of surrounding lands, and has consolidated a wide and compact estate. By the addition of Eunant and Rhiwargo in the co. of Montgomery, and Aberhirnant in Merioneth, his domain now extends from below Mallwyd to near the town of Bala. This magnificent chaotic district contains spots of the most exquisite beauty, as well as extensive tracts where Nature disports herself in her most abandoned and uncultured wildness. The formation is of the Cambrian series, and contains lead mines and slate. The enterprising proprietor opened up the district in 1867 by the construction at his own expense of a public railway, seven miles long, called the Mawddwy line, traversing the fair valley of Dyfi, and joining the Cambrian Railway at Cemmaes Road station.

The old house of the Myttons has been replaced by the sumptuous mansion of Plas Dinas Mawddwy, now (1872) nearly completed. It is situated at the foot of the rugged "Moel y Dinas" ("the stronghold eminence"), on a small plateau, just sufficiently large for the ornamental grounds and gardens of such an establishment, near the fall of the little river Cerest into the Dyfi (Dovey).

The scenery around, in boldness all that mountains can make it, is enlivened by tiny well-wooded valleys, frequent cascades rushing over precipitous rocks, and tastefully laid-out plantations; the lofty rocks of Cowarch are nigh, and the bold peak of Aran Fawddwy, about five miles off, visible from great distances, is on the estate.

Among the few antiquities of this neighbourhood is the old oratory or religious house of *Cae Abatty*, of which a rude arch in one of the farm buildings, and a part of a massive refectory table, are the only vestiges remaining. There is a *well* in the grounds of the *Plás* formerly held in esteem for its sanitary virtues, or "miraculous cures," and the bridge over the Clywedog near Mallwyd, called *Pontrhyd-y-Cleifion* ("the invalids' bridge"), is thought to bear allusion to it. The name *Cwm yr Eglwys* ("the church vale") seems to intimate the existence at one time of a church at Ffridd Gilcwm, but no signs of it now remain.

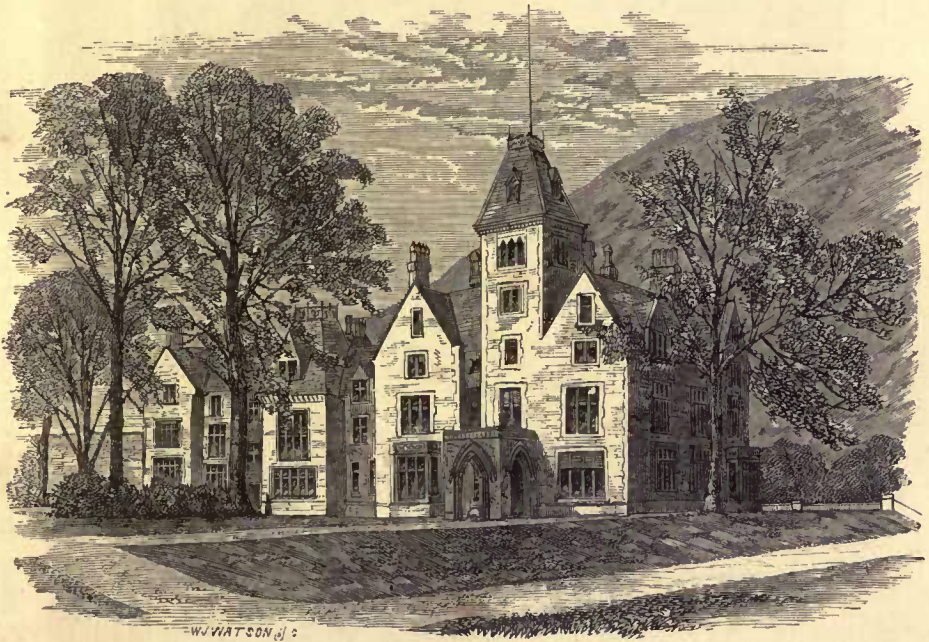
The hill of "Moel y Dinas," above the mansion, is supposed to have been the natural stronghold of the district, and for this purpose it was well suited, both by its form, and the springs of water which issue from its spacious summit.



PLÂS DINAS MAWDDWY : THE SEAT OF SIR EDMUND BUCKLEY, BART., M.P.
(from a photo. by Mr. J. Owen).

Sir Edmund Buckley is Lord of the Manor of Mawddwy, a manor having peculiar privileges descending from its first lord, William de la Pale, or *Will Coch o Fawddwy* ("red Will of Mawddwy"), who in 1289 had a grant of the district from his brother, Owen ap Gruffydd, son of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys Wenwynwyn, who preserved his territories by becoming a tributary to King John, and holding them *in capite*. The lord of the manor appoints the mayor of the ancient borough of Dinas Mawddwy, who has magisterial authority, fallen, however, into desuetude beyond the committal of offenders to the stocks or iron fetters, called "Y neg fawr." This, together with the town "mace," is kept at the Plâs as the only insignia of the former municipal government. The mayor is selected from amongst the burgesses, and half-yearly leet-courts are regularly held, and well attended.

The old town of Dinas is rapidly disappearing, as its houses are taken down one after another to make room for the improvement and enlargement of the grounds about the Plâs ;



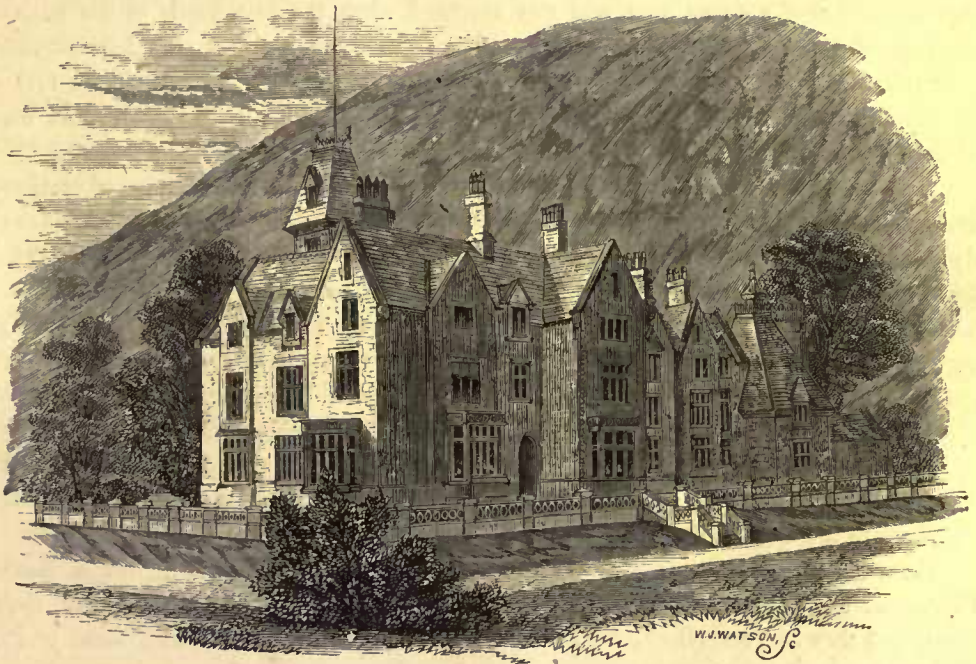
PLÂS DINAS MAWDDWY—FRONT VIEW.

while, to the advantage of its inhabitants, a new town is rising near the Mawddwy railway station and the Minllyn slate and slab works, which bids fair to surpass in importance the ancient "city," and will be considerably nearer the parish church of Mallwyd.

One portion of Sir Edmund's estate, that of *Dugod* ("Blackwood"), near *Llidiart y Barwn* ("the Baron's Gate"), on the road from Mallwyd to Welshpool, is well known as the scene of an atrocious murder, committed by a party of bandits called *Gwillaidd Cochion Mawddwy* ("the red vagabonds of Mawddwy"), the following account of which was written by the celebrated Robert Vaughan, Esq., of Hengwrt, who was great-grandson of the unfortunate Baron Owen :—

"Lewis Owen [of Llwyn, near Dolgellau], Esq., vicechamberlain & Baron of y Excheq.

of North Wales, lived in great credit and authoritie, in y^e tyme of King Henry 8, Edw. 6, and Queen Mary, as it appeareth by their letters under sign Manuëll directed to him and John Wynne ap Meredith of Gwedir, Esq^r, touching matters that concerned the peace and quiet governm^t of the country, as the apprehending of and punishing of felons and outlawes (which from the civile warres betweene Yorke and Lancaster abounded in y^e country, and never left robbing, burning of houses, and murdering of people, in soe much that being very numerous they did often drive great droves of cattell sometymes to y^e number of a hundred & more from one country to another at middle day, as in the tyme of warre with out feare, shame, pittie or punishm^t, to the utter undoin of the poorer sorte); And they in y^e performance of the dutie required by some of those letters (being authorized to call to theyr ayde the power of the counties, and alsoe to keep sessions of goal delivery when



PLÂS DINAS MAWDDWY—SIDE VIEW.

occasion required) rayed a great company of talle and lustie men ; and on a Christmas eave tooke above 80 felons and outlawes, whome they punished according to the nature of their delinquencies ; as the noble Sr Jo. Wynn of Gwedir, Knt. and Baronet [author of the *History of the Gwydir Family*, d. 1st of March, 1626-7], grandchild of the former John Wynn, often tould me. The letters aforesaid I have seen and read, and are yet extant in the house of Gwedir. Afterwards the said Lewis Owen, being High Sheriffe of y^e county of Merioneth, and having occasion to goe to Montgomeryshire assizes, to treat with y^e Lord of Mouthewy, about a marriage to be had betweene Jo^h Owen, his sonne & heire, & y^e daughter of y^e said Lord of Mouthewy, was in his returne met by a damned crew of

thieves & outlaws, who in the thick woods of Mouthewy lay in wayt for his coming, and had cutt downe long trees to crosse y^e way and hinder his passage, & being come to the place, they let flie att him a shower of arrowes, whereof one lighted in his face, the which he took out with his hand & brake it; then thèy all fell upon him with their bills and javelings & killed him. His men upon the first assault fledd, & left him onely accompanied with his son in law, John Llwyd of Keiswyn, Esq^{re}, who defended him till he fell down to the ground as dead, where he was found having above 30 bloody wounds in his body. This cruell murder was committed about Alhallowtide in y^e yeare of our Lord 1555. And the murtherers soone after were for y^e most parte taken & executed, some few fledd the land & never returned. And soe with the losse of his life he purchased peace & quietnes to his cuntry, the w^{ch} God be praised we enjoy even to o^r dayes."

Baron Owen was murdered on the 11th of October (1555), not far from a place still called *Llidiart y Barwn* ("the Baron's Gate"). There is a tradition extant which relates that the mother of a young man who was executed when the first batch of the outlaws were apprehended, earnestly besought Baron Owen to spare his life; but her entreaties were refused. "Then," exclaimed the enraged mother, baring her bosom, "these breasts have nourished those who will avenge my son and wash their hands in the blood of their kinsman's murderers!"

The first Gwilliaid or their captains are said to have been at one time persons of property, masters of "eighty hearths," and rendered desperate by some acts of oppression. The site of their chief mansion is still shown in the upper part of the farm of Dugoed Mawr. These having become outlaws, rallied round them all the turbulent spirits of the neighbourhood. The whole property belonging to several branches of the family was forfeited, excepting one farm, Dugoed Issa, the owner of which, though a relation, was endowed with more prudence or honesty than his fellows. This farm was sold to the late Sir Watkin W. Wynn above 100 years ago. These men fixed scythes in the chimneys of Dugoed Mawr, to prevent the robbers from entering the house, but they were removed, as is known to persons living, some sixty years since. The Dugoed estate was sold by Sir Watkin W. Wynn to the late Mr. Buckley, senior, of Ardwick.

The marriage alluded to in the foregoing account between John, son and heir of Baron Owen, and Ursula, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Plâs y Dinas, Lord of Mawddwy, took place, and they had several children, who became by marriage allied with some of the principal families of the county.

Quitting the romantic defiles of Dinas Mawddwy,—

"Once for freemen hiding-places,
Lurking-places for the robber band,"

the road to Bala, in one direction, mounts the lofty pass of *Bwlch-y-groes*, and looks straight on to the basin of the Dee; in another direction it makes for Dolgelley over the pass of *Bwlch-Oer-ddrws* ("the cold doorway pass"), a name which is not inappropriate. Immediately around is a bleak and dismal waste, but as the eye traverses the distance and surveys the heights of Cader Idris, the wooded basin of the Maw, and the deep depression through which the Wnion rushes down to Dolgelley, the environment of the estuary of Barmouth, and the range of the Harlech Mountains, the prospect becomes grand and enchanting.

These bleak heights of "Oer-ddrws" were often the rendezvous of patriotic bands during the wars of the Edwardian period, and notably one of the places of council, where chief men of the surrounding districts met, after the death of Owen Glyndwr, to concert measures for the safety and good government of the country.

The summits of Aran Fawddwy and Aran Benllyn to the north of this pass were occupied as stations by the Trigonometrical Survey. From the former, 2,955 feet high, the panorama of mountain and valley, crumbling steeps and dismal chasms, is truly magnificent. To the north-east is seen the largest lake in Wales—*Llyn Tegid*, mirroring in its pellucid depths the mountains hanging on its margin, and the Vale of *Edeirnion* stretching beyond, conducting the ample flow of the Dee into the Vale of Llangollen. Nearly due east extends the devious range of the Berwyn Hills, separating the basin of the Dee from the basin of the Severn, the county of Merioneth from the county of Montgomery, and in ancient times the kingdom of *Gwynedd* from that of *Powys*. From a lake in the eastern side of Aran the Dyfi begins its course, first through a gloomy chasm or *cwm*, and then through a narrow and tortuous valley, which gradually grows in breadth and beauty as it passes Dinas Mawddwy and Mallwyd for Machynlleth and the sea.

On the way from Bwlch-Oer-ddrws to Dolgelley there is a gradual stony descent into a genial and cultivated district. *Caerynwch*, the ancient seat of the Vaughans and Richards (see *Richards of Caerynwch*), is passed on the right, embosomed in trees on the banks of the *Clywedog*. In the beautiful country around Dolgelley are situated several of the most venerable mansions in North Wales. On the high ground, three miles to the north, is the famous *Nannau*, for many ages the home of the Nanneys and the Vaughans (see *Vaughan of Nannau*), remarkable now for the extent of its park, its elevated situation (being 700 feet above the sea), and the fine forest trees which, notwithstanding its height, enrich it. Near the house stood till 1813 the celebrated hollow oak called *Ceubren yr Ellyll* ("the demon's hollow tree") measuring in girth $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was and still is a tradition that Owain Glyndwr, having slain his cousin Howel Selé, the owner of Nannau, who, instead of joining in the insurrection, had treacherously attempted his life, cast the body into this hollow tree, where it remained for forty years. This tradition gave birth to the visions of goblins which long made the spot the dread of the peasantry, and which for many ages to come will invest it with a degree of superstitious interest. Above Nannau is a lofty precipitous rock called *Mael Offrwm* (the hill of sacrifice), or, as some have named it, *Mael Orthrwm* (the hill of oppression); but nothing is certainly known of its past history. The last Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau, *d.* 1859, leaving no issue, divided his extensive estates between his relations and friends. The Nannau property he left to the Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd (see *Lloyd of Pengwern*) for life, with remainder to John Vaughan, Esq., now residing at Nannau; the *Hengwrt* estate was given to his wife's three sisters (Hon. Miss Lloyds), also for life; and the Rhug estate he bestowed upon the Hon. C. H. Wynn, younger son of Lord Newborough (see *Wynn of Rhûg*).

In the valley nearer the town of Dolgelley is the mansion of *Hengwrt*, just named, a place in some respects of greater celebrity even than Nannau. It was the home of the same house of Vaughan, and obtained distinction mainly through its eminent owner, Robert Vaughan, Esq., the antiquary, a contemporary with *Camden*, and an extensive collector of valuable MSS., and other works on Welsh history and literature, which are now

part of the unique library of *Peniarth*, and under the pious care of their present owner likely to be turned to permanent public use. Mr. Vaughan died 1667.

In the new neighbourhood of Dolgelley are *Dolserau*, the seat of Charles Edwards, Esq. ; *Vronwnion*, the seat of Lewis Williams, Esq. ; *Bryn-y-gwin*, the seat of Hugh John Reveley, Esq. ; *Abergwynant*, the seat of Col. Henry W. St. Pierre Bunbury, C.B. ; and *Hengwrtucha*, the seat of Howel Morgan, Esq. All these are situated in the ancient comot of *Talybont*, which included the site of the town of Dolgelley, and extended from Llanfachreth in the north-east to Llanegryn on the Cardigan Bay in the south-west, taking in the whole Cader Idris region between the estuary of Mawddach and the Dyssynni river. To the north of Dolgelley, at the distance of two miles, and near the junction of the Maw and the Wnion, are the remains of *Cymmer Abbey*, presenting upon the whole a sadly neglected ruin, but still retaining a few of the finer features of window, interior arch, and pillar, which formed part in the thirteenth century of a magnificent pile. The abbey was Cistercian, and it is believed to have been erected under the auspices of Prince Gruffydd ap Cynan in the twelfth century. Llewelyn the Great gave it a charter in 1209. Elizabeth granted it to Robert, Earl of Leicester. It became afterwards the property of the Vaughans. *Dolmelynlyn*, the seat of Charles R. Williams, Esq., lies further up the vale.

The estuary of the Mawddach from Dolgelley to Barmouth yields scenes of physical beauty and grandeur which are seldom equalled. When the tide is in, the estuary is a splendid lake, whose margins are deeply indented by projections of the hills and by retiring creeks kept open by the mountain streams, and almost everywhere wooded to the water's edge. On the south rise the abrupt eminences of Cader Idris ; on either side in the nearer approaches to the water the country is craggy, deeply gullied, and sweetly clad in groves of fir, ash, and oak. The railway runs parallel with the high road on the southern side, and on the northern is about the most charming coach drive in the kingdom. The banks of the Rhine are tame compared with the banks of the Mawddach, and Switzerland itself, though doubtless abounding in scenes of different type and of more colossal grandeur, possesses nothing of similar scale and character to surpass this exquisite district. When the beetling summits of Cader Idris are tipped with snow, the sublime words of Byron come instinctively to the beholder's mind :—

“ Above me are the Alps,
The palaces of nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnaced in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity. . . .
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
Gathers around the summits, as to show
How earth may soar to heaven, yet leave vain man below.”

And at many a quiet nook and dell along this estuary Henry Vaughan's lines respecting the patriarch are equally obedient to the memory :—

“ I ask not why he did remove
To happy Mamre's holy grove,
Leaving the cities of the plain
To Lot and his successful train ;

For rural shades have the sweet sense
Of piety and innocence."

On this northern road is *Caer-deon*, the charming residence of the Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D.; nearer Barmouth, *Glandwr*, the residence of William Jones, Esq.; and *Coesfaen*, the residence of Charles Jones, Esq.

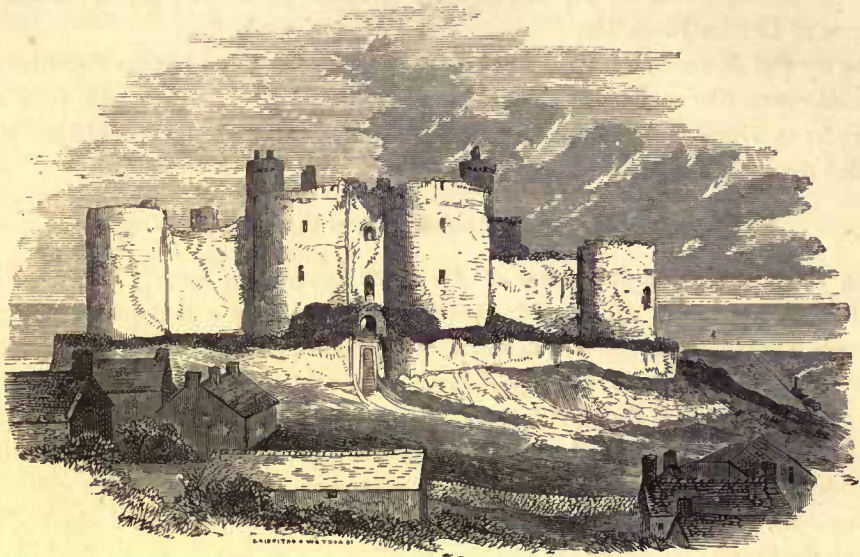
The town of *Bar-mouth*, prettily situated, has a name which is a curious distortion of the native *Aber-maw* (the confluence with the sea of the *Maw* river). From this point northward as far as *Traeth-bach*, and inland to the valley of the Maw and the line of SARN HELEN, extended the ancient—

Comot of Arudwy (now a "hundred"), in the *Cantref of Dunodig*,

forming then, along with the comot of *Eivionydd* beyond the estuary of Portmadoc, a part of *Arfon*, and not of *Meirionydd*. The first place we meet and requiring notice here is the very interesting mansion and demesne of *Corsygedol* (see *Coulson of Corsygedol*), the ancient seat of the Vaughans, and subsequently of the Mostyns, who obtained it through marriage (see *Vaughan of Corsygedol*). When much of the Mostyn estates was sold, *Corsygedol* was purchased by the predecessor of the present owner, who greatly improved both the residence and estate. This venerable mansion now contains the finest collection of paintings—works of the old and modern masters—known to exist in the Principality, and it has been the liberal practice of Mr. Coulson to allow the collection to be freely seen by visitors, who obtain tickets for the purpose, at certain times of the year. The mansion retains most of its features as an Elizabethan structure. A MS. history of the place preserved at Mostyn, and written by William Vaughan, Esq., of *Corsygedol*, states that the fine old gatehouse, leading into the quadrangle, fronting the principal entrance, was designed by the writer's countryman, "*Ynyr Shôn*" (Inigo Jones). The site of *Corsygedol* is elevated, commanding a noble view of the Cardigan Bay, the promontory of Llyn with the peaks of the Rivel (*Yr Eifl*), and Bardsey Island. It looks on the swelling tide which is charged in the legend with drowning *Cantref y Gwaelod* ("the lowland hundred")—an evil which probably it never committed except in some poet's imagination, and the popular belief of recent ages. In the near vicinity are several remarkably fine *cromlechs*, one near the house, *Coeten Arthur*, near the church of Llanddwywe, and two in the fields above the village of *Dyffryn*. There are also *menhirs* (meini hirion) below *Dyffryn*, near the shore. This strange assemblage of pre-historic monuments, all within two miles distance, and doubtless only a residue of what once existed, argues for this locality in primitive times some very specific, and probably sacred character, such as belonged to the south-western part of Anglesey. The whole country of *Arudwy* is also famous in historic associations of the most stirring kind, some of which must be touched upon in our historic section. (See *History and Antiquities of Merionethshire*.)

Near the beautiful and romantic *Artro* is *Cwmbychan*, the old home of the Lloyds; *Taltreiddyn* (Dr. Griffith); *Pen'rallt* (J. Humphrey Jones, Esq.); *Llanfair* (Misses Richards); and *Cae-Nest*, the residence of Capt. Wayne. This is also a district thickly studded with memorials of a hoary antiquity, and of historic deeds. The vale or plain of *Dyffryn* was a field where often the wage of battle was tried in times both of British civil strife, and of

contest with English and Norman invaders; the ravines and crags of the Artro and its tributaries gave refuge and concealment to many a band of retreating patriots, and the celebrated pass of *Drws Arduwy* was repeatedly a real Thermopylæ.



HARLECH CASTLE (from a photograph by Bedford).

“ Chieffless towers !
 There they stand, as stands a lofty mind,
 Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
 All tenantless, save to the crannying wind.
 Or holding dark communion with the cloud.
 There was a day when they were young and proud,
 Banners on high, and battles passed below ;
 But they who fought are in a bloody shroud,
 And those which waved are shredless dust ere now,
 And the bleak battlements shall bear no future blow.”

On the lofty cliffs overlooking the Bay of Cardigan and the estuary of Traethbach, and guarding this entrance from the sea into Gwynedd and the marching-ground from north to south, was planted the powerful fortress of *Harlech Castle*, one of the most colossal in the kingdom. This was a position of strength during the rule of the native princes. Welsh records say that a tower was built here by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, who *d.* A.D. 547 (“*Mortalitas magna fuit in Britannia in qua pausat Maelcun rex Guenedotæ.*”—*Annal. Cambriæ*). *Twr Bronwen*, “the Tower of Bronwen,”—its name in still earlier times, was changed in the eleventh century into *Caer Collwyn*, when Collwyn ap Tangno, founder of one of the noble tribes of North Wales (see p. 337), had here his residence. Edward I., the conqueror of Wales, saw the importance of the position, and nearly all the structure, whose ruins are now the admiration of the beholder, was built by him about 1286, soon after the erection of Conway Castle, and while Carnarvon Castle was still in process of building. Though Llewelyn, the last Prince of Wales, had now been four years in his grave (at an obscure rural spot still left unmarked by Welsh “patriotism”), the country continued turbulent and defiant,

and these great garrison fortresses were part of the stupendous machinery of "pacification." Once more Harlech Castle became the scene of stirring events when *Owain Glyndwr* in 1404 attacked and took it. Henry IV. recovered the place in 1408. Margaret of Anjou, the heroic queen of Henry VI., after her defeat at Northampton, found in Harlech Castle a temporary refuge. When Edward IV. had succeeded in making the House of York triumphant, he yet found three castles in the kingdom holding out for the Lancastrian party, and one of these was Harlech, under command of the intrepid Welshman *Dafydd ap Ievan ap Einion*. By order of the king, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, led a powerful army to Harlech, and demanded the surrender of the place; but Sir Richard Herbert, the earl's brother, received from the stout defender this answer,—“ I held a tower in France till all the old women in Wales heard of it, and now the old women of France shall hear how I defend this castle.” Famine, however, at length succeeded, and *Dafydd ap Ievan* made an honourable capitulation.

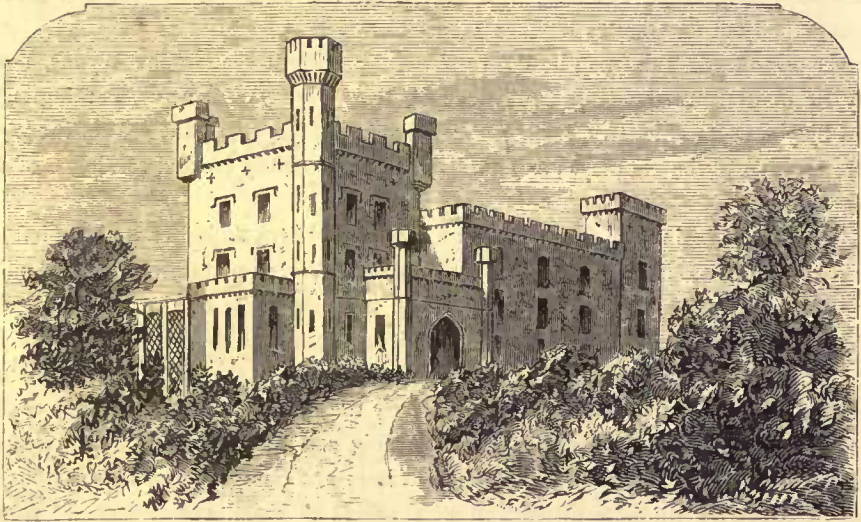
During the civil wars in 1647 the redoubtable Parliamentary General Mytton took this fortress from Major Hugh Pennant, who held it for the king. It was the last fortress in Wales that stood out for Charles I.

Further on towards Talsarnau lie *Glynn Hall*, the ancient seat of the Wynns, now the property by marriage of the Gore family (see *Ormesby-Gore of Brogyntyn*, Porkington), and occupied by John Edward Parry, Esq., J. P.; *Maesyneuadd*, formerly the seat of the Wynnes, and more recently of the Nanneys; and *Cae'rffynon*, the recently erected residence of L. N. Thomas, Esq.

In following the main road from Barmouth through Dyffryn Ardudwy we have left to the interior a region of mountains and vales, streams and lakes, as picturesque and beautiful in aspect, and as primitive and unconscious of the invading force of the life and customs of modern times, as any in Wales. From the higher points of the Harlech mountains is viewed a panorama of wonderful extent and grandeur, including the whole sweep of the Bay of Cardigan, the rugged region of *Snowdonia*, nearly the whole of the promontory of Lleyn, the interior country to the east as far as the Arenig and Berwyn ranges, and to the south bounded by Cader Idris. Everywhere from the crests and passes the spectator looks down on spots of excessive wildness intermixed with others of equal comeliness—as from the *Foel-ddu*, above the pretty little vale of Cwmbychan; from the pass of *Bwlch-Tyddiad*, commanding on both sides the mountain numerous ravines and green cwms and bottoms, mostly wooded with oak or fir, interspersed with grey projections of rock, and all conducting streamlets either to the Vale of Arthro towards the sea, or the vale of the Eden towards the east. In this district are the small but pretty lakes of *Llyn Morwynion*, famous for the legend of the men of Ardudwy who had stolen for wives the maidens of the Vale of Clwyd, and being overtaken and slain in this pass, had their deaths avenged by the maidens drowning themselves in the lake, thenceforward called *Llyn Morwynion* (“The Maidens' Lake”); *Llyn Dwr-glas*; *Llyn Eiddew*, and *Llyn Dywarchen*. From the *Foel Wen*, which overshadows *Maesygarnedd*, an old house of some historic interest as once the residence of Colonel Jones, one of the Parliamentary leaders who signed the death-warrant of Charles I., the prospect is enchanting; but as the traveller mounts the pass of *Drws Ardudwy*, looking down the diminutive lakes of *Llyn Perfeddau*, *Llyn Howel*, &c., and surrounded by rocky hill-sides polished as by the hand of man, and a wilderness of moraine *débris*—both plain indications

that this district at some remote period was subject to powerful glacier action,—the scene becomes overwhelmingly grand and impressive ; and every inch withal is sacred ground in the annals and traditions of Arduwy. Through the basin of the Eden, leading from Dolgelly to Festiniog, the Roman conqueror made his military road, *Sarn Helen* ; on the shore side the enemy could march and deploy at pleasure ; but the crags and passes of *Drws Arduwy*, and the general range of the Harlech hills, were inviolable retreats of the Britons, whence on many an occasion they defied alike the heavily armed legions of Rome and the mailed men-at-arms of the Plantagenets.

On the promontory of *Penrhyn-deudraeth*, situated, as its name indicates, between two sands (“the two sands headland”), we find the remains of the ancient mansion of *Parc*, for many generations the home of the Anwyls (see *Anwyl of Llugwy*) ; and near at hand the castellated residence of Mrs. Williams of Deudraeth Castle, delightfully planted on a slope facing the estuary of Traethbach.



DEUDRAETH CASTLE : THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. WILLIAMS.

In the same locality is *Plâs yn Penrhyn* (W. Casson, Esq.) ; and near Portmadoc, but in Carnarvonshire, *Morfa Lodge* (Edward Breese, Esq.). Portmadoc, a creation of art and commerce, worthily perpetuates the name of the late Mr. Madock, M.P., of *Tanyrallt*, in the near vicinity, whose far-seeing enterprise brought about the construction of the great embankment, which has taken from the tide several thousand acres of what is now productive land, as well as formed a safe harbour for shipping. On the way to the well-known *Pontaberglaslyn*, passing *Aberdunant* (Mrs. Jones-Parry) on the left, situated on the Carnarvonshire side of the Glaslyn river ; and *Ynysfawr* (John Jones, Esq.) on the right, situated on the Merionethshire side, we have before us, looking north, those towering “palaces of nature,” the Snowdonian range. Occasionally when his cloudy vestments are blown aside, the venerable head of Snowdon himself comes in sight, when it is plainly seen, as far as Wales is concerned (putting Snowdon instead of “Mont Blanc” in the poet’s verse), that—



DOLFRIG: THE RESIDENCE OF DR. FARRE, F.R.S. (from a photograph).

W. VALE ENGR.

“ Snowdon is the monarch of mountains,
 They crowned him long ago,
 On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
 With a diadem of snow.”

Under the shelter of the craggy and barren *Arddu*, a spur of the Snowdonian system, which on the eastern side of the vale seems to keep watch at the portal of the hills, with his companion *Moel Hebog* on the west, and resting in a little vale as sweet and sunny as if it lay on the Italian side of Monte Rosa, is *Dolfriog*, the residence in Wales of Dr. Arthur Farre, F.R.S., known to all as one of the Court Physicians.

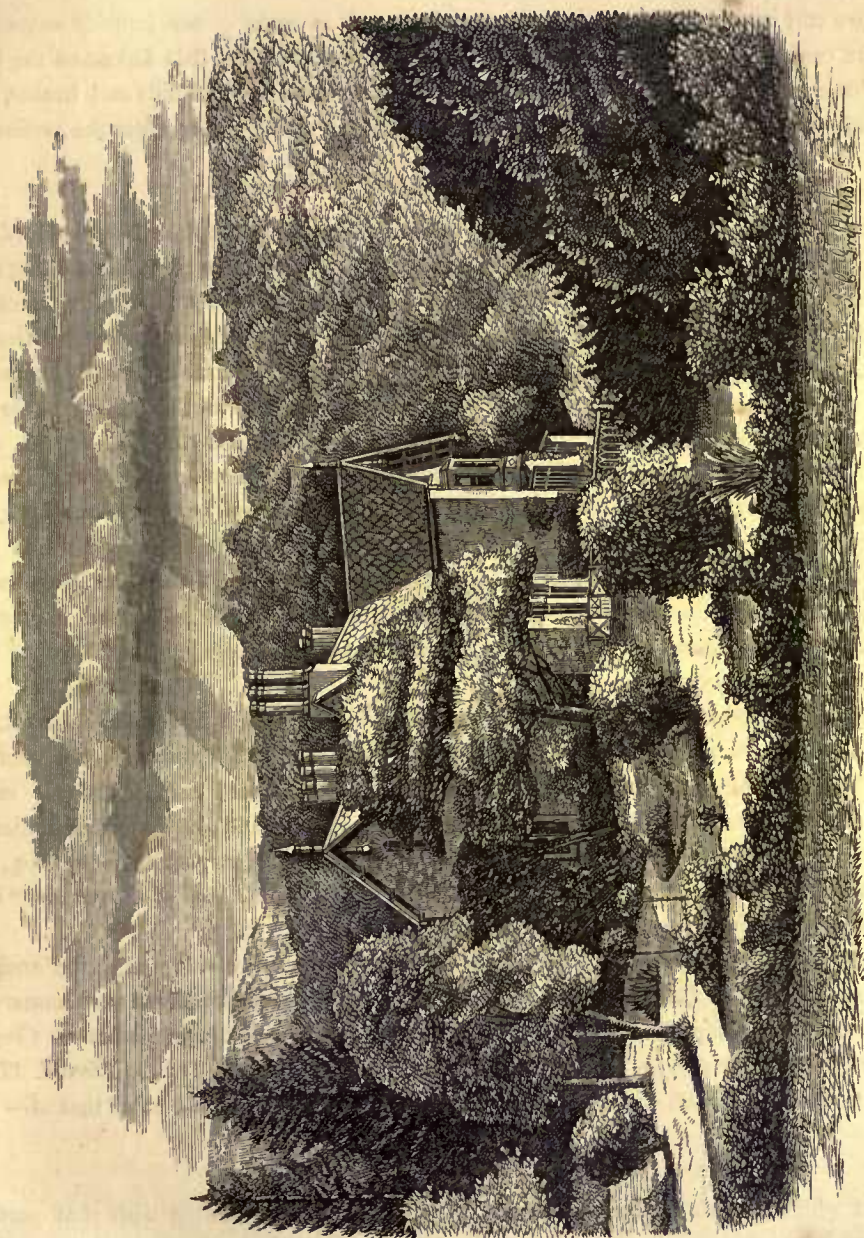
Anything more barren than the rocky mountains around—rugged masses, greatly disturbed, of the Llandeilo group, interspersed with igneous dykes bearing copper and other ores—it would be hard to see; and a spot more pleasant and richly clad in verdure than the site of *Dolfriog*, nestling on the brink of a mountain stream, a tributary of the Glaslyn, and near Pont-aber-Glaslyn, it would be equally a task to discover. Our *illustrations* are correctly engraved from excellent photographs, and give a perfectly faithful representation of the scene.

The pass of Aberglaslyn, where the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon meet, is a yawning gulf, the result of a convulsion which separated the mountain mass, leaving on either side almost perpendicular walls,—

“ Heights which appear as lovers who have parted.”

From whichever direction the traveller approaches the pass, the surprise awaiting him is the same. He is caught, as it were, in the jaws of the mountain monster, and the awe of impending destruction almost overpowers him. But it is only for a few moments; the fair vale again opens, the rush and echoing of the waters die away, and he feels the agreeable relief of a return of his old sensations, without, however, losing the impression of mystery and sublimity he has just received. This pass, on a small scale, reminds one of that of *Tête Noir*, or *Pfeffer's Bad*, and has the advantage in the comparison of not being too overwhelming in its sublimity, while those are utterly immense and bewildering in their grandeur. The quiet and homely beauty of the vale and village of *Beddgelert* above, and the wider and more varied view that opens towards the estuary below *Aberglaslyn*, are universally admired. To the *geological* aspects of this part of Merioneth more specific reference will again be made.

In passing from the basin of the Glaslyn to *Festiniog*, we can enter, in imagination or by painful pedestrian labour (for there is no high road), a pass between *Moelwyn* and *Moelbach* mountains, coming out into view of the delightful Vale of *Festiniog* about *Tan-y-grisiau*, and enjoy a scene of great magnificence. A combination of bleak and barren eminences (apparently provided to supply half the world of present and future times with *slate*), of grassy and sheltered valleys with yawning chasms, noisy waterfalls, and rugged wooded steeps, alternately enveloped in mist and lit up by blinking sunshine, gives to this picturesque region a character and charm all its own. The atmosphere of *Festiniog* is, in spite of its humidity, peculiarly salubrious and refreshing. Lord Lyttelton has said of the place, “With a woman one loves, with the friend of one's heart, and a good library of books, one may pass an age here and think it a day. If one has a mind to live long and renew his youth,



DOLFRIOG : NEAR VIEW.

let him come and settle at Festiniog." Here are the "falls of the Cynfael," and the "pulpit of Hugh Llwyd." In this favoured neighbourhood is *Tanybwlech*, the seat of William Edward Oakeley, Esq.; *Glanwilliam*, the seat of Samuel Holland, Esq., M.P.; *Plas-newydd* (John Whitehead Greaves, Esq.), &c.

We are still in the ancient comot of *Ardudwy*, and in making our journey eastward, across the central wastes and moorlands, for the fairer scenes of the Bala Lake and the Dee Valley, have to cross *Sarn Helen*, see suddenly, in the region of wild hills and heaths, the comeliness of *Cwm Prysor*, pass under the shadows of the Arenigs, then enter the ancient—

Cantref of Penllyn, and Comot of Uwch-meloch,

and along a fast descending and pretty valley come to Pont Llafar, on the Bala Lake (*Llyn Tegid*). In this immediate neighbourhood is *Glan-y-Llyn* ("the lake margin"), the hunting and fishing seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, owner of a large tract of the surrounding country, and of the fishery of the lake. Three or four mountain streams join the Dyfrdwy ("the waters of two"), the infant Dee, a little distance from its entrance into the lake at the upper end, where the aspect of the land is cold and uninviting, while on either side the lake, which is about four miles long, the margin is prettily wooded, and provided with a good coach road. To the south-east the great ramparts of the Berwyn range rise in gloomy and barren grandeur; but at the lower extremity of the lake, where the stream of the Dee, carrying in its ample bosom the waters of all the streamlets which the watersheds of the Arenigs, the Arans, and the Berwyns send down into the lake, pours forth, to traverse the beautiful and historic vale of Edeirnion, the face of nature assumes a new and softened appearance, and crowding beauties such as those of the Clwyd or the Towy greet the spectator.

In the neighbourhood of Bala we find *Fron-Dderw* (John Jones, Esq.); *Rhiwlas* (R. J. Ll. Price, Esq.); *Bodweni* (W. Pryse Jones, Esq.); *Cil-Talgarth* (Francis Jones, Esq.); *Fronheulog* (Mrs. Davies); *Aberhirnant* (late H. T. Richardson, Esq.); and the more ancient and celebrated *Rhiwædog* (see *Lloyd of Rhiwædog*, in "Old and Extinct Families"). Further down the vale is *Crogen*, the beautiful new mansion of Henry Robertson, Esq., replacing and standing nearly on the site of the ancient *Palé* (see *Lloyd of Crogen*, in "Old and Extinct Families"); and *Llandrillo* (Rev. John Wynne).

We are now in the middle of *Edeirnion*, equally celebrated as a vale and as the ancient territory ruled by *Owen Brogyntyn*—of whom hereafter. Owen's descendants were numerous, and for many generations held manors in Edeirnion at such well-known places as *Crogen*, *Rhûg*, *Hendwr*, *Dol-y-Glesyn* (Dolau-gleisiou), and *Maesmawr* (see Dwnn, *Herald. Visit.*, ii., 125). As we approach Corwen we quit the comot of Edeirnion, and enter that of—

Glyn-Dyfrdwy, in Cantref y Barwn,

a cantref which contained also the comot of *Dinmael*, corresponding with that part of Merioneth here projecting northward into Denbighshire. This is the last of the ancient Welsh divisions now contained in Merioneth, since the cantref of Arwystli in the basin of the upper Severn was classed by Henry VIII. as part of Montgomeryshire. In the beautiful neighbourhood of Corwen, which gives the beginning of fairer scenes in the *Vale of*

Llangollen, are *Rhûg*, the celebrated seat in past times of the Salusburys and Vaughans (see *Wynn of Rhûg*); *Rhagatt* (see *Mrs. Lloyd of Rhagatt*); *Plas Issa* (John Lloyd, Esq.); *Bryntirion* (Mrs. Price); *Tynllwyn* (Capt. Robert Taylor), &c. The old mansion of *Maesmawr* is across the boundary in Denbighshire; and so is *Plâs yn Yâlê* (see *Yâlê of Plâs yn Yâlê*). Below Corwen, in the most picturesque part of the vale of the Dee, and just within the Merionethshire border, is the interesting spot where stood the castle of *Owain Glyndwr*, of which scarcely a trace now remains. All the lands around on either side of the river, and partly lying in the two subsequently formed counties of Merioneth and Denbigh, belonged to his domain, and formed the subject of that dispute (see p. 386) which



RHÛG: THE SEAT OF THE HON. CHARLES HENRY WYNN.

led to the long and disastrous insurrection, which he headed with a wrathful energy foreshadowed, as the poet makes him think, by signs and portents at his birth:—

“I say the earth did shake when I was born—
The heavens were all on fire—the earth did tremble.”—“*Henry IV.*”

SECTION II.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF MERIONETH.

I.—*History.*

The general history of this district is identical with that of the kingdom of *Gwynedd*, or North Wales, as separate from *Powys*, and has already in the main been indicated in our notices of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, to which, to avoid repetition, we must refer.

The people which now inhabit this county represent with an unusual degree of purity the original inhabitants, who were of the *Cymric* branch of the Celtic race. This purity has been favoured by the secluded and mountainous character of the country, and its

freedom from those disturbing political and industrial forces which have so powerfully affected Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire, and the gradual effects of intercourse which have considerably changed the racial complexion of the counties of Flint and Montgomery. The study of *races* and their *antiquities*, so zealously and beneficially promoted in the present age, has not hitherto shaken the old belief, based on the testimony of Greek and Roman writers as well as on the traditions and history of the Britons, that this island of Britain was first possessed by a people who came from Gaul, who were Celts, who crossed over at different times, forming successive waves of colonization, the one pushing the other before it, and that the *Cymry* (carrying in their name the name of the ancient *Cimbri*) are substantially represented by the people of Merioneth and generally of Wales at the present time.

That the Romans had taken Merioneth under their care and placed it under tribute is evident from the great military road of *Sarn Helen* (Helen's Causeway—so called by the Britons perhaps after Helen, mother of Constantine the Great), which, after the conquest of Anglesey (see p. 9), they formed from *Maridunum* (Carmarthen) to *Segontium* (Carnarvon), as a means of rapid transit of troops and *matériel*, and exaction of tribute; but beyond these objects it is quite improbable that the Roman conquest of Merioneth contemplated anything.

During the Saxon period we have no notices of this part of Wales. Nor did any known events of importance transpire here under the earlier Norman kings. The Lord Marcher conquests on the borders, however, by degrees began to influence these interior and not easily accessible parts, drawn now into conflict with the foreign foe under the leadership of the puissant *Owain Gwynedd*, Prince of North Wales, and his sons. Owain put an effectual stop to Henry II. and the English army by the victory of Corwen in 1165. The post occupied by the Welsh prince on this memorable occasion is believed to have been *Caer Drewyn*, a circular fortress of loose stones on the summit of a steep hill between Corwen and Rhagatt, while Henry was encamped on the opposite side of the valley.

The Henrys, however, went on gaining power in North Wales. Henry III., in the exercise of a kind of feudal superiority, in 1240 "grants" lands in Merioneth to Howel and Meredydd, sons of Cynan, and grandsons of Owain Gwynedd; but already Cynan himself was Lord of *Eifionydd* (in the same county), and we have no lack of proof that the territory given to the sons of Cynan was none else than *Meirionydd* itself—that great cantref between the Barmouth and Dyfi estuaries which ultimately gave its name to the county. The territory ruled by Cynan and his sons extended from the southern part of the promontory of Lleyn and the base of Snowdon to the Dyfi. When *Giraldus Cambrensis* passed this way, A.D. 1188, stopping "for the night at the church of Llanfair, that is, St. Mary's Church in the province [*comot*] of Arduwy," the ruler of the country was Cynan, as the crusading arch-deacon, in his graphic description of the region, incidentally mentions. How Cynan had got into possession is known from other sources. The *Annales Cambriæ*, A.D. 1148, have this record:—"Cynan and Howel, sons of Owain [Gwynedd], by force snatched Meironit from Cadwalader [brother of Owain]."

"This territory of Conan," says Giraldus, "and particularly *Merionyth* [the *cantref* already named], is the rudest and roughest district in all Wales; the ridges of the mountains are very high, terminating in sharp peaks, and so irregularly jumbled together that if the shepherds conversing or disputing with each other from their summits should agree to meet,

they could scarcely effect their purpose in the course of the whole day. The lances of this country are very long; for as South Wales excels in the use of the bow, so North Wales is distinguished for its skill with the lance, insomuch that an iron coat of mail will not resist the stroke of a lance thrown at a small distance. The next morning the youngest son of Conan, named Meredyth, met us at the passage of a bridge, attended by his people, where many persons were signed with the cross [embarking in a crusade to the Holy Land], amongst whom was a fine young man of his suite, and one of his intimate friends; and Meredyth, observing that the cloak, on which the cross was to be sewed, appeared of too thin and common a texture, with tears flowing threw him down his own" (*Itin.*, v.).

This same Meredydd and his brother Hywel eventually succeeded their father in the lordship of Meirionydd. But even already, as appears from Giraldus, they were empowered to rule over a part of the territory in their own right, for as the archdeacon and the archbishop proceed on their journey "over Traeth-mawr and Traeth-bychan, that is, the greater and the smaller arm of the sea" (as his imperfect knowledge of Welsh inclined him to translate), "they come to parts where two stone castles have newly been erected, one called *Deudraeth*, belonging to the sons of Conan, situated in Evionyth, towards the northern mountains, the other named *Carn Madryn*, the property of the sons of Owen, built on the other side of the river [Dulas], towards the sea, on the promontory of Lhyn."

Little more is heard of Meirionydd proper, and its immediately adjacent lands of Eifionydd, &c., until the year 1221, when Llewelyn the Great (ap Iorwerth), who, it would seem, had placed his son Gruffydd in the seat of power in that district, compelled him, owing to a dispute, to relinquish his rule, and took the territory of Meirionydd (including Ardudwy) into his own hands, strengthening his position by building a castle there (*Llwyd*).

In 1256 the last Llewelyn (son of Gruffydd just mentioned), having anew revolted against Henry (see p. 324, &c.), and foiled the opposition raised against him by his brothers Owain and Dafydd, on his way to the south, occupied Meirionydd (*Annal. Camb.*). The territory was then in the occupation of the son of Meredydd ap Cynan, who, according to the same authority, in 1241 had been reinstated in his patrimony by the English king. Henry at the same time had restored to Gruffydd, son of Gwen-wynwyn, his principedom of southern Powys.

In the year 1275, when the struggle between Llewelyn and Edward I. was about to reach its hottest (see p. 325, &c.), it was from his castle at Talybont, in Meirionydd, that Llewelyn addressed his letters of complaint and expostulation to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in council in London, seeking relief, and proposing new terms of peace. "See, reverend father," he pleads, "the Lord Edward, now noble King of England, after the said peace, taketh into his hands certain barons' lands in Wales, of which they and their ancestors have been long possessed, and keepeth a barony which should be ours by the form of peace. Other barons of our country, . . . running to him, he helps and maintains; although they have robbed within our land, committed slaughter, . . . and do still daily commit the like; and although we have often sent our griefs and complaints by solemn embassies to the said noble Lord Edward as well before he was king as since, yet unto this day he never did any redress therein. . . . We therefore earnestly beseech your fatherhoods to consider what danger would happen both to the people of England and of Wales by reason of the breach of the covenants of peace aforesaid, if new wars and discord follow (which may God forbid), mindful of the prohibition of the holy father the Pope, lately in council at Lyons, that no

war should be moved among Christians, lest thereby the affairs of the Holy Land should be neglected ; and that it may also please you to help with your council with the lord the King that he would use and order us according to the peace agreed upon, &c. Dated at *Talybont*, the 6th day of Oct., ann. 1275."

Small comfort came of beseeching their "reverend fatherhoods." To the epistle above partly quoted, and the long list of "griefs" accompanying it, the Archbishop of Canterbury, having come to Wales, sends answer, assuring the prince that he "had come for the spiritual and temporal health of them whom he loved well ; that he could not tarry long ; besought them to come to an unity with the English people and peace with our lord the king ; if they should contemn this advice, he would forthwith signify their stubbornness to 'the high Bishop and court of Rome : ' the king's power was daily increasing, and if war ensued they had nothing to expect but disaster ; the realm of England was under the special protection of Rome, which loved it better than any other kingdom ; he 'much bewailed that the Welshmen were more cruel than the Saracens ; ' they had been accustomed to 'reverence God and ecclesiastical persons,' but now revolted from that devotion, committed slaughter and burnt 'in the holy time,' which was 'great injury to God ; ' if they had been injured—which is doubtful, for 'we in no wise know it,' the judges in the cause would have signified the king's majesty ; and, in fine, to leave no doubt—'unless they now come to peace they shall be resisted by decree and censure of the Church, as well as by war of the people.'

Llewelyn, smarting under a sense of injury, and disgusted by the wily and heartless policy of the Church dignitaries, unfurling the banner of revolt, embarks upon that troublous sea which never permits him any more a quiet haven. For seven years he struggles with the power of England, aided by defection and treachery among his own people ; and in 1782, when he and the independence of his country fell together, *Meirionydd* and adjacent cantrefs are constituted a "county" under the new regulations of the *Statute of Rhuddlan*.

While *Meirionydd* was the central and most prominent district in these parts, and as such most frequently mentioned, the cantref of *Penllyn*, about the Bala Lake, now forming parts of Merionethshire, was also an important lordship, always or mostly under separate government ; and the comots of *Edeirnion* and *Mawddwy*, already described, belonged to the principedom or kingdom of *Powys*. *Penllyn* was the patrimony of *Rhirid Flaid*, temp. Henry II., and continued in his son Madoc, and grandson *Rhirid Fychan* (corrupted "Vaughan"), from whom several of the chief old families of Merionethshire bearing that name are traced, such as Vaughan of Rhûg, Nannau, &c. *Edeirnion*, although a part of *Powys*, was at times ruled as a separate lordship, as in the time of Owen Brogyntyn, natural son of Madoc, last Prince of *Powys*, son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

Among other events which connect the name of Owain Brogyntyn with the territory now included in Merionethshire is the battle of Crogen, which he won against the forces of Henry II. in 1165. But as the dwelling-place of Owain was at *Brogyntyn* (Porkington), in *Powys*, now in Salop, and his lands in *Edeirnion* and *Dinmael* were properly a part of *Powys Fadoc*, further reference to him must be sought under Montgomery. All these lordships were held as fiefs under the English crown from the time when feudal superiority was first established under the Norman and Plantagenet sovereigns (see *Powys*).

2.—*Antiquities of Merionethshire.*

Among the more important *pre-historic* antiquities must be mentioned the five great *cromlechs* of Ardudwy—two on the demesne of Corsygedol, two near the village of Dyffryn, and one at Gwern Finion, near the church of Llanbedr, in the Vale of Artro. All these are located, as seems to be the rule with respect to *cromlechs*, near the sea. Burial-places of the great, they were fitly erected on the margin of that symbol of immensity, whose moaning would also be a fitting and lasting dirge. Those mysterious monuments of the same class in Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Pembrokeshire, and Glamorgan, and the still more wonderful erections in Brittany, like many others in different parts of the world, are instances to the same effect, assisting the pre-historic archæologist towards a sound induction as to the real reason of the choice of such a position. Near Llanbedr and Harlech are also *menhirs* (*maen-hir*) of considerable size. *Llech Idris*, in the valley of the Cain; *Maen-llwyd*, near Bryn-teg, in the valley north of the Eden; a stone in the valley above Pont-llafar, north of the Bala Lake, are marked in the Ordnance Survey maps, and have been identified.

An important class of ancient remains exists abundantly in this county, concerning whose character as *historic* or *pre-historic* there is always a difficulty in deciding, viz., the primitive British *camp*s and *caers*. No part of Wales possesses so many of these, in a state almost unchanged since the ages of ancient warfare, as doth Merioneth,—a circumstance easily explained if we only call to mind the warlike character of the district, and the extremely hilly and broken surface, which not only supplied at every point fitting positions for defence, but has since precluded their invasion by the growth of agriculture and “improvement.” The banks of the Artro bear to this day a primeval aspect. On many of its abrupt knolls and precipitous and sheltering rocks, enveloped in gnarled oak and brushwood, small circular British camps, built of loose unmortared stones, often of prodigious size, remain in their integrity; but it is useless to speculate as to their age—when they were first built or last used. Their simple construction suggests a pre-historic origin; but their advantageous positions would not be despised in the later conflicts of the country. Ardudwy still retains the descendants of the people who built these rude strongholds, and maintains much of the wild aspect which it presented to the Roman and the Norman, albeit that a new spirit, under the culture of religion and modern manners, has passed into its inhabitants.

The chief and most interesting *caer* of the Vale of Artro is that of *Craig y Ddinas*, standing up abruptly in the middle of the little valley, and partly connected by an elongation of one side with the left bank. It has all the features of an ancient British fortress, of formidable strength, although, owing to the narrow limits of the crown of the rock, of small dimensions. From the grounds of Aber-Artro the rock, with the deep and romantic glen beneath, forms a most conspicuous and striking object. The crest is surrounded by a rampart; some of the walls are of great thickness, suggesting the existence here of a castle of unusual strength. In addition to the accustomed signs of a military post, it has some features of a very peculiar and mysterious nature, some of which perhaps had relation to religious rites. A tumulus, or *carnedd*, which Mr. Lines, who examined the place in 1870, thought was still unopened (*letter* to Capt. Wayne, of Cae-nest), stands on the summit, and

between the carnedd and the thick walls already mentioned there stands an isolated rock, seven feet high, at the back of which are "indications of structural arrangements of a semi-circular form, as though for seats. These are overgrown by brushwood, which should be cleared off. The seven-foot stone may have been a stone of adoration. Altogether there seems to have been a singular combination of purpose in the remains of this rock. The great block which hangs on the edge of the precipice at the west has evidently been used for some mysterious proceedings. It possesses some singular geometric incisions two inches deep on its end next to the carnedd. Is it impossible that this was a stone of sacrifice, and the victims allowed to glide from its surface into the abyss below?"

Mr. Lines hazards the conjecture that this might be the place of confinement of Elfin, son of Gwyddno Garanhir (the somewhat legendary Lord of Ceredigion and *Cantrêr Gwaelod*), and that Taliesin's lines in reference to Elfin's deliverance have reference to it,—

"It is I who am a diviner, and a leading bard,
Who know every passage of the cave of silence,
And shall set Elphin free,—Elphin, the son of Gwyddno,
Is in the land of Arthro," &c.—*Mynyw. Archaeol.*

Whether Mr. Lines' conjectures thus communicated to Capt. Wayne are accurate or not, this great rock and the ancient human works which crown it are full of interest; and the country around contains many *caers* and *barrows*, camps and entrenched positions, equally unknown as yet even to archæologists and their journals, which it would be well to inspect and describe. A British *caer* stands on the estate of Mr. Humphrey Jones of *Penrallt*, near the Artro vale. On the farm of Llwyn-Griffri, Talybont, at the back of the house, is an old *fort* of considerable size, and probably of comparatively modern date, which has been examined and measured by Dr. Griffith, but the results have not yet been published. The *caer* of another *Craig y Ddinas*, overlooking the Vale of Isgethin, above Llanddwywe, is on a bold and imposing position; and near it is a large *cairn*, where the ashes of fallen heroes are probably reposing. *Castell y Beri*, on a hill above Llanfihangel y Pennant, was more likely an early as well as a later place of strength; *Caerau Crwyni*, and the neighbouring post called *Y Gaer*, between Mynydd Mynyllod and Rhug, and *Caer Drewyn* in the same neighbourhood, north of Corwen, are other examples of British *caers* of early origin, but probably used by foe as well as friend in later times, as advantage and exigency counselled.

Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy ("the graves of the men of Ardudwy"), connected with the legend of Llyn Morwynion, already mentioned, near Festiniog; and *tumuli*, such as *Tommen y Mur*, near Festiniog; *Carneddi Pengwm*, by Llanaber, and the huge *carn* near Talybont, Llanddwywe; the two *tumuli*, each called *Carneddwen*, near Pont Calettwr, below Bala; a *carn* at the north-eastern base of Mynydd Mynyllod, and *Tommen y Castell*, north of Corwen, are well known, and must be considered pre-historic in the sense that they are of a kind common in a period anterior to history, and are themselves devoid of record, although it is not to be doubted that the practice of erecting *tumuli* over the graves of great men and their families descended far into historic times. Many of the *tumuli* of Merioneth remain undisturbed, and promise useful revelations to skilful archæologists.

The earliest *historic* remains of importance in this county are the *Roman roads* which

traverse it. These are traceable a considerable distance through parts now the least frequented, and following a route which involved many engineering difficulties. The great trunk of *Sarn Helen*, as called by the natives, but *Via Maritima* by the Romans, entered this county from the south near Llugwy and Talgarth Hall on the river Dyfi ; had a station at *Penrallt* ; made its devious way,—

“ Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,”

to Dolgelley ; passing the spot where Cymmer Abbey, now itself an ancient ruin, was built many hundred years afterwards, it proceeded directly north along the valley of the Maw to the great station near Trawsfynydd (*Tommen-y-Mur*, the *Heriri Mons*), where it met another coming from Bala, and, as is highly probable, a third coming from Meifod (*Mediolanum*), by Dinas Mawddwy and Drws-y-Nant : from Tommen-y-Mur these roads divided themselves into two branches, one proceeding to Carnarvon (*Segontium*) by Beddgelert, the other by Caerhun (*Conovium*—the station on the *Conwy*) to Bangor.

Of monuments of the *historic* period in this county, *Harlech Castle*, already noticed (see p. 662), is the most celebrated and imposing, although in point of age not the earliest. The princely seat at *Talybont* has left nothing visible to the eyes of the searcher but the *mound* which has grown out of its ruins. *Cymmer Abbey*, near Dolgelley, comes next after Harlech Castle as to the importance of its remains. *Egryn Abbey* stood on the margin of a mountain stream joining the sea three miles north of Barmouth, and near the present high road ; the traces of it remaining are very obscure, but the district all around is redolent of antiquity—a land of barrows, caers, and cromlechs, of traditions and legends, sharply cut Celtic features, tall frames, and “ long heads ”—monuments all alike of the brave folk who in the far distant past possessed these regions, worshipped God and showed reverence to their dead according to the varying behests of the descending ages,—making one feel as he witnesses them that he is truly in an ancient land and among an ancient people, who are still speaking the language which sounded at the hearth, in the shepherd's cry from the hill-tops, and in the warrior's shout in the charge of battle, two and three thousand years ago. This language is itself an interesting remain of antiquity, and yet, in a sense, is not old. Taking the English as its companion in the transactions of commerce, higher literature, and culture of the schools, it seems to claim a right of perpetual rule in those more sacred places—the homes of the common people, and the shrines of their faith.

The Cadvan stone in Towyn Churchyard is ancient, but the inscription, excepting the one word CATVANIANUS, is illegible. The characters are an approach to the old Welsh alphabet, and the stone, which is not a pillar proper, is said by Nicholson to have been for many years removed to the woods of Bodtalog, and restored to its place by Mr. Edward Scott. In its original state the monument was supported by other stones. Cadvan, the Breton saint, who came to Wales in the sixth century, and to whom the church is dedicated, is commemorated by this stone.

The legend of the *Grave of Gelert* is universally known, but as it is a conceded privilege in our day to doubt everything except one's own existence and merits ; we have been advised

to doubt whether there ever existed a Gelert or a Gelert's Grave. The tale, we are told, has its counterpart in many lands—in France, in Persia, in Ireland; and is best treated by being relegated to that mysterious land, at once the prolific fountain of all wisdom and of all superstition—the EAST. But how came the spot now called Gelert's Grave to be so called at all? And could not the story pass from Wales to the East as well as from the East into Wales, as the whole train of the Arthurian romances is known to have done? The hypothesis, at least, is as dependent for belief upon credulity as is the legend or story itself.

Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth—so runs the legend—had a celebrated greyhound named Gelert, “a lamb at home, a lion in the chase,” given him by his father-in-law, King John of England. While out for sport among the Snowdon hills, his child had been left in a hunting lodge he had at this place. Gelert was absent this day from the chase, but on his master's return met him at the door covered with blood. The prince, alarmed, ran into the nursery, and found his child's cradle overturned, and the ground flowing with blood. Concluding too hastily that the dog had killed the child,—

“Hell-hound! my child's by thee devoured!
The frantic father cried;
And to the hilt the vengeful sword
He plunged in Gelert's side.

“Aroused by Gelert's dying yell,
Some slumberer wakened nigh:
What words the parent's joy could tell
To hear his infant's cry!

“Concealed beneath a mangled heap,
His hurried search had missed;
All glowing from his rosy sleep,
The cherub boy he kissed.

“Nor scath had he, nor harm nor dread,
But the same couch beneath
Lay a gaunt wolf all torn and dead,
Tremendous still in death.

“Ah! what was then Llewelyn's pain!
For now the truth was clear,
His gallant hound the wolf had slain,
To save Llewelyn's heir.”

The ancient bards, who must have had the power of long vision into the invisible, could see under the waves of Cardigan Bay the tops of the submerged houses of *Cantref y Gwaedol*! This legend relates that under Gwyddno Garanhir (*circa* A.D. 500), ruler of Ceredigion (Cardigan), a lowland tract belonging to his dominion extended far out into what is now sea, opposite to the estuary of Barmouth and the whole hundred of Ardudwy. Some, to increase the wonder, enlarged it into the whole of the bay, enclosed by a line drawn from Towyn to the south-western point of Llein. From overflowing many of the “cities” said to exist here, the sea was kept in check by dykes and gates; but “Seithenyn the drunkard” forgot the sea, and the mischief was done. Of the “three arrant drunkards of the Isle of Britain,” according to the *Triads*, “Seithenyn, the son of Seithyn Saidi, King of Dyfed,” was

one, and he, having charge of the floodgates, "in his drink let the sea over Cantref y Gwaelod, so that there were lost of houses and land the whole that were there, where formerly were found sixteen fortified cities [dinas-dref], superior to all the towns and cities of Cymru, excepting only Caerllion ar Wysg [Caerleon on Usk], . . . and the men that escaped that inundation landed in Ardudwy, the country of Arfon, and the mountains of Eryri, and other places not heretofore inhabited."

This is all the evidence of the alleged inundation we possess. That a lowland tract existed here is rendered probable enough by the still remaining Marsh of Harlech, which is of considerable extent, and of low level, stretching some four miles in length by two or three in the widest part, between Harlech and Traeth-bach. But that a region containing "sixteen fortified cities" was here submerged so late as the fifth or sixth century, when intercourse with the world was so wide, without some further record of it having been left is scarcely credible, while the allegation that the ridge of *Sarn Badrig*, visible at low water, is a remain of the "dykes" is utterly absurd. An examination of this ridge proves that it is a natural rock, and a little study of the geological features of the adjacent country will show that it corresponds with the lines of the mountains, and of the Llein promontory. The "great blocks" of which it is alleged to have been built (as if the Cymry had for once become Cyclopean builders), only follow the analogy of the interior hills, a fact very strikingly illustrated in the bold rock north of Talsarnau, just where the railway enters upon the Traeth-bach viaduct,—

"In sooth, O bard, these stones are ancient stones!
Laid by an Ancient Hand."

SECTION III.—THE GEOLOGY OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

In every individual feature the structure of the rocks of this county is the same with that of the rocks of Carnarvonshire (see *Geology of Carnarvonshire*). It consists of three great groups, the lower Silurian Llandeilo, the Cambrian, and the stratified igneous rocks, with some dykes and beds of greenstone, felspathic porphyry, and lavas. The whole country between Barmouth and Festiniog, bounded by the sea, by Traeth-bach, and the upper valley of the Maw, is of the *Cambrian* formation. The region of igneous stratified rocks embraces the ranges of Cader Idris, Aran Mawddwy, the Arenigs, and the heights of Festiniog. Between the Dyfi and the Dysynni the Llandeilo rocks alone prevail. Of these the hills of Dinas Mawddwy and Talyllyn are composed, as well as the country around Bala, the vale of Edeirnion, the shores of the estuary of Mawddach, Penrhyn-deudraeth, &c. Caradoc rocks constitute the greater part of Bwlchygroes and the Berwyn hills on towards Llandrillo. At Pont-aber-Glaslyn the river cuts through the Llandeilo mass, into which metalliferous igneous dykes have protruded. Slate is worked at Festiniog, Dinas Mawddwy, Machynlleth, and Pennal, in the Llandeilo beds; at Diphwys in the Harlech hills, in the Cambrian, but of a quality greatly inferior to that of the Bethesda and Llanberis slate of the same beds. From end to end the county of Merioneth is included in the *lower Silurian* series. The rocks throughout have been subject to violent convulsions, and in places to volcanic action.

SECTION IV.—NOBLE TRIBE OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

The only founder of a noble tribe ascribed to this county is *Ednowain ap Bradwen*, who flourished in the twelfth century. He has sometimes been styled "Lord of Merioneth," but in the MS. published in the *Cambrian Register*, i. 153, which contains the best account of him extant, this is questioned, since the Welsh princes and their issue were always Lords of Merioneth; but it is conjectured that he might have held Merioneth in fee from the princes, and thus have received the title of lord of it. It is held as certain that he was possessed of all the comot of *Talybont*, except Nannau, and for the most part of *Estumaner*. His castle, called *Llys Bradwen*, was situated below Dolgelley, between Cader Idris and the estuary. Not a stone of it remains upon another at present, although the foundations can be traced; but at the time of the writing of the MS. referred to, the ruins are said to have consisted of "large stones, as usually laid to form the foundations of a building, and marked the form as well as the simplicity of the habitations of the ancient *reguli* of Wales, agreeing exactly with the account given of them by Whitaker in his *History of Manchester*, who says that they were commonly placed in the hollow of a valley, and either upon the margin of a stream, or at the confluence of two, for the conveniency of water, and security from winds. And the followers lived immediately about the person of their chief, or in little bodies along the windings of the valley, to be within reach of the usual signals of the lord—the striking of the shield or the blowing of the horn." The ground plan of *Llys Bradwen* is said to have been oblong, but having at the front a circular apartment, which served as the hall of audience and court of justice. The oblong building behind contained the chieftain's own apartments. Around this principal building were the traces of several others of various forms and dimensions.

His great great grandson's son, *Llewelyn ap Tudur*, is said to have done homage, along with other lords and gentlemen of Wales, to Edward I. His grandson, *Aron ap Ednyfed ap Llewelyn*, we are further informed, "had two sons, more eminent than the rest of his children, *Ednyfed* and *Gruuffydd*," from one of whom, "William David Lloyd, of Peniarth, Esq., lately deceased, was descended, whose inheritance is come to Margaret, the mother of Lewis Owen, Esq. of Peniarth, deceased." The will of David Lloyd, father of the said William, is dated 11th July, 1570. (Note, *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, ii. 238.) When Owain Glyndwr was hard pressed by Henry IV., *Ednyfed ap Aron* is said to have given him refuge in a cave by the sea-side, in the parish of Celynin, which cave was afterwards called *Ogof Owain*. Several of the old gentry of Merioneth traced to *Ednowain ap Bradwen*. Some also of the families of Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, such as the Lewises of Abernant-bychan (now extinct), and Leweses of *Llysnewydd* and *Llanllyr* (see *Lewes of Llysnewydd*), claim the same descent. Maternally, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, is of *Ednowain's* lineage.

Ednowain ap Bradwen bore: Gu. three snakes nowed, arg.

Note on Rhirid Flaidd.

This distinguished man, Lord of Penllyn (a cantref containing five parishes north of the Bala Lake), Eifonydd, Pennant, Melangell, and Glyn in Powys, and as some say, of eleven

towns or *trefs* in the hundred of Oswestry, has occasionally been described, but erroneously, as founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales (see *Noble Tribes*). At the same time his territories were larger and his influence much more extensive than those of several of the founders of noble tribes. He flourished at the time of Henry II., and his son, Richard I. Paternally his descent was from Cynedda Wledig, but maternally it is alleged that his lineage was Norman, his mother being a descendant of Richard, Earl of Avranches, by his son William, whose brother was Hugh *Lupus*, Earl of Chester. Whether Rhirid was called *Flaidd* (the wolf) from a cognomen of his maternal ancestors, or from his possession of a hungry and savage nature, it is not easy to say. His eldest son, Madoc, had a son, Rhirid *Fychan* (the younger, or the little), who married into the family of Fychan (*Vaughan*) of Nannau, and from him were descended the subsequent *Vaughans* of Nannau and Rhug. From his son David Pothon, who married Cicely, daughter of Sir Alexander Myddelton, Lord of Myddelton, in Shropshire, the Myddeltons of Chirk Castle, &c., were descended, retaining the maternal surname.

Note on Owain Brogyntyn.

Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeirnion, a district (as already shown) now in Merioneth, but then in the principedom of Powys, was a man of great note and influence, of princely blood though of illegitimate birth, and left a numerous posterity in that lordship. But he is properly classed under Montgomeryshire, on the borders of which his seat of *Brogyntyn*, corrupted into "Porkington," was situated. (See *Ormsby-Gore of Brogyntyn*.)

SECTION V.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

The ancient houses of this county, almost without exception of purely Cymric lineage, and by no means few in number, considering the wild and mountainous character of the district, have shown a vitality truly remarkable. Even to this day several of the chief families of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries have their representatives on the ground, holding the same domains, and bearing in some instances, the same names. The old blood has departed from *Corsygedol*, *Rhiwaedog*, *Dolgelley* (Owen); at *Nannau*, *Ynysmaengwyn*, *Hengwrt*, *Maesybandy*, and *Gwerclas*, it has been intermittent and evanishing; but at *Nannau* the more recent name of *Vaughan*, at least, still continues, and the ancient sept of *Wynn of Glyn*, in more than one direction endures, represented in blood in its present owner (see *Ormsby-Gore of Brogyntyn*), and by name as well as in blood in the person of the owner of *Peniarth* (see *Wynne of Peniarth*). Edeirnion and Mawddwy, contrasting with each other in the type of their landscape, have been subject to a like fate in the disappearance of a large proportion of their venerable households, as they had once enjoyed a like distinction in the possession of a goodly number of them. The land has got into fewer hands. The comparatively small but compact manor where the plain country gentleman lived familiarly among his neighbours, and kept hospitable board for friend, for

stranger, and for poor, has, in many an instance, dwindled down to the common farmhouse, or left on its site but the greensward or the forest. It may be all for the better. The old division of population into gentry and poor is replaced by another, in which, even in Merioneth, a stout and numerous *middle class* of industrious farmers and tradesmen occupies a prominent position, and gives to society a breadth and vigour unknown to the olden times.

Vaughan of Corsygedol.

The Vaughans of Corsygedol, who became so distinguished under that name in Merioneth, were the progeny of a younger son of Einion ap Gruffydd, of Corsygedol, who was of the sept of Osborn Wyddel, represented in the eldest branch by the Wynns of Glyn, and now by Wynne of Peniarth (see *Wynne of Peniarth*). The surname *Vaughan* began with Gruffydd *Fychan*, probably so called to distinguish him as son or *junior* from his father Gruffydd ap Einion, woodwarden of the comot of Estimaner A.D. 1382—1385, and captain of forty archers from Merioneth for King Richard II. Gruffydd ap Einion's mother was Tangwystl, dau. of Rhydderch ap Ievan Llwyd, of Gogerddan, the distinguished bard (see *Pryse of Gogerddan*). The Vaughans of Corsygedol continued at that place and under that name from the end of the fourteenth to the end of the eighteenth century, intermarrying, in this long interval, among others, with the families of Griffith of Penrhyn, Carn.; Lloyds of Dolgelynin, Mont.; Wogans of Stonehall, Pemb.; Nanneys of Nannau; Owens of Clenenny, &c. They frequently supplied sheriffs for Merioneth. (See *Sheriffs*.)

Gruffydd Vaughan, of Corsygedol, was one of the defenders of Harlech Castle under the brave Dafydd ap Ievan ap Einion, his cousin (see *Harlech Castle*). In an account of him by Vaughan of Hengwrt, the antiquary, he is said to have been "in great credit with Jasper, Earle of Pembrok [son of Owen Tudor, and uncle of Henry VII.], who lay in his house at Corsygedol, when he fled to France in the tyme of Edward IV., and as some report, Harry, the Earle of Richmond with him, who afterwards was King of England." Lowry, his wife, was niece of the celebrated *Owain Glyndwr*. Gruffydd Vaughan, Esq., was Lord of Corsygedol when *Lewys Dwnn* in 1588 visited the place, and wrought out the pedigree of the family.

Upon the death, in 1791, of Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq., M.P. for Merioneth, the last representative in the male line of this ancient family, Corsygedol and the rest of his ample estates passed to his niece, Margaret, wife of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart. (Note on *Dwnn*, ii., 220.) Corsygedol continued in the Mostyn family until it was purchased by the predecessor of the present owner (see *Coulson of Corsygedol*).

The Vaughans of Corsygedol bore—*Ermine, on a saltire gu., a crescent or* (with sixteen quarterings).

Nanneys of Nannau.

"From Cadwgan, the second son of the founder of the tribe, descend the Nanneys of Nannau."—*Yorke*. The founder referred to was Bleddyn ap Cynfyf, Prince of Powys from

whom the third royal tribe of Wales was descended. *Howel Selyf*, or *Sell*, possessor of Nannau in the time of Owain Glyndwr (see *Nannau*), was ninth from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. His grandfather, Ynwr Fychan (*junior*), son of Ynwr ap Meurig, in the 33rd of Edward I., presented a petition to the Prince of Wales, stating that the king had made him Rhaglor (W., *Rhaglaw*) of the comot of Talybont for his service in taking Madoc ap Llywelyn, who in the last war had made himself Prince of Wales. The petition was not granted, inasmuch as Ynwr could show no charter or title to the office. (See Notes on *Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, ii., 226.) When Dwnn visited Nannau in 1588 he was head of the family, and signed the pedigree. His grandson, the head of the family, was Hugh Nanney, Esq., whose name is found in the list of sheriffs of his county in 1627 and 1638, and who died 1647. His grandson, Col. Hugh Nanney, M.P., Col. of the Militia of his co., and Vice-Admiral of North Wales in the last year of William III. (*mon.* in Llanfachreth Ch.), was the last of the line of Nanney; he married Catherine, dau. of William Vaughan, Esq., of Corsygedol, but by her left only daughters; the third of whom, Catherine, married Robert Vaughan, Esq., the celebrated antiquary, of Hengwrt, by whom she had several children, the eldest of whom, Hugh Vaughan, eventually succeeded to the Nanney estates, but *d. unm.* His next brother, Robert Howel Vaughan, of Nanney and Hengwrt, was in 1792 made a baronet, and was succeeded by his son, the popular Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart., M.P., of Nannau, who represented his county in Parliament for the long period of forty-four years. He was also father of Griffith ap Howel Vaughan, Esq., of Rhug and Hengwrt, and Col. Edward William Vaughan, who, on inheriting the Rhug estates, assumed by licence the additional surname of Salesbury, and *d.* in 1807. (Note *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, ii., 228.) Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, 3rd Bart. of Nannau, *d. s. p.* 1859, when the title became extinct, and the estates were divided. Nannau was left to the Hon. Thomas Pryce Lloyd (see *Lloyd of Pengwern*) for life, and then to John Vaughan, Esq. (see *Vaughan of Nannau*); Hengwrt was given during life to his late wife's three sisters, with remainder likewise to John Vaughan, Esq., and the great collection of the *Hengwrt MSS.* was bequeathed to his kinsman, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth. The Rhûg estates were given to the Hon. C. H. Wynn, second son of Lord Newborough (see *Wynn of Rhûg*).

The *Nanneys* of Nannau bore—*Or, a lion rampant az.* The coat of the Vaughans of Nannau was—*Or and gu., four lions rampant counterchanged of the field*; on the centre of the shield the Nanney escutcheon.

Owen of Dolgelley.

The Owens of Dolgelley, whose most celebrated member was Lewis ap Owen, Esq., usually called "the Baron," sheriff for the co. of Merioneth 1546, 1555; M.P. for the same co. 1547, 1552 (see *Parl. Annals*), Chamberlain and Baron of the Exchequer of North Wales, whose murder by "Gwylliaid Mawddwy" has already been noticed, were for some generations a very prominent house. Their paternal lineage was drawn from Gwrgant ap Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan (11th cent.). They intermarried with the Pulestons of Fmral, the Myttons of Mawddwy, and the Bodvels of Bodvel. Lewis Owen, grandson of the Baron, was sheriff of Merioneth 1598; married, but *d. s. p.* Junior branches of the family,

however, continued to a late period at Caerberllan and Garthyngarad, and may not even now be quite extinct.

The arms of the Owens were those of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan,—*Gu., three chevrons arg.*

Lloyd of Rhiwaedog.

Rhiwaedog, near Bala, a spot of historic interest by reason of the great battle which tradition relates was fought here between the Welsh under *Llywarch Hên*, the prince-bard, and the Saxons, when the aged bard lost Cynddelw, the last survivor of twenty-four sons, whose sanguinary character gave its name to the place (*rhiw*, a declivity; and *gwaedog*, bloody). It is situated in the narrow and *long* valley of *Hir-nant*, nearly two miles from the Dee, and an equal distance from the mansion of *Aberhirnant*. Rhirid Flaidd is said by Yorke (*Royal Tribes*) to have dwelt at Rhiwaedog.

The Lloyds of Rhiwaedog were a family of distinction, and of great antiquity. They traced their lineage to Owain Gwynedd, in the same branch as the Maurices of Clenenney, and Anwyls of Park (see *Anwyl of Llugwy*). They intermarried with the Pulestons, Vaughans of Llwydiarth, the Nanneys, Kynastons, and other chief houses. In Mr. Wynne's notes on *Dwnn* (ii., 226) we find that in the eighteenth century Rhiwaedog and its large possessions passed to the Dolbens; the mansion and a remnant of the estate became eventually by descent vested in two ladies of the name of Iles, by the survivor of whom they were bequeathed to Mrs. Price, of Rhiwlas. The old mansion of Rhiwaedog presents a sad picture of dilapidation and neglect, uttering a loud complaint against the ignorance or indifference of the proprietor.

There are still descendants of this ancient family at Bala; the elder male branch was represented by George Price Lloyd, Esq., of Plas-yn-y-dre. The arms borne by the Lloyds were those of Owain Gwynedd,—*Vert, three eagles displayed in fesse or.*

Hughes of Gwerclas.

This family, which is not yet quite extinct, traced from Gwaethfoed of Ceredigion, through Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and his descendant, Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeirnion and Dinmael (see *Owain Brogyntyn*). Huw ap William, living A.D. 1546, and described by Lewys Dwnn (*Heraldic Visit. of Wales*) as one of the barons of Edeirnion, and Lord of all Cymmer, removed from Cymmer, in Edeirnion, so long the residence of his ancestors, to the adjoining mansion of *Gwerclas*, within the barony. He *d.* in 1600. His son Humphrey ap Huw, or *Hughes*, Sheriff of Merioneth in 1618, was head of the family at the visitation by Lewys Dwnn. He *d. s. p.*, and was succeeded by his brother, Richard Hughes, as tenth baron of Cymmer, in Edeirnion.

This senior and a junior branch of this ancient family were not long since united by the marriage of John Hughes, Esq., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, with his kinswoman, Dorothea, eldest surviving daughter of Richard Hughes Lloyd, Esq., of Plymog, Gwerclas,

Cymmer, and Bashall, of which marriage there is issue a son, Talbot de Bashall Hughes, *b.* 1836.

The armorial bearings of this house are those of the Princes of Powys,—*Arg., a lion rampant sa.*

Hughes and Nanney of Maesypany and Maesyneuadd.

Maesypany, in the parish of Tallylyn, now reduced to a farmstead, was for many ages the seat of a family of note. Rhys Hughes, Esq., Sheriff of the co. of Merioneth in 1582, was representative of his house at the visitation of Lewys Dwnn in 1588, paying *ten shillings* to the Deputy Herald for his labour in making out the family pedigree. They traced their lineage from *Einion Sais* (see *Games of Newton*), who is said in the pedigrees to have been a descendant of *Caradoc Freichfras*, and they bore the arms ascribed by the heraldic bards to that redoubtable knight.

The heiress of the Hughes family married Lewis Nanney, Esq., a grandson by a younger son of Hugh Nanney, Esq., of Nannau. He was Sheriff of Merioneth in 1634. She was married, secondly, to John Lloyd, Esq., of Ceiswyn, Sheriff of Merioneth in 1652 and 1667. The Maesypany estates, after being vested for several generations in his family, passed into that of Wynn of Maesyneuadd, Talsarnau, through the marriage of William Wynn, Esq., to Lowry, eldest sister of John Nanney, Esq. Their only son, William Wynn, Esq., Sheriff for Merioneth in 1758, assumed the surname of Nanney. He *d.* 1795, and his grandson, John Nanney, in 1838 became owner of Maesyneuadd and Maesypany (see *Notes Herald. Visit. of Wales*, ii., 238). He, the last of this line, *d.* in 1868. (See *Mrs. Nanney of Bronwylyfa.*)

The Nanneys bore on their coat—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or, a lion rampant az.*—for NANNEY; 2nd and 3rd, *ermine, on a saltire gu. a crescent or*—for WYNN.

Wynn of Glyn.

This ancient family, whose name is no longer associated with Glyn, is nevertheless not extinct. (See *Wynn of Peniarth* and *Ormsby-Gore of Brogyntyn.*)

David ap Morgan of Crogen.—This gentleman, who was seated at the ancient “Plasyng-Nghrogen,” when Dwnn in 1594 had the family lineage attested by him, is usually said to have been a descendant of Owen Brogyntyn. His grandson, David Morgan, living in the early part of the seventeenth century, was also seated at Crogen; but we have no means of ascertaining the time when the family became extinct. They bore the arms of Owen Brogyntyn.

Pysr of Maesmawr (“Maesmore”) was another powerful branch of the Owen Brogyntyn sept. The time when Maesmawr (*maes*, a plain, a field; and *mawr*, large, wide) became

their home is uncertain. It was part of the lordship of their ancestor Owen. It continued in their possession long after the pedigree was drawn up by Dwnn (*Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, ii., 122) when "Cadwaladr Pyrs, Esq.," was chief of the house. The name of "Peirs Maesmore" appears in the subsidy rolls for the co. of Merioneth 1636. From him were several descents, until in 1775, or soon after, the heiress of Maesmawr married Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Trefnant, Mont., in which family the estate thereafter continued (*ib.*, note, 123). Maesmawr, once in Powys, on the creation of Denbighshire by Henry VIII. was placed within the boundary line of that county.

Meyrick of Ucheldref.—Of the same descent with *Meyrick of Bodorgan*, Anglesey (which see), through *Einion Sais* of Bodorgan. Ucheldref, an estate of several farms, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, near Corwen, was at the end of the sixteenth century possessed by "Edmund Meirig, Dr. of the Civill Law" (as Dwnn has it), Archdeacon of Bangor, and Canon of Lichfield, who married, first, a Conwy of Bodrhyddan, and secondly, a Williams of Cochwillan. The estate continued in the Meyrick family till about the middle of the eighteenth century, "when it became, as is supposed by bequest, the property of the Kyffins of Maenan, in Denbighshire. From them it passed by marriage to the Kenricks of Nantclwyd." (*Ib.*, ii., 127.)

Vaughan of Dolmelynlyn.—This was a branch of the ancient family of Hengwrt and Nannau (see *Nanney* and *Vaughan of Nannau*), not of early or of long settlement at this now venerable place. Griffith Vaughan, Esq., the first of the house, fourth son of Robert Vaughan, Esq., the antiquary of Hengwrt, settled at Dolmelynlyn, having married Jane, dau. of John ap John ap Robert, of Glyn Malden. He *d.* in 1700. His great-great-grandson, Robert Vaughan, Esq., an officer in the army, sold the estate of Dolmelynlyn and Glyn Malden, and *d.* unmarried about the end of the eighteenth century. This estate is now the property of Charles Reynolds Williams, Esq. (See *Williams of Dolmelynlyn*.)

Vaughan of Llanuwchllyn.—This family of Vaughan, of the sept of *Rhirid Flaidd*, Lord of Penllyn, were long settled in the parish of Llanuwchllyn, probably at *Glan-llyn*, on the margin of the Bala Lake, a property inherited by the present Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, through marriage of the first Sir Watkin with Anna Josephina, dau. and co-heiress of the last Vaughan (Edward) of Llanuwchllyn and Llwydiarth, Mont. (See *Vaughan of Llwydiarth*.) The surname *Vaughan* originated at Llanuwchllyn with Ieuan *Fychan* ("the younger," the "little"), son of Ieuan ap Gruffydd (*d.* 1370), whose tomb is extant in the church of Llanuwchllyn. (Note, *Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, ii., 229.) The head of this house in 1588 was Robert Vaughan, Esq. His arms, according to *Dwnn*, were—*Vert, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased arg.*—the insignia of *Rhirid Flaidd*.

Edwards of Prys.—John Edwards of Prys, near Llanuwchllyn, living in 1588, was of the lineage of *Rhirid Flaidd*, Lord of Penllyn, in the same line, through *Ieuan Fychan* ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd, with the Vaughans of Llanuwchllyn mentioned above. This last Ieuan (ap Gruffydd) is stated in an autograph MS. of the eminent antiquary, Robert Vaughan, of

Hengwrt, to have "lived in great credit and esteeme in the days of King Edward III., who allowed him an annuall stipend for guarding and conducting of ye Justice of North Wales with a companie of archers, whilst he should sociourne and stay in ye countie of Merioneth." (Note, *Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, ii. 232.) This intimates a state of unsettledness in the country somewhat parallel to what we see in Ireland now, when Justice Keogh has to be escorted by a company of soldiers by railway. The Prysg estate, together with Caergai, is believed to have been sold in 1740 by the Rev. Henry Mainwaring and Mary Elizabeth, his wife, dau., and at length heiress of John Vaughan, Esq. (Sheriff of Merioneth in 1709) to Sir Watkin W. Wynn, and is in the possession of the present Sir Watkin. The arms of Edwards of Prysg were those of Rhirid Flaidd,—*Vert, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased arg.*

Lloyd of Rhiw-gôch.—The Lloyds of Rhiw-gôch, in the parish of Trawsfynydd, were for several generations people of good position in their county, and derived their lineage from *Llywarch ap Bran* (twelfth century) of Anglesey, founder of the second Noble Tribe of North Wales. Robert Lloyd, Esq., representative of the family at the end of the sixteenth century, and later, was M.P. for Merioneth 1586 and 1614; Sheriff in 1596, 1602, 1615, and 1625, and was living in 1636. His eldest son, Ellis Lloyd, Esq., living *temp.* Charles II., was the last heir male of the estate, which eventually passed with his daughter, Jane, to her husband, Henry Wynn, Esq., a younger son of Sir John Wynn, Bart., of Gwydir. The estate was ultimately bequeathed by the last Sir John Wynn (son of the said Henry, and Jane Lloyd), to his kinsman, Watkin Williams, Esq.; by whose representative, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, they are at present possessed.

The arms of Lloyd of Rhiw-gôch were those of *Llywarch ap Brân*,—*Arg., a chevron, sa. between three Cornish choughs (or crows) proper.*

Powys of Cymmer.—This was a family of good and ancient lineage, tracing from Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys; but its settlement at Cymmer, near Dolgellay, is not known to be earlier than the dissolution of the monasteries, *temp.* Henry VIII. *John Powys*, a Serjeant-at-Arms to Henry VIII., and living also in the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, Sheriff of Merioneth in 1543, had, A.D. 1550, granted to him in perpetuity, or on lease, the Abbey of Cymmer, with the greater portion of its possessions. He is styled in a charter of Edward VI., "*John Powes de hospitio suo*," *i. e.*, of the king's household. Among his descendants, who for several generations continued at "*Vaner Cymer*," as *Dwnn* has it, —doubtless meaning thereby the *Manor* of Cymmer, *John Powys*, his grandson, represented the family in 1588, and paid the Deputy Herold "five shillings" for putting the imprimatur of the College of Arms on his pedigree.

Nanneys of Cefn-deuddwr.—The house of Cefn-deuddwr was in the parish of Trawsfynydd, and the Nanneys of that place were an offshoot of the great house of *Nannau*, and bare the same arms with a martlet for difference of the *third* son. This branch of the Nanneys has become extinct in the present century, when the lineal representative, Rev. Richard Nanney (*d.* 1812), devised the estate to his sister's son, David Ellis, Esq., of *Gwynfryn*, co. of Carn.,

who, soon dying *s. p.*, left the united estates of Gwynfryn and Cefn-deuddwr to his sister's son, Owen Jones, Esq., of Brynkir, who took after his own surname those of Ellis and Nanney. He *d.* 1870. (See further *Ellis Nanney of Gwynfryn.*)

Griffith of Tanybwlech.—The early name of Tanybwlech (now Plas Tanybwlech) was Bwlch-Coed-dyffryn—the home of a much respected family, whose lineage was derived from Collwyn, founder of the fifth Noble Tribe of North Wales, and whose surname, when surnames came into use among the Welsh, was first *Evans*, then *Gryffydd*. Ivan Evans was head of the house in 1588. Margaret, the heiress of his grandson, Ivan Evans (Sheriff for Merioneth in 1635), by Elizabeth Wynn of Glyn, married Robert Gryffydd of Bach-y-Saint, co. of Carn., who was living in 1723. (Note, *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, ii., 224.) Their descendant, Margaret, only child of Evan Gryffydd, Esq., conveyed the Tanybwlech estate, by marriage, to William *Oakeley*, Esq., of an ancient family in Shropshire, and elder brother of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. (See further, *Oakeley of Plas Tanybwlech.*)

Price of Esgairweddau.—The earlier name of Esgairweddau, near Towyn, was “Plas yn y Rofft”—so it is called by Lewys Dwnn (1588). The family, eventually using the surname *Price* (ap Rhys), claimed direct descent from *Owain Gwynedd*, Prince of North Wales, through his eldest son, Ierwerth, who, on account of a personal deformity, was not allowed to succeed his father. The time of their first residence at this place is not known. Edward Prys, who represented the family in 1588, had only daughters, but he had several married brothers who had issue. The line of Price of Esgairweddau became extinct with Robert Price, Esq. (*d.* 1702), who left two daughters, Mary the survivor, and Anne, who *d.* in 1750. The estates, at the demise of the former, passed to the Edwardses of Talgarth, and are now vested in Capt. Thruston of Talgarth Hall. (Note on *Dwnn*, ii., 240.) See further, *Thruston of Talgarth Hall.*

Lloyd of Dol-y-gelynen.—Near Pennal is situated the old homestead of Dol-y-gelynen (“Holly-dale”) where dwelt for many ages a family of some note in their day, but now long extinct. They traced their descent from Einion ap Seissyllt, Lord of Meirionydd, and thence to *Gwyddno Garanhir* (Goron Aur?—See *Dwnn*), and eventually adopted the surname Lloyd (*Llwyd*)—but from what circumstance is not now apparent. *Rhys Lloyd, Esq.*, of Dol-y-gelynen, living in 1609, was fourth in descent from the eminent poet, *Dafydd Llwyd ap Llywelyn*, of Mathavarn, near Machynlleth (*fl.* 1470—1520), who is said to have greatly aided by his writings the cause of the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) in Wales, and is believed to have entertained the Earl at Mathavarn on his way to Bosworth Field. (Note on *Dwnn*, ii., 241.) Dol-y-gelynen continued long in the possession of the Lloyds, for in 1698 David Lloyd of that place was one of the commissioners for collecting a subsidy voted by Parliament.

Lewis and Wynn of Pengwern.—The mansion of Pengwern, near Festiniog, bears in its age and decrepitude many traces of former notability. For a long series of years it was the patrimony of a family of influence and wealth, deriving from the same venerable stock with

the Wynns of Glyn and Peniarth, Vaughans of Corsygedol, &c., viz., Osborn Wyddel. (See *Wynn of Peniarth; Vaughan of Corsygedol.*) Their lineage came through the celebrated *Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion*, the defender of Harlech Castle during the War of the Roses, whereas the Corsygedol line came through *Gruffydd ap Einion*. The first to adopt the surname *Lewis*, was John, son of Lewis, grandson of *Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion*, aforesaid. Morys Lewis was Sheriff of Merioneth in 1596. The line of *Lewis* ended in an heiress, Anne (dau. of Morys Lewis), who in 1689 married *Owen Wynne*, Esq., of Llwyn, Denbighshire, a younger branch of the great house of Gwydir. Their lineal descendant Maurice Wynn, LL.D., of Llwyn and Pengwern, Rector of Bangor Iscoed, dying unmarried, bequeathed the estates to his nephew, the Rev. Lloyd Fletcher, a younger son of his sister Ellinor, by Phillips Lloyd Fletcher, Esq., of Gwernhayled, co. of Flint.), who assumed the surname of Wynne. The Pengwern estate is now lineally inherited by Phillips Lloyd Fletcher, Esq. (See *Fletcher of Nerquis Hall, Flintshire.*)

The arms of the Lewis family were,—*Ermine, on a saltire gu., a crescent or*,—the arms of the *Wynnes*.

Lloyd of Nant-y-mynach.—Near Mallwyd was the old place, *Nant-y-mynach* (whose name seems to embody an allusion to some monastic institution once existing in the neighbourhood), the home in the olden time of the *Lloyds*, a family of the sept of *Ednowain ap Bradwen*, founder of one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes, of Llys Bradwen, near Dolgelly. The head of this old family in 1594 was Richard Lloyd; but how far his descendants, beyond his sons John, Samuel, and Lodwig, continued the line, we are not able to ascertain. The arms of Richard Lloyd were, first, those of Ednowain ap Bradwen,—*Gu., three snakes enowed, arg.*; secondly, those of Gruffydd ap Adda of Dolgôch,—*Or, a lion rampant regardant sa.*

Price of Corsygarneidd Llahfachreth.—The Prices of Corsygarneidd, were a family of some importance and respectability at least as far back as the beginning of the seventeenth century. The surname Price appears to have been first adopted by Griffith *Price (ap Rhys)*, Esq. (b. August 4, 1693), son of *Rhys* Gruffydd of Corsygarneidd, by his wife Anne, one of the Meiricks of Berth-lwyd. Griffith, the eldest son (b. April 8, 1718; d. 1804), m. Jonnet (d. 1788), only dau. and h. of David Lloyd, Esq., of Braich-y-Ceunant (as shown by the inscription on a tablet in Llanfachreth Church), and left an only child and h., Laura, who became the wife of Edward Edwards, Esq., of *Cerrig-llwydion*, Denb. This marriage also ultimately issued in an heiress, Anne, who married John Edwards, Esq., 2nd son, of Dolserau—a family different from her own, being the Edwards of Ness Strange, Salop (see *Edwards of Dolserau*), by whom she had an only son, Edward Lloyd Edwards, Esq., of Dolserau, owner through his mother of Cerrig-llwydion, &c. His only child, Louisa Janette Anne, the present Mrs. Richards of Caernwch, succeeded to his estates, and is senior representative of the Prices of Corsygarneidd, Lloyds of Braich-Ceunant, as well as Edwardses of Cerrig-llwydion. (See, further, *Richards of Caerynnoch.*) One of the cadet branches of the Price family of Corsygarneidd is now represented by J. Pryce Jones, Esq., of the Groves, Wrexham, who is maternally descended from Richard, son of the first Griffith Price of Corsygarneidd.

The arms as shewn on the memorial tablet, are those of Llywarch ap Brân,—*Arg., a*

chevron between three Cornish choughs, sa., with which the second Griffith Price quartered those of his wife,—*Per pale, a cross patoncé between four Cornish choughs, ppr.*; *sa. a chevron arg. between three boars' heads of the second, erased, langued gu.*

Wynn and Vaughan of Bod-talog.—Bod-talog, near Towyn, was long the possession of the Wynns, a branch of the Gwydir stock. Dwnn says: "Ieuan Gwyn had Bod-talog, and his wife was Catherine, dau. of David ap Howel ap Owen of Llanbryn-mair." Ieuan *Fychan* was a grand juror for co. Merioneth, A.D. 1453. The pedigree is brought down to 1623 by Vincent, 136, 1001, (Coll. of Arms) Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, being then living. In the invaluable notes to Dwnn's *Herald. Visit. of Wales* (which, though anonymous, are known to be from the competent hand of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, and from which we have frequently quoted), we are informed that the late John Vaughan, Esq., of *Penmaen-Dyfi*, was representative of this ancient house of Bod-talog.

Among the other numerous families of Merioneth were those of *Philips of Hendrefechan* (near Harlech, in Arddwy), remarkable for having produced a long succession of poets of note, such as "Siôn Phylip," *d.* 1620, "Gwilyn Phylip," Gruffydd Phylip (1658), and Philip John Philip (1674); *Morgan of Taltreuddyn* (originating in Ieuan ap Jenkin ap Meredydd ap Alo, but who called himself Ieuan Collier), whose arms were—*Or, three lions' heads erased, gu., within a bordure engrailed az.*,—the insignia of Alo, and the arms of Ednyfed Fychan, and which about the middle of the eighteenth century merged, by marriage of the heiress, into the family of Griffith of Llanfair, co. of Carn.; *Gwyn of Llwyn-Griffri*, of the same line, and bearing the same arms as the last mentioned family, excepting those of Ednyfed; *Edwards of Llwyn-du*, (Llanaber), also of the same sept, but using other arms, *viz., sa. a lion rampant arg.*; *Owen of Talybont* (Llanegryn), of the line of Lewis Owen, "the baron," of Dolgelley, obtained Talybont with extensive privileges attached to it, by purchase, from the crown, *temp.* James I. (one of their number, Hugh Owen, was founder of the Free School at Llanegryn, and father of the celebrated Dr. John Owen, the great Nonconformist Dean of Christ Church, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, and Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell); *Jones of Maesygarnedd* (near Llanbedr), one of whose line was Col. John Jones, M.P. for Merioneth, who became brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, and was one of those who signed the death-warrant of Charles I.; *Lloyd of Plas yn 'Ddôl* (Edeirnion), of the sept of Marchudd ap Cynan, founder of the Eighth Noble Tribe, and bore his arms,—*Gu., a saracen's head erased ppr.*, and continued at Plas yn 'Ddôl till near the end of the seventeenth century, when it was sold to the Joneses, whose representative, the late Richard Parry, sold it to Col. Vaughan of Rhug, of which estate it now forms part.

In the vale of Dyfi and the hilly Mawddwy there were many old families of high respectability, who have left no representatives—such as the *Broughs* and *Myttons of Dinas Mawddwy*; two names located on the Lordship of Mawddwy through marriage in succession with heiresses, the former, through the marriage of Hugh Brough with the granddaughter of William Willcock (*Will Gôch*—"red Will"), called "de la Pole," because he came from Pool, Mont., Lord of Mawddwy, of the line of Owain Cyfeiliog; the latter through the marriage of Thomas Mytton, Esq., with a daughter of Sir John Brough, Lord of Mawddwy, whose mansion stood on the site of the newly erected Plas Dinas Mawddwy (see *Buckley*

of *Plas Dinas Mawddwy*; *David ap Howel of Llan-y-Mawddwy* (of the same line of Owain Cyfeiliog), whose family intermarried with that of Nannau, &c., and continued at Llan-y-Mawddwy for some time; *Lloyd of Plas yn Nghaiswyn* (Talylyn), of the line of Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan, one of whose members, John Lloyd, Esq., was Sheriff of Merioneth in 1550, 1558, and 1562. There were several others of less note and short continuance.

Prys of Tyddyn-du, Maentwrog.

Edmund Prys of Tyddyn-du, Maentwrog, merits especial notice, not merely as a man of good family and high standing in the Church, but as author of an early translation of the *Psalms* into Welsh, which continues in use to the present day, and the writer of other less important works. He was born at Gerddi Bluog, Llandecwyn, near Maentwrog, *circa* 1541; of the race of *Hedd Molwynog*; educated at Jesus Coll., Cambridge; became Vicar of Maentwrog 1572; of Llanddwywe 1580; was made Archdeacon of Merioneth 1576, and obtained a Canonry in St. Asaph 1602. He *d.* 1621, *æt.* 80, and was buried at Maentwrog, but no stone shows the place of his rest. He left a family, but of the history of them and their issue little is known. Edmund Prys being a bard, wrote "poetry" in the *twenty-four* regular metres, and many of his productions, especially his friendly tournament in verse with *William Cynwal*, display a vein of pleasantry and much genuine humour. He wrote also some Latin poetry. We may imagine the state of ignorance into which the people had been plunged at this period when we say that for nearly sixty years after Edmund Prys's *Psalms* and Dr. Morgan's Bible were printed in London (1588), not a single book in the Welsh language was printed in Wales. The political wisdom of the time displayed itself in the systematic discouragement of the Welsh language, and attained the result of popular ignorance and depravity. The first Welsh book issued from the press in Wales yet discovered was "The Whole Duty of Man," printed at Wrexham in 1718, more than 270 years after the invention of printing!

SECTION V.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF MERIONETHSHIRE, A.D. 1284—1872.

Sheriffs of counties under the Plantagenets and up to Henry VIII. were usually appointed for life, or during pleasure, and the persons so appointed were not always residents, or even natives of the Principality. Under Henry VIII. it was ordered that three persons should be nominated by "the President, Council, and Justices of Wales," as suitable for the office of sheriff, and certified by the same to the Privy Council, "to the end that the king might appoint one of them in every of the said shires to be sheriff for that year, like as is used in England." The following list of Merioneth sheriffs in its earlier part up to A.D. 1541 is the fruit of the research of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, and the succeeding part, up to 1847 (see *Archæol. Cambr.*, 1847, p. 120), has also passed under his careful scrutiny and correction. The *Gwilyedydd* for 1828 published a list of the Sheriffs of Merioneth from A.D. 1538, and of Montgomery from the year 1540, but those lists were in many instances incorrect, both as to the name of sheriff and year of office. This is especially the case in the earlier dates. Recent Sheriffs have been supplied by E. Breese, Esq. All notes in brackets are by the author.

	A.D.
EDWARD I.	
Robert de Staunton [he probably held the office till 1304]	1284-94
Robert de Eccleshale	1304

EDWARD II.	
Levan ap Howel [of what place it is impossible to determine] the name being common	1309
Robert de Eccleshale, again	1311-13
Robert ap Rees ["quamdiu nobis placuerit"]	1314-16
John Cam, Sheriff; Thomas de Peulesdon, Deputy	1319-20
Griffith ap Rees, again	1321-23
Griffith ap Rees, " <i>Knight</i> " (the same)	1327

EDWARD III.	
Griffith ap Rees (the same)	1327
Edmund Hakelut	1329-30
Griffith, [son of William de la Pole, Lord of Mawddwy, or "Will Goch"]	1331
Richard de Holond	1332
Robert de Middleton, "valletus regis," later in the year	1332
Walter de Manny [appointed for life]	1332
Howel ap Grono [prob. <i>deputy</i> to De Manny]	1343
John de Housum, or Hosum [also <i>deputy</i> under De Manny]	1345
Meurig Maelan [prob. <i>deputy</i> to De Manny]	1347-8
Einion ap Gr. (Griffith) [Mr. Wynne considers him the same person with Einion ap Griffith, Sheriff of Carn. 25 Edw. III.]	1352
Rafi del Hope [sub-sheriff to Walter de Manny]	1353
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Kenric of Corsygedol	1372
John de Baildon [not <i>deputy</i> , De Manny being now dead]	1376

RICHARD II.	
Richard Bailden	1387
Vivian Colier, the younger, of Harlech. [See <i>Morgan of Taltreuddynn</i> and <i>Gwyn of Llwyn-griffri</i>]	1391
John Banham	1396

HENRY IV.	
Einion ap Ithel of Rhiwaedog died, being sheriff of this co. [Vaughan of Hengwrt says that "after" the death, not "upon" the death of De Manny, Einion ap Ithel was appointed for life]	1400

HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES, *postea*
HENRY V.

Thomas Strange	1412
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	A.D.
HENRY V.	
Thomas Strange (the same)	1421

HENRY VI.	
Robert de Orelle	1423-6
Thomas Burneby (appointed for life)	1432
John Hampton [<i>deputy</i> for Burneby]	1437-8
Thomas Burneby was sheriff	1448
Thomas Burneby and Thomas Parker	1452
Thomas Burneby	1455-7
Vivian Palgus. [See <i>Philips of Hendrefechan</i> . The curious name "Palgus" was assumed by the descendants of the <i>Colliers</i> of Harlech, who themselves had assumed the latter name in place of the Welsh patronymic, "ab Alo." See Dwnn, <i>Her. Visit.</i> , ii., 220]	1457

EDWARD IV.	
Roger Kynaston, Esq., of Hordley, Salop [afterwards Sir Roger Kynaston, Kt.]	1461
Thomas Croft, Esq. (appointed for life)	1464
Sir Roger Kynaston, Kt. (reappointed for life)	1473

HENRY VII.	
Piers Stanley, Esq. [prob. of <i>Harlech</i>]	1485
Richard Pole [another instance of two sheriffs appointed for the same year]	
Piers Stanley, Esq.	1515

HENRY VIII.	
Ellis ap Maurice, Esq., of Clenenney [<i>deputy</i> to Piers Stanley]	1517
John Scudamor, sheriff and <i>eschear</i>	1520
Humphrey ap Howel ap Jenkin of Ynys-y-Maengwyn [<i>deputy</i> to John Scudamor]	1521
William Brereton, sheriff; Hugh Lewis, <i>deputy</i>	1528
John Puleston, <i>deputy</i> to Brereton	1530
William Brereton and John Puleston ["the longer liver of them," or "conjunctum et divisum"]	1533-5
John Puleston, made sheriff "for life"	1536
John Puleston; Lewis ap Owen, <i>deputy</i> [see <i>Lewis ap Owen of Dolgelly</i>]	1537-38
Ellis ap Maurice, Esq., of Clenenney, <i>Carn</i> . [he was owner of property in Beddgelert, Llanfrothen, &c., co. of Mer.]	1541
[From this time, with the single exception of the year of "Restoration," <i>i.e.</i> , the coming of Charles II. to the throne, the office was not held for more than one year.]	
Jenkin Vaughan, Esq., of Caethlé	1542
John Powys, Esq., of Vaner	1543
Robert Salesbury, Esq., of Rhûg [see <i>Salisbury, &c., of Rhûg</i>]	1544
Edward Stanley, Esq., of Harlech [of the	

	A. D.
Stanleys of Hooton, Cheshire, son of Peers Stanley of Ewloe, Flint; Gov. of Harlech Castle. See also <i>Ann.</i> 1485].	1545
Lewis Owen, Esq., of Dolgelley [Vice-chamb. of N. Wales, and Baron of the Exchequer of Carn. See <i>Lewis Owen of Dolgelley; Dinas Mawddwy, &c.</i>]	1546

EDWARD VI.

Richard Mytton, Esq., Lord of Mawddwy [see <i>Mytton of Dinas Mawddwy</i>]	1547
Rice Vaughan, Esq., of Corsygedol	1548
Robert Salesbury, Esq., of Rhûg	1549
Ieuan ap David Lloyd, Esq., of Ceiswyn. [See <i>Lloyd of Plas yn Nghaiswyn</i>]	1550
John ap Hugh ap Evan, Esq., of Mathafarn, <i>Mont.</i>	1551
Ellis Price, Esq., LL.D., of Plas Iolyn, <i>Denb.</i>	1552
Edward Stanley, Esq., of Harlech	1553

MARY.

Edward Mytton, Esq., Lord of Mawddwy	1554
Lewis Owen, Esq., of Dolgelley [same as for 1546. His murder took place this year.]	1555
Ellis Price, Esq., LL.D., of Plas Iolyn, <i>Denb.</i> See <i>Ellis Price of Plas Iolyn.</i>	1556
Rice Vaughan, Esq., of Corsygedol	1557
Ieuan ap David Lloyd, Esq., of Ceiswyn	1551

ELIZABETH.

John Salesbury, Esq., of Rhûg	1559
Edward Stanley, Esq., of Harlech	1560
Hugh Puleston, Esq. [of the Emral stock]	1561
Ieuan ap David Lloyd, Esq., of Ceiswyn	1562
Griffith Glynn, Esq. [of Pwllheli?]	1563
Ellis Price, Esq., LL.D., of Plas Iolyn, <i>Denb.</i>	1564
Ellis ap William Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1565
John Lewis Owen, Esq., of Dolgelley [afterwards of Llwyn, near that town; son of "Baron Owen"]	1566
Griffith Glynn, Esq. [of Pwllheli; Sheriff of co. Carn. 1564]	1567
Ellis Price, Esq., LL.D., of Plas Iolyn	1568
Piers Salesbury, Esq.	1569
Owen Wynne, Esq.	1570
John Yerwerth, Esq. [supp. to be of Prysgr. See <i>Edwards of Prysgr</i>]	1571
John Gwynne ap Ellis, Esq.	1572
John Lewis Owen, Esq., of Dolgelley (same as for 1566)	1573
Ellis Price, Esq., LL.D., of Plas Iolyn	1574
Rowland Pughe, Esq., the elder, of Mathafarn, <i>Mont.</i>	1575
Evan Lloyd David ap John, Esq., of Nant-mynach [see <i>Lloyd of Nant-mynach</i>]	1576
John Wynne ap Cadwalader, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1577
John Salesbury, Esq., of Rhûg	1578
Ellis Price, Esq., LL.D., of Plas Iolyn	1579

	A. D.
John Pryse, Esq., of Gogerthan, <i>Card.</i>	1580
Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Yale, <i>Denb.</i>	1581
Rees Hughes, Esq., of Maes-y-pandy	1582
Richard ap Hugh ap Evan, Esq.	1583
Ellis Price, Esq., LL.D., of Plas Iolyn	1584
Piers Salesbury, Esq.	1585
John Wynn ap Cadwalader, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1586
Hugh Nanne, Esq., the elder, of Nannau	1587
Griffith Vaughan, Esq., of Corsygedol	1588
John Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir, <i>Carn.</i> [owner of property in the hundred of Ardudwy. See <i>Wynn of Gwydir</i>]	1589
John Lewis Owen, Esq., of Llwyn	1590
William Maurice, Esq., of Clenenney [afterwards Sir William]	1591
Griffith Wynne Esq., of Berth ddu, <i>Carn.</i>	1592
Cadwaladr ap Rhys, Esq. [Maesmawr?]	1593
John Vaughan, Esq., of Gllanllyn [see <i>Vaughan of Llanuwchllyn</i>]	1594
Morris Lewis, Esq., of Festiniog	1595
Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwgôch [see <i>Lloyd of Rhiwgôch</i>]	1596
John Conwy, Esq. [of Bodrhyddan?]	1597
Lewis Owen, Esq., of Llwyn	1598
Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Dolguog, <i>Mont.</i>	1599
Piers Salesbury, Esq.	1600
John Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir [<i>cr.</i> a baronet 1611, <i>d.</i> 1626]	1601
Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwgôch [same as for 1596]	1602

JAMES I.

Griffith Vaughan, Esq., of Corsygedol	1603
Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Pant-glas, <i>Carn.</i>	1604
Thomas Needham, Esq. [See <i>Sher. Denb.</i> 1617].	1605
Sir William Maurice, Kt., of Clenenney	1606
Sir James Pryse, Kt., of Ynys-y-Maengwyn	1607
Ednyfed Griffith, Esq., of Gwydd-gwion	1608
John Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1609
Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Dolguog, <i>Mont.</i>	1610
William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of Park [see <i>Anwyl of Llugwy</i>]	1611
Sir John Wynn, Knt., the younger, of Gwydir	1612
John Lloyd, Esq., of Vaynal, <i>Flint.</i>	1613
John Vaughan, Esq., of Caergai	1614
Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwgôch	1615
John Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog [see <i>Lloyd of Rhiwaedog</i>]	1616
Lewis Gwyn, Esq., of Dolau-gwyn	1617
William Wynne, Esq., of Glyn	1618
Humphrey Hughes, Esq., of Gwerclas	1619
Sir James Pryse, Kt., of Ynys-y-Maengwyn	1620
John Vaughan, Esq., of Caergai	1621
John Vaughan, Esq., of Caethlé	1622
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Nantfreyr	1623
William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of Park	1624

CHARLES I.

Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwgôch	1625
William Vaughan, Esq., of Corsygedol	1626

	A. D.
Hugh Nanney, Esq., of Nannau	1627
Peerce, Lloyd, Esq., of Dôl	1628
William Oxwicke, Esq., of Coventry. [In the <i>Gwilydydd</i> list he is called " <i>Oxwiste</i> of Cefn-yr-Onen." Was he the same with William <i>Foxwist</i> , the republican M.P. for Carnarvon, 1640, and for Swansea 1658-92? See <i>William Foxwist, M.P.</i> , under co. <i>Glamorgan</i> , p. 610].	1629
Henry Pryce, Esq., of Taltreuddyn	1630
Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn, <i>Mont.</i>	1631
John Owen, Esq., of Clenenny [afterwards knighted]	1632
Edmund Meyrick, Esq., of Garthlwyd	1633
Lewis Nanney, Esq., of Maes-y-pandy. [See <i>Nanney of Maes-y-pandy</i>]	1634
Evan Evans, Esq., of Tanybwlich. [See <i>Griffith of Tanybwlich</i>]	1635
Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol, <i>died</i> }	1636
John Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog, served re- mainder of year	
William Wynne, Esq., of Glyn	1637
Hugh Nanney, Esq., of Nannau	1638
Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Maes-y-neuadd	1639
Thomas Phillips, Esq., of the co. of Salop	1640
Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of Cemmaes, <i>died</i>	1641
Griffith Nanney, Esq., of Dolauwgwyn, served remainder of year	
John Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1642
Rowland Vaughan, Esq., of Caergai	1643
John Morgan, Esq., of Celli-Iorwerth	1644
William Owen, Esq. [of Brogyntyn, Constable of Harlech Castle. "Noe sessions kept this year; he held out his castle for ye king for halfe a yeaere sidge."—Old list of Sheriffs at Porkington, ending 1673]	1645
No sheriff appointed	1646
Lewis Owen, Esq., of Peniarth	1647
Owen Salesbury, Esq., of Rhûg. [He was "made by the Parliament. Noe sessions kept this year."— <i>Old List</i> , quoted by Mr. Wynne]	1648

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Maurice Williams, Esq., of Nanmor. ["In the beginning of his time, upon the 30th of Jan., 1648, was our soueraigne lord ye king beheaded, and a new patent seal to all sheriffes, and monarchy altered to the state government."— <i>fb.</i>]	1649
Robert Anwyl, Esq., of Park	1650
Maurice Wynn, Esq., of Crogen	1651
John Lloyd, Esq., of Maes-y-pandy	1652
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Maurice Lewis, Esq., of Pengwern, Festiniog.	1654
John Anwyl, Esq., of Llanfendigaid	1655
William Vaughan, Esq., of Caethlé	1656

	A. D.
Robert Wynn, Esq., of Sylfaen	1657
Howel Vaughan, Esq., of Glanllyn	1658

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Richard Anwyl, Esq. ["The youngest son of William Lewis Anwyl, Esq."— <i>Old List</i>]	1659
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CHARLES II.—"THE RESTORATION."

Richard Anwyl, Esq. (the same)	1660
Humphrey Hughes, Esq., of Gwerclas	1661
William Salesbury, Esq., of Rhûg	1662
Roger Mostyn, Esq., of Dôl-y-corslwyn	1663
John Wynne, Esq., of Cwm-mine	1664
Maurice Williams, Esq., of Nanmor	1665
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1666
John Lloyd, Esq., of Maes-y-pandy	1667
Richard Wynn, Esq., of Branas	1668
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Glyn	1669
John Vaughan, Esq.	1670
Maurice Wynn, Esq., of Llandanwg	1671
Howel Vaughan, Esq., of <i>Vaner</i> [<i>Cymmwr Abbey</i> —of the Nannau house]	1672
Nathaniel Jones, Esq., of Hendwr	1673
Owen Wynne, Esq., of Glyn	1674
Hugh Tudor, Esq., of Egryn [son of William ap Tudyr, of the tribe of Marchudd ap Cynan, <i>m. Gwen</i> , dau. of Richard Vaughan of Cors-y-gedol]	1675
Sir John Wynn, Bart. [of Gwydir and Rhiwgoch. Henry Wynn <i>m. Jane</i> , dau. and <i>h.</i> , of the latter place. See <i>Lloyd of Rhiwgoch</i>].	1676
Griffith Vaughan, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol	1677
John Nanney, Esq., of Llanfendigaid	1678
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Maes-y-neuadd	1679
Richard Nanney, Esq., of Cefn-deuddwr	1680
Edmund Meyrick, Esq., of Ucheldre	1681
William Vaughan, Esq., of Caergai	1682
Vincent Corbet, Esq., of Ynys-y-maengwyn	1683
Anthony Thomas, Esq., of Hendre	1684

JAMES II.

Lewis Lewis, Esq., of Penmaen	1685
Richard Poole, Esq., of Caenest	1686
Richard Mytton, Esq., of Dinas Mawddwy. [See <i>Brough and Mytton of Dinas Mawddwy</i>]	1687
Sir Robert Owen, Kt., of Glyn	1688

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Charles Hughes, Esq., of Gwerclas	1689
John Jones, Esq., of Uwchlaw'rcoed	1690
John Grosvenor, Esq.; <i>died</i> , and was succ. by }	1691
Hugh Nanney, Esq., of Nannau	
Thomas Owen, Esq., of Llynllloedd, <i>Mont.</i>	1692
Owen Wynne, Esq., of Pengwern	1693
William Anwyl, Esq., of Dolfeiniog	1694
Richard Owen, Esq., of Peniarth	1695
John Lloyd, Esq., of Aberllefeni	1696
Howel Vaughan, Esq., of Vaner [<i>Cymmwr</i>]	1697

	A.D.
Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol	1698
William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of Park	1699
Evan Wynne, Esq., of Cwm-mine	1700
John Nanney, Esq., of Llanfendigaid	1701

ANNE.

Edward Holland, Esq., of Pentre	1702
David Lloyd, Esq., of Hendwr	1703
Morris Williams, Esq., of Havod-garegog	1704
John Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1705
Sir William Williams, Bart., of Llanvorda	1706
Sir Griffith Williams, of Marle	1707
John Wynne, Esq., of Garthmeilio	1708
John Vaughan, Esq., of Caergai	1709
Roger Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1710
Thomas Meyrick, Esq., of Berth-lwyd	1711
Hugh Owen, Esq., of Cae'rberllan	1712
William Owen, Esq., of Glyn	1713

GEORGE I.

William Wynn, Esq., of Maes-y-neuadd	1714
Lewis Owen, Esq., of Peniarth	1715
John Evans, Esq., of Cyffty	1716
Richard Weaver, Esq., of Corwen	1717
Griffith Wynne, Esq., of Taltreuddyn	1718
Ellis Jones, Esq., of Nant-bydyr	1719
Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Gwerclas	1720
Richard Mytton, Esq., of Dinas Mawddwy	1721
Thomas Price, Esq., of Glyn	1722
David Lloyd, Esq., of Bodnant	1723
Owen Lloyd, Esq., of Hendwr	1724
Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Dôlglessyn	1725
Athelstan Owen, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1726

GEORGE II.

William Wynn, Esq., of Taltreuddyn	1727
John Nanney, Esq., of Maes-y-pandy	1728
Griffith Roberts, Esq., of Blaen-y-ddôl	1729
Ffoulk Lloyd, Esq., of Cilau	1730
William Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1731
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Gwerclas	1732
Hugh Thomas, Esq., of Hendre	1733
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Maes-y-neuadd	1734
Robert Vaughan, Esq., of Hengwrt [the Antiquary]	1735
John Mytton, Esq., of Dinas Mawddwy	1736
Robert Meyrick, Esq., of Ucheldré	1737
John Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1738
Richard Anwyl, Esq., of Dolfeiniog	1739
Thomas Price, Esq., of Rhûg	1740
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Cwm-mine	1741
Robert Griffith, Esq., of Tan-y-bwlch	1742
Maurice Jones, Esq., of Ddôl	1743
William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of Bod-talog	1744
Edward Williams, Esq., of Peniarth	1745
Robert Parry, Esq., of Goppa	1746
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Gwerclas	1747
Owen Wynne, Esq., of Pengwern, Festiniog	1748
Owen Holland, Esq., of Pentre-mawr	1749

	A.D.
William Wynne, Esq., of Park, and Wern, Carn	1750
Maysmore Maurice, Esq., of Rhagatt	1751
Hugh Vaughan, Esq., of Hengwrt	1752
Robert Price, Esq., of Cae-côch	1753
John Mostyn, Esq., of Clegyr	1754
William Humphreys, Esq., of Maerdy	1755
Richard Owen, Esq., of Caethlé	1756
Peter Price, Esq., of Dol-garnedd	1757
William Wynne, Esq., of Maes-y-neuadd	1758
Humphrey Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth	1759

GEORGE III.

Robert Vaughan Humphreys, Esq., of Caer-ynwch	1760
Lewis Owen, Esq., of Cae'rberllan	1761
Robert Wynne, Esq., of Cwm-mine	1762
John Mytton, Esq., of Dinas Mawddwy	1763
William Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwaedog	1764
John Pugh, Esq., of Garthmaelan	1765
Edward Vaughan Pugh, Esq., of Ty-gwyn	1766
Thomas Kyffin, Esq., of Bryn-yr-odyn	1767
Robert Godolphe Owen, Esq., of Glyn	1768
Rice James, Esq., of Dol-y-gelynen	1769
Evan Griffith, Esq., of Plas Tan-y-bwlch	1770
Richard Parry, Esq., of Goppa	1771
William Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth and Park	1772
Lewis Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth. [See <i>Price of Esgair-ueddan</i>]	1773
Thomas Powel, Esq., of Bron-biban	1774
Lewis Nanney, Esq., of Llwyn	1775
William Williams, Esq., of Peniarth-uchaf	1776
John Vaughan, Esq., of Dol-melynlyn	1777
Richard Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1778
Henry Arthur Corbet, Esq., of Ynys-y-maengwyn	1779
Thomas Roberts, Esq., of Tan-y-gaer	1780
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Maes-mawr, Corwen	1781
William Humphreys, Esq., of Maer-dy	1782
Robert Evan, Esq., of Bodweni, Bala	1783
Robert Howel Vaughan, Esq., of Hafod Owen	1784
John Jones, Esq., of Cyff-dy	1785
Griffith Price, Esq., of Braich-y-Ceunant. [See <i>Price of Cors-y-garnedd</i>]	1786
John Jones, Esq., of Rhyd-y-fen	1787
Griffith Evans, Esq., of Cwm-yr-afon	1788
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Palé	1789
John Wynne Pugh, Esq., of Garth-maelan	1790
Griffith Roberts, Esq., of Bodunlliw	1791
Edward Corbet, Esq., of Ynys-y-maengwyn	1792
William John Lenthall, Esq., of Uchel-dré	1793
Owen Ormsby, Esq., of Glyn. [See <i>Ormsby-Gore of Glyn, &c.</i>]	1794
Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Cefn Coed	1795
Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., of Park, appointed, but in his place—	1796
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Cwmheision, appeared in the <i>Gazette</i> , 19th March	
Bell Lloyd, Esq., of Tyddyn Llan. [See <i>Mostyn of Mostyn</i>]	1797

	A. D.		A. D.
Robert Watkin Wynne, Esq., of Cwm-mine	1798	John Henry Lewis, Esq., of Dolgun	1835
Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., of Cors-y-gedol. [See <i>Vaughan of Cors-y-gedol</i>].	1799	John Ellerker Boulcott, Esq., of Hendreissaf	1836
Bückley Hatchett, Esq., of Ty'ny-pwll	1800	VICTORIA.	
J. Passingham, Esq., of Hendwr	1801	Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau	1837
John Meredydd Mostyn, Esq., of Clegyr	1802	John Manners Kerr, Esq., of Plas Issaf	1838
John Forbes, Esq., of Cefn-bodiog	1803	The Hon. Edward Lloyd Mostyn, of Plas-hên	1839
Sir Edward Price Lloyd, Bart., of Park, and Pengwern, <i>Flint</i>	1804	George Price Lloyd, Esq., of Plas-yn-dre	1840
John Edwards, Esq., of Penrhyn, and Green- fields, Machynlleth	1805	John Williams, Esq., of Bron Eryri	1841
Hugh Jones, the elder, Esq., of Hengwrt-uchaf, was excused, and—	1806	The Hon. Thomas Price Lloyd, of Mochras	1842
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Ynys-faig, appointed		Owen Jones Ellis Nanney, Esq., of Cefn- ddendwr	1843
R. H. Kenrick, Esq., of Ucheldré. [See <i>Meyrick of Ucheldré</i>]	1807	David White Griffith, Esq., of Sugyn	1844
Pryce Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth	1808	Richard Watkin Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1845
William Davis, Esq., of Ty-nchaf	1809	Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau	1846
John Davies, Esq., of Aberllefeni	1810	John Griffith Griffith, Esq., of Taltreuddyn-fawr	1847
Hugh Reveley, Esq., of Bryn-y-gwin	1811	Hugh Jones, Esq., of Gwernddelwa [Hengwrt- ncha	1848
William Wynn, Esq., of Peniarth	1812	Robert Davies Jones, Esq., of Aberllefeni	1849
Thomas Edwards, Esq., of Ty-issaf	1813	Edward Humphrey Griffith, Esq., of Gwastad- fryn	1850
William Gryffydd Oakeley, Esq., of Plas Tan- y-bwlch	1814	Henry Richardson, Esq., of Aberhirnant	1851
Lewis Vaughan, Esq., of Penmaen-Dyfi	1815	George Casson, Esq., of Blaen-y-ddôl	1852
John Davies, Esq., of Fron-heulog	1816	Thomas Arthur Bertie Mostyn, Esq., of Cilau	1853
Sir John Evans, Kt., of Hendre-forfydd	1817	George Augustus Huddart, Esq., of Plas-yn- Penrhyn	1854
John Edwards, Esq., of Coed-y-bedw	1818	Charles John Tottenham, Esq., of Plas-Berwyn, Llangollen	1855
Edward Owen, Esq., of Garth-yngarad	1819	John Priestley, Esq., of Hafod-garegog	1856
GEORGE IV.		John Nanney, Esq., of Maesynneuadd	1857
Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq., of Cwm-heision	1820	Edmund Buckley, Esq., of Plas Dinas	1858
John Mytton, Esq., of Dinas Mawddwy	1821	Hugh John Reveley, Esq., of Bryn-y-gwin	1859
James Gill, Esq., of Pant-glâs	1822	David Williams, Esq., of Dendraeth Castle [appointed 23rd Jan.]	1860
John Wynn, Esq., of Meyerth [W., <i>Buarth</i> ?]	1823	Charles Frederick Thruston, Esq., of Talgarth Hall [appointed 22nd Feb.]	1861
Athelstan Corbet, Esq., of Ynys-y-maengwyn	1824	David Williams, Esq., of Dendraeth Castle	1862
Francis Roberts, Esq., of Gerddi-bluog	1825	Samuel Holland, Esq., of Plas-yn-Penrhyn	1863
William Casson, Esq., of Cynfel	1826	Howel Morgan, Esq., of Hengwrt-uchaf	1864
Thomas Hartley, Esq., of Llwyn	1827	Lewis Williams, Esq., of Vronwnion	1865
Thomas Casson, Esq., of Blaen-y-ddôl	1828	Richard Meredyth Richards, Esq., of Caerynwch	1866
William John Bankes, Esq., of Dôl-y-moch	1829	John Corbet, Esq., of Ynys-y-maengwyn	1867
WILLIAM IV.		William Watkin Edward Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth	1868
Jones Panton, Esq., of Llwyn-Gwern	1830	Richard John Lloyd Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas	1869
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Cefn-bodiog	1831	Henry Robertson, Esq., of Crogen	1870
William Turner, Esq., of Croesor	1832	Clement Arthur Thruston, Esq., of Pennal Tower	1871
George Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Peniarth- uchaf	1833	Charles Edwards, Esq., of Dolserau	1872
Charles Gray Harford, Esq., of Bryntirion	1834	Edward Foster Coulson, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol	1873

SECTION VII.—LORD LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

The functions of the *Lord Lieutenant* of a county have been noticed at p. 612. The *Custos Rotulorum* (Keeper of the Rolls) has charge of the county records,—those being the most important which pertain to the administration of justice. Not unfrequently the two

offices are held by one and the same person. Up to the year 1689 the functions afterwards performed by the lieutenants of counties generally belonged to the "Lord President" of the Court of the Marchers, or "Lord President of Wales" as otherwise termed.

The following list has been drawn from the Docket Books at the Crown Office, Westminster, and collated with a shorter list made by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth (see *Archæol. Camb.*, 1846):—

<i>Lord Lieutenants, &c.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Eure, Ralph Eure (or Evre), Baron, of Wilton, Durham, appointed the King's Lieutenant in the Principality of Wales	19th July, 1607.
Compton, William Compton, Baron (cr. Earl of Northampton 1618)	24th Nov., 1617.
Bridgwater, John Egerton, Earl of (cr. 1617), appointed Lord President of Wales	12th May, 1633.
Pembroke and Montgomery, Philip Herbert, Earl of, nominated by the House of Commons Lord Lieutenant of Wilts, <i>Merioneth</i> , and Carnarvon	11th Feb., 1642.
Strange, James Stanley, Lord, afterwards 7th Earl of Derby, part of one year only	1642.
[<i>Note.</i> —The Parliament now disputed the right of the king (Charles I.) to appoint lieutenants, and no further appointment was made till Charles II. assumed power in 1660.]	
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, Earl of, appointed Lord Lieutenant for cos. Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, and <i>Merioneth</i> [had already been appointed for the cos. of South Wales. See p. 108]	22nd Sept., 1660.
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, Earl of, reappointed	19th July, 1662.
Owen, Sir John, Kt., appointed Custos Rotulorum of <i>Merioneth</i>	1663.
Owen, William, Esq., appointed Custos Rotulorum of <i>Merioneth</i>	1666.
Wynn, John, Esq., Custos Rotulorum	1675.
Beaufort, Henry Somerset, 1st Duke of, appointed Lord President of North and South Wales	28th March, 1685.
Powis, William Herbert, Marquess of (cr. Viscount Montgomery and Marquess of Powis 1687), appointed Custos Rotulorum for <i>Merioneth</i>	14th April, 1688
Macclesfield, Charles Gerard, Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of the cos. of North and South Wales. (See p. 108)	22nd March, 1689.
Williams, Sir William, Kt. and Bart., one of his Majesty's learned Counsel, Custos Rotulorum for co. <i>Merioneth</i>	8th Oct., 1689.
Wynn, Sir John, Kt. and Bart., Custos Rotulorum for the co. of <i>Merioneth</i>	19th March, 1690.
Macclesfield, Charles Gerard, Earl of, reappointed Lord Lieutenant of the cos. of Montgomery, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, <i>Merioneth</i> , and Anglesey, their several boroughs, &c.	10th March, 1695.
Derby, William Stanley, Earl of, Lieutenant of the cos. of North Wales last named, and of the co. of Lancaster. (He <i>d.</i> before the end of the year)	18th Jan., 1702.
Cholmondeley, Hugh, Lord, Lord Lieutenant of North Wales in the room of the Earl of Derby, <i>dec.</i>	2nd Dec., 1702.
Wynn, Sir John, Bart. of Rhiw-goch and Wattstay, Custos Rotulorum for the co. of <i>Merioneth</i>	1707.
Vaughan, Edward, Esq., Custos Rotulorum for same	7th Jan., 1710.
Cholmondeley, Hugh, Earl of, reappointed Lord Lieutenant of North Wales	21st Oct., 1714.
Owen, Lewis, Esq., of Peniarth, Custos Rotulorum for the co. of <i>Merioneth</i>	10th Dec., 1722.
Cholmondeley, George, 2nd Earl of, succ. his brother as Lord Lieutenant of North Wales and Cheshire	7th April, 1725.
Cholmondeley, George, 3rd Earl of, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of North Wales, in place of his father, <i>dec.</i>	14th June, 1733.
Vaughan, William, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol, Cust. Rot. and M.P., app. Lord Lieutenant for co. <i>Merioneth</i> , with a revocation of a former commission to George, Earl of Cholmondeley, as respects the co. of <i>Merioneth</i>	26th April, 1762.
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., of Wynnstay, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rot. for the co. of <i>Merioneth</i>	1775.
Williams, Watkin, Esq., of Penbedw, <i>Denb.</i> , Lord Lieutenant (31st August) and Custos Rot. (4th Sept.) for the co. of <i>Merioneth</i>	1789.
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, 4th Bart., of Wynnstay, Lord Lieutenant (10th June) and Custos Rot. (28th Nov.) for the co. of <i>Merioneth</i>	1793.

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, 5th Bart., of Wynnstay, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rot. of cos. Merioneth and Denbigh	29th Dec., 1830.
Mostyn, Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd (now Lord Mostyn), Lord Lieutenant of Merioneth (still holding the office)	25th June, 1840.

SECTION VIII.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF MERIONETHSHIRE,

A.D. 1542—1872.

Merioneth being one of the early counties, formed by Edward I. (A.D. 1283) immediately upon his conquest of Wales, it probably enjoyed some kind of parliamentary representation before the Act of Union of Henry VIII. conceded that right to all the counties of the Principality without distinction. Representatives are known to have been summoned from Wales in the fifteenth of Edward II. In the twentieth year of the same king, *twenty-four* representatives were summoned from North Wales. And these delegates appear to have been of a station more nearly allied to the people than the great barons who had the right to attend the king's council. The Act of the fifteenth Edward II. (A.D. 1321) ordains "that for ever thereafter the matters to be established for the estate of the king, and for the estate of the realm and of the people, should be treated, accorded, and established in Parliament by the king, and with the assent of the prelates, earls, and barons, and *the commonalty of the realm, according as had been before the custom.*" This seems to be the earliest statute extant which plainly recognises popular representation on a basis much wider than that conceded by the charter of King John.

The Commons had properly no existence in England before the reign of Edward I. In Wales there was an established code of laws in each principedom; but their administration lay greatly in the hands of the prince, whose power was in all ages checked by assemblies of the people. Nothing coming up to the idea of a *parliament*, however, and no electoral franchise, existed. In England, the Plantaganet Parliament, reflecting still earlier times, was a council of prelates more than of lay barons. In most summonses during the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., the "spiritual lords" (bishops and abbots) were nearly double the number of the temporal lords, in consequence of the absence of the latter in actual service, in war, or from other causes; but sometimes their numbers were nearly equal.

The Act 27th Henry VIII., sect. 29, enacted that "one knight should be chosen and elected for every of the shires of Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh—the newly constituted counties,—and for every other shire within the said country or dominion of Wales; and for every borough being a *shire town* within the said county except the shire town of the county of *Merioneth*, one burgess; and the election to be in like manner, form, and order, as knights and burgesses be elected and chosen in other shires of this realm."

The qualification for county and borough voters alike between Edward I. and Henry VI. was the *holding of a house*. By the 1st of Henry V., both members and electors were to be *resident* within the shire or borough at the date of the writ of summons. By the 8th of Henry VI., the *county* franchise was limited to those who held lands or tenements of the yearly value of *forty shillings* at the least, within the county concerned—a qualification which continued to very recent times.

HENRY VIII.

Edward Stanley, Esq. [see *Sheriffs*, 1545] . . . 1524

EDWARD VI.

Lewis Owen, Esq. ["Baron Owen," see *Owen of Dolgelly*] 1547
 Lewis Owen, Esq. (the same) 1552

MARY.

John Salesbury, Esq. [of Rhûg, Sheriff 1559] 1553
 Lewis Owen, Esq. (same as for 1547, session April 22—May 5) 1554

PHILIP AND MARY.

Lewis Owen, Esq., of Dolgelly (the same) . . 1554
 [No name preserved in the records] . . . 1555
 Elizeus [Ellis?] Price, Esq. [of Rhiwlas?] . 1557

ELIZABETH.

Ellis Price, Esq. 1558
 Ellis Price, Esq. (the same) 1563
 Hugh Owen, Esq. [of Cae'rberllan, son of "Baron Owen"] 1571
 John Lewis Owen Esq. [brother of last] . . . 1572
 Cadwalader Price, Esq. ["Cad. *ap Rhys*," of Rhiwlas] 1585
 Robert Lloyd, Esq. [of Rhiwgôch] 1586
 Robert Salesbury, Esq. [of Rhûg] 1588
 Gruffydd Nanney, Esq. [son of Hugh, of Nannau] 1592
 Thomas Middleton, Esq. 1597
 Robert Lloyd, Esq. [of Rhiwgôch] 1601

JAMES I.

Edward Herbert, Esq. [of Dolguog?] 1603
 Robert Lloyd, Esq. [of Rhiwgôch] 1614
 William Salesbury, Esq. 1620
 Henry Wynn, Esq. [prob. of Rhiwgoch] 1623

CHARLES I.

Henry Wynn, Esq. (the same) 1625
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. [of Llwydiarth?] . . 1628
 Henry Wynn, Esq. 1st session }
 William Price, Esq., succ. by— } 1640
John Jones 2nd session }

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

Six members summoned for all Wales after Cromwell had dismissed the "Long Parliament" 1653
 The "Little Parliament" 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Vaughan, Esq. [of Cefnbodiog] 1654
 Col. John Jones [prob. of Maes-y-garnedd, one of the signatories of the death-warrant of Charles I.] 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Lewis Owen, Esq. 1658-9

CHARLES II.—THE RESTORATION.

Henry Wynne, Esq. [of the Gwydir family?] 1660
 [Writ issued to elect a Knight of the Shire in the place of Henry Wynne, Esq., deceased (*Docket Book*, 1672), but who was elected has not been discovered] 1672

WILLIAM AND MARY.

[*Prob.* Hugh Nanney, Esq., of Nannau] . . . 1639
 Hugh Nanney, Esq., of Nannau 1700
 [Writ to elect a Knight of the Shire in room of Hugh Nanney, Esq., dec.—*Docket Bk.*] 1701

ANNE.

Richard Vaughan, Esq. (?) 1702
 Richard Vaughan, Esq. 1707

GEORGE I.

Richard Vaughan, Esq. (the same) 1715

GEORGE II.

Richard Vaughan, Esq. (the same) 1727
 William Vaughan, Esq. [of Cors-y-gedol] . . 1734
 William Vaughan, Esq. (the same) 1747-64

GEORGE III.

William Vaughan, Esq. (the same) 1760-8
 John Pugh Pryse, Esq. [of Gogerddan] . . . 1768-74
 Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq. [of Cors-y-gedol] . 1774
 Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq. [the same; *d.* 1792]; the last male representative of the Vaughans of Cors-y-gedol 1790-2
 Robert Williams Vaughan, Esq. [afterwards Bart., of Hengwrt] 1792
 Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart. [of Hengwrt; represented the co. till 1836] . 1796

GEORGE IV.

Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart. (the same) 1820

WILLIAM IV.

Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart. (the same) 1830-6
 Richard Richards, Esq. [of Caerynwch, *vice* Vaughan resigned. Seat contested; voted for Richards 501; for Sir W. Williams Wynn 150] 1836

VICTORIA.

Richard Richards, Esq. [the same, and continuously till the general election of 1852] 1837-52
 William Watkin Edward Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth 1852
 The same, and continuously till 1865, when he resigned 1857-65
 William Robert Maurice Wynne, Esq. [of Peniarth; eldest son of the last member] 1865
 David Williams, Esq., of Deudraeth Castle . 1868
 Samuel Holland, Esq., of Glanwilliam [*vice* Williams, *dec.*] 1870

SECTION IX.—COUNTY MAGISTRATES OF MERIONETHSHIRE, 1872.

- Mostyn, Right Hon. Lord, of Mostyn Hall, *Lord Lieutenant*.
 Ansell, Charles, Esq.
 Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P., of Plas Dinas Mawddwy.
 Bunbury, Henry W. St. Pierre, Esq., of Abergwynant.
 Casson, John, Esq.
 Casson, William, Esq.
 Corbet, Athelstane John Soden, Esq., of Ynys-y-Maengwyn.
 Davies, Edward Morris, Esq.
 Davies, Frederick, Esq.
 Davis, David, Esq.
 Davis, Lewis, Esq.
 Edwards, Charles, Esq., of Dolserau.
 Ellis, John Williams (Clerk), of Glas-fryn, *Carn*.
 Ford, John Ranate Minshull, Esq., of Llwyn-gwern.
 Foulkes, John, Esq., of Aberdyfi.
 Greaves, John Whitehead, Esq., of Plas-weunydd.
 Green, Thomas, Esq.
 Holland, Samuel, Esq., M.P., of Glan-william.
 Huddart, George A., Esq., of Bryn-kir.
 Jones, Charles, Esq., of Coes-faen.
 Jones, John (Clerk), of Barmouth.
 Jones, John, Esq., of Fron-dderw.
 Jones, John, Esq., of Ynys-fawr.
 Jones, John, Esq., of Ynysgain.
 Jones, William, Esq., of Glandwr.
 Jones, William Pryse, Esq., of Bodweni.
 Kettle, Rupert, Esq., of Towyn.
 Lloyd, John, Esq., of Plas Issaf, Corwen.
 Lloyd, Morgan, Esq., of Cefn-gellgwm.
 Mathew, Edward Windus, Esq., of Wern, *Carn*.
 Morgan, Howel, Esq., of Hengwrt-uchaf.
 Nanney, Hugh Ellis, Esq., of Gwynfryn.
- Oakeley, William Edward, Esq., of Plas Tanybwlech.
 Parry, John Edward, Esq., of Glyn-Hall.
 Parry, Robert Sorton, Esq., of Aberia.
 Price, Richard J. Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwlas.
 Pryse, Robert Davies, Esq.
 Pugh, William T., Esq., of Cefn-amberth.
 Pughe, John, Esq., of Bryn-awel, Aberdyfi.
 Reveley, Hugh John, Esq., of Bryn-y-gwin.
 Richards, Owen, Esq., of Bala.
 Richards, Richard Meredyth, Esq., of Caerynwch, *Chairman of Quarter Sessions*.
 Richardson, Henry Thomas, Esq.
 Roberts, Hugh Beaver, Esq.
 Robertson, Henry, Esq., of Crogen.
 Taylor, Robert Mascie, Esq.
 Thruston, Charles Frederick, Esq., of Talgarth Hall.
 Thruston, Clement Arthur, Esq., of Pennal Tower.
 Tottenham, Charles John, Esq., of Plas Berwyn.
 Tottenham, Charles Robert Worsley, Esq.
 Vane, Right Hon. the Earl, Plas Machynlleth.
 Vaughan, John, Esq., of Nannau.
 Whalley, George Hammond, Esq., M.P., of Plas Madoc, *Denb*.
 Williams, Abram Jones, Esq., of Gellewig, *Carn*.
 Williams, Arthur Osmond, Esq., of Deudraeth Castle.
 Williams, David (Clerk), Trawsfynydd.
 Williams, Lewis, Esq., of Vron-wnion.
 Wingfield, Richard Robert, Esq.
 Wynn, John (Clerk), of Llandrillo.
 Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart., of Wynnstay, *Denb*.
 Wynn, The Hon. Charles Henry, of Rhûg.
 Wynne, William Robert Maurice, Esq., of Peniarth.
 Wynne, William Watkin Edward, Esq., of Peniarth.
 Yale, William Corbet, Esq., of Plas yn Yale.

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

ANWYL, Robert Charles, Esq., of Llugwy, Merionethshire.

Fourth but only surviving son of the late Evan Anwyl, Esq., of Llugwy, by his wife, Jemima Morgan (see *Lineage*); b. 12th July, 1849; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School, and is pursuing his studies for the law in London; succ. on the demise of his father, 1872; has six sisters living. (See *Lineage*.)

Residence: Llugwy, near Machynlleth.

Arms: 1. Vert, three eagles displayed in fesse or—OWAIN GWYNEDD,—a fleur-de-lis or for difference 6th son.

2. Sa., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis arg.—COLLWYN AP TANGNO.

3. Vert, a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased arg.—RHIRID FLAIDD.

4. Per pale az. and gu., 3 lions rampant arg.—HERBERT OF CEMMAES.

5. Arg., an eagle displayed with 2 necks sa.—MEURIG LLWYD OF LLWYN Y MAEN.

6. Arg., a lion passant sa. between 3 fleurs-de-lis gu.—EINION AP SEISSYLLT.

Crest: An eagle displayed or.

Motto: Eryr eryrod Eryri, "The eagle of the eagles of Snowdon."

LINEAGE.

The ancient family of *Anwyl* have resided at Llugwy from the time when Maurice Anwyl (*circa* 1695) *m.* Joan, the heiress of that place, but previously for many ages at Park, in the parish of Llanfrothen, in the same co. of Merioneth. There *Lewys Dwnn*, Deputy Herald, found them, in 1611, when pursuing his *Heraldic Visitation of Wales*; and there they had then been seated for several generations. Their lineage is from *Owain Gwynedd*, the illustrious Prince of North Wales (12th cent.), son of Prince Gruffydd ap Cynan, of the direct line (through the eldest son, Anarawd) of *Rhodri Maur*, King, first of N. Wales, then of all Wales (9th cent.). The grandson of Owain Gwynedd,—

Thomas (ap Rhodri ap Owain), Lord of Rhiwllwyd, *m.* Agnes, dau. of Einion ap Seissyllt, Lord of Mathafarn, widow of Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Edeirnion (see *Arms*, 6). His descendants, Lords of Rhiwllwyd, were successively Cardog, Gruffydd, Dafydd, and—

Howel, who *m.* Efa, dau. of Ifan ap Howel ap Meredydd of Ystumcegid, of the line of *Collwyn ap Tangno*, founder of the fourth noble tribe of N. Wales (see p. 337). The son of Howel,—

Meredydd of Ystumcegid, living 26th Edward III. (1352), *m.* Morfydd, dau. of Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Trahaeru Goch of Graianog, in Lleyn, and left two sons—the younger Robert, of Cesail-gyfarch,

whose grandson Meredydd purchased and settled at *Gwydir*, the ancestor of the Wynns of Gwydir and Wynnstay, the Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, &c. (see p. 313, and *Wynn of Gwydir*); the elder,—

Ieuan, or Ifan, of Ystumcegid, *m.* Lucy, dau. of Hywel Selé, Lord of Nannau, and had a son,—

Meredydd, of Ystumcegid, esquire of the body to John of Gaunt (see *Arms*, 3), who *m.* Angharad, dau. and h. of Einion ap Ithel of Rhiwaedog, Mer. His son John, frequently mentioned in Sir John Wynn's *Hist. of the Gwydir Family*, living and signing a deed A.D. 1484, was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Maurice, or Morys, of Clenenney (see p. 343), and Rhiwaedog, who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Ellis ap Gruffydd ap Einion. By a deed dated 18th August, 1511, he conveys "Plas Clenenney to feoffees, for himself for life, with remainder to his son Ellis (note to *Dwnn*, ii., 70). His eldest son, William *Llwyd*, was of *Rhiwaedog* (which see); and his 3rd son,—

Robert ap Morys, was of *Parc* (Park), Llanfrothen, near Penrhyn-deudraeth, Mer. By his wife Lowry, dau. of Lewis ap Ifan ap Dafydd, he left a large family, but the eldest and the only one of whose issue we have account was—

Lewis, surnamed *Anwyl*, of *Parc*, the first of the long line of *Anwyls* (1602). John, 2nd son of Robert ap Morys, assumed the surname Roberts (Robert's, *sc.* "son" = ap Robert), and resided at Vaner (Cymmer Abbey), Dolgelly. Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of *Parc*, *m.* twice, his first wife, by whom alone he had issue, being Elizabeth, dau. of Morys ap Ifan ap Sion of Brynkir, Carn., who was also of the race of Owain Gwynedd. He was *s.* by his only son,—

William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of *Parc*, Sheriff of Merioneth 1611, 1624, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Edward Herbert, Esq., of Cemmaes, in Cyfeiliog, grandson of Sir Richard Herbert, Kt. (see *Herbert of Montgomery*, &c.), whose arms are the arms of the Earls of Powis,— "Per pale az. and gu., 3 lions ramp. arg." By her he left a numerous offspring of 8 sons and 4 daus. Catherine *m.* William Wynne, Esq., of Glyn, Sheriff of Mer. 1618, 1637, *d.* 1658, whose present direct male representative is W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth. The eldest son,—

Lewis Anwyl (*d.* 1638), *m.* Frances, dau. of Sir William Jones of Castellmarch, Carn. (see p. 342), and had issue an only dau., who *m.* William Owen, Esq., of Clenenney; Robert, 2nd son, Sheriff of Mer. 1650 (*d.* 1653), inherited *Parc*, and by his wife, Catherine, dau. of Sir John Owen of Clenenney (see p. 343), had two sons, Richard of *Parc*, who *d. s. p.*, and Owen of Penrhyn deudraeth, who had no issue male, and whose only dau., Catherine, *m.* Sir Griffith Williams, Bart., of Marle (see under *Williams-Bulkeley*, p. 364), whose dau. Anne, heiress of *Parc*, and wife of Sir Thomas Prendergast, sold that place in 1748 to W. Wynne, Esq., of Wern. (Comp. up to

this point *Dwnn's Herald. Visit. of Wales*, ii., 70.)

William Lewis Anwyl's 6th son was—

Evan Anwyl, Esq., who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Morys Williams, Esq., of Hafod-garegog [henceforth the lineage is derived from the College of Arms, and from registers], and left a son, —

Maurice Anwyl, Esq., who *m.* Joan, the heiress of *Llugwy*, and settled at that place. (See *Arms*, 6.) He had a son, Evan Anwyl, Esq., of *Llugwy* (*d.* 1721), who had also a son, Maurice Anwyl of *Llugwy*, and he a son and h., Evan Anwyl, Esq., of *Llugwy*, who *m.* and had issue, who all *d. s. p.*: and a 2nd son, —

Maurice Anwyl, of *Llugwy*, Clerk, B.A. of Oxford, who *m.* Anne, dau. of — Lloyd, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and had issue — 1. Maurice, *d. s. p.*; 2. Robert, *d. s. p.*; 3. *Evan*, of whom hereafter; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Catherine; 6. Charles; 7. Anne, who all *d. s. p.*

Evan Anwyl, Esq., of *Llugwy* (*d.* Jan. 18, 1872), *m.* Jemima, dau. of William Morgan, Esq., of Brynllys, co. of Montgomery, and had issue, besides, 1, Maurice; 2, Evan; 3, William, who all *d. s. p.*, a fourth son, —

ROBERT CHARLES ANWYL, now of *Llugwy* (as above), and five daughters, —

1. Anne; 2. Jemima; 3. Elizabeth Louisa; 4. Catherine Winifred; 5. Maria Florence.

Note.—The mansion of *Llugwy*, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dovey (*Dyfi*), is very ancient, but of date unknown. The older abode of the Anwyls, Parc, near Penrhyn-dendraeth, although long neglected, has not altogether disappeared. It is approached by a drive of more than a mile in length. In front of the site of the house are four terraces, 150 feet long by 50 wide, supported by walls 12 feet high. The part of the house still standing, built in 1671, is said to have been the ball-room. On the gable are curious large round chimneys. On either side of the front door are pieces of beautifully carved stone, formerly gilded, from the chimney-piece in the dining-hall; and one sees here and there, sometimes even in the walls of the present sheepfolds, mullions from the windows in freestone. At the back of the old mansion there are the ruins of a stone bath with seats round it and steps to descend. The "gate-house" (lodge) is still standing, but much dilapidated. Parc is now the property of H. J. Reveley, Esq., of Brynwyn.

BREESE, Edward, Esq., of Dolfriog, Merionethshire.

(See *Breese of Morfa Lodge*, Carnarvonshire.)

BUCKLEY, Sir Edmund, Bart., of Plas Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire.

Baronetcy cr. 1868. J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme since 1865; Lord of the Manor of Hoylandswaine, Yorkshire; *b.* 1834; *m.*, 1860, Sarah, eldest dau. of William Rees, Esq., of Tonn, Llandoverly, J. P. for the co. of Brecon (see *Rees of Tonn*); assumed in 1864 by royal licence the name and arms of Buckley for himself

and his issue; succ. to the estates of Grattton Hall, Yorkshire, and Ardwick, Lancashire, on the death of Edmund Buckley, Esq., J. P. for the co. of Lancaster, and to the estate and lordship of Dinas Mawddwy during the lifetime of the latter, who in 1856 had purchased it from the Mytton family, in whose possession it had been since the time of King John; has had issue two sons and one dau. :—

1. Edmund, *b.* 1861.
2. William, *b.* 1863.
3. Sarah, *b.* 1864.

Heir: Edmund Buckley.

Residences: Plas Dinas Mawddwy, Mer.; Grotton Hall, Yorkshire.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Sa., a chevron indented arg. between three escutcheons of the second, each bearing a bull's head caboshed of the field; a bordure wavy or.

Crest: On a wreath out of a fern brake ppr., a bull's head sa., the whole debriused by a bendlet sinister or.

Motto: Nec temere nec timide.

LINEAGE.

The Buckleys were long settled and possessed lands in the district of Saddleworth, Yorkshire. For Lady Buckley's descent see under *Rees of Tonn*, Carmarthenshire.

Note.—The mansion of *Plas Dinas Mawddwy* is of quite recent erection, its precincts and grounds being scarcely yet (1872) completed. The sumptuous character of this Plâs among the mountains may be judged of from the three engravings on pp. 655-7, where an account is also given of the ancient lordship of Mawddwy.

BUNBURY, Col. Henry William St. Pierre, of Aber-gwynant, Merionethshire.

Colonel, retired from the army; C.B.; served in India as Aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Napier, 1850, and in the Crimean War, at Inkermann and siege of Sebastopol; made a C.B. 1855; received the Crimean Medal and Order of the Medjidie; is a Knight of the Legion of Honour; Justice of the Peace for Merioneth; son of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B., some years M.P. for Suffolk, by his first wife, Louisa Emilia, daughter of

General the Honourable Henry E. Fox, and brother of the present Sir Charles James Fox Bunbury, Bart., of Barton Hall, Suffolk; *b.* at Brompton, 2nd September, 1812; *ed.* at home; *m.*, 30th Nov., 1852, to Cecilia Caroline, daughter of General Sir George Napier, K.C.B.; and has issue 3 sons and 1 daughter; *s.* 1863.

Heir: Henry C. J. Bunbury.

Residence: Abergwynant, near Dolgelly.

Arms: Arg., on a bend sa. three chess rooks of the field.

Crest: Two swords saltierwise through the mouth of a leopard's face or, the blades ppr., hilted and pommelled or.

Motto: Firmum in vitâ nihil.

LINEAGE.

The Bunburys, Baronets, of Barton Hall, Suffolk, and earlier of Cheshire, of which Col. Bunbury is a younger branch, are of Norman origin, their first founder in England being a *St. Pierre*, a follower of Lupus, Earl of Chester, a nephew of William the Conqueror. The Bunburys were seated at Stanney Hall, Cheshire, till the beginning of the present century. Sir Thomas Bunbury, the first Baronet, received that dignity in 1681. Sir Charles, now living, is 8th Baronet.

CORBET, Athelstan John Soden, Esq., of Ynys-maengwyn, Merionethshire.

Son of the late John Soden, Esq., by his wife Henrietta, dau. of Charles Decimus Williams, Esq., of Berth-ddu, Mont., and Anne Maurice, of Lloran, Denb. (maternally descended from the Corbets), who, under the will of Mrs. Owen, of Rhiwsaeson (of the ancient line of Corbet of Ynys-maengwyn), assumed the surname Corbet in order that their issue might inherit the Ynys-y-maengwyn estate (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1849; *s.* on the death of his mother, 1868; *is unm.*

Residence: Ynys-y-maengwyn, Towyn, Mer.

LINEAGE.

The ancient line of Wynn of Ynys-y-maengwyn, according to Dwnn (*Herald. Visit. of Wales*), terminated in two daus., co-heiresses, Elizabeth and Catherine. The former (*d.* 1642) *m.* Sir James Pryse, Kt. (Sheriff of Merioneth 1608), son of Sir John Pryse, of Gogerddan, Card., and had issue one dau. only, Bridget Pryse, heiress to Ynys-y-maengwyn, who took for her first husband—

Robert Corbet, Esq., 3rd son of Sir Vincent Corbet, Kt., of Morton Corbet, Salop, and had issue. (She *m.*, 2ndly, Walter Lloyd, Esq., of Llenfair-clydogau.)

For several generations the Ynys-y-maengwyn estates continued in the Corbets, descendants of the above Bridget Pryse, until the Corbets ended in a sole heiress, Anne Corbet (dau. of Vincent

Corbet), who *m.* Athelstan Owen, Esq., of *Rhiwsaeson*, Mont. Mrs. Owen *d.* 1760, *at.* seventy-six, having created an entail, settling Ynys-y-maengwyn upon the descendants of her youngest dau. (her two sons having died *s. p.*), Anne, wife of *Pryse Maurice*, Esq., of *Lloran*, Denb., on condition of their assuming the name of *Corbet*.

Under this entail the estates were eventually vested in the late Athelstan Corbet, Esq. (previously Maurice), who *d.* 1835, and were subsequently held in trust for the benefit of his niece, eldest child of his sister Anne by her mar. with Charles Decimus Williams, Esq. (See *Note on Dwnn*, ii., 231.) That niece was Henrietta Soden (above named), and her issue was—

ATHELSTAN JOHN SODEN, now of Ynys-y-maengwyn (as above).

COULSON, Edward Foster, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol, Merionethshire, and Bellaport Hall, Salop.

J. P. for the cos. of Merioneth and Salop; Sheriff for the former co. 1872; Lord of the manor of Norton in Hales, Salop; was formerly Captain East York Militia; son of George Coulson, Esq., of Cottingham Castle, co. of York, by Jane, daughter of Hugh Ker, Esq., of Newfield, co. Ayr, N.B.; *m.*, 1853, his maternal cousin, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Colville, Esq., and eldest daughter of Robert Kerr, Esq., Captain 33rd Regiment, of Annfield, co. Stirling, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Ker, Esq., of Newfield, co. Ayr; *s.*, 1866, his maternal uncle, Rev. Hugh Ker, who by royal licence had assumed the name of Cokburne.

Heir presumptive: Hugh Ker Colville, *b.* 1847.

Residences: Cors-y-gedol, Dyffryn, Merioneth; Bellaport Hall, Market Drayton, Salop.

Town Address: Union Club, Trafalgar Square.

Arms: Arg., an anchor in pale between two dolphins haurient, all ppr.

Crest: A dolphin embowed ppr.

LINEAGE.

Mr. Coulson is paternally descended from Robert de Colston, of Colston Hall, co. Lincoln, a family of consequence at the time of the Norman Conquest, and maternally from the Kers of Kersland, an ancient branch of the noble house of Fernihirst. He bears the Coulson arms (as above), as do also the Colstons of Roundway Park, Wilts.

Note.—There is an ancient British fortress a short distance from Cors-y-gedol, several

cromlechs (see *Pre-historic Antiquities, ante*), and, on the sea-shore, some curious "kitchen-middens."

Cors-y-gedol is of considerable interest to the lovers of history and antiquity. It had long been a residence of note when, between 1240 and 1243, the heiress of *Cors-y-gedol*, being a royal ward, was bestowed by Llewelyn the Great on Osborn Fitzgerald, called by the Welsh heralds *Osborn Wyddel*, son of John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald de Windsor, of the line of the Earl of Desmond—a subsequent creation. (See further the pedigree of *Wynn of Peniarth*.) In 1401 the owner of *Cors-y-gedol* married Lawra, daughter and heiress of Tudor Vaughan, own brother to Owen Glyndwr, who, it is said, was frequently concealed at *Cors-y-gedol*. In 1483 Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, left *Cors-y-gedol* to bring from France his nephew, Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. It is said—with what truth it is hard to determine—that Charles II. was at *Cors-y-gedol* during his wanderings, and slept in the state bed still preserved there. The date 1575 is over the chimney in the hall of the present house, which is thought, however, to be of rather earlier date; it was probably built in the time of Henry VIII.

The gate-house is after a design by Inigo Jones—a kinsman of the Vaughans. The modern additions to the house were made by the late Hugh Ker Cokburne, already mentioned, who also placed there the fine collection of paintings of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, English, and French schools, and the rare ancient and modern china collections which give to *Cors-y-gedol* an artistic interest unrivalled in Wales.

EDWARDS, Charles, Esq., of Dolserau Hall, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the counties of Merioneth and Cardigan; High Sheriff for Merioneth 1871; was M.P. for the borough of New Windsor from 1865 to 1868; son of the late Edward Edwards, Esq., of Dolserau; *b.* in London; *ed.* at Chatham House, Ramsgate; *m.* Mary Elizabeth, only child and heiress of the late William Tate, Esq., of Frognel House, Hampstead, and Kilbruchs, Peeblesshire, N.B.; succ. to Dolserau estate in 1858; has issue three sons and three daughters.

Heir: Charles Edward Munro.
Residences: Dolserau Hall, near Dolgelley; Bødatalog, near Towyn.

Town Address: 57, Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park.

Crest: A lion rampant within a twisted rope.
Motto: Fidelis.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Edwards of *Ness Strange* in the county of Salop (of the line of *Einion Efell*, Lord of Cynllaeth, in Powys, 12th cent.), who intermarried into the family of "Baron Owen," of Dolgelley (see *Lewis Owen of Dolgelley*). The third son of this marriage, Robert Owen, resided at Dolserau in the year 1510. It is regretted that a full genealogy of this ancient family has not been supplied. See some further notice under *Price of Cors-y-garnedd*.

Note.—The mansion of *Dolserau* was rebuilt by the present owner in 1864, and the old house was pulled down in 1865. The situation is sheltered and pleasant, in the vale of the Wnion, above Dolgelley, over which river a picturesque bridge leads from the high-road to the entrance gates. To the north are the heights of Nannau, and to the south those of Caerynwch.

ELLIS, Rev. John Williams, of Brondanw, Merionethshire.

(See further *Rev. John Williams Ellis of Glas-fryn, Carnarvonshire*.)

Note.—*Brondanw* (not *Bronderw*, see p. 353), *Llanfrothen*, Mer., long possessed by the family of Williams, was inherited by the present owner under the will of the late Miss Williams, whose surname he then assumed in addition to his own of Ellis. The Williamses intermarried, *temp.* Charles I., with the Madryns of Madryn, co. Carn., the Vaughans of Aberhin, co. Mer., now represented by the Wynnes of Peniarth. Mr. Williams of Brondanw was the first to move for the embanking of the Traeth-mawr Estuary, Portmadoc (since carried out on an extensive scale by the late Mr. Madocks), and failing to secure further co-operation, actually embanked his own lands.

Motto: Gweithred a ddengys: "The deed supplies the proof."

FARRE, Arthur, Esq., of Dolfriog, Merionethshire.

M.D. Cantab. Caius Coll.; Fell. Roy. Coll. Phys.; F.R.S.; Fell. Roy. Med. Chir. Soc.; Fell., and formerly President Roy. Micros. Soc.; Memb. Council King's Coll., Lond.; Examiner in Midwifery Roy. Coll. Surg.; Consulting Physician King's Coll. Hospital; Phys.-Accouchour to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales; H.R.H. Princess Louis of Hesse, 1863; H.R.H.

Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein 1868; H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck; late Professor of Obstetric Med., King's Coll., Lond., and Physician-Accoucheur and Phys.-Diseases of Women and Children, King's Coll. Hospital; formerly Lecturer on Comp. Anat. and Forensic Med., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Examiner in Midwifery Roy. Coll. Phys. 1861-4; Councillor 1857-9; Censor 1861-5; Harveian Orator 1872; author of contrib. to Trans. Roy. Soc. and Royal Microscopical Society; article "Uterus," Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology; son of John Richard Farre, Esq., M.D., and Anne Elizabeth Crawley; *ed.* at Charterhouse, and Caius Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* M.D. 1841; *m.* Jessie Bethune Macdonald, dau. of late Lt.-Col. Macdonald, C.B., of H.M.'s 1st Reg. of Foot, Royal Scots, who served through Peninsula, led forlorn hope at St. Sebastian, was severely wounded at Waterloo, created Knight of St. Anne of Russia by Emperor of Russia. Dr. Farre is a D. L. for the co. of Merioneth.

Residence: Dolfrigi, near Portmadoc, North Wales.

Town House: 12, Hertford Street, May Fair.

Arms: Gu., a saltire or cotised arg. between four fleurs-de-lis of the second.

Crest: A fleur-de-lis as in the arms.

Motto: Fidelis.

Note.—This family derives its descent from the *Farres* of Gillingham. Walter Farre died April 30, 1590. (See *Morant's History of Essex*, vol. i.) On maternal side Mrs. Farre is descended from the old family of Munros of Foulis.

GORE, John Ralph Ormsby-, Esq., of Glyn Hall, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Carnarvon and Salop; was M.P. for Carnarvonshire from 1837 to 1841; has been M.P. for North Shropshire since 1859; is patron of one living; eldest son of the late William Ormsby-Gore, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Porkington (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1816; *m.*, 1844, Sarah, youngest dau. of Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., of Boreham House, Essex, by Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Sir T. Pilkington, and has issue a dau.,—

Fanny Mary Catherine, *m.*, 1863, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of Lloyd, 3rd Lord Kenyon (who *d.* 1865), and has issue a son, LLOYD, *b.* 1864, now *Baron Kenyon*.

Residences: Porkington, Salop; Glyn Hall, Merioneth.

Town Address: Junior Carlton Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., a fesse between three cross crosslets fitchées or—GORE; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a bend between six cross crosslets fitchées or—ORMSBY.

Crests: 1. An heraldic tiger rampant ducally gorged or—Gore; 2. A dexter armed arm embowed ppr., holding in the hand a man's leg armed couped at the thigh—Ormsby.

Motto: In hoc signo vinces.

LINEAGE.

The Welsh descent of this family is from the *Wynns of Glyn*, in the co. of Merioneth, and the Owens of Clenenny, in the co. of Carnarvon. The surname of Wynn began with Robert *Wynn*, or Wynne, ap John ap Ievan, of Glyn, Talsarnau (probably called *Wynn* by reason of a light complexion), who *m.*, circa 1544, Catherine, dau. of Ellis ap Maurice (the family afterwards became *Owen*), of Clenenny. (See the further descent of the Wynns of Glyn in the full *pedigree* of *Wynne of Peniarth*.)

Margaret, eldest dau. and heiress of Owen Wynne, Esq., of Glyn, and *Sylfaen*, grandson of William Wynne (Sheriff of Mer. 1637), *m.* Sir Robert Owen, Kt., of Porkington, or Brogyntyn, Salop (the ancient seat of *Owen Brogyntyn*, a local name of great historic interest recently restored to its original form of Brogyntyn by the present owner), and of Clenenny in Carnarvonshire. (See *Morys and Owen of Clenenny*.)

Margaret, heiress of these united families, eldest dau. of William Owen, Esq., became wife of Owen Ormsby, Esq., of Willow-brook, co. Sligo, and by him had an only dau.,—

Mary Jane Ormsby, heiress to Porkington, Clenenny, Glyn, and Sylfaen, with other extensive possessions of her paternal and maternal ancestors. She *m.* in 1815—

William (Ormsby) Gore, Esq. (son of William Gore, Esq., M.P. for co. Leitrim), who assumed the surname Ormsby before his own of Gore. The eldest son of this marriage is—

JOHN RALPH ORMSBY-GORE, now of Porkington, Glyn, Clenenny, &c. (as above).

HOLLAND, Samuel, Esq., of Glan-William, Merionethshire.

M.P. for the co. of Merioneth since 7th January, 1870; J. P. and D. L. for counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon; was High Sheriff of Merioneth in 1862; Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and Chairman of two Insurance Societies for over twenty years; son of the late Samuel Holland, merchant, of Liverpool, by Catherine, dau. of John Menzies, Esq., of the same town; *b.* at Liverpool, 17th October, 1803; *m.*, 17th January, 1850, Ann, daughter of late Josiah Robins, Esq., of Aston, Birmingham.

Residence: Glan-William, Tan-y-bwlch, Merioneth.

Town Address: Reform Club.

Arms: Az., a lion rampant arg. within an orle of fleurs-de-lis or; over all a bend gu.

Crest: Out of a ducal crown or, a demi-lion ppr. holding in dexter paw a fleur-de-lis.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Hollands of Denton, Lancashire.

JONES, John, Esq., of Fron-dderw, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; son of the late Thomas Jones, Esq., of Cae'rpan; *b.* 1807; *m.*, 1831, to Emma, daughter of John Gilliat, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey; has issue four sons and two daughters.

Residence: Fron-dderw, near Bala.

Motto: Gwna gyfiawnder, ac nac ofna: "Be just, and fear not."

Note.—Fron-dderw is beautifully situated on a slope above the town of Bala, commanding extensive views of the fair country of the Vale of Dee, and of the Berwyn mountains. *Ty-gwyn*, an estate belonging to Mr. Jones, is situated in the co. of Denbigh.

JONES, John, Esq., of Ynysfawr, Merionethshire.

J. P. for the co. of Merioneth; son of Evan Jones, Esq., by Jane, only dau. of Rev. Richard Pugh, Rector of Llanfrothen, Mer.; *b.* 24th March, 1829; *ed.* at Beaumaris Grammar School; *m.*, 1866, Lydia, dau. and co-h. of John Jones, Esq., of Oaklands, co. of Denbigh; has issue 1 son and 1 dau.

Heir: Evan Bowen, *b.* 13th Feb., 1869.

Residence: Ynysfawr, near Portmadoc.

Arms: Gu., three lions rampant regardant or.

Crest: A boar's head coupé ppr.

LINEAGE.

Thomas Jones, Esq., of Holt Hall, co. of Denbigh, and Pentre, co. of Flint, *m.* in 1711 Mary Lloyd of Downing Uchaf, and had issue Thomas, afterwards Rector of Trawsfynydd, who *m.* Jane Williams of

Brøndauw, in the parish of Llanfrothen, co. of Merioneth, and had John, afterwards of Jesus College, Oxford, B.A. He *m.* Mary Ellis, and had issue—

Evan Jones, who by his wife, Jane Pugh, had a son,—

JOHN JONES, now of Ynysfor (as above).

Note.—*Ynys-fawr*, "the large Island," improperly "Ynysfor," is situated on a slight rise in the valley of the Glaslyn, and is surrounded with extensive tracts of land rescued from the recurring tide by the great embankment of *Traeth-mawr*, already noticed. It was just high enough to escape the overflow of the tide, and being more spacious than some other "islands" in the marsh, acquired probably on this account the distinctive name of *Ynys-fawr*, "the large island." The approaches to Ynysfawr give sufficient proof that the land is a new creation.

JONES, Rev. John, Barmouth, Merionethshire.

Rector of Llanaber 1843; Magistrate for the co. of Merioneth; M.A., Oxon; son of Griffith Jones, Esq., of Bryntirion, Dolgelley; *b.* at Dolgelley, 4th September, 1816; *ed.* at Beaumaris and Ruthin Schools, and Jesus College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842; *m.*, April 19, 1854, Adelaide, dau. of Edmund Abbey, Esq., M.D.; appointed to the rectory of Llanaber 1843; has issue two sons, Charles Griffith Glynné, and Edmund Osborne Jones.

Residence: Glanydon, Barmouth.

Note.—Llanaber Church, a beautiful example of Early English architecture, was restored in 1859. Barmouth Church built 1830; National Schools built 1843.

JONES, William, Esq., of Glandwr, Merionethshire.

A Member of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London, also of the Corporation, and Deputy of the ward of Bishopsgate; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; brought up to the law, and practised for many years as a solicitor in Crosby Square, and Vestry Clerk of the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, London; *b.* at Dolgelley, on the 20th September, 1792; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; *m.* Harriet, the youngest daughter of Thomas Cartwright, Esq., a member of the Corporation of London and Deputy of the Ward of Bridge; has issue three sons and three daughters.

Heir: William Halse Gatty Jones.
Residence: Glandwr, Llanaber, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire.
Town Address: Crosby Square, London.
Crest: On a rock a goat passant.
Motto: Un a wasnaethav, "One I serve."

LLOYD, John, Esq., of Plas-issaf, Merionethshire.

J. P. for Merionethshire; son of the late John Lloyd, Esq.; *b.* in London, 15th December, 1797; *m.* 17th June, 1828; *s.* to estates 27th Nov., 1821; has issue 3 sons and 3 daughters.

Residences: Plas-issaf, Corwen; Hendre Arddwyfaen, Denbighshire.

Town Address: 50, Brunswick Square, Brighton, Sussex.

Arms: Vert, a chevron inter three wolves' heads erased argent.

Crest: A wolf's head erased.

Motto: Y blaidd yn y blaen, "The wolf in the van."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from *Rhirid Flaidd* (see *Rhirid Flaidd*) of Rhiwaedog, Lord of Penllyn, from whom are descended the Lloyds of Rhiwaedog and *Ddwyfaen*, the Myddeltons of Chirk Castle, Gwaenynog, &c., &c.

LLOYD, Morgan, Esq., of Cefn-gellgwm, Merionethshire.

Barrister-at-law; called by the Society of the Middle Temple 1847; J. P. for the co. of Merioneth; Author of "The Law and Practice of the County Courts," a treatise on "Prohibition," &c.; contested the Anglesey boroughs in the General Election of 1868 against the Honourable W. O. Stanley, but was unsuccessful; son of Mr. Morris Lloyd of Cefn-gellgwm, in the parish of Trawsfynydd; *b.* 14th July, 1822; *ed.* at Edinburgh University; *m.*, in August, 1848, Mary, the daughter of the late Honourable Admiral Elphinstone Fleming, and sister of the 14th Lord Elphinstone,—she *d.* in March, 1859; has issue two sons and one daughter.

Heir: Clement Elphinstone Lloyd.

Residence: Cefn-gellgwm, Merionethshire.

Town Address: 43, Chester Square, London.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Hugh Llwyd of Cynval, in the parish of Maentwrog, in the county of Merioneth, a well-known bard, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. (See "Hugh Llwyd" and "Morgan Llwyd" in Williams' *Celebrated Welshmen*.)

LLOYD, Mrs., of Rhagatt, Merionethshire.

Gertrude Jane Mary Lloyd is widow of John Lloyd, Esq., of Rhagatt. Mr. Lloyd was J. P. for cos. Merioneth and Denbigh; High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1863; D. L. for Merioneth; son of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Rhagatt, and his wife, Frances, dau. of John Maddock, Esq., of Fron-iw, Denbighshire; *b.* at Rhagatt, 1812; *ed.* at Westminster and Chr. Ch., Oxon., where he graduated B.A. in 1833; *d. s. p.* 1865. Mrs. Lloyd is dau. of the late Philip Lake Godsal, Esq., of Iscoed Park, Flintshire, by the Hon. Grace Ann, dau. of William, 1st Lord Wynford; was *m.* to Mr. Lloyd in 1847.

Heir: Edward Owen Vaughan, son of Edward Lloyd, Esq., and nephew of the late John Lloyd, Esq.

Residence: Rhagatt, near Corwen.

LINEAGE.

The Lloyds of Rhagatt trace from *Tudor Trevor*, founder of the tribe of Marches, and as such are entitled to bear—*Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or*; but the arms have not been supplied to us.

Note.—Rhagatt is probably a modification of *Rhagarth*, a place, according to Leland, situated on the north bank of the Dee in Yale, and belonging to Owain Glyndwr. It is a very pleasant spot a little below Corwen, in the Vale of the Dee. The mansion contains a number of valuable paintings, many from the hand of the late Mr. Lloyd himself, who was an accomplished artist; and a collection of pre-historic remains—fossil bones, flint and other implements, not long since discovered in the clefts of the limestone rock on the estate, and carefully preserved and arranged under the superintendence of Mrs. Lloyd.

MORGAN, Howel, Esq., of Hengwrt-uchaf, Merionethshire.

F.R.C.S.; D. L. for the cos. of Merioneth and Brecknock; in the Commission

of the Peace for the cos. of Merioneth, Montgomery, and Brecknock; High Sheriff for Merioneth 1863; second son of John Morgan, Esq., of Dyfynog, Brecknockshire; *b.* 1820; *m.*, 13th September, 1860, Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Hugh Jones, Esq., of Hengwrt-uchaf and Plas Hên (her eldest sister, Mary, *m.* Major Owen J. Ellis-Nanney, of Gwynfryn, co. Carnarvon; her youngest sister *m.* Rev. Charles Owen).

Residence: Hengwrt-uchaf, near Dolgelly.

Town Address: Union Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, sa., a chevron arg. between 3 spears' heads imbrued—MORGAN. 2nd, quartered, 1st and 4th, sa., a fesse cotised or between two daggers arg., hilts and pommels or; that in chief pointing upwards, that in base downwards; 2nd and 3rd, or, 3 bats az., membered gu.—BRVCHAN. 3rd, arg., a bull's head caboshed gu. between three mullets of the 2nd—HAVARD.

Crest: A spear's head imbrued.

Motto: Gwell angau na chywilydd.

Note.—For lineage see *Morgan of Defynog*, Brecknockshire.

OAKELEY, William Edward, Esq., of Plas Tanybwlech, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Merioneth; late Captain in Staffordshire Yeomanry; son of William Oakeley, Esq., of Glanwilliam, Tanybwlech, Merioneth (4th son of Sir Charles Oakeley, 1st Bart., who rendered distinguished service in India under Lord Cornwallis), and Mary Maria Miles, dau. of Col. Sir Edward Miles, K.C.B.; *b.* Aug. 1, 1828; *ed.* at Eton and Corpus Christi, Oxon.; *m.*, 10th April, 1860, the Hon. Mary Russell, 2nd dau. of the Baroness de Clifford, of Clifford Castle, Herefordshire, by Com. John Russell, R.N., a cadet of the House of Bedford; succ. to estates in 1867; has issue one son and one daughter.

Heir: Edward de Clifford William.

Residences: Plas Tanybwlech, Merioneth; Cliff House, Alverstone, Leicester.

Town Address: Arthur's Club.

Arms: The arms of Oakeley, impaling De Clifford.

Motto: Paterni nominis patrimonium.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its lineage from the Oakeleys of Oakeley, Salop.

Note.—The mansion of *Plas Tany-Bwlech*, newly renovated and almost entirely rebuilt (1872), is delightfully situated on a slope overlooking the vale of Maentwrog, so much admired for its scenery. The estate contains slate quarries of a superior kind, let out on royalty. The ancient mansion of *Dol-y-Moch*, now a farmhouse, added by purchase, is on the estate.

PRICE, Richard Jones Lloyd, Esq., of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire.

J. P. of the co. of Merioneth; Sheriff of same co. 1868; son of the late Richard Watkin Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas; *b.* 1844; *m.*, 1869, a dau. of Capt. Hopwood, a Lancashire gentleman, and has issue.

Residence: Rhiwlas, near Bala.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: A lion rampant arg.

LINEAGE.

This family is of considerable antiquity, and in past times produced some distinguished men; but we have not been supplied with a full genealogy of Mr. Price's predecessors. The possessor of Rhiwlas, when the first Duke of Beaufort, in 1684, made his lordly progress through Wales as Lord President, and stopped a night at Rhiwlas on his way from "Gwidder" (Gwydir) to "Lloydarth" (Llwydiarth, Mont.), was Col. Wm. Price, and a picture of the place as it then stood is engraved in the *Progress* (privately printed 1864).

PUGHE, John, Esq., of Bryn awel, Merionethshire.

F.R.C.S.E.; J. P. for the co. of Merioneth, translator of *Meddygon Myddfai*; author of "Eben Fardd," and other minor productions; son of David Roberts Pughe, Esq., of Bron-dirion Villa, Clynnog, Carnarvonshire; *b.* Sept. 8, 1814; *ed.* at Pwllheli and Carnarvon; *grad.* a Member Royal College of Surgeons in 1837, and Fellow of the same in 1853; *m.*, 1st, Feb. 20, 1839, Catherine, dau. of Samuel Samuel, Esq., of Carnarvon; 2ndly, Feb. 15, 1865, Maria Wilcox, dau. of Edwin Wilcox, Esq., of Bristol; s. to estates of Erwfaethlon, Towyn, Merioneth, Coch-y-Big, Clynnog, and Cwm-ariion, in 1862; has issue five sons and five daughters.

Heir: David Roberts Pughe, M.R.C.S., Machynlleth, Coroner of the Machynlleth district of the co. of Montgomery.

Residences: Bron-dirion Villa, Clynnog; and Bryn-awel, Aberdyfi.

Crest: A demi-uyvern rampant.

Motto: Goraf araeth gwaith: "The best speech, action."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Marchudd ap Cynan, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of

Gwynedd, and Gamel, Falconer to William the Conqueror. Prominent men in the line of descent have been Sir Thomas Scriven, *temp.* Charles I., and Ednyfed Fychan, of a much earlier date.

Rees Hughes, Clerk, Vicar of Wern, Shrewsbury, *m.* Mary Scriven, dau. of Sir Thomas Scriven, Kt., of Frodesley Hall, in direct descent from John Scriven, Lord of the Manor of Frodesley, *temp.* Henry V., who himself traced his lineage uninterruptedly to Gamel the Falconer, just named.

Scriven Hughes, the son, of Dyffryn Gwyn, near Towyn, Mer., had a dau., Catherine, and she by her husband, John ap Rhinallt *ap* Hugh, or Pugh, of Erw Faethlon, Towyn, had a dau., also named Catherine, who *m.*—

David Roberts, Esq., of Aberdyfi, who by his said wife Catherine had a son,—

John Pugh, Esq. (as he chose to be called), of Llear Bach, Clynnog, Carn. His son by Jane Prichard was—

David Roberts Pughe, Esq., of Coch-y-big, or Bron-dirion (*d.* 1862). He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Owen, Esq., of Clhwaen Wen, Anglesey, and had, besides a dau. who died young, two sons, *viz.*,—

JOHN PUGHE, Esq., now of Bryn-awel, &c. (as above).

David William Pughe, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Bron-dirion, Clynnog, *d.* 22nd Nov., 1862. (See further *Cyff Beuno*, by "Eben Fardd," p. 92.)

REVELEY, Hugh John, Esq., of Bryn-y-gwin, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; Sheriff for the same co. in 1859; son of the late Hugh Reveley, Esq., J. P. and D. L. for his co. (*d.* 1851), and Jane, his wife, dau. of Robert H. Owen, Esq., of Bryn-y-gwin (she *d.* 1846); *b.* at Bryn-y-gwin, 15th March, 1812; *ed.* at Wadham College, Oxford; *m.*, 13th July, 1850, to his cousin Jane, dau. of Algernon Reveley, Esq., of Bengal Civil Service; *s.* in 1851; has issue 6 daus.

Heir: Fanny Jane Reveley.

Residence: Bryn-y-gwin, near Dolgelley.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., a chevron engrailed gu. between three estoiles with twelve points az.—REVELEY,—2nd and 3rd, quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., a chevron between three cocks arg. (for *Aleth, Prince of Dimetia*); 2nd and 3rd, gu., three snakes ennowed arg. (*Ednawen ap Bradwen, Lord of Merioneth*)—OWEN.

Crests: An estoile as in the arms; a cock crowing arg. on a cap of maintenance.

Motto: Optima revelatio stella—for *Reveley*; Canaf tra byddaf—for *Owen*.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from some of the best blood of Northumberland, the Greys of Chillingham, the Selbys of Branxton, the Ordes, the Lords Bertram of Mitford, &c., &c., and by marriage is connected with the Percys, Dukes of Northumberland, the first duke's mother having been Philadelphia Reveley. Another Philadelphia carried the old Reveley estates in Northumberland and Yorkshire into the Mitford family.

The pedigree of the Reveleys dates from the time of King Edward II. They were Lords of the Manor of Ancroft, in Northumberland, and in James I.'s time possessed the manors of Newton Underwood, Newton Park, and Throphill, when the family seat was removed from the Cheviots to Yorkshire, and the *Hall House* of Newby-Wiske built. In this house Hugh, the first Duke of Northumberland, was born.

The present representative through his grandmother is descended from the old Norman family of Champion de Crespigny, which took refuge in England at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. She was *m.* to Henry Reveley, Esq., who began life as gentleman usher to Queen Charlotte; afterwards became Purveyor to the King, and a Commissioner of Excise. The issue of that marriage was Hugh Reveley, Esq., late of Bryn-y-gwin above mentioned, another son, and two daus.

Note.—The north side of "Tyrau-mawr," "the great towers," which is the west point of Cader Idris, nearest the sea, belongs to the Bryn-y-gwin estate, and has upon it a "Roman zigzag," which within memory was very distinct from all parts of the country. It formed part of the road which crossed over to Llanfihangel y Pennant and *Castell-y-Beri*, or *Caer Berllan*.

The *new* house at *Bryn-y-gwin* was built by the late Mr. Reveley immediately after his marriage in 1802, and commands a fine view, containing also a good library and some pictures, especially a Canalotti, the "Marriage of the Doge with the Adriatic." It has also a large and choice collection of old masters' drawings and etchings, many of them from Sir Joshua Reynolds' and Sir Peter Lely's collections, as well as coins, medals, &c. These collections were chiefly made by the present proprietor's grandfather, who was the author of a book upon the subject called "Notices Illustrative of the Drawings and Sketches of some of the most Distinguished Masters." He was offered a baronetcy by Mr. Pitt in the latter years of his life. His son, Hugh Reveley, Esq., was called to the bar, and appointed Speaker's secretary, by Sir John Mitford, his cousin, and afterwards followed him to Ireland as Purse-bearer when Sir John became Lord Redesdale and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He served the office of Sheriff for Merioneth in 1811.

In the chancel of Mitford Church is a curious monument—mentioned by Boswell in his "Antiquities"—to the memory of Bertram Reveley, the same probably who married Rosamond Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, the niece of the great Lord Strafford. His son raised a body of horse in support of the king against the parliament, and was in the battle of Marston Moor. In the words of Mitford the historian, "Reveley held on with the defeated army under the Prince, and was afterwards killed at the decisive battle of Naseby."

RICHARDS, Richard Meredyth, Esq., of Caer-ywch, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; High Sheriff for same co. in 1865; J. P. for the co. of Denbigh; Chairman of Quarter Sessions in the co. of Mer. since 1857; son of the late Richard Richards, Esq., J. P., D. L., sometime M.P. for the co. of Merioneth, and a Master in Chan-

cery, by his wife, Harriet, dau. and co-h. of Jonathan Dennett, Esq.; *b.* 1821; called to the bar 1845; *m.*, 1st, 1845, Elizabeth Emma, dau. of William Bennett, Esq., of Farrington House, Berks (she *d.* 1852); 2ndly, 1863, Louisa Janette Anne, only child and h. of the late Edward Lloyd Edwards, Esq., of Cerrig-Llwydion, Denbighshire; and has issue.

Heir: Richard Edward Lloyd, *b.* 1865.

Residence: Caerynwch, near Dolgelley.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st, arg., a cross patencé engrailed sa. between four Cornish choughs ppr.; 2nd, ermine, on a saltire gu. an escallop arg.; 3rd, or, a lion ramp. gu.; 4th, vert, three eagles displayed in fesse arg.; and in right of his present wife, heiress of Cerrig-Llwydion, an escutcheon of pretence—gu. and az. a chevron ermine cotised or, between three Saxons' heads coupé gutté de sang ppr.

Crest: A dexter arm naked, the hand grasping a scimitar, all ppr.

Motto: Ffyddlawn i'r gwirionedd.

LINEAGE.

Tudyr Vychan was possessor of Caerynwch in 1588, when Dwnn, Deputy Herald, visited the place (*Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, ii., 235). Third in descent from *Tudyr Vychan* was—

Robert *Vaughan*, Esq., of Caerynwch (*d.* 1693), who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Robert *Vaughan*, Esq., the "antiquary," of Hengwrt, and widow of *William Pryce*, B.D., Rector of Dolgelley, and had issue a dau. *Grace*, who *m.*—

John Humphreys, Esq., son of *Capt. William Humphreys*, of *Maer-dy*, *Gwyddelwern*. There were two or three generations of *Humphreys* at Caerynwch, ending in an heiress, *Catherine*, who *m.*, 1785,—

Richard Richards, Esq. (son of *Thomas Richards*, Esq.), who was a talented barrister, and became *Sir Richard Richards*, chief Baron of the Court of *Exchequer* (*d.* 1823). By this mar. he left an eldest son,—

Richard Richards, Esq., of Caerynwch, who became a Master in Chancery, and represented the co. of Merioneth in Parliament from the death of *Sir Robert W. Vaughan*, Bart., of *Nannau*, in 1836, to 1852. By his wife, *Harriet Dennett*, he left, with other issue, a son,—

RICHARD MEREDYTH, now of Caerynwch (as above).

Note.—The mansion of *Caerynwch*, surrounded by a well-wooded and picturesque country, is a well-designed modern structure. The old residence at a short distance, now used as a farm-building, is curious as a specimen of the abodes of the Welsh gentry in former days. "It covers a considerable extent of ground, but down-stairs has only one sitting-room, square, and about eight feet high, adjoining to which is a hall, apparently of the same size. Over this is what appears to have been a drawing-room, handsomely wainscoted with oak, but open to the "valley" of the roof, the rafters coming so low at the sides of the room as not to admit of a person standing upright. The rest of the house consists of a few bedrooms and the offices. The whole building is very irregular, and seems to have been erected without any plan, and probably at different times."—(*Note* on *Dwnn*, ii., 236.)

RICHARDSON, The Rev. William, of Corwen, Merionethshire.

Rector of Corwen 1866; late Scholar of *Jesus College*, Oxford; Curate of *Bala*, March, 1854; Chaplain of *Rhûg Chapel*, August, 1854; Incumbent of *St. Mary's*, *Llwydiarth*, 1859—Patron, *Sir W. W. Wynn*, Bart., M.P.; son of *Rev. P. D. Richardson*, Vicar of *St. Dogwell's cum Little Newcastle*, *Pembrokeshire*; *b.* at *St. Dogwell's*, March, 1830; *ed.* at the Collegiate School, *St. David's*, *Cowbridge School*, *Glamorganshire*, and at *Jesus Coll.*, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1853.

Residence: The Rectory, Corwen.

Note.—National Schools were built 1868; *St. Julian's Church* is in course of restoration (1872).

ROBERTSON, Henry, Esq., of Plas Crogen, Merionethshire.

J. P. for the co. of Merioneth; High Sheriff for same co. 1869; was M.P. for *Shrewsbury* 1862-3; *b.* 1816; *m.*, 1846, *Elizabeth*, dau. of *W. Dean*, Esq., of *Shrewsbury*, and has issue.

Residence: Plas Crogen.

Note.—The newly erected mansion of *Crogen* stands nearly on the site of the ancient mansion of *Pall*, and is surrounded by many of the fine old trees and other remains of the park of that well-known estate. The scenery of the Vale of *Edeirnion* in front is celebrated for its beauty, and the country is full of spots of historic interest. (See further *Crogen*, *Owen Brogyntyn*, *Rhirid Flaidd*, *Edeirnion*, &c.)

RUCK, Laurencè, Esq., of Pantlludw, Merionethshire, and Newington Manor House, Kent.

Mr. Ruck is descended from an old Kentish family, one of whom, by name *Laurence Ruck*, in the time of *Henry VIII.* was bow-bearer to the king; *b.* 1820; *ed.* at *Magdalen College*, Oxford; *m.*, 1841, *Mary Anne*, dau. of *Richard Matthews*, Esq., of *Esgair Lleferin*, Merionethshire; and has issue 4 sons—*Arthur*, *Richard*, *Ithel*, *Edwald*; and 2 daughters—*Mary* and *Amy*.

Residence: Pantlludw, Machynlleth, Merionethshire.

Arms: The arms of *Ruck*, impaling those of *Morris* of *Esgair Lleferin*, and *Fones* of *Esgair Ewan*.

LINEAGE.

Mrs. Ruck, as shown in an extensive pedigree in possession of the family, is descended both on the paternal and maternal side from a long line of Welsh ancestry. Her father, Richard Matthews of Esgair Lleferin (who was of the old family of Matthews of Trenannau), was an officer in the 23rd Reg. Welsh Fusiliers. His father, Richard Matthews, *m.* Ann Morris, heiress of Esgair Lleferin, from whom Mrs. Ruck has inherited that property. Her mother was Mary, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Esgair Evan, by Mary Morgan, of the Morgans of Fronfraith, Cardiganshire, claiming a pedigree from *Gwaethfoed*, Prince of Ceredigion in the 11th cent.

Note.—The residence of Pantlludw, erected about fifty years ago, is delightfully situated on an elevation commanding a view of the valley of the Dyfi above and below Machynlleth, and the spurs of Penllyman (Plinlimmon) to the east. In the tastefully arranged grounds is a remarkable yew of enormous size, one of the branches of which was some years ago blown down, and converted into elegant pieces of furniture. The age of this tree is calculated at nearly a thousand years. The mansion of *Esgair*, occupied by Col. Stewart, is a pretty place, boldly planted in the midst of highly picturesque scenery.

THRUSTON, Charles Frederick, Esq., of Talgarth Hall, Merionethshire.

Lord of the manor of Pennal; D. L. and J. P. for Merionethshire, and J. P. for Montgomeryshire; High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1860; was in the 96th Light Infantry; eldest son of the late Captain Thomas Thruston, R.N., of Pennal Tower, Mer., by his first wife, Frances, dau. and heiress of Lewis Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth Hall; *b.* at Talgarth Hall, January 4th, 1824; *ed.* at Rugby; *m.*, 1848, Mary, daughter of the late Josiah Nisbet, Capt. R.N., and gr. dau. of Lady Nelson (widow of Lord Nelson), and has issue—

1. Mary Frances, *b.* 1850; *m.*, 1870, W. Edw. Allen, Esq., M.R.C.S., Bengal Medical Service.
2. Blanche Eliza, *b.* 19th July, 1851.
3. Charles Nisbet, *b.* 3rd Nov., 1853, F.R.C.S., Medical Service; *m.* 15th Sept., 1870.
4. Rose Emily, *b.* 17th June, 1855.
5. John Walter, *b.* 10th Feb., 1857.
6. Herbert Edwards, *b.* 29th April, 1859.
7. Lewis Arthur, *b.* 4th April, 1861.

Heir: Charles Nisbet, *b.* 1853.

Residence: Talgarth Hall, near Machynlleth.

Arms: "In a shield of sable, three bugle-horns with laces and tassels goulde, garnished azure."

Crest: "A white stork with blew legges standinge on a wreathe of yellowe and black, sett upon a helmet of steele with mantles and tassells of argent and gules." (Extract from a deed

written by Wm. Dethick, Garter Principall Kinge of Arms, 1586.)

Mottoes: Esse quam videri; Thrust on.

LINEAGE.

The Thruston family were of Suffolk origin. The Welsh descent of the Thrustons of Talgarth Hall and Pennal Tower is traced maternally through the Edwards of Esgair-weddau from a very ancient stock, as shown in the following genealogy, revised and completed from Dwnn's *Herald. Visit. of Wales*, by the competent hand of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth. (See also *Price of Esgair-weddau, ante.*)

Ithel ap David ap Llowarch Vychan ap Llowarch ap Ievan ap David ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, *m.* Gwen, dau. of Meredydd ap Madoc ap Meredith, descended from *Elystan Glodrudd*, Lord of Ferlyis, a district between the Wye and Severn.

David ap Ithel, living probably 32nd Henry VI., 1454 (see *Notes of Inquisitions*, co. Mer. one h, by Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt), *m.* Gwervil, dau. of Ithel Vychan ap Ithel Goch, of Ystrad Towy.

Griffith ap David, living probably in the township of Maesllangedris, parish of Tallyllyn, 1453 *m.* Eva, dau. and heiress of Llewelyn ap Ievan, of the *Roff* (Escarivdedan).

David ap Griffith *m.* Alswn, dau. of Howel Gethin, and had a son,—

Ievan ap David, who *m.* Gwenllian, sole heiress of Llewelyn ap Owen ap Griffith ap Madoc ap Ievan, Caereinion.

Rees, eldest son (party to a deed on 19th July, 1595), *m.* Margaret, dau. of Thomas ap Rees ap David Lloyd, and from them were descended the Pryces of Escariveddau, who left their property to the Edwardses of Talgarth.

Richard, 2nd son of Ievan, *m.* Gwen, co-heir of Lewis ap Rees ap Morris ap Llewelyn, of Talgarth.

Lewis Prichard (ap Richard) of Talgarth, Gent., owner of Talgarth 19th Nov., 9th Charles I., *m.* Jane, youngest dau. of Humphrey Pughe, of Aberfrydian, Gent., living, a widow, 22nd July, 18th Charles I.

Edward Lewis (*i. e.*, son of Lewis), of Tonfane and Talgarth, Gent., *b.* about 1598, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Vaughan, son of Robert, one of the sons of Rees Vaughan, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol.

Lewis Edward (*i. e.*, son of Edward), of Tonfane and Talgarth, Gent. (buried at Llangelynin 1st May, 1688), had a son,—

Edward Lewis, Gent., of Talgarth (party to a deed 13th July, 1708, owner also of Tonfane), *m.* Lowry, living 13th July, 1708.

Lewis Edwards, Gent. (here the surname becomes settled), of Talgarth and Tonfane (settlement after his marriage dated 13th July, 1708), *m.* Mary, dau. of John Davies, Gent., of Machynlleth (and through this marriage property in the townships of Glyntrefnant and Eshireth, and in the town of Machynlleth, passed into the Edwards family).

Humphrey Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth, *d.* 11th June, 1772, Sheriff of Merionethshire 1759, *m.* Mary, dau. and heiress of James Turner, Esq., of Oldport, co. Salop.

Humphrey's second brother, John, of Machynlleth, married Miss Owen, heiress of considerable property near Llanidloes, and by her had several children. Her eldest son was the late Sir John Edwards, Bart., M.P., whose only child is Mary Cornelia, now Countess Vane.

Lewis Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth and Tonfane, died 17th Jan., 1797, aged forty-nine; Sheriff of co. Mer. 1773; *m.* Ann, dau. of Salusbury Pryce, D.D., Vicar of Meifod, and left one son, Pryce, who *d. s. p.*, and several daus., two only of whom were *m.*, and had issue—

Mary, co-heiress, *m.*, 16th March, 1796, to the Hon. Thomas Parker, afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, and *d.* at Holton Park, co. Oxford, 10th April, 1803, in her twenty-fourth year, leaving issue.

Frances, co-heiress, inherited Talgarth and Tonfane (*d.* 2nd December, 1828, aged thirty-eight), *m.* Charles Thomas Thruston, Captain in the Royal Navy, a member of the ancient family of Thruston, of Hoxne, co. Suffolk. He *m.*, 2ndly, Eliza, dau. of Admiral Sotheby, who *d.* in May, 1840, leaving a son, Clement (see *Thruston of Pennal Tower*). Capt. Thruston *d.* in London in 1858, and was buried at Pennal. Besides Parker, *d. unm.* 1844, aged about eighteen; Blanche, *d. unm.* in 1851; Emily, *d. unm.*, he left by first mar. his eldest son,—

CHARLES FREDERICK THRUSTON, Esq., now of Talgarth Hall (as above).

THRUSTON, Clement Arthur, Esq., of Pennal Tower, Merionethshire.

J. P. for the co. of Merioneth; High Sheriff for the same co. 1870; Capt. Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry; contested Hastings in 1868; son of Charles Thomas Thruston, Captain Royal Navy, of Pennal Tower, late of Talgarth Hall, by his 2nd wife, Eliza, dau. of the late Admiral Sotheby; *b.* at Talgarth, near Machynlleth, June 12, 1837; *ed.* at Rugby and University College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1860; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 1869, but does not practise; *m.*, 1861, Constance Sophia, dau. of the late Major-General Lechmere-Coore Russell, C.B., of Ashford Hall, Salop, and has issue two sons, one dau.; *s.* to estate 1858.

Heir: Edmund Heathcote, *b.* 1863.

Residence: Pennal Tower, near Machynlleth, North Wales.

Town Address: Boodle's Club.

Arms: "In a shield of sables three bugle-horns with lace and tassels of goulde, garnished azure."

Crest: "A white stork with blew legges standinge on a wreathe of yellowe and black sett upon a helmet of steele, with mantles and tassels of argent and gules" (arms thus made out by William Dethick, Garter King of Arms 1586).

Motto: Thrust on.

LINEAGE.

The family of Thruston is of considerable antiquity in the county of Suffolk, recently seated at Market Weston Hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, and formerly at Hoxon, co. Suffolk. (See further *Thruston, Talgarth*

Hall.) Mr. Thruston's great-uncle, Mr. Sotheby, was distinguished as one of the first poets of his day, and as an eminent literary man.

VAUGHAN, John, Esq., of Nannau, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; son of the late John Vaughan, Esq., of the Civil Service, and grandson of John Vaughan, Esq., of the Vaughans of Dolmelynlyn and Nannau, Merioneth, to whose estate he succeeded in 1842; he has also the inheritance in reversion of the Nannau and Hengwrt estates under the will of the late Sir R. Williams Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau and Hengwrt, who *d. s. p.* 1859, devising the Rhug part of the estates to the Hon. C. H. Wynn (see *Wynn of Rhug*), Hengwrt to the Hon. Misses Lloyd for life, and Nannau to the Hon. T. Pryce Lloyd during life (see *Pryce Lloyd of Pengwern, Flint*), after which they revert to Mr. Vaughan; *m.*, 1863, Eleanor, dau. of the late Edward Owen, Esq., of Garthyngharad (of the sept of "Baron Owen" of Dolgelly).

Residence: Nannau, near Dolgelly.

Arms: Quarterly, or and gu., four lions rampant counterchanged—VAUGHAN; on the centre of the shield a lion rampant az.—NANNEY.

Crest: A lion rampant az.

LINEAGE.

In past times the *Vaughans of Nannau and Hengwrt* were distinguished families in North Wales. Their lineage is derived from *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn*, Prince of Powys and North Wales 11th century. (See *Nanney and Vaughan of Nannau*.)

WAYNE, Herman, Esq., of Cae-Nest, Merionethshire.

Late Capt. 10th Regt.; son of Rev. W. H. Wayne, M.A., Vicar of Much Wenlock and patron of two livings, by his wife Jane, dau. of Samuel F. Milford, Esq., of Exeter; *b.* 1838, at Parwick Hall, Derbyshire; *m.*, 1862, Theresa Louisa, third dau. of the late Sir William Rouse Bough-ton, Bart., F.R.S., of Downton Hall, Shropshire, and late M.P. for Evesham. (His eldest brother, William Henry Wayne, Clerk, *b.* 1832, *m.*, 1856, Eliza, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Foskett, 15th Light Dragoons, and resides occasionally at Aber-Artro, Merionethshire.) Has issue 1 son and 2 daus.

Heir: Francis H. Milford.

Residence: Cae-Nest, near Harlech, Mer.

Arms: The Wayne arms are—Gu., a chevron ermine between three dexter gauntlets or.

Motto: Tempus et casus accidit omnibus.

LINEAGE.

This family derives from the Waynes of High Sheen, Staffordshire, seated at that place *temp.* Charles II. Col. Wayne, Royalist, killed at Nantwich, was of this family; so was General Wayne, one of the Duke of Marlborough's leading officers.

Note.—Cae-Nest, a property which has long been in the family of the Pooles, lies in the picturesque and interesting Vale of Arthro, a part teeming with antiquarian remains and historic associations. The fort, supposed to be British, situated on the river Arthro, which runs close by the house, has been already noticed (see section on *Antiquities, ante*), as well as several other historic and pre-historic monuments scattered about the district.

WILLIAMS, Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Dolmelynllyn, Merionethshire.

Second son of Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-General of Bombay; *b.* at Baroche, in the Bombay Presidency, on the 25th of Dec., 1815; *m.* Margaret, only daughter of John Romer, Esq., Member of Council of Bombay, and subsequently Acting Governor of that presidency; has issue one son and two daughters.

Residence: Dolmelynllyn, near Dolgelley.

Town Address: 48, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park.

Arms: Gu., a chevron ermine between three Saxons' heads couped ppr.

Crest: A stag's head.

GENEALOGICAL NOTE.

Colonel Monier Williams was a distinguished officer in the then East India Company's service, and was one of those who originated the survey on which the present revenue settlement was made. His elder brother (both sons of George Williams, formerly Chief Justice of Newfoundland) was Colonel George Williams, who represented Ashton-under-Lyne in the first reformed Parliament, and as a youth of twelve years of age, in company with his uncle, Major Griffith Williams of the Royal Artillery, joined General Burgoyne's army in North America, and carried the flag of truce to the enemy's camp on the surrender at Saratoga. From Major Griffith Williams was descended Lieut.-General Griffith Lewis, C.B., the late Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers.

Note.—*Dolmelynllyn*, situate in the romantic vale of the Maw, one of the most ancient residences in the county, formerly belonging to the Vaughans (see *Vaughan of Dolmelynllyn*), has been considerably enlarged within the last few years. Within the grounds is the well-known waterfall called "Rhaiadr Du"—"the black cascade."

WILLIAMS, Lewis, Esq., of Vronwnion, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; served the office of High Sheriff for the same county in 1864-5; son of the late Ellis Williams, Esq., of Dolgelley, merchant; *b.* at Dolgelly, in July, 1791; *ed.* at Shrews-

bury School; *m.*, 1825, Margaret, eldest daughter of Griffith Jones, Esq., of Bryntirion, Dolgelley; has issue 5 sons (one dead) and 5 daughters (one dead).

Hair: The Rev. Ellis Osborne Williams, M.A., Vicar of Pwllheli.

Residence: Vronwnion, Dolgelley.

Arms: (Not sent).

Motto: Gwell gwerth na gwawd.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its lineage from the Owens of Pantffylip, in the county of Merioneth.

Note.—The present mansion of Vronwnion, modern Gothic, was built in 1824.

WILLIAMS, Mrs., of Deudraeth Castle, Merionethshire.

Annie Louisa Loveday, widow of the late David Williams, Esq., who was in 1868 elected M.P. for the co. of Merioneth, was a J. P. and D. L. for the two cos. of Merioneth and Carnarvon, and had served the office of Sheriff for both counties (1861-2), and *d.* 1869; is dau. of the late William Williams, Esq., of Peniarthucha, in the co. of Merioneth, Barrister-at-law; was *m.* to the late Mr. Williams, 1841; *s.* at his decease, 15th Dec., 1869; has issue 5 sons and 7 daus.; *eld.* dau. Angharad, *m.* 1872.

Hair (of entailed estates): Arthur Osmond, second son.

Residence: Deudraeth Castle.

Arms: (Not sent).

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the *Saethons* of Saethon, in Lleyn. The last owner descended from the *Saethons* was David Williams, Esq., father of the late D. Williams, Esq., M.P. For upwards of a century after the civil wars the *Saethons* and *Devereuxs* held the property jointly, and were connected by intermarriages. Two of the latter served the office of Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in the eighteenth century. They were descended from Trahaiarn Gôch, Lord of Lleyn, and were an important family in the seventeenth century. (See further *Saethons of Saethon*, p. 342, *ante*.)

Note.—Near the site of the present house was the old castle of Castell Deudraeth (mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis and Sir John Wynn of Gwydir), which was the residence of some of the sons of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. The foundations of the old walls were in existence early in this century, and within the recollection of some old people in the neighbourhood. The present castle (see *engraving*, p. 664) was rebuilt by the late Mr. Williams in 1850. On the property, and near Castell Deudraeth, is the fine old Elizabethan mansion of Plasnewydd (now used as a farmhouse), and on an adjoining farm (Hendre), part of the same estate, is the house where Bishop Humphreys was born.

WYNN, Hon. Charles Henry, of Rhûg, Merionethshire.

Second son of the Rt. Hon. Lord Newborough of Glynllivon Park, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Carnarvon, by Frances Mary (*d.* 1857), dau. of the Rev. Walter de Winton, of Hay Castle, co. of Brecon; *b.* April 22nd, 1847, at Glynllivon Park; *ed.* privately; succ. to the Rhûg estate 1859, by the will of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan Bart., of Rhûg and Nannau; is *unn.*

Residence: Rhûg, near Corwen.

Town Address: Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall.

Crests: A boar's head, coupéd ppr.; a dexter arm embowed armoured, holding a fleur-de-lis or.

Motto: Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.

LINEAGE.

For the genealogy of the ancient family of which Mr. Wynn of Rhûg is a member, see *Newborough, Lord, of Glynllifon, Carn.*

WYNNE, William Watkin Edward, Esq., of Peniarth, Merionethshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Merioneth; M.P. for that co. from 1852 to 1865, and Sheriff 1867; son of the late William Wynne, Esq. (see *Lineage*); *b.* 23rd Dec., 1801; *ed.* at Westminster School and Oxford; *m.*, 8th May, 1839, Mary, 2nd of the three daus. and co-heiresses of the late Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq., of Walford Manor and Hatton Grange, co. of Salop, M.P. for Shrewsbury, and by her has issue—

WILLIAM ROBERT MAURICE, *b.* 15th February, 1840; M.P. for the co. of Merioneth from 1865 to 1868; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Mer.

Owen Slaney, *b.* 17th October, 1842, A.M. of Ch. Ch., Oxford.

Heir: WILLIAM ROBERT MAURICE WYNNE.

Residence: Peniarth, Merionethshire.

Town Address: Carlton and University Clubs.

Arms: Ermine, on a saltire gu., a crescent or.

Crest: On a chapeau, a boar passant arg.

Mottoes: Virtus unica nobilitas; and over the crest, "Tylwyth Eignion."

LINEAGE.

The Wynnes of Peniarth are cadets of the Wynnes of Glyn, who derived, with the Vaughans of Cors-y-gedol, Yales of Plas-yn-Yale, and

Rogers Wynns of Bryn-tangor, from DOMINUS OTHO, supposed to have been of the family of the Gherhardini of Florence, who, proceeding to Normandy, and thence in 1057 to England, acquired, through the favour of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, immense possessions in the latter country. These devolved on his son, WALTER FITZ OTHO, castellan of Windsor Castle, who *m.* Gwladys, dau. of Rhiwallon, brother of Bleddyn ap Cynlyn, King of Powys; and his son, GERALD FITZ WALTER DE WINDSOR, constable of the castle of Pembroke, living in 1108, *m.* Nesta, dau. of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales, by whom he had issue three sons,—

1. MAURICE, his heir.

2. William, ancestor of the families of Carew, Grace, Fitzmaurices, Marquesses of Lansdowne, and Gerard.

3. David, Bishop of St. David's, from 14 Cal. Jan., 1147, to about May, 1176.

4. Angharad, who *m.* William de Barry, father, by her, of the celebrated Giraldus de Barry, styled *Cambrensis*.

The eldest son,—

MAURICE FITZGERALD, patriarch of the Irish Geraldines, accompanied Richard Strongbow, Earl of Striguil, near Chepstow, to Ireland in 1168; *d.* in 1177, buried in the abbey of Grey Friars, Wexford. By Alice, his wife, dau. of Arnulph, 4th son of Roger de Montgomery, he had issue—

1. Gerald FitzMaurice, Lord Justiciary of Ireland, who was summoned to parliament as Baron Offaly in 1205, and *d.* the same year, progenitor of the DUKES OF LEINSTER.

2. THOMAS FITZMAURICE, of whom presently.

3. Alexander.

4. Maurice.

5. Nesta, *m.* Hervy de Marisco, Constable of Ireland.

The second son,—

THOMAS FITZMAURICE, surnamed *the Great*, who was a grantee by King JOHN of an estate of ten knights' fees, and *d.* in or before 1215, *m.* Elinor, dau. of Jordan de Marisco, a niece of Hervy de Marisco, Constable of Ireland. Their son was—

JOHN FITZTHOMAS, whose wardship was granted, 17 King JOHN, to Thomas FitzAnthony, the king's seneschal of Leinster. He was of full age in 1229; grantee of Decies and Desmond in 1259; and slain at Callan in 1260. This nobleman, who was founder of the abbey of Tralee, *m.* twice: 1st, Margery, dau. and sole h. of Thomas FitzAnthony, Lord of Decies and Desmond; and 2ndly, Honora, dau. of Phelim O'Connor, Kerry, by the latter of whom he had three sons: 1. Gilbert, ancestor of THE WHITE KNIGHT; 2. John, ancestor of THE KNIGHT OF GLYN; 3. Maurice, ancestor of THE KNIGHT OF KERRY. By his first wife John FitzThomas was father of—

Maurice FitzJohn, 2nd Lord of Decies and Desmond (slain with his father in 1260), father by Joan, dau. of John, Lord Cogan, of Thomas FitzMaurice, 3rd Lord Decies and Desmond, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Walter de Burgo, son of Walter, Earl of Ulster, and was father of Maurice FitzThomas, 4th Lord of Decies and Desmond, created by patent, dated 27th August, 1329, Earl of Desmond, and Lord of the Palatine Regalities of the co. of Kerry.

John FitzThomas is presumed to have been also father, by his 1st wife, of—

OSBORN, frequently denominated FitzGerald, but more commonly called by the Welsh heralds *Wyddel* (the Irishman), who emigrated from Ireland, his native country, about the middle of the thirteenth century, and obtained, by grant, marriage, or both, extensive possessions in Merionethshire, including the site of the present mansion of Cors-y-gedol. Osborn's first place of settlement in Wales, it is said, was Berllys, said to be a contraction of Osber-llys, the palace of Osborn, where traces of fortifications may yet be seen, and which is about a mile from the former place. This patriarch of the Geraldines of the Northern Cambrian Principality was assessed in the parish of Llanaber, co. of Merioneth, towards a tax of a fifthent in 1294. He had an elder son,—

CYNRIC AP OSBORN, who, on the division of his father's lands, according to the custom of gavelkind, then prevalent in Wales, inherited Cors-y-gedol as a portion of his share. He was father of—

LLEWELYN AP CYNRIC, who *m.* Nest, or Nesta, dan, and co-h. of Griffith ap Adda, of Dolgoch, in the parish of Towyn, and of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, co. of Merioneth, a collector of the fifteenth in 1294, raglot (governor) of the comote of Estimaner, 3 and 7 EDWARD III.; living 17 EDWARD III.; derived from Madoc, son of Cadivor ap Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cardigan. By this lady Llewelyn had an eldest son,—

GRIFFITH AP LLEWELYN, of Cors-y-gedol, farmer of the office of Sheriff of Merioneth, 46 Edward III.; sheriff 15 Richard II.; woodwarden of the comote of Estimaner at some period between 7th July, 1382, and 12th October, 1385; *d.* probably between 29th September, 20 Richard II., and same day, 1 Henry IV. Griffith ap Llewelyn *m.* Efa, dau. of Madoc ap Ellis, of Crynriarth, in that co., and sister and co-h. of Llewelyn ap Madoc, Bishop of St. Asaph 1357—1375, derived from Owain Brogyntyn. Lord of Edeirnion, seised of Porkington (Brogyntyn), co. Salop, living 1161—1166, youngest son of Madoc ap Meredith, last Prince of Powys. By this lady he had (with a dau., Angharad, wife of David ap Grono, of Burton, Flintshire, who with two daus., Efa and Angharad, were living 7th October, 4 HENRY VI.) a son and successor,—

EINION AP GRIFFITH, Esq., of Cors-y-gedol, woodwarden of the comote of Estimaner at one time between 7th July, 1382, and 12th Oct., 1385; captain of forty archers for the king from the co. of Merioneth, 10 Richard II.; living at Michaelmas, 20 Richard II. Einion *m.* Tangwystl, dau. of Rydderch ap Ievan Lloyd, of Gogerddan, co. of Cardigan, a distinguished Welsh bard, and had issue—

1. Iorwerth ap Einion, of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, co. Merioneth, farmer of the Ville of Towyn (lessee of the Crown dues or revenues in that district) at Michaelmas, 1415.

2. IEVAN AP EINION, of whom presently.

3. Griffith ap Einion, who, upon the division of his father's lands, under the law of gavelkind, *s.* to Cors-y-gedol. He held the office of woodward of the comote of Ardwuy, in Merioneth, at Michaelmas, 1400, and also in 2 and 3 HENRY V. Griffith was progenitor of, 1st, the Vaughans of Cors-y-gedol; 2nd, Yales of Plas-yn-Yale; Rogers Wynn, of Bryntangor (refer to YALE OF PLAS-VN-YALE).

1. Mali, *m.* 1st to Howel Sele, of Nanney, now Nannau; and 2nd, to Owen ap Meredith ap Griffith Vychan, of Neuadd-wen, in Powysland.

2. Tibod, *m.*, 1st, Howel ap Ievan ap Iorwerth, of Cynllaeth; 2nd, Ievan Vychan ap Ievan Gethin, of Abertanat; and 3rd, Howel ap Tudur ap Grono.

The 2nd son,—

IEVAN AP EINION, one of the Barons of Edeirnion, co. Merioneth, appears as one of the jurors in an inquisition held at Bala, 6th October, 1427. He *m.* Angharad, dan. and co-h. of David ap y Gwyn Llwyd, Baron of Hendwr-yn-Edeirnion in that shire, and had issue—

1. DAVID AP IEVAN AP EINION, "gentilman," who was appointed, during the ascendancy of the house of Lancaster, Constable of the castle of Harlech. He *m.* Margaret, dau. of John Puleston, of Enral, in Flintshire, and left issue.

2. RHYS, of whom presently.

3. Griffith, of Hendwr, living in 1461, *m.* Isabel, dau. of Ievan ap Adda, of Pengwern, in Denbighshire, and from this marriage derived the house of Hendwr.

4. Thomas, living in 1461, *m.*; and had issue.

5. John, living in 1461.

1. Margaret, *m.*, 1st, Madoc ap Howel; and 2nd, John ap David Lloyd ap Howel, who held in farm the extent lands of the Crown in Penllyn in 1481.

2. Mali, *m.* David ap Rhys, 5th Baron of Kymmer-yn-Edeirnion, co. of Merioneth, of the royal line of Powys, one of the jurors in an inquisition held at Bala in October, 1427; he was dead 25th October, 23 HENRY VI., 1444, as appears by his inquisition, *post mortem*, taken 8 HENRY VII. (1492-93), which was returned into the Exchequer of Caernarvon.

The 2nd son,—

RHYS AP IEVAN, whose name occurs upon juries impanelled in Merionethshire, 27 and 31 HENRY VI., in the former of which years he was foreman, *m.* Gwenhwyvar, only dau. and h. of Howel Vaughan, of Fronolen, co. Carnarvon, lineally descended from Owen Gwynedd, Sovereign Prince of North Wales, and had two sons, IEVAN and Rhydderch. The elder,—

IEVAN AP RHYS, living 4th March, 1513, *m.* Laurea, dau. and h. of Richard Bamville, and had (with two daus., one the wife of Morgan ap Robert, the other *m.* to John ap Madoc Vychan) a son and successor,—

JOHN AP IEVAN, Gent., of Glyn, living in October, 1545. He *m.* Gwenever, dau. and at length co-h. of Griffith ap Edneved, of Sylvaen, in Merionethshire, by whom (who was afterwards wife of Thomas ap Humfrey, Gent., of Berriew, co. Montgomery, and was living 4th June, 1578) he had, with two daus., one son,—

ROBERT WYNNE AP JOHN, Gent., of Glyn, who *m.*, about the year 1544, Katherine, dau. of Ellis ap Maurice, Esq., of Clenenny, Carnarvonshire, Sheriff of Merionethshire 1541, and had two sons and three daus. Robert Wynne ap John was living 23rd April, 1592. His elder son and successor,—

MAURICE AP ROBERT WYNNE, Esq., of Glyn, *m.*, 1st, about the year 1588, Marselie, dau. of Cadwalader, one of the younger sons of Meredith ap Evan ap Robert, Esq., of Gwydir, and had one son, Cadwalader, who *d.* before his father, *s. p.*; he *m.*, 2ndly, Agnes, dau. of Robert ap Richard, Gent., of Llecheiddior, in Carnarvonshire, by whom (who was *b.* 1557, and *d.* 1623) he had two sons and three daus. Mr. Wynn was living 9th February, 1609-10, but *d.* 16th April, 1611. He was succ. by his eldest surviving son,—

WILLIAM WYNNE, Esq., of Glyn, High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1618 and 1637, who *d.* December, 1658. He *m.* Katherine, eldest child of William Lewis Anwyl, Esq., of Park, co. Merioneth, by whom (who *d.* 23rd February, 1638-9) he had issue, with six younger sons and four daus., an eldest and a 2nd son, viz.,—

1. ROBERT.

2. Maurice, of Moel-y-Glo, Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1671, who *m.* Jane, dau. and h. of Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Maesneuadd, ancestor by her of the WYNNES, by change of name NANNEYS OF MAESNEUADD.

The eldest son,—

ROBERT WYNNE, Esq., of Glyn, High Sheriff of Merionethshire 1657 and in 1669, *m.* in 1625, when he was a mere child, Katherine, eldest dau. and h. of Robert Owen, Esq., of Ystymkegid, co. Carnarvon, by whom (who *d.* 1675) he had issue—

1. OWEN WYNNE, Esq., of Glyn and Ystymkegid, Sheriff of Merionethshire 1674, of Flintshire 1675, and of Carnarvonshire 1676, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Robert Mostyn, Esq., of Nant, in Flintshire, 5th son of Sir Roger Mostyn, Knt., of Mostyn, and had two daus.—

(1) Margaret Wynne, h. of Glyn, Ystymkegid, and the other estates of her family, *b.* 7th June, 1663; *m.* in 1683, Sir Robert Owen, Knt., of Porkington, in Shropshire, and Clenenny, Carnarvonshire, M.P. for the co. of Merioneth (see ORMSBY GORE).

(2) Catherine, *b.* 13th August, 1664; *m.* to Peter Pennant, Esq., of Bichton, co. Flint, and *d.* in December, 1700.

2. Ellis, *d. unm.* 28th January, 1691, aged 52.

3. Robert, *d. s. p.*

4. WILLIAM, of whom presently.

1. Jane, *b.* in 1643; *m.* Ellis Brynkir, Gent., of Brynkir, co. Carnarvon.

2. Anne, *m.* to Rees Wynne, Esq., of Cynon, co. Montgomery, who *d.* in 1688.

3. Frances, *d. unm.* 29th October, 1675.

The 4th son,—

WILLIAM WYNNE, Esq., *m.* his cousin, Elizabeth, only child and h. of Maurice Jones, of Wern, and Frances Wynne, his wife, by whom (who *d.* 1715) he had—

WILLIAM, his heir.

Catherine *m.*, 1st, Owen Owens, Esq., of Cefn, co. Carnarvon, who *d.* in 1712; 2ndly, Griffith Jones; and 3rdly, Edward Nanney.

Frances *d. unm.* in March, 1700.

Mr. Wynne, High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1686, was *s.* at his decease, January, 1701 or 1702, by his only son,—

WILLIAM WYNNE, Esq., of Wern, *b.* about the year 1685, who *m.*, 1706, Catherine Goodman, h. of Elernion, co. Carnarvon, only dau. of Gabriel Goodman, of Beaumaris, merchant, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daus. of William Glynne, Esq., of Eleimion. By her (who *d.* 1743) he had—

WILLIAM.

Elizabeth, *m.*, 27th October, 1732, the Rev. Richard Nanney, of Cefndeuddwr, in Merionethshire.

Catherine, *m.*, 6th November, 1738, Francis Lloyd, of Monachdy, Anglesey, Sheriff for that co. in 1761.

Mr. Wynne, High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1718, *d.* 1721, and was succ. by his only son,—

WILLIAM WYNNE, Esq., of Wern, *b.* 1708, High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1735, and of

Merionethshire in 1750, who *m.*, June, 1744, Ellinor, dau. and at length heiress of the Rev. Griffith Williams, of Llandegwning and Aberkin, in Carnarvonshire. By her (who *m.*, 2ndly, Evan Evans, Esq., of Penbryn, in the same co., and *d.* 1804) he had an only son, and successor at his decease, 13th April, 1766, viz.,—

WILLIAM WYNNE, Esq., of Wern, *b.* 1745, who *m.*, December, 1771, Jane, eldest dau. and sole h. of Edward Williams, Esq. (a younger son of John Williams, Esq., of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, one of the sons of the Right Hon. Sir William Williams, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of King CHARLES II.), of Peniarth, in Merionethshire, by Jane, Viscountess Dowager Bulkeley, his wife, and had issue—

WILLIAM, his heir.

Richard-Owen, *m.* Miss Sarah Pearce, by whom he had an only dau., who *d.* young. He *d.* in 1821.

Jane, *m.* in 1798, John Hornby, Esq., of The Hook, in Hampshire.

Elizabeth, *m.* Charles-James Apperley, Esq., and *d.* 1834.

Mr. Wynne, High Sheriff for Merionethshire 1772, and of Montgomeryshire in the following year, *d.* 20th July, 1796, and was succ. by his eldest son,—

WILLIAM WYNNE, Esq., of Peniarth, *b.* 19th September, 1774; *m.*, 30th November, 1800, Elizabeth, youngest dau. and co-h. of the Rev. Philip Puleston, D.D., of Pickhill Hall, in Denbighshire, by Annabella his wife, eldest dau. of Richard Williams, Esq., of Penbedw, in the same co., youngest brother of the 1st Sir Watkin-Williams-Wynne, Bart. By this lady (who *d.* 16th June, 1822) Mr. Wynne had issue—

WILLIAM-WATKIN-EDWARD, the present representative.

Philip-Puleston, *b.* March, 1803; *d.* 15th Aug., 1838, *unm.*

Richard-Owen, *b.* March, 1804; *d.* 1st January, 1832, *unm.*

Thomas-Arthur, *b.* 1812; *d.* 1821.

Elizabeth-Annabella, *m.*, 1823, William-Pierpont Gardiner, Esq., son of the Rev. Frederick Gardiner, of Combe Hay, co. Somerset, and *d.* 1826.

Ellinor, *m.*, 1823, Richard Burton-Phillipson, Esq., 2nd son of the Rev. Richard Burton-Phillipson, of Herringswell, in Suffolk.

Emma-Charlotte, *d.* 13th September, 1819.

Jane-Sydney (twin with Emma-Charlotte), *m.*, 3rd November, 1840, Joseph Gill, Esq., of Baildon, co. York.

Harriet-Anne, *m.*, in 1828, Richard-Owen Powell, Esq., only brother of William-Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos, co. Cardigan.

Augusta-Frances, *m.*, 28th April, 1840, George-Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Betton Strange, in Shropshire, and Peniarth-ucha, Merionethshire.

Mr. Wynne was Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1812, and *d.* 8th February, 1834.

Note.—The mansion of *Peniarth* (see *engraving*, p. 652) is a large and substantial erection of brick and stone, the oldest part remaining having been built in 1700. On the estate is the manor-house of the ancient manor of Taly-bont, giving its name to the hundred of Talybont, in which it is situated. Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (see pp. 653—671) and King Edward I. each dates a letter from this manor-house, which was the property of the Prince of North Wales.

ANNALS, &c., OF WALES.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(MYNWDY.)

FROM *Myn-wy*, the ancient Cymric name of the "Monnow" river, and *Aber-Mynwy*, the name of the confluence of that stream with the Wye, we have got by translation the English name of *Mon-mouth*, the mouth, or aber, of the Monnow, as first the name of the site, then of the town, and next of the county. Some have conjectured that the root *Mon* is the same as *mawn*, turf or "peat," while *wy* is known to mean water, and that the original compound expresses, therefore, the character of a stream beginning its course in a peaty region.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.

This county takes the general form of a nearly equilateral parallelogram, one side being on the Severn estuary, the eastern side on the Wye and Monnow, the northern on the Monnow and part of Breconshire, and the western on Glamorganshire. It is included in the ancient *cantrefs* of *Gwent Uwch-Coed*, *Gwent Is-coed*, and *Gwent-llwng*, but does not contain the whole of those cantrefs. Its greatest length from a point in the Black Mountains on the north to the Goldcliff headland on the south is thirty-one miles; its greatest breadth from the point where the Wye enters the county, near Monmouth, to the banks of the Rhymney, near Tredegar, is twenty-eight miles. The superficial measurement is 496 square miles, or 368,399 acres, three-fourths of which may be considered under cultivation, or covered with rich woodland. The population of late years, through the increase in mining and manufacture, and the frequent settlement of families of position, attracted by the scenery of the Wye and the Usk valleys, has exhibited a rapid advance.

Total population of Monmouthshire in	1801	...	...	45,582.
"	"	1831	...	98,200.
"	"	1841	...	134,355.
"	"	1851	...	184,449.
"	"	1861	...	174,633.
"	"	1871	...	195,391.

In 1861 the county contained 33,077 inhabited houses, 2,021 uninhabited, and 226 in course of erection; in 1871, 35,488 inhabited, 1,668 uninhabited, and 201 in course of

erection. It will be observed that in the present century the population has increased more than fourfold. In the two decennials between 1831 and 1851 the stimulus given to population by the growth of the coal and iron industries was very marked, and increasingly progressive; between 1851 and 1861 a considerable relapse occurred, but the decennial 1861—1871 more than recovered the loss.

Monmouthshire is invested with every natural feature which can render a district rich and beautiful. It has mountains and rivers which, if not on the largest scale, are eclipsed by none in their attractiveness. One of its sides lies on an estuary which has much of the appearance of a great inland lake, fringed on the opposite shore with the woodlands of Gloucestershire and Somerset, and subject to the remarkable spring tides which rush up the Severn from the Bristol Channel, rising at Newport to forty feet, and at Chepstow sometimes to sixty feet—the highest tidal altitude observed in Britain. The eastern side, along the Wye and Monnow, is bordered with landscapes unsurpassed in richness of form and colouring; through the centre, from south to north, runs the rapid Usk (*Wysg*), hung on either side with garlands of luxuriant vegetation; and followed beyond Abergavenny, where the river makes a *détour* in coming from Brecknockshire, we are met by the bolder magnificence of the Sugar-loaf and Skyrrid Fawr.



LLANOVER: THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. LADY LLANOVER.

On the Usk, near Abergavenny, is *Llanover*, the chief country seat of the Right Hon. Lady Llanover, and a place which, through its association with her ladyship's name as a patron of the literature and supporter of the lore and traditions of her country, as well as with the name of the late Lord Llanover, has acquired not only a charm for the Welshman's ear, but a fame far wider than the boundaries of Wales.

In connection with the genealogical account of the Llanover family (see *Llanover, The Right Hon. Lady, of Llanover*) will be found copious notices of the mansion and its precincts. The interior is fitted up in the style of the most sumptuous residences; it contains

a library of great extent and value, comprising choice works in various languages, with rare manuscripts; and large collections of precious works in painting and statuary. The hospitality of Llanover is known to all. At times the noble owner throws open her mansion to regale her guests with the choicest music of Wales, performed by persons dressed in the proper costume of the country, and using no language save the ancient speech of the Cymry. The late illustrious Baron Bunsen, who married the sister of Lady Llanover, was frequently a guest at this notable house, and was known, like most cultured Germans, to hold in high esteem the Cymric tongue, as a branch of the Celtic family of languages.

Not far from Llanover, in the fertile champagne country between Abergavenny and Monmouth, is *Llanarth*, the principal seat of John Arthur Edward Herbert, Esq. (see *Herbert of Llanarth*), representative of the elder branch of the ancient *Herbert* family. Llanarth was a very ancient Elizabethan mansion, with terraced gardens, at the bottom of which flowed the river or rivulet of the Clawr. The old fabric was unfortunately taken down by the grandfather of the present possessor, and its loss, as a monument of antiquity, is to be regretted. The present mansion is a striking specimen of modern architecture, and contains a magnificent suite of apartments filled with interesting family pictures and objects of *vertu*. The cellars are the only remaining portion of the ancient building, the walls of which are of such remarkable strength and thickness that a castle is believed to have originally stood upon the spot. The church, of a very early date, was formerly in the gift of the family; but was disposed of to the dean and chapter of Llandaff many years ago. The living of Llansantffraed still belongs to Mr. Herbert of Llanarth.

Llanarth commands a splendid view of *Pen y Val* and other mountains near Abergavenny; and its park is distinguished by some of the oldest and finest timber in a county famed for its forest trees. We have already alluded to its collection of family portraits, amongst which may here be particularized a portrait of Mr. Morgan of Penllwyn, whose only daughter, Florence, married the heir of Llanarth, and brought the Penllwyn estate into that family.

Mr. Morgan's portrait is a whole-length figure in a buff jacket, with a sword pendent from a sash across his shoulders, and a spear in his right hand; his head is bare, with hair flowing as in the costume of the time of Charles I. At his side stands a beautiful boy (his son) in a red dress, who is handing his helmet to him; both have large boots and gilt spurs. The companion picture is that of Mrs. Morgan, his wife, dressed in a black hood and gown with slashed sleeves; sitting near her is a figure of the same boy, holding in one hand a spear, and in the other a pair of lady's gloves. These curious portraits were formerly on panels in the fine hall at Penllwyn, and were brought from thence to Llanarth by the present possessor.

There are portraits of Sir Philip Jones, the gallant defender of Rhaglan Castle during the siege by Fairfax, and of Lady Jones, his wife. Another interesting portrait is that of Lady Arabella Fermor, the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." She is painted with the cross to which the well-known lines allude,—

"High on her breast a radiant cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore."

Another portrait is that of Lady Rachel, daughter of William, second Duke of Devon-

shire, and his wife Rachel, dau. of William, Lord Russell, and sister of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, who married Sir William Morgan of Tredegar. The inscription upon the ground of the portrait is "Lady Rachel Cavendish, a noted beauty."

Tre-Owain, the ancient and historic mansion of the Herberts, now of Llanarth, was built by the Welshman *Inigo Jones*, and was originally a large and splendid residence; but a considerable part has been taken down since Llanarth became the chief residence. The number, size, height, decorations of the apartments, the grand staircase of solid oak, and a fine screen, give striking evidence of the taste and magnificence of the beginning of the sixteenth century. The front of the house, faced with hewn stone, is distinguished by a beautiful porch. Over the entrance is a shield bearing the arms of the family, containing nine quarterings, of which the first are the three lions rampant of the Herberts.

Penllwyn Sarph is the old seat of a collateral branch of the Morgan family, whose last male heir was Henry Morgan. He died without issue in 1757, and left the estate to his sister Florence (or Florens), who married John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth. The place, which stands on a height and commands a magnificent view, is now used as a farmhouse, the venerable appearance of which is much heightened by great wide-spreading sycamores, in appearance coeval with the building. Though very ancient, it is quite capable of restoration to its original beauty. The name is supposed to be Druidical, and signifies "the chief grove of the serpent." The site was formerly surrounded with wood, but this was cut down before it was inherited by the present possessor.

Llansantffraed, also the property of Mr. Herbert, is more especially interesting as the ancient seat of *Tomas ap Gwilym*, from whom the Earls of Pembroke, Powis, and Carnarvon are descended, and the Dukes of Beaufort by the female line. *Tomas ap Gwilym* acquired *Llansantffraed* in the reign of Richard II., by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Sir John Morley, Knt., Lord of Raglan Castle. *Tomas ab Gwilym* died in 1438, and was buried in the church of *Llansantffraed*. This church contains a curious sepulchral inscription recording his death and that of his successors to the year 1624. *Llansantffraed* is still kept up, and is now the residence of Major Herbert, younger brother of Mr. Herbert of Llanarth.

Of former residences of the Herbert family, *Perth-hâr*, which vied for antiquity with *Gwernddû*, was one of the residences of *Gwylim ap Siencyn*, Lord of *Gwernddû*. His grandson, *Hywel ap Tomas*, Lord of *Perth-hâr*, was ancestor of the line who resided at this mansion. His son William was the first who adopted a surname in conformity with the English law, and the fine patronymic of *ap Hywel* became corrupted into *Powel*, by which name that branch has been since known. He was killed at the battle of Banbury.

His lineal descendant, *John Powel, Esq.*, dying without issue male, the estate passed into the family of *Lorimer*, one of whose ancestors had married a *Powel* of *Perth-hâr*. The mansion was formerly surrounded by a moat, provided with two drawbridges. It is now considerably reduced from its former size, and is used as a farmhouse. The ancient estates of the Herberts were once so large that they stretched from *Perth-hâr* to near *Ross*.

Troy, near *Monmouth*, now the residence of the Duke of Beaufort in this county, was another of the seats belonging to the family of Herbert. *Tomas Herbert*, son of *Sir Gwylim ap Tomas*, and brother of the first Earl of Pembroke, resided at *Troy* and died there. The Earl of Pembroke's natural son was called "Sir William Herbert of *Troy*." Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William, second Earl of Pembroke, of the first creation, married

Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester, by which marriage Troy came into the possession of the Somerset family. (See *Troy House*; and *Raglan Castle*.)

Clytha House, the seat of W. R. J. F. Herbert, Esq., also in this part of the fertile vale of the Usk, and on one of the high roads from Abergavenny to Monmouth, is a substantial mansion in an extensive park having many fine trees, and entered by an elegant Gothic archway. Although the surface in these parts is only diversified by undulations, these are often sufficiently lofty to command prospects of considerable extent; from the natural richness of the soil, superior husbandry, and tasteful ornamentation, the landscape is everywhere beautiful, while at no great distance the eye rests on a grand amphitheatre of hills.

Pantyoetre House (J. D. Berrington, Esq.) is in the same vicinity; and nearer Pontypool is *Nantyderry House*, situated on a gentle rising, surrounded by a fertile and richly wooded country.



NANTYDERRY HOUSE: THE SEAT OF THE REV. THOMAS EVANS (from a photograph).

Goitre House, now the residence of Col. Byrde, is nearer Abergavenny; and within a mile of that town is *Coldbrook Park* (now occupied by Capt. Standish Jackson), once celebrated as the home of the Herberts, and still presenting tokens of its former greatness in an ample park, magnificent trees, and large decorated apartments. On the west of the town lies *Llanfoist House*, one of the residences of the late Crawshay Bailey, Esq.; *Llanwenarth House* (James Humfrey, Esq.); *The Brooks*, the elegant new mansion of Charles J. Hill, Esq., J. P., which lies in that most delightful part of the Usk valley looking towards Crickhowel. *The Pentre* (Mrs. Wheeley) and *Pentre Court* (Rev. Mr. Wood) are prettily situated in the same locality.

Abergavenny is favoured with an investiture of magnificent scenery combining every element of beauty which inland landscape can produce. It stands on a sharp bend of the rapid Usk. North and west the country becomes highly mountainous. In different directions the bold but graceful forms of the Sugar-loaf (1,760 ft.), the rugged Skirrid, or "Holy

Mountain," and the Blorenge (1,720 ft.), present themselves. From the top of the Sugar-loaf, a position easily attainable by the pedestrian, the eye sweeps the rich and diversified rolling plains of Monmouthshire, the vale of the Usk, interspersed with plantations, and the woody hills on its right bank as far as Pontypool; and to the north traverses a sublime wilderness of mountains, from the heights above Llanthony Abbey to the Brecknockshire Beacons, and the distant *Fan* of Carmarthenshire. Taking a wider range, the counties of Salop, Radnor, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts come into view, with the broad estuary of the Severn, and the meandering line of the Wye. The Wrekin in Shropshire, the Malvern and the Mendip Hills, are distinctly visible. Seldom is so little labour as is required to mount the Skirrid and the Sugar-loaf rewarded with a spectacle so sublime and enchanting.

The most northern part of the county consists of a long narrow projection, bearing



TRILEY COURT: THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. FIELDER (*from a pencil sketch*).

slightly westwards by north, and plunging into the wildest parts of ancient *Brycheiniog*, the rugged spurs of the "Black Mountains," and the deep and secluded glens of Gronwy Fawr and Honddu, in the latter of which is *Llanthony* (prop. *Llan-Honddu*) Abbey. The defile of Gronwy is memorable for the murder, in 1135, of Richard de Clare (see p. 74). The "Vale of *Ewias*," eight miles long, is universally admired. On the left bank of the Honddu is the church of *Cwmyoy*; and near the right bank of the Monnow, the remains of *Old Castle*, once the abode of Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham).

The neighbourhood of Abergavenny being so rich in physical beauty, and redolent with traditions and reminiscences—with the names of Vaughan, Herbert, Gam, and De Clare,—it is not to be wondered at that it abounds so much in the residences of persons of taste and leisure. The Vale of Crickhowel, as well as that of the Usk below Abergavenny, is studded with them; the road towards the vale of the *Honddu*, northwards, also brings to view several superior modern mansions, besides the older *White House*, and, notably, the

ancient and most interesting baronial hall of *Llanfihangel Court*, the seat of the Hon. W. Powell Rodney, which deserves mention as one of the most venerable of the mansions of Monmouthshire, with grounds, terraces, and interior quite characteristic, an avenue of firs among the finest in the kingdom, and noble oak and chestnut trees. Of its first building there remains no account, but it is certain that the south-eastern part was erected in the year 1559, by Rhys Morgan, the then proprietor of the estate, who in 1576 sold the property to Nicholas Arnold, owner of Llanthony Abbey and its dependencies by grant from Henry VIII. (See further, *Rodney of Llanfihangel Court*.)

On a slope overlooking the valley, and not far from Llanfihangel Court, is *Triley Court*, the beautiful residence of Mrs. Fielder.

In the quiet and fair region between Abergavenny and Monmouth, and midway between the valley of the Usk and the scarcely less beautiful valley of the Monnow, is *Llan.ilio*



MALPAS COURT: THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. PROTHERO (*from a photograph*).

Court, the residence of the Hon. J. F. Clifford-Butler (see *Clifford-Butler of Llantilio Court*); and not far from the same neighbourhood is *Llanfair Grange* (Mrs. Little).

Returning to the valley of the Usk, and following the downward course of the stream, we find in the fair domains of Pontypool and Usk a number of seats of the county gentry, located amid scenes as luxuriant and delightful as any the eye wishes to dwell upon. Pontypool (a local name, said to be a corruption of *Pont ap Hywel*) is acquiring the reputation of a grimy place, but *Pontypool Park*, the seat of Mrs. Leigh, and John Capel Hanbury-Leigh, Esq. (see *Hanbury-Leigh of Pontypool Park*), surrounded by fine timber and an extensive demesne, is part of a very different world. *Bertholcu House*, Llangibby (Robert Bateman, Esq.); *Blaenavon House* (Edward Kennard, Esq.); *Abersychan* (Josiah Richards, Esq.); *Llangibby Castle*, the old home of the Williams, Baronets (Col. Thomas Wickham); *Beech Hill* (G. R. Greenhow-Relf, Esq.); *Llantarnam Abbey* (formerly the seat of the Bluetts), and several other mansions of note, are in this productive and well-cultivated locality.

Nearer the favoured neighbourhood of Usk we find *Cefn-tilla House*, the seat of Lord Raglan; *Plas-newydd* (Major McDonnell); *Court Blethin* (G. W. Nicholl, Esq.); *The Cottage*, Usk (the Dowager Lady Blake); *Ty-Brith* (Col. R. B. Roden); *Cefn-Ila* (Edward Lister, Esq.); *Scyborwen* (J. Jefferies Stone, Esq.), and others.

As the road approaches Newport, the mansion of *Malpas Court* is passed, standing on a gentle slope, and embowered in a fine plantation. (See *Prothero of Malpas Court*.)

In the immediate vicinity of Newport are several principal seats of the nobility and gentry, among which, by reason both of antiquity and standing, the leading place must be assigned to *Tredegar Park* (see *Tredegar, Baron, of Tredegar Park*). The present mansion, of the time of Charles II., is built of brick, in dimensions and arrangement according to a magnificent scale. The building standing here in the time of Leland (*circa* 1540) is described by that faithful topographer as "a very faire place of stone." The park, which contains noble specimens of timber, is in parts uninteresting, almost desolate in expression, but on the side nearest to the Vale of *Ebbw* is picturesque and luxuriant. The house contains some noble suites of apartments, with paintings and statuary of great value, especially pictures of past members of this ancient family.



CAERLEON, MON.

Machen, near the Rhymney, the western boundary of Monmouthshire, is another mansion belonging to the Morgan family, usually occupied by one of its cadets. Beyond the stream, but in Glamorgan, is *Ruperra*, another of their old abodes. (See *Morgan of Ruperra Castle*.) *The Friars*, adjoining the town of Newport, is the residence of the Hon. C. Octavius S. Morgan, M.P., fourth son of the late Sir Charles Morgan (see *Morgan of The Friars*). *Stow Hill* (W. S. Cartwright, Esq.); *Bassaleg*—prop. *Maes-aleg* (Rev. Chancellor Williams); *Woodlands* (A. Homfray, Esq.); *Bryn-Glas* (Thomas Cordes, Esq.); *Holly House* (W. Treharne Rees, Esq.); *Llanfrechfa Grange* (F. J. Mitchell, Esq.); and *Waun Fawr* (Lawrence Heyworth, Esq.), are also in the near neighbourhood of Newport; while *Tynewydd* (James G. James, Esq.), *Crumlin Hall* (H. M. Kennard, Esq.), and *Farmwood* (Thomas Gratex, Esq.), lie at various distances.

The wide lowland tract lying between Newport and the sea, stretching east and west from the New Passage to the mouth of the Rhymney, and known as the Caldecot and "Went-loog" levels, forms part of the ancient district of *Gwentllwog* (see *Hist. and Antiq. of Mon.*). In this district, on the banks of the Usk, before *Newport* (*Castell-newydd*) had had its birth (see *Newport*), was situated the greatest Roman city in Wales, *Isca Silurum*, now Caerleon, of whose importance little now remains but the indestructible grandeur of the natural scenery around, and fragments of walls, pottery, and altars. (See *Caerleon* under *Hist. and Antiq. of Mon.*) *The Priory* (John Edward Lee, Esq.); *Llanwern House* (late Sir Charles J. Salusbury, Bart.); *The Garth* (Trevor S. Addams-Williams, Esq.); *Glen-Usk* (Samuel Homfray, Esq.); *Spring Grove* (Miss Thomas); *Llansoar* (John James, Esq.), and several other genteel residences, are situated in this eminently historic locality.

When we approach Chepstow and the banks of the Wye, perhaps it can be said with truth that we come to the most beautiful side of this universally admired county. It is the part best known both to natives and tourists, and needs not to be here described. These are now quiet scenes, though in the darker ages of the Church and the State so prominent and stirring. (See *Chepstow Castle, Tintern Abbey, &c.*) *Piercefield Park*, the seat of Henry Clay, Esq.; *Itton Court* (Mrs. Curre; see *Curre of Itton Court*); *St. Pierre* (C. E. Lewis, Esq.); *Crick* (John Laurence, Esq.); and *Sedbury Park* (George Ormerod, Esq.), are found in this charming neighbourhood. From the height of the Wind-cliff, or of Lancaut on the Gloucestershire side of the Wye, the grandeur of the prospect is unsurpassable. Mr. Coxe, the historian of Monmouthshire, mounted the latter eminence, and says, "As I stood on the brow of this precipice, I looked down upon the fertile peninsula of Lancaut, surrounded with rocks and forests, contemplated the hanging woods, rich lawns, and romantic cliffs of Piercefield, the castle and town of Chepstow, and traced the Wye sweeping in true line of beauty from the Bannagor Crags to its junction with the Severn. A boundless extent of country is seen in every direction from this commanding eminence, comprehending not less than *nine counties*. I traced with pleasing satisfaction, not unmixed with regret, the luxuriant valleys and romantic hills of this interesting county; but I dwelt with peculiar admiration on the majestic rampart [the Blorenge range] which forms its boundary to the west, and extends in one grand and broken outline from the banks of the Severn to the Black Mountains,"—

"Where the broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into rigid hills,
O'er which the Cambrian mountains, like far clouds
That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise."—*Thomson*.

The dwellers around *Monmouth* claim for their part not only the respect due to an historic county town, but pre-eminence in point of physical beauty. Many things conspire to justify the claim. The Wye and the Monnow here join; the larger river flows through spacious and fertile meads, while these are terminated in all directions by hills clad in the richest luxuriance and ever-changing hues. *Troy House*, the residence in this county of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort (see *Beaufort, Duke of, Troy House*), is about a mile from Monmouth, and on the little stream *Trothy*—whose name has been corrupted into the more euphonic Troy. We are indebted to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort for several of the heraldic and antiquarian illustrations of this work, copied from the *Progress* of his ancestor,

the first Duke of Beaufort, through Wales in 1684, and only recently printed *privately*. To the mode in which the Beaufort family became possessed of this valuable estate, allusion has already been made under the article *Llanarth*. The mansion, surrounded by the richest and sweetest scenery, is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, but its magnificence is



TROY HOUSE : THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

due, not to its architectural design, but to its interior appointments. The elegance and spaciousness of the chief apartments, largely embellished with rare and costly paintings and stàtuary, and a variety of curiosities of an antiquarian kind, are greatly admired. The cradle of Henry V., who was born at Monmouth, and the armour he wore on the field of Agincourt,



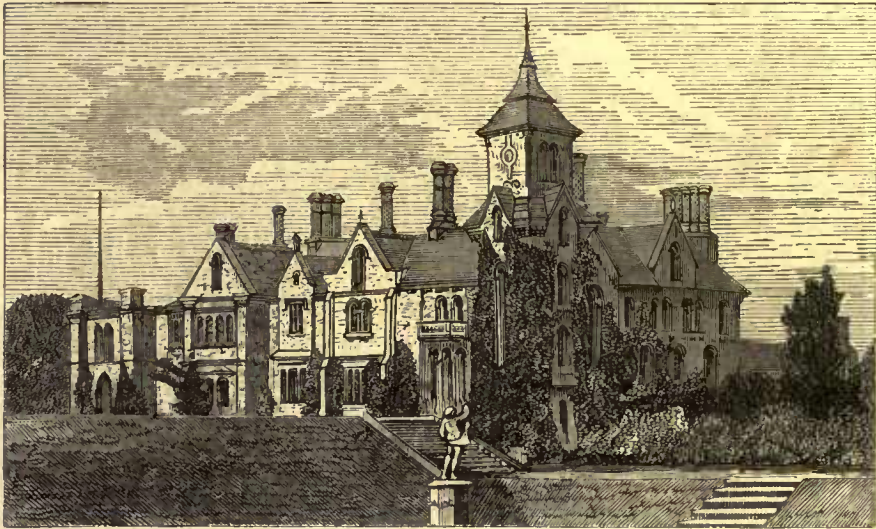
THE BEAUFORT ESCUTCHEON (*from the Beaufort Progress*).

when Fluellen, referring to Cressy, reminds the king of the valour of his countrymen,—“ If

your Majestie is remembered of it, the Welshmen did goot service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps," are here preserved.

It may be said that the portion of the Wye bordering Monmouthshire, and a few miles above the town of Monmouth, is that which is most sought after by admirers of the picturesque. The portion of that river bounding Brecknockshire is confessedly fine, and its course through Herefordshire passes through spots of much beauty; but its glories grow and become more and more impressive as it approaches the end of its journey. From Goodrich Court by "Symond's Yat" and the "Doward Rocks" to Monmouth, and all the way thence to Chepstow, its banks are crowded with alternate scenes of bold picturesqueness and softly clad comeliness not often equalled in our island.

The productiveness of this part of Monmouthshire, owing to the rich red sandstone soil, aided by the advanced agriculture introduced of late years by the leading owners and occupiers of the land, is very great. Green crops are all but universal. The yield of



HENDRE—FRONT VIEW: THE SEAT OF JOHN ALLAN ROLLS, ESQ. (*from a photograph*).

wheat, as in Herefordshire, is heavy. The elm and the oak find here their congenial home, and grow to noble proportions. In old times this was doubtless a region for the Welsh to be proud of possessing, a region which nothing but sturdy defence could have prevented the Anglo-Saxons from snatching from their grasp; and it had been no wonder if Henry VIII. had more formally united it to England than he did. As the case stands the noble county of Monmouth remains in all respects (except as it regards the administration of justice, a mistaken popular notion, and the ill-informed practice of map-makers), a part and parcel of the principality of Wales. We shall see further into this point in our historical and antiquarian section.

In the district of Monmouth are located also *Dingestow Court* (see *Bosanquet of Dingestow Court*); *Croft-y-Bwla* (Major A. Rolls); *Hilston House* (P. B. Hamilton, Esq.); *The Hill*

(Capt. George G. Tyler); *The Garth* (Capt. James Davies); and *The Hendre* (John Allan Rolls, Esq.), a mansion of much architectural taste, and of recent renovation. Of this beautiful house we present two views,—the principal front from a photograph, and the courtyard from a lithograph.

We have briefly described the eastern and central drainage of the county by the rivers Wye and Usk and their tributaries; it only remains to mention in few words the western drainage by the Rhymney, Ebbwy, and Sirhowy, the first of which also forms the western boundary between this county and Glamorgan. It is remarkable that almost all these streams, pursuing courses so diverse, and flowing ultimately into the same estuary of the Severn, take their rise in the mountain system of Brecknockshire and its outlying spurs. The Monnow, the Usk, the Gronwy, the Ebbwy, the Sirhowy (the two last-named running together into the Usk below Newport), and the Rhymney, all set out on their beneficent



HENDRE—THE COURTYARD (*reduced from a lithograph*).

journey to water Monmouthshire, and, as it turns out, to convey much of the filth and blackness of the Tartarean region of "the hills" into the all-absorbing sea, from the north-western highlands lying beyond the limits of the county of Monmouth. Rhymney has the task of fertilizing the least productive parts of this county, for it runs through the coldest tracts of the carboniferous field; whereas the Usk and the Monnow lave almost everywhere fat banks of the old red sandstone—a fact rendered conspicuous during heavy rains by the colour of the stream.

All the rivers of Monmouthshire, not altogether excepting the proud and majestic Wye, have in the end to drag their volume into the sea through muddy and slimy channels, quite unworthy of the glory of their previous career. The flats of Caldecot and Went-loog, in great measure the creations, doubtless, of the streams themselves (like the Deltas of the Nile and the Rhone), not only by an almost dead level detain the river, but for the same

reason detain the mud thrown into the channels by the tide. Nothing therefore but the scouring action of the powerful Severn tides prevents the increase of delta land along the coast of Monmouthshire.

SECTION II.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.

In almost every respect the geological formation of this county is the same with that of Glamorgan. The two great systems which divide between them almost the whole area of the county are the Old Red Sandstone and the Carboniferous; the former being by far the more extensive, the latter equally preponderating in point of mineral value. The two are sharply separated from each other by the limestone range of hills commencing with the Blorunge Mountain, west of Abergavenny, and continuing thence in a wavy line generally bearing south, leaving Pontypool on its western skirt, then taking a direction south-west by Machen, and crossing the Rhymney into Glamorganshire. It forms the dividing line between the red sandstone lowland between Cardiff and Whitchurch and the coal district of Caerphilly. That part of Monmouthshire which lies between this limestone line of hills and the Rhymney, enclosing the valleys of the Ebbwy, Sirhowy, &c., contains the whole of the coal and iron works of the county. Here lie Tredegar, Sirhowy, Ebbw Vale, Victoria, Beaufort, Blaenafon, Blaenau, Nantyglo, Abersychan, Pontypool, Risca, and other great works, the mineral products of which, owing to the conformation of the valleys and the consequent concentration of railways, are almost entirely shipped at Newport.

East of the mineral field thus marked off to the west, *i. e.*, east of the mouth of the Rhymney, Pontypool, and Abergavenny, the whole of Monmouthshire, with two or three small and curious exceptions, is taken up by the old red sandstone group, which also monopolizes nearly the whole of Breconshire and Herefordshire. In one place between Usk and Pontypool the power of the old red is broken by a band of the Ludlow and Wenlock rocks of some two miles in breadth, and not less than five miles in length, or from near Llangibby Castle to within a mile of Clytha House, including a good part of the bed of the Usk. These earlier rocks have been forced up by subterranean pressure, and the once superincumbent sandstone carried away to the general level of the country. A second instance of interference with the monopoly of the old red sandstone is found in the neighbourhood of Chepstow, where a tongue of the carboniferous limestone from the coal basin of the Forest of Dean crosses the Wye into Monmouthshire, forming in its course the precipitous rocks which, from the Wind-Cliff to the estuary of Severn, present such bold and picturesque fronts. This limestone bed passes Caldecot and Caerwent, and reaches westward as far as Magor. A fringe of *new* red sandstone, corresponding with the Gloucestershire rocks opposite, passes between this limestone and the Severn margin.

SECTION III.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The district now included in the county of Monmouth was in pre-Roman times part of the dominion of the *Silures*; and it is next to certain that the principal seat of that people, when the brave Prince Caractacus proved so formidable an opponent of the Romans, was at *Caerwent* (*Venta Silurum*), in this county. Whatever the importance of the Silurian metropolis at that period, few signs of it now survive beyond crumbling walls, an occasional fragment of pottery, a carved stone, or inequalities of the ground, faintly indicating foundations of buildings, or their mouldering remains:—

“All to the searching eyes of many an age
Have offered but a blurred and wordless page;”

and these are the remains of the subsequent *Roman* rather than of the early British city. Although the central seat of the Silures may at this particular time, or generally, have been at *Caerwent*, the dominion of that distinguished British tribe extended to considerable distances east, west, and north, comprising nearly all Glamorgan, Brecknock, Hereford, Radnor, and parts of other modern counties. Its exact limits it is impossible to determine. The Roman *Silures* is probably a Latin modification of the British *Essyllvyr*, “the men of *Essyllt*;” but the precise origin of that name is not known. *Gwent* was doubtless an early British name applied to these parts, and is imitated by the Romans in “*Venta Silurum*.” (See further, p. 483, &c.)

It was about a hundred years after the first establishment of the Roman power in the south of Britain before the country of the Silures was subdued. Caractacus had been in command against the legions under Aulus Plautius from the beginning of that general's operations against the southern Trinobantes. In A.D. 50, Plautius was succeeded by the great commander, Publius *Ostorius* Scapula, who with great energy pushed on the conquest of the southern and central parts of the island, penetrating as far as Yorkshire, but there was arrested in his progress by the news of the revolt of the Silures under Caractacus.

Of all the tribes of Britain, the Silures proved the most fierce and formidable foes of the Romans, and much of their power and success unquestionably arose from the sublime genius of their great commander. Caractacus for nine long and harassing years kept in check the best legions of Rome, numbering under Plautius 30,000 men; fought with them between *thirty* and *forty* battles, many of which ended in favour of the patriots; and was only overcome in the last struggle as by a hair-breadth of advantage. *Caer-Caradoc*, in Shropshire, is supposed to have been the scene of this disastrous conflict. Tacitus, whose portraiture of the British chief is that of a man of the loftiest character and most commanding ability, tells us (*Annal.*, xii., 34) that Caractacus, before the battle, harangued his soldiers in these memorable words:—“This day must decide the fate of Britain. The era of liberty or eternal bondage begins from this hour! Remember your brave ancestors, who drove the great Cæsar himself from these shores, and preserved their freedom, their property, and the persons and honour of their wives and children.” The Britons were ardent for the conflict. Ostorius was dubious of the result, so strong was the position occupied by the patriot chief,

and so numerous and disciplined were his troops. The signal for attack, however, after some hesitation was given, and the day decided for the Romans. Caractacus was sent in chains to Rome, where his name was already celebrated as the greatest general opposed to the imperial troops in Britain. "Curiosity was eager," says Tacitus, "to behold the heroic chieftain who for such a length of time made head against a great and powerful empire." Nor were they disappointed in the bearing of the man, now no longer a commander, but a prisoner in chains. His words when brought before the Emperor Claudius were royal words: "If to the nobility of my birth and the splendour of exalted station I had united the virtues of moderation [careful self-direction], Rome had beheld me, not a captive, but a royal visitor and a friend. The alliance of a prince descended from an illustrious line of ancestors, a prince whose sway extended over many regions, would not have been unworthy of your choice. A reverse of fortune is now the lot of Caractacus. The event to you is glorious—to me is humiliating. . . . The ambition of Rome aspires to universal conquest. I stood at bay for years; had I done otherwise, where on your part had been the glory of conquest, and where on mine the honour of a brave resistance? The bloody scene will soon be over, and the name of Caractacus will sink into oblivion. Preserve my life, and I shall be to late posterity a monument of Roman clemency." The noble prince was set at liberty; but whether he ever returned to Britain is not known.

At Caerwent the conquerors planned and built a Roman city with powerful walls and defences, whose outline is still traceable, and, imitating the British name *Gwent*, called it "*Venta Silurum*." The situation was inviting, being on a gentle rise in the midst of a plain, terminating at a small distance north and south in ranges of low hills. The city bounded by the walls appears to have been in the form of a parallelogram, about 500 yards long by 400 wide. The *Via Julia* from Gloucester to South Wales ran through the site, as does now the turnpike road. Leland, about the year 1540, visited the place, and says, "There yet appeare pavements of old streates, and in digginge they finde foundations of great byrkes." As might be supposed, many Roman remains, as coins, tessellated pavement, fragments of altars, stamped bricks, &c., have been discovered. To this day many parts of the walls stand high above ground. According to Richard of Cirencester, Caerwent was a British city proper, but recent investigation proves at least its occupation by the Romans.

Some nine miles west of Caerwent, and on the margin of the Usk, stood a still more important city of Roman Britain, *Isca Silurum*, now *Caer-leon* (Caer-legionis). It went often by the designation "Isca [legionis] secundæ Augustæ," because here was stationed the second imperial legion which kept in check the country west of the Wye (*Vaga*). Richard of Cirencester calls it "Isca Colonia," because it was a city "possessed by a Roman colony," and invested with the rank of a *colonia*—the only one of that dignity in *Britannia Secunda*, or Wales. This spot competes with Caerwent for the honour of being the seat of Caractacus, and doubtless outshone the glory of that city in the later Roman period. It is now a neat but inconsiderable hamlet, to the casual observer giving no tokens of ancient glory or eventful history, but to all persons of knowledge and reading a spot of surpassing interest. You cross a common bridge and look around on luxuriant meads and hills clad in richest verdure, but witness no colossal ruins, no Corinthian columns with broken entablature, no strong and bastioned walls defying the hands of time. And yet this is the veritable spot where, sixteen hundred years ago, the pomp and splendour of Rome itself were imitated.

It was for two or three hundred years the fiscal, military, and commercial depôt for all the country to the west. It was furnished with all those appliances of luxury and tokens of power and wealth in which, in the degenerate days of the empire, the Romans so much delighted. And we have only to dig beneath the surface, as the local antiquaries have done, to discover substantial proofs of the matter. Altars once smoking with sacrifice to the Roman deities have been disinterred; fragments of columns and friezes, of tessellated pavement, of baths and marble statuary; articles of personal ornament, and of domestic use; weapons of offence and implements of handicraft, sepulchral memorials with the actual names of the dead, have all been discovered, as witnesses, silent but eloquent, to the people, the religion, the industry, the power, which Caerleon knew so many ages ago! The mound of a "great tower" still remains, and there are clear traces of the *amphitheatre* in a meadow adjoining the village.



CAERLEON—THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE (now called "Arthur's Round Table").

How impressive are the words of Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited the place in the twelfth century, when many of the great buildings and portions of the fortifications were still standing!—"The city was of undoubted antiquity, and handsomely built of masonry with courses of bricks by the Romans. Many vestiges of its former splendour may yet be seen [this was nearly 700 years after the Roman sway had terminated in Britain], immense palaces, formerly ornamented with gilded roofs in imitation of Roman magnificence, raised by the Roman princes and embellished with beautiful erections; a tower of prodigious size; remarkable hot baths; remains of temples and theatres, all enclosed within noble walls, parts of which remain standing. You will find on all sides, both within and without the circuit of

the walls, subterranean buildings, aqueducts, underground passages, and what I think worthy of notice, stones contrived with wonderful art to transmit the heat insensibly through narrow tubes passing up the side walls. . . . The city is well situated on the river Usk, navigable to the sea, adorned with woods and meadows. The Roman ambassadors here received their audience [referring to a post-Roman period] at the court of the great King Arthur, and here also the Archbishop Dubricius [Dyfrig] ceded his honours to David of Menevia."

In the great and solid city thus pictured to us in the dim twilight midway between us and the Roman era, it is believed the renowned King *Arthur* ruled, and the time he flourished is placed a few generations only after the Romans deserted it. This sentiment the Poet Laureate embodies in his song, for according to the "Idylls of the King," Arthur—

"Held court at old Caerleon upon Usk ;"

and there, of course, had his *Round Table* and his *Knights*. There, moreover, we are made to see flitting the shadowy forms of Enid, Vivien, and Guinevere, nor is the sage but baffled "Merlin" absent.

How the glory of Caerleon departed, without a syllable in history to tell the tale, it is strange to contemplate. Certain it is that great and many events transpired here after the Britons had recovered their independence. Certain it is that the country was inhabited by a numerous and now cultured race; and there can be no doubt that they had established a kind of government. But of all periods in the history of Britain, whether as bearing upon the fortunes of Wales or England, this is the darkest and most perplexing. Whatever we may think of the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and the tales of bards inferior as poets to Geoffrey, nothing is more probable than that Caerleon continued for ages a theatre of stirring events, and nothing contrary to authentic record lies in the doctrine that such a hero-king as *Arthur*, son of Uther Pendragon, flourished in the fifth century, and that Caerleon was his seat. The fact, which is beyond question, that a mighty and beautiful city, in an inhabited land, the seat of a bishop, the mart of nations, has within the period of history perished out of sight, without a memorial left of it, except what can be extracted from its dust, is far more astounding and incredible than that such a king as Arthur should have lived, and that he should have performed many of the exploits ascribed to him.

The history of Monmouthshire between the age ascribed to Arthur and the conquest by the Normans is involved in much obscurity. We hear occasionally of the existence of *Gwent* as a separate principedom from *Glamorgan*, or *Glewysig*; but sometimes the distinction is lost, and the two districts appear under one rule. We hear of "Ynyr, King of Gwent," in the ninth century, and he appears to have been an authentic person whose lineage descends to leading living families in Gwent and Glamorgan. During the so-called "Saxon Heptarchy" the kings of Saxon and Anglian blood who ruled over the kingdoms set up in England by the subjugation of the Britons of those parts and their incorporation with the conquering race, were in constant war either with each other or with the still unsubdued Britons of Wales, *i. e.*, all the inhabitants to the west of the Severn. Wales became divided at the death of Rhodri the Great (after a temporary union) into the three sovereignties of *Gwynedd* (North Wales), *Powys*, and *Deheubarth* (South Wales), but the last never contained the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, which always, either united or separate, maintained a rule of their own. *Asser* (9th cent.) mentions two kings of Gwent,

Brochmael and Fernail, as seeking the protection of King Alfred. Morgan Mwynfawr, after whose name Glamorgan was called (see pp. 459, 485, &c.), at times appears to hold sway over Gwent as well as Glamorgan, and the latter principedom seems to have exercised a kind of superiority over Gwent even when a separate rule existed. At this time, however, the English kings had come to claim a seigniorship over the Welsh princes, as we have seen in the case of the quarrel between Howel the Good and Morgan Hên, Prince of Glamorgan, respecting the possession of *Ystrad Yw*, *Ewias*, and *Erging* (now Archenfield), when King Edgar interfered, and forbade Howel to seize those territories.

The Danes, when devastating and ultimately conquering England, were not sparing of their unwelcome visits to Gwent and Glamorgan. They frequently swept away the produce of the



NEWPORT CASTLE.

Vale of Usk, coming thither only for plunder, and apparently never with a view of settlement. In the year 893, according to the *Brut*, "the Black Pagans" crossed the sea of Severn, and committed great havoc in Gwent, Glamorgan, and Brycheiniog; but Morgan on this occasion repulsed them with great slaughter. The *Annales Cambriæ* call them "Normanni," and give the date 895. Canute himself, in the year 1034, made a descent upon Gwent, and obtained a victory over Rhydderch ap Iestyn, the usurping prince of South Wales; but no further result followed.

The frequent Saxon incursions into the country west of the Wye issued in no conquest, the Gwentians always holding their own with various success. Under Edward the Confessor, Harold the Saxon, afterwards King of England, obtained considerable advantages, and appears to have temporarily occupied the strongholds of Chepstow, Caerwent, Caerleon, and Monmouth, and is said to have erected a palace fortress at Porth-is-coed (now "Portskewet"),

where he gave a magnificent entertainment to the king ; but the place was soon after rased to the ground by the Welsh, and not a trace of it remains.

The Norman conquest of Gwent and Glamorgan (*circa* A.D. 1092-4), one of the greatest events in the history of Wales, has already been in great measure detailed. (See *Glamorganshire—Norman Period.*) With this conquest the rule of the native princes of the district finally disappears. We do not find that Fitzhamon partitioned much of the country of *Gwent*—a term generally applying to the country between the rivers Wye and Usk—between his followers, as he did Glamorgan ; but it is clear that his conquest included the greater part of what is now called Monmouthshire ; and that he retained as part of his own lordship the whole of the level district between the Taff and the Usk, including the site of



PENCOED CASTLE.

the present *Newport*, and, presumably, the famous city of *Caerleon*. His successors, the Earls of Gloucester, were lords also of this district. On the decadence of *Caerleon* the Welsh had erected a fortress nearer the sea, which they called *Castell-Newydd* (the New Castle), referred to by Giraldus Cambrensis (A.D. 1188) under the name *Novus-burgus*, a literal rendering of the Welsh ; but the loosely translated name "Newport" is of much more recent birth.

At this place, already a post of strength, the Normans erected a castle—one of that wonderful series of twenty or thirty fortresses in this county which rose under the wand of the Lords Marchers, and to this day, in their very desolation, attest the terribleness of the struggle which for 300 years the Normans maintained against the people of Gwent.

The building of the castle whose ruins still survive at Newport—a relic of antiquity clinging to life amid the devouring operations of the growing trade and commerce of that

thriving place—is attributed to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., and son-in-law and successor of Fitzhamon, conqueror and first Lord of Glamorgan. In right of his wife, Maude, Robert had acquired the lordship of Monmouth as well as Glamorgan—a fact which shows that Fitzhamon's lordship included great part of Gwent. This castle passed in succession, along with that of Cardiff, through the hands of the great Lords of Glamorgan—the De Clares, Le Despencers, Beauchamps, Nevilles, and Herberts.

Memorials of the same system of martial and irresponsible rule now established in Gwent are the castles of *Pencoed*, near Magor; of *Penhow*, *Llanfair*, and *Stirguil*, in the hilly district of Went-wood, with which sometimes is confounded the castle of Chepstow. The ruin of Pencoed Castle is very picturesque: its history is almost a blank,—even the name of its first builder being unknown.

On the little stream which laves the foot of ancient *Caerwent* and joins the sea at



CALDECOT CASTLE.

“Portskewet,” and at the distance of a mile from the latter, is the extensive ruin of *Caldecot Castle*.

The great forest of Went-wood probably spreads itself as far as the margin of Caldecot level, and the little inlet at “Portskewet”—a name which is in all likelihood a corruption of *Porth-Is-coed* (“the Iscoed inlet,” *Iscoed* being the name of the comot containing it)—would need a stout fortress to guard the interior possessions of the Lords Marchers against the sudden inroads of the incensed and unappeasable Welsh from the Severn sea. Hence in the defile at “Caldecot”—a corruption perhaps of *Cil-y-coed* (“the wood or forest defile”)—was erected the powerful stronghold of that name. Its actual origin is not known, nor can its architectural features be made to pronounce decisively as to its age or nationality. Several styles seem to combine to give it a perplexing variety of expression, as if Welsh, Saxons, and Normans had all had a hand through successive possessions in its rearing; but

the prevailing style is Norman, and the truth is likely to be that its age is later than the 11th century, and that strength rather than beauty or graceful symmetry was contemplated in its erection. The great family of De Bohun, Earls of Hereford and Constables of England, for a long time were its possessors, and they, possibly, were its builders. Not unfrequently, however, it fell to other masters, as the will of the sovereign determined ; for the lease of the liege was the will of his suzerain. The first De Bohun, Humphrey, came to England with the Conqueror ; his grandson, also named Humphrey, married the daughter and heiress of Milo, Earl of Hereford, and thus came into possession of the lordship. They were created Earls of Hereford in 1199, the second of that title being one of the barons who enforced Magna Charta, and the first of his line to hold the office of " High Constable of England." The De Bohuns became extinct in 1372.



ABERGAVENNY CASTLE (from a drawing by Birket Foster.)

A lordship of great power during the Norman feudal period in Monmouthshire was that of *Abergavenny*, the lord of which is usually styled in later ancient documents "De Bergavenny." This interesting town, surrounded by a display of landscape beauty seldom surpassed, was once strongly walled, and defended by a powerful castle—the whole having their origin in the Lord Marcher conquest. This lordship seems entitled to priority of date over either Brecknock or Glamorgan, its captor having lost no time in acting upon the royal licence to plunder. Hameline de Baalun, or Baladun, recorded as one of the adventurers who came to the conquest of England with William the Bastard, was, amongst others, commissioned to try his fortune on the Welsh borders. He subdued the district of Over-Went (the Welsh cantref of *Gwent Uwch-Coed*), and established his head-quarters at Abergavenny, where, like a hawk building his nest, he planted his warlike fortress. But he died almost immediately (1090), and without issue, when his nephew, Brian de Wallingford,

clutched the prey. All these robber chiefs, to compensate, as they thought, for their cruelty and injustice, founded priories and churches, and endowed masses to be said for their souls. Hameline de Baladun founded a priory at Abergavenny, and there he was buried. As peace amongst the robbers was never of long continuance, the Lords Marchers maintained among themselves almost incessant feuds and wars; and so it happened that one man's lordship to-day became another's to-morrow. This was also partly the result of the arbitrary decisions of the sovereign, from whom all these unlawfully gotten lands were held *in capite*.

The castle of Abergavenny was held in succession by Walter of Gloucester, Philip de Breos, William de Breos, the Cantelupes, the Hastings, Beauchamps. Philip and William de Breos, father and son, lived under the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. The Cantelupes got in by marriage with Eva, the heiress of de Breos, and the first of their line, William, is said to have been summoned to Parliament by Henry III. as Baron de 'Bergavenny, though no record of the fact appears to be extant, and to have been the first who assumed this title. The Hastings began as inheritors of the lordship with John, nephew of the last Cantelupe, A.D. 1272. The Beauchamps inherited by maternal descent from the Hastings, William Beauchamp being the first, A.D. 1392. Then came the Nevilles, in the last of which the title, Baron of Abergavenny, has continued uninterrupted since the year 1450, when Edward Nevill, son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, was summoned to Parliament as a baron by writ. He inherited the barony of Abergavenny by marriage with Elizabeth, heiress of Robert Beauchamp, the last baron of that line.

The name of William de Breos, Lord of Abergavenny, stands prominently in the darkest page of history as a man of boundless cruelty and duplicity. We learn from Matthew Paris and Hollingshed that, A.D. 1176, "William de Breause, having got a great number of Welshmen together into his castle," under pretence of friendly consultation, "proposed this ordinance to be received of them with a corporall oth," that "no traveller by the waie amongst them should beare any bow or other unlawful weapon;" "which oth when they refused to take because they would not stand to that ordinance, he condemned them all to death. This deceit he used towards them in revenge of the death of his uncle, Henry of Hereford, whom, upon Easter Even before, they had through treason murdered, and were now acquitted with the like againe."—*Hollingshed*, ii., 95. An incident of the time of Brian de Wallingford, the second Lord of Abergavenny, is given at p. 74. These were times of violence, unscrupulous lawlessness, and mad revenge in Upper Gwent, as, indeed, through the whole of the Marches of Wales.

The fortresses of *Grosmont*, *Skenfrith*, *White Castle*, were also defences of the Norman conquest of Upper Gwent—the first and second standing on the river Monnow, the third at half-distance between that river and Abergavenny. Grosmont Castle is an imposing and picturesque ruin, little known by reason of its distant situation, but in itself, and by reason of the fair scenes by which it is surrounded, worthy of inspection and admiration. It is regretted that a photograph of it could not be obtained for our pages. The position is high and commanding, overhanging the Monnow. The castle, which is in the Gothic style, built on the site of an earlier one, is thought to be of the thirteenth century. It was attacked by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, but not taken; continued prominent during the wars of the Marchers; and was a favourite residence of the Earls of Lancaster.

White Castle (Castell Gwyn, said to be so called from Gwyn ap Gwaethfoed) is a great ruin, on the crown of a moderately high ridge. It had six irregular towers—one between 50 and 60 feet high. The entrance is guarded by two advanced massive towers, with portcullis and drawbridge, on the usual plan of a Norman fortress. The moat has been estimated at 14 feet deep by between 40 and 70 feet wide. The age of this great stronghold is unquestionably early—coeval with the first conquest of Upper Gwent. It probably originated with Brian de Wallingford, or his successor, but it is surprising how little is known of its history.

Llantony Abbey (properly *Llan-Honddu* Abbey), situated in the sequestered and beautiful mountain valley of the Honddu, north of Abergavenny, is a ruin of considerable extent. Giraldus, who visited the place in 1188, when its glory as a religious house was at its highest, has bestowed upon it a long and extravagant panegyric. "The situation was truly celebrated for religion, and more adapted to canonical discipline than all the monasteries of the British isle. The monks sitting in their cloisters, enjoying the fresh air, when they happen to look up towards the horizon behold the tops of the mountains [the Hatterel Hills], as it were, touching the heavens, and herds of wild deer feeding on their summits." Unintentionally, the picture he draws of the internal life of a monastery, even in so favoured a spot, is not inviting. There had been disputing and division and malversation in past times, and recently part of the monks had schismatically set up a priory at Gloucester, which seemed to trouble the spirit of Giraldus; but he sees their reward. "All the priors of this establishment, who were its enemies, died by divine visitation. William, who first despoiled the place of its herds and storehouses, being deposed by the fraternity, forfeited his right of sepulture among the priors. Clement seemed to like this place of study and prayer; yet, after the example of Heli the priest, as he neither reprov'd nor restrained his brethren from plunder and other offences, he died by a paralytic stroke. And Roger, who was more an enemy to this place than either of his predecessors, and openly carried away everything which they had left behind, wholly robbing the church of its books, &c., was also struck with paralysis long before his death."

"A rival daughter sprang up at Gloucester, under the protection of Milo, Earl of Hereford; as if by Divine Providence [Giraldus had singular notions of Providence], and the merits of the saints and prayers of those holy men (of whom two lie buried before the high altar), it were destined that the daughter church should be founded in superfluities, whilst the mother continued in that laudable state of mediocrity which she had always affected and coveted." Then we have a passage whose rhetoric is better than its Christianity. "Let the active therefore reside there, the contemplative here; there the pursuit of terrestrial riches, here the love of the celestial; there let them enjoy the concourse of men, here the presence of angels; there let the powerful of this world be entertained, here let the poor of Christ be relieved; there, I say, let human actions and declamations be heard, but here let reading and prayers be heard only in whispers; there let opulence, the parent and nurse of vice, increase with cares, here let the virtuous and golden mean be all-sufficient," &c., &c.

The abbey was of the Cistercian order, and was founded by William de Lacy, a Norman knight, in 1103, and afterwards largely endowed by Hugh de Lacy. It is considered one of the earliest structures in England in the Pointed style. It was suppressed at the dissolution. Mr. Lyne, under the name of "Father Ignatius," has of late been attempting to resuscitate

monastic practices at this place in connection with the Church of England, but with less than moderate success.

Monmouth, the *Blestium* of Antoninus's *Itinerary*, became in Saxon times one of the posts of occupation of that people after their conquest of the parts between the Severn and the Wye—the ancient principedom of *Feryllwg*, or Ferlex. But there exists no evidence that the Welsh did not regain possession of this district, and retain it till the descent of the Normans. The conquest of Glamorgan and Gwent, under Rufus, by the venture of Fitzhamon and other knights, involved the district of Monmouth, and now, in all probability, were erected the fortifications, whose remains in part still continue, and whose outlines were



MONMOUTH BRIDGE, OVER THE MONNOW, WITH AN ANCIENT CITY GATE.

almost perfect when Leland visited the town in the sixteenth century. It then had four gates remaining,—Monk's Gate, Eastern Gate, Wye Gate, and Monnow Gate. The Monnow Gate, shown in our engraving, is the most perfect one, and the only gate now existing. *Monmouth Castle*, occupying an eminence, is now represented by a mere fraction of the powerful fortress once proudly cresting the hill, and for several generations the abode of royal possessors. Monmouth, as appears from *Domesday*, was made part of the king's demesne, and "De Monmouth" was afterwards added to the royal titles. Under Henry II. the renowned *John de Monmouth* was the lord of the place, and ceded his rights to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., to whom many of the castles of Wales were given. (See *Tomb of John of Monmouth*, p. 738.)

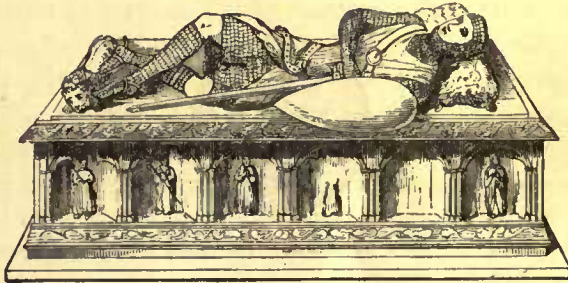
Monmouth continued in the Plantagenet line till it came to John of Gaunt, who married Blanche, daughter and heiress of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, was next owner; and here was born his distinguished son, Henry V., the hero of Agincourt, called "Harry of Monmouth," and who

was proud, if Shakspeare be true, after the victory of that field, gained mainly by the aid of Welshmen, to respond to the impetuous Fluellin,—

“I am Welsh, you know, good countryman.”

It afterwards came by inheritance, as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, to Henry VI., on whose attainder it fell to Edward IV. William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, received it for a time, but on his death at Banbury it reverted once more to the king, and was part of the Duchy of Lancaster which fell to the share of Henry VII. In 1646 the castle was garrisoned for Charles I., but was attacked and taken by the Parliament, since which time it has gradually fallen into decay.

His Grace Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, ended his lordly *progress* through Wales in 1684 at Monmouth, and his own residence of Troy (see *Troy House*). Some interesting notes are found in the *Progress*, bearing upon the Monmouth of that day. Even then “the castle of Monmouth had nothing to show but the ruine of its ruines.” “The bells of the church are said to have been brought out of France by order of Henry of Monmouth in his conquests, and say’d to be lettere’d about thus:—*Missa de cœlis campana sum Gabrielis.*” Respecting the tomb of John of Monmouth it is noted, “On the right hand entering the great south door is seen the monument of marble, anciently gilt and painted, and small figures on the sides and ends, obscured by the injury of the usurper’s soldiers, and now



TOMB OF JOHN OF MONMOUTH—(*Beaufort Progress* 1684).

preserved by church pews and seats erected near it. The townsmen say it represents *John of Monmouth*. They show you also, in an old coffer near the chancell, his coate of maile and gauntlett, there being neither inscription nor arms on the shield discernible to give other light” (p. 231).

The Duke with his cavalcade, having lodged the night before at Ruperra Castle, arrived at Monmouth on the 19th August (1634), “where the regiment of foot of this county were then drawn into lines, making a guard from that town even to the walls of *Troy*, another magnificent place belonging to the Earle of Worcester [son of the Duke, himself afterwards second Duke of Beaufort], commander of this regiment, and were not onely all that accompanied his Grace through the Progress, the Deputy Lieutenants of the Militia here, but a numerous traine of Militia officers and gentry out of other neighbouring English counties were splendidly entertained by the sayd noble Earle. The next day, company encreasing, to wait upon the Duke of Beaufort [Lord President of Wales and the Marchers, we must remember,

and representing the authority of Charles II.], ample entertainments were repeated by the Right Hon. Charles, Earle of Worcester, upon the same place, such as anticipate all enconium, &c. His Grace, accompanied with the Earle of Worcester, Sir John Talbot, — Aubery, Esq., and several of the deputy lieutenants of the adjoining counties, took a view of the Militia Regiment of this county of Monmouth, when the Earle of Worcester at the head of it on foot, as Colonell, with his leading staff, saluted his Grace, severall of the principal gentry, as Sir John Talbot, &c., placing themselves in front of the stand of pikes, doublings, countermarches, wheelings, variety of exercise, and good and close firings, were made; whence the Mayor and y^e rest of the Magistracy of Monmouth Town, in their formalities, invited his grace to accept of the freedom of the place, &c.”

“That done, his grace with all the gentleman that accompanied him to Monmouth Town Hall, were collationed there with a cold treat, during which the Militia Horse, then led by Sir Charles Kemis, gave severall vollies; and the troopers were treated as they were mounted with syder and ye noted Monmouth ale, drums beating, trumpets sounding, and bells ringing, so that each horse—

‘Motus clangore turbarum,
Saxa quatit pulsa, rigidos vexantia frenos
Ora tenens, spargitque jubas et surrigit aures,’ &c.;

and from thence he was reconducted by the Mayor, his brether'n of Monmouth, and county troop, to *Troy*.”



SEAL OF THE TOWN OF MONMOUTH—1684 (*Beaufort Progress*.)

So ended the memorable *Progress* of the 1st Duke of Beaufort through Wales and the Marches, begun on the 12th of July. He had started from Chelsea, through Chipping Norton and Worcester city, and thence through the counties of Salop, Montgomery, Denbigh, Flint, Carnarvon, Anglesey, Merioneth, Brecon, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Glamorgan, and Monmouth. He rode in a chariot of state, and was followed by a considerable retinue on horseback. The progress was rapid, although, through the badness of the roads, laborious, and the company were royally entertained at chief mansions in the respective counties,—such as Powis Castle; Chirke Castle; Mostyn; Baron Hill (called then Beaumaris); Gwydir; Rhiwlas; Llwydiarth; The Priory, Brecon; Golden Grove; Margam; Keven-Mably; Ruperra Castle. The object of the progress was doubtless to inspect the military forces of the counties, which in every case were brought out and paraded before the Lord President. His Grace was accompanied by a scholarly, rather pedantic gentleman, T. Dineley, Esq., who took notes of places and things, interspersing the whole with learned and often long quotations from the classical authors, and various curious and quaint remarks, and notices of churches, monuments, castles, &c. Clever sketches also were taken of buildings, arms,

seals, and monuments, but whether these were by Mr. Dinely or another hand is not stated. This valuable account had lain in MS. in the archives of the Dukes of Beaufort up to the year 1864, when his Grace the present Duke resolved to have it printed. It has, however, not been published, and only a very limited number of copies were struck off. The editing was done by Charles Baker, Esq., F.S.A., and the printing and illustrations are in the most artistic and tasteful style. The Duke of Beaufort has most liberally and obligingly allowed the transference of many of the illustrations of arms, monuments, seals, and buildings (which are unique, and could not otherwise be recovered), from the *Progress* to the present work.

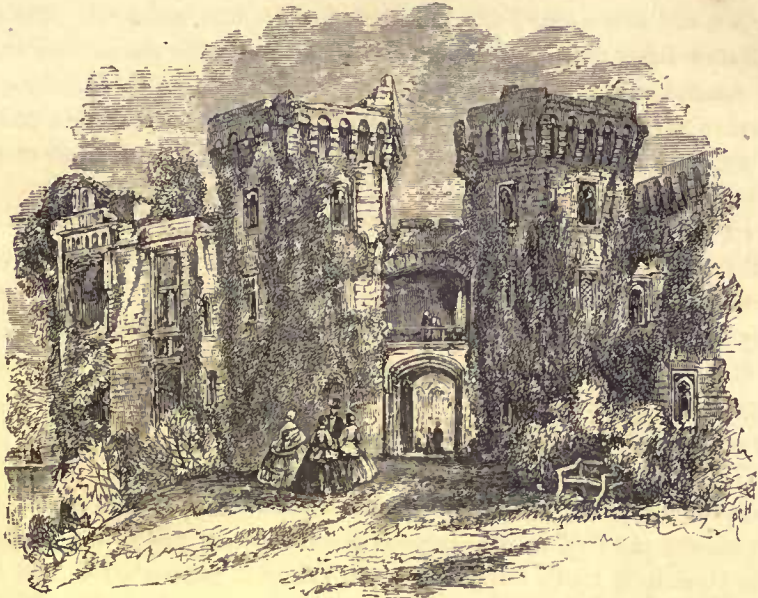
Henry, 1st Duke of Beaufort, was a man of great talent, the son of a man of world-wide celebrity—that Marquess of Worcester known as the author of *A Century of Inventions*, and the grandson of that venerable soldier who made himself memorable by his defence, at the age of eighty-four, of his castle of Raglan in 1646. (See *Beaufort, Duke of, of Troy House.*) The family of Somerset has been foremost in the service of the country at home and abroad, and in the patronage of letters, art, and general culture for many ages. In fact, the roll of the nobility of England contains no more illustrious names.

The magnificent ruin of *Raglan Castle*, in an undulating and fertile part of the county between Monmouth and Usk, in many respects stands foremost among the ancient remains of Britain, as Heidelberg Castle stands among the castles of the Neckar and the Rhine. It is not of the extent of Caerphilly or Carnarvon, nor of the antiquity of Harlech, Rhuddlan, or Chepstow; but it is of an age sufficient to make it venerable, and so decked with manifold beauty of design and execution as to awaken a sense of boundless admiration, mixed with unavoidable regret that a human work so grand and mighty should be lying ingloriously in the dust. It is a satisfaction, as the spectator wanders among the ruins, to observe the care bestowed by the noble owner upon the preservation from further decay of this "storied" place, and the admirable intelligence, the gentle sense of sympathy with glory in ruin, and the skill which maintains permanence without any appearance of busy "restoration," everywhere so visible. The Duke of Beaufort deserves the thanks of all men, of antiquarians especially, for the manner in which not only the ruins of Raglan, but the many relics of antiquity on his estates, are kept.

The first founding of Raglan Castle is not noted in history; but the spot on which it stands is known to have been occupied by a fortress some centuries before the present castle in its main parts was built. In the thirteenth century the De Clares were owners of Raglan. It passed from them to the Berkeleys, who possessed it only for a brief period. Next after them, and in the time of Henry V., we find it in the hands of Sir William ap Thomas, son of Sir Thomas ap Gwilym ap Jenkin (see *Herbert of Llanarth; Llanarth; Llansantffraed &c.*). His son, Lord William *Herbert*, of Raglan, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, had the custody for some time at his castle of Raglan of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. The last William Herbert of Raglan died without issue male, and his estates passed with his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, to her husband, Sir Charles Somerset, created afterwards Earl of Worcester, who *d.* 1526. The property has ever since continued in this noble family.

The castle is said to exhibit a variety of styles, indicating progressive erection, some

parts being apparently as early as the reign of Henry V., when the possessor was the above-named Sir William ap Thomas, some as late as Charles I., and believed to have been the



RAGLAN CASTLE—THE GREAT GATEWAY.

work of its last occupant, the gallant Marquess of Worcester, who, after a most heroic



RAGLAN CASTLE—ROYAL APARTMENTS.

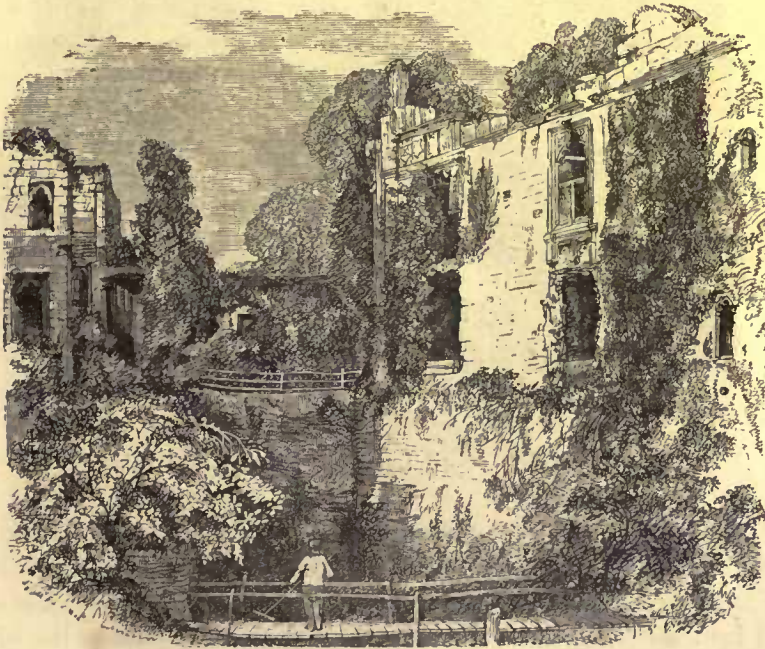
defence, yielded it up on honourable terms to the army of the Parliament in 1646, and died in the same year.

The plan of the castle includes two great quadrangles, the first entered by the grand portcullised gateway shown in our first engraving, the second communicated with from the first.



WINDOW OF DRAWING-ROOM.

In the range of buildings running between these courtyards were the great state apartments, the groined ceilings, carved bosses and corbels, mullioned windows, and elaborate fireplaces of



RAGLAN CASTLE, FROM THE MOAT.

which, even now in their desolation, tell of the elegance and splendour which surrounded the Lords of Raglan Castle in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The keep, or citadel

of this castle was as remarkable for its massive proportions as the more ornate interior was for delicacy of design and artistic execution. It stood separate from the main building on the south side, and was of later date than the greater portion of it; the form was that of a hexagon, each of the six sides measuring 32 feet; the walls were 10 feet thick and five stories high, built of solid square stones of the red sandstone strata of the country, the colour of which is said to have occasioned the name by which this enormous structure was known—*Twr Melyn Gwent*, “the Yellow Tower of Gwent.” Some, however, have conjectured that the meaning is *Twr Melin Gwynt*, “the Windmill Tower.” So powerfully constructed was the citadel that the artillery of the Parliamentary army, which only carried shot of twenty pounds, failed to do much damage except to its elegantly finished battlements; these, being of less thickness and solidity, were demolished. Time has since largely supplemented the work of Fairfax’s siege. The citadel was connected with the castle by a bridge, powerfully



RAGLAN CASTLE—THE KITCHEN.

defended by lateral walls, turrets, and battlements, and spanning a moat 30 feet broad, and of great depth, which ran all round the citadel. But even such a place as this, intended as the last refuge in time of siege, and so mightily planned and protected, was not able to shelter the aged marquess, and his garrison of 800 men supported at his own cost, in defence of a failing cause. The army of the Parliament, commanded by the renowned Fairfax, whose head-quarters were at *Cefn-tilla*, night and day hailed its missiles upon the devoted fabric, all supplies were cut off, a breach was effected in the eastern curtain, drawbridge, ponderous gate, and portcullis were demolished; but at the last moment honourable terms were

accepted, and the noble-hearted owner was allowed to quit his castle with colours flying and honour untarnished, but with a sense that he had but too faithfully served a weak and faithless king, now to receive as reward the confiscation of his splendid estates, and final ruin of his princely halls. He was taken prisoner to London, where he died in the same year, receiving thus a friendly riddance of all his troubles. His estates, valued at £20,000 per annum, were recovered by the family at the Restoration, but shorn of much of their beauty, and greatly reduced in value. Raglan Castle, in the fourteen years which had elapsed, had been dismantled; the great park, "planted with fine maiden oaks and large birch trees, richly stocked with all kinds of deer," and stretching away to great distances across woodland, plain, and river, had been converted into a barren wilderness. The Stuart dynasty and the popular vengeance it awakened had writ their names on the fair demesne of Raglan in characters many of which are not to this day obliterated.

The castle of Usk (*Wysc*), was once of large dimensions. From the magnificence of the scenery around, it is no cause of wonder that Richard Duke of York delighted to reside here. It is said that this was the birthplace of his two sons, Edward IV. and Richard III. When it is remembered that Henry V. was born at Monmouth, where his cradle is still exhibited (see *Troy House*), Monmouthshire will appear to have enjoyed sufficient honour of this kind. The fact is that as a land of castles it offered a safer asylum in those troublous times than even most parts of England.

The Castle of Usk, after belonging to Richard III. and Henry VII., became the property of William, first Earl of Pembroke, the second branch of the Herbert family. Philip, his fourth descendant, dying in 1683 without issue male, his only daughter and heiress, Charlotte conveyed it (by marriage) to Thomas, Viscount Windsor.

The estates in Gwent, possessed by this second branch, were scarcely inferior to those of the first Earl of Pembroke of the Herbert blood. Philip, the last proprietor of Usk Castle, could have passed almost the whole way through his own manors from the vicinity of Monmouth to Newton Down beyond Cowbridge (*Pen-y-Bont*) in Glamorgan, a distance of nearly sixty miles. The trustees of his daughter, in their annual circuit, were not unfrequently escorted by more than fifteen hundred of her tenants and dependents from Chepstow to the castle at Cardiff, where the accounts were audited and the rents received.

Charlotte, the heiress of Usk Castle, by her husband, Thomas, Viscount Windsor and Lord Montjoy, had a son, Herbert, who sold Usk Castle (now possessed by the Duke of Beaufort), and died in 1758, leaving two daughters—Charlotte Jane, married, 1766, to John, Lord Mountstuart (see *Marquess of Bute*), and Alice-Elizabeth, first wife of Francis, second Marquess of Hertford.

On our way to glance at that age of monkish religion and architectural magnificence in Gwent which is commemorated by *Tintern Abbey*, on the Wye, we pass the only large monument of the so-named *Druidic* religion and age now surviving in the county of Monmouth—the stones, or *cromlech* of *Tre-lech* (*tri*, three; and *lech*, a stone), which consist of three great stones set on end. The fine ruin of *St. Briavel's Castle*, built by Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, *temp.* Henry I., is opposite, on the Gloucestershire side of the Wye but in the feudal ages was part of that system of the Marches which was not bounded by the

Wye, but extended from Gloucester to Brecknock, and from Chester to Cardiff. This was the Milo, Earl of Hereford and Lord of Brecknock, who held the jest with earnest Gruffydd ap Rhys on the margin of *Llyn Savathan* related at p. 56. The object of this castle was to check the Welsh in their incursions across the boundary into the Forest of Dean; but it is scarcely probable that the walls now remaining were built so early as the reign of the first Henry.

The situation of the abbey of *Tintern*—(*Din*, a high place of strength; *teyrn*, king) the name probably of an adjacent hill,—almost as much as the marvellous beauty of the architecture, contributes to the powerful effect produced by the spectacle of this majestic ruin.



TINTERN ABBEY—GENERAL VIEW, FROM THE WYE.

It has been pronounced “the most beautiful and picturesque of all our Gothic monuments.” And the situation is one of the finest the old monks ever chose for the site of an abbey. It is enough to say that this spot is superior even to the site of Llantony. The abbey is planted on a meadow lying in a bend of the river, flanked at the back by an abrupt swelling of craggy hills clad in oak, ash, and hazel; in front, up stream, below, and everywhere the bold hills, the retiring glades, the rocks, and their green investment of timber and brushwood, vie with each other in offering to the eye the most graceful outline, the most varied and harmonious detail of light and shade. The noble Wye in its windings seems to flow out of a hill-side above, and into a hill-side below. Every nook and dell, every crag and mountain-top, the trim cottage, the white-sailed pleasure-boat, the leaping salmon, and the deep-designing angler on the brink, seem all brought together on purpose to give this glorious ruin a framework worthy of itself and of the broad page of Gwentian history it aids to fill.

Tintern Abbey has had a longer age as a ruin than it had of active service. “Man

purposeth," &c. Its builders in planning those massive clustered pillars, those aspiring arches, buttressed to bear a "lanthorn tower" of mountain weight, those slenderly mullioned, richly traceried windows, as high again as the gables of many churches, the solidly vaulted roofs which once spanned cloister, chapterhouse, and hospitium, were in their own minds erecting a structure to compete with the hills in durability—and whose very dismantled and dishonoured shell seems now to defy time and elements in its demolition. But that vast labour and cost, thought, skill, and loving interest only issue in a pile of magnificence whose



TINTERN ABBEY, LOOKING UP THE NAVE TO THE EAST WINDOW.

topstone is scarcely set, and its matin and vesper bell scarcely begin their regular silvery notes before its knell is sounded and destruction sends down its storm of hail. It was, in fact, but the splendid efflorescence of a decaying body, which England found it on the whole, though with much regret and pain, necessary to remove. And so the "lanthorn tower" is gone long ago to mend the roads and fill up gaps in rustic fences; the beautiful tracery, the carved work in foliated boss and moulding, faces of saints and angels, the very effigies of mailed knights and gentle dames, founders and benefactors, have been cast out as rubbish, and ground into dust!

In the year 1130, some eight or nine and twenty years after the Norman had laid his iron hand on the Cymry of Gwent and Glamorgan, Walter de Clare, son of Gilbert de Clare,

whose family had obtained certain territory in Wales, founded here a small priory for monks of the Cistercian order ;—

“A little lonely hermitage it was,
Down in a dale, hard by a forest’s side,
Far from resort of people.”—*Faëry Queen.*



THE WEST WINDOW, FROM THE CHANCEL.

Under the thrifty hands of the monks and frequent donations of the lords, who revelled in wealth gotten by robbery of the now prostrate inhabitants, it grew apace into importance. It had not, however, risen into note, and the building, now in ruins, had not been erected when Giraldus Cambrensis in 1188 passed through Gwent. Gilbert de Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, the builder of Aberystwyth Castle, son of Richard de Clare, and owner then of the neighbouring castle of Striguil, largely endowed it, and his example was followed by the Earls of Pembroke, his successors. But it was Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk (son of Maud, sister and co-heiress of Anselme, last Earl of Pembroke of the Marshal line), who built Tintern Abbey, in 1268. This was the year in which it was so far finished that the monks for the first time celebrated mass within it; but the building had doubtless been proceeding for many years, and probably continued long after. If we calculate the completion of the abbey to be about A.D. 1300, it will be seen that the period of its survival was 236 years, for in 1536 Henry VIII. issued the mandate for the dissolution of the monasteries. Tintern Abbey and its lands, valued at no more than £132 1s. 4d., and having only thirteen monks, were granted to Henry Somerset, second Earl of Worcester, in whose family they

still remain. The present Duke of Beaufort bestows great care upon the *preservation* of these beautiful remains, while avoiding all unsightly and ill-placed "restoration."

The plan of the abbey is cruciform; and the subsidiary buildings, such as the cloisters, chapterhouse, refectory, hospitium, or guest-chamber (where "open house" was kept for the pilgrim and the stranger in need), the kitchen, &c., were ranged on the northern side flanking the abbey as far as the eastern side of the transept. The length of the abbey was 228 feet; the nave and choir were only 37 feet wide, and the extreme width at the transepts was 150 feet.

The east window, shown in our second view, with its single mullion remaining, is 64 feet high, and occupies the whole width of the choir. The great central arches supporting the tower (when the tower was there) are 70 feet high. Through these the spectator looks at the eastern and western windows in the respective engravings. The western window, with almost all its mullions and tracery still complete, is 42 feet high. This window, as shown in the engraving, is in great part covered with ivy. The tops of the walls, along which are convenient pathways, are covered with turf, and here and there ornamented with spontaneous growth of shrubs and trees. Along the pillars, arches, and windows, the friendly ivy is allowed to twine and hang in garlands, and the floor, once shining in encaustic tiles, is covered with a carpet of greensward, through which the bases of the northern pillars of the nave crop up. (See *Engraving*, p. 747).

From Tintern Abbey to *Chepstow Castle* is but a small distance in space, but, with all the defects of the monastic system, the transition is like descending from a world of civilization to a world of barbarism. The monastic and the Lord Marcher systems lived contemporaneously, agreed in holding man in bondage, were mutually supporting, and died by the same hand; but taken and analyzed separately they are seen to have been animated by a different life, and lived with different aims. As Macaulay has eloquently written, "A system which, however deformed by superstitions, introduced strong moral restraints into communities previously governed only by vigour of muscle and audacity of spirit; a system which taught even the fiercest and mightiest ruler that he was, like his meanest bondsman, a responsible being, might have seemed to deserve a more respectful mention from philosophers and philanthropists. Had not such retreats been scattered here and there among the huts of a miserable peasantry and the castles of a ferocious aristocracy, European society would have consisted merely of beasts of burden and beasts of prey."

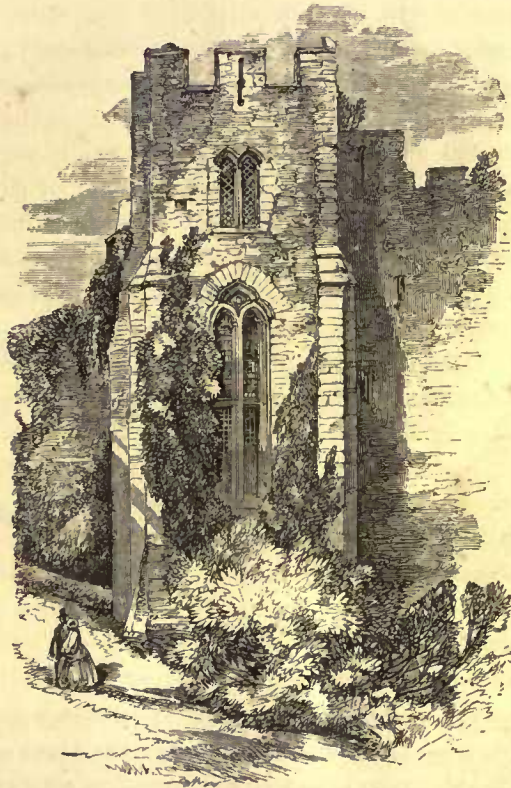
The town of Chepstow, as its name indicates, was a place of barter between the Saxons and Welsh (A.-Sax., *ceap.*, price, or bargain, *ceapian*, to bargain, sell; and *stoc*, euphonized *stow*, a stockaded or defended place), after the former had taken possession of the country between the Severn and the Wye. From the importance of the position in all times of war we may conclude that the Britons had here a place of strength, although it was not then a custom to erect castles. The Welsh name of Chepstow, *Casgwent*, *i. e.*, Castell Gwent, probably originated after the building of the present castle. The Anglo-Saxons, as they are called, or, more correctly, the governments set up in South-west and Central England after the amalgamation of the old Britons of the parts and their Germanic conquerors into one people—on taking possession of the British principedom of *Feryllweg* (Ferlex), which embraced

the lands between the Wye and the Severn, would as soon as possible seize and strengthen this post, making it a place of trysting and negotiation with the independent Britons of the west. It is said that parts of the castle of Chepstow contain indications of "Saxon" work—a thing, however unlikely, not quite so incredible as the statement made by some others to the effect that some of its walls were built by "Julius Cæsar," who, it is well known, never penetrated halfway to Chepstow.

The stupendous ruins of Chepstow Castle are beyond question the remains of Norman work. It is quite improbable that the whole was built by the same owner or in the same age, for there are varieties of style and irregularities of plan showing the contrary. No castle in Britain stands on a grander site. It occupies along the margin of the Wye an almost perpendicular limestone cliff (part of the carboniferous system of the Forest of Dean), through which the river has excavated a passage. It is so closely built to the edge that its huge walls and the native rock appear all as one. Its building is ascribed to William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, who is stated to have been a relation of the Conqueror and one of his companion knights in the invasion of England (although we find not his name in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*), and who had lands assigned him on the borders of Wales, including the basin of the lower Wye. This was the Fitz-Osborne who before the expedition started from Normandy, and when many chieftains were opposed to William's enterprise, cried out, "Why dispute ye thus? He is your lord; he has need of you. It were better your duty to make your offers, and not to await his requests. If you fail him now, and he gain his end, by heaven, he will remember it" (*Chronique de Normandie*). Fitz-Osborne prevailed, and was well rewarded. His life, however, was cut short by violence in Flanders, where he was involved in a love affair, and it is improbable that he had leisure after settling upon his possessions in Wales to build to completeness such a giant fortress as Chepstow Castle. His younger son, Roger Fitz-Osborne, succeeded to his vast estates in this county, his eldest son William to his estates in Normandy—for Fitz-Osborne was a man of note and seneschal of the duchy in his own country, and not a mere hungry military adventurer like most of William's companions. Roger Fitz-Osborne was a man of deep designs, and likely for his own purposes to build a fortress such as Chepstow Castle. While William was gone to Normandy to quell an insurrection, another was brewing for him in England and in Wales. Roger Fitz-Osborne had arranged and carried out without William's permission a marriage between his own sister Emma and the great Breton *Ralf de Gael*, Earl of Norfolk. It led to a rupture with the Conqueror and a terrible insurrection, in which the Welsh, who saw in Ralf the Breton a man of their own kin, heartily joined, and in which Chepstow Castle was fitted to play an important part. During the marriage rejoicings the conspiracy against the Conqueror was formed. Several bishops and abbots, many Norman barons and Saxon warriors, bound themselves by oath against King William (*Will. of Malmesb.*). But William's good fortune prevailed. Ralf was obliged to fly to his own land of Brittany, and Roger Fitz-Osborne was made a prisoner for life. "The race of William Fitz-Osborne," says Ordericus Vitalis, "has been uprooted from England, so that now there is not a corner in which it can set its foot."

The earldom of Hereford and the castle and lands of Chepstow passed to the Earls of Pembroke of the De Clare line, then to the Marshals and Herberts, and lastly to the Somersets, in which (now represented by his Grace, Henry, Duke of Beaufort) they still remain.

The ground-plan of the castle is long and narrow, stretching along the dizzy steep of the rock in massive walls and towers of various heights, and enclosing four separate courts, as if added by degrees as necessity required. The great entrance is from the side towards the town. The noble gateway is defended by two circular towers of great strength, portcullis, &c. Around the first court were arranged the grand hall, principal apartments, kitchen, &c.



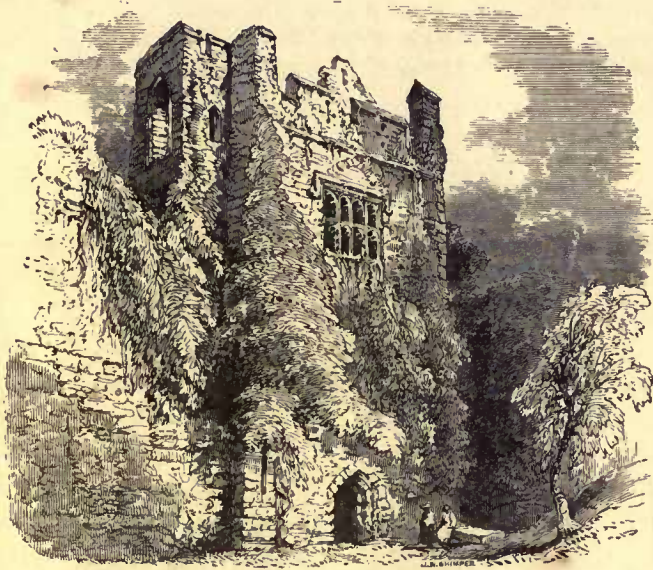
A TOWER IN CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

On the side next the river the curtain between the first and second courts is pierced by a gateway. Another gateway enters the third court, in which was situated the chapel, a building of remarkable elegance, 90 feet long by 30 in width, with walls 40 feet high. The fourth court had its own entrance by a drawbridge and portcullis across the castle ditch, flanked by two square towers.

In the grand court first mentioned is the *keep*, a structure of large dimensions and wonderful solidity and beauty. It contained, amongst other parts, the tower, made celebrated through the confinement within it for twenty years of the republican Henry Marten, member of the "Rump" parliament (probably for some place in Berks.), once a friend of Cromwell, and one of those who signed the death warrant of Charles I. The parliament made a gift of

Chepstow Castle to Oliver Cromwell, but on the accession of Charles II. it reverted to the Marquess of Worcester, and Henry Marten became one of its involuntary occupants.

“For thirty years, secluded from mankind,
Here Marten lingered. Often have these walls
Echoed his footsteps, as with even tread
He paced around his prison.”—*Southey*.



CHEPSTOW CASTLE—MARTEN'S TOWER, IN THE KEEP.

Marten's "tread" and temper may have become "even" after years of schooling within thick prison walls, but by nature he was of a choleric and impetuous turn, and of a loose and ill-governed life. When Cromwell entered with his guards to send the "Rump" about its business, this is the description (perhaps not unfaithful) we have of this man:—"Henry Marten is a tight little fellow, though of somewhat loose life; his witty words pierce yet, as light arrows through the thick oblivious torpor of the generations, testifying to us very clearly, Here was a right hard-headed, stout-hearted little man, full of sharp fire and cheerful light, sworn foe of cant in all its figures, an indomitable little pagan if no better. 'You call yourselves a Parliament, continues my Lord General in clear blaze of conflagration; 'you are no Parliament, some of you are drunkards, some of you are—' and he glares at Harry Marten and the poor Sir Peter [Wentworth], who rose to order, lewd livers both—'living in open contempt of God's commandments.'"—*Carlyle*. After the Restoration, Marten was tried as a regicide at the Old Bailey, when he put in the plea that in concurring in the king's death and signing the warrant he only yielded obedience to the existing government. Perhaps his "lewd living" told in his favour with the court of Charles II.; at all events though found guilty, his life was spared. He was sent to the Tower for a time, and thence

transferred to the keep of Chepstow Castle for the rest of his life. The term of his imprisonment here was twenty, not thirty years, as stated by Southey; he was allowed to retain his property, to have the company of his wife, to walk abroad under guard, and to pay visits to the gentry of the neighbourhood. He died in 1680, at the good age of seventy-eight, and was buried in the chancel of Chepstow Church. Over him was placed an acrostic epitaph, rather long, of his "own composition," and containing these lines:—

"A true Englishman,
Who in Berkshire was well known
To love his country's freedom, 'bove his own. . . .
Examples preach to th' eye; care then, mine says,
Not how you end, but how you spend your days."



CHEPSTOW CASTLE—THE ORATORY IN THE KEEP.

Among other fine apartments in the keep, most of which are believed to have been at the service of Henry Marten, was a beautiful "oratory," which it may be hoped, from the last line of his epitaph, he had learnt how to use.

As in other cases when Norman lords plundered and built castles, so at Chepstow, religious houses were founded, partly by the robber as a condonation of his crimes, partly by the monks as a means of counteracting the barbaric violence of the times. Some of the remains of the *Priory* of St. Kynemark are still traceable near the entrance to *Piercefield*. Remains of several "chapels" and other "religious" edifices are found in the town near the principal hotel, and in Bridge Street. A *Benedictine priory* of large dimensions stood on the

site of the churchyard, and the present parish church embodies many portions of that building in good preservation, although disfigured by injudicious "restoration." This church contains a fine early monument to Henry, second Earl of Worcester (*d.* in 1549), great grandfather of the intrepid Henry, first Marquess of Worcester, owner and defender to the last extremity of Raglan Castle against the victorious Fairfax. (See *Raglan Castle.*)

The *walls* of Chepstow in part still remain. Their age is uncertain, but Norman features prevail in them; and it cannot be doubted that the building of the castle would be accompanied by the fortification of the town. But proof is wanting that the present walls are the first erected.

This magnificent castle and military post had upon the whole a quiet history. Its most stormy crisis was its last, when the wrath of the Parliament and the flaming zeal of the Welsh for Church and King met and fought here. It was in 1648. Charles was prisoner at Carisbrook. The Scotch in the north send an army of 40,000 to the field. The Welsh rush headlong into the fray. Chepstow is garrisoned under command of S'r Nicholas Kemeys. Pembroke is held fast by "drunken Col. Poyer," and Cardiff is strong under Col. Pritchard: the gentry are all for the King; the common people understand nothing, and follow the gentry. The Parliament's cause is in peril. Cromwell must march, or all will be lost; and Cromwell accordingly marches, 3rd March, 1648. In good time, while the general is hotly marching for Chepstow, the battle of St. Fagan's, under Horton, (8th May), ends in victory for the Parliament, and General Laugharn, with Stradlings, Kemeyses, &c., are broken in pieces. Cromwell breaks the walls of Chepstow; but tough Sir Nicholas, with his small remnant of a garrison of forty men within the castle, though sorely pressed, refuses to surrender, secretly planning escape by the river; but the scheme failing, the castle is stormed by Ewer (left in command by Cromwell, who has gone on to Pembroke), and Kemeys and his men are cut down without mercy.

From Pembroke, 7th June, Oliver writes to Major Thomas Saunders: "I have sent to have you removed out of Brecknockshire; indeed, into that part of Glamorganshire which lieth next Monmouthshire. For this end:—We have plain discoveries that Sir Trevor Williams of Llangibby, about two miles from Usk, in the co. of Monmouth, was very deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow Castle, so that we are out of doubt of his guiltiness thereof. I do hereby authorize you to seize him; as also the High Sheriff of Monmouth, Mr. Morgan [see *Sheriffs*], who was in the same plot. But because Sir Trevor Williams is the more dangerous man by far, I would have you seize him first. He is a man, I am informed, full of craft and subtlety, very bold and resolute, hath a house at Llangibby well stored with arms and very strong. . . . If you should march directly into that country and near him, it's odds he either fortify his house or give you the slip. . . . Wherefore you have a fair pretence to go out of Brecknockshire to quarter about Newport and Caerleon, which is not above four or five miles from his house. You may send to Col. Herbert, whose house lieth in Monmouthshire, who will certainly acquaint you where he is. You are also to send to Capt. Nicholas, who is at Chepstow, to require him to assist you, if he [Williams] should get into his house and stand upon his guard. Samuel Jones, who is quartermaster to Col. Herbert's troop, will be very assisting to you." In a "P.S." it is added, "If Captain Nicholas should light on him at Chepstow, do you strengthen him with a strong guard to bring him. If you seize his person, disarm his house, but let not his arms be embezzled."

SECTION IV.—MONMOUTHSHIRE A PART OF WALES.

The custom has become almost settled to consider the county of Monmouth a part of England, and to assign to Wales the even number of twelve counties, six south and six north. Maps of Wales are now constructed which make the Usk the eastern boundary; children at school are almost invariably taught that Monmouthshire is "in England;" and the erroneous notion is somewhat encouraged by a certain tone of "national" feeling which willingly winks at history and gives vantage to prejudice. Even the Registrar-General, (Census, 1871), although he admits it to be "essentially Cambrian," and puts it in the "Welsh Division," still ranks it among the "Counties of England. In a work on the annals of the counties of Wales it is proper that the groundlessness of this notion should be made known, and the county legitimately settled in its proper place as one of the thirteen counties of Wales.

There can be no question about the *ethnology* of the county of Monmouth. It may be true that even the blood of England is more *Cymric* than *Saxon*, and that we have reason herein to moderate, and even forget all national antipathy as between Welsh and English.* The people of Monmouthshire, to say the least of it, are as much *Cymric* as are the people of Glamorgan or Brecknock; and, barring the change brought into the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan within living memory by the influx of English-speaking persons, the *language* spoken by the natives still continues to testify to their race. In these respects, therefore, Monmouthshire is now, as in past times, a part and parcel of Wales.

In point of *government*, the relation of *Gwent* (*i.e.*, Monmouthshire and part of Glamorgan, &c.) to Wales always, even before the Norman Conquest, was that of a somewhat distinct and independent sovereignty. This has been repeatedly noticed in the course of our discussions. But nothing to affect the common bond of national unity arose out of this circumstance.

The earliest *geographical* recognition of *Gwent* in its relation to Wales, subsequently to the period when the distinction between England and Wales was made broad and prominent by the English conquest, is found in the ancient document called "*Parthau Cymru*," in the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*. This purports to be a survey of Wales, North and South, made in the time of the last Llewelyn (13th century). There the *cantrefs* and *comots* of all Wales are marked. The district now mainly included in Monmouthshire is divided into three *cantrefs* and thirteen *comots* (see p. 596, "*Gwaunllwg*," "*Gwent Uwch-Coed*," "*Gwent Is-Coed*"). But about the relation of *Gwent* to Wales at this period there is no question, and therefore no need of evidence.

The Norman conquest of these parts had no tendency to unite them to England. The Lord Marcher system created independent lordships. If it be true that they had the effect of alienating the conquered districts from Wales, it must be remembered that they alienated

* This whole question is argued at length, and for the first time, in "*The Pedigree of the English People: an Argument, Historical and Scientific, on English Ethnology, show the Progress of Race-Amalgamation in Britain from the Earliest Times, with Especial Reference to the Incorporation of the Celtic Aborigines.*" By Thomas Nicholas, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., &c. Longmans & Co. Third Edition. 1872.

Denbighshire (or the "four cantrefs"), Montgomery, Brecknock, and Glamorgan as much as Monmouthshire. But they had in reality no such effect. Henry VIII., when he incorporated Wales with England by the "Act of Union," took the whole Principality with its inhabitants as a recognised unity, a country or "dominion," just as Scotland at a subsequent time was taken, as then recognised, as a separate nationality, with distinct character and limits. The effect of the Union was not to dismember Scotland. In like manner the effect of the Union was not to dismember Wales.

But it will be said that Henry's Act of Union made a difference as it respects *Monmouthshire*. Here comes therefore the point to be tested, and it must be examined with care. What then was the difference made by Henry with respect to Monmouthshire? In other words, in what respect did the junction of this county with England differ from the junction of the other counties of Wales with England? There *was* a point of difference—a very small but very distinct one, in no wise affecting the geographical classification or provincial relations of the county, yet large enough to have introduced the error now sought to be exposed and removed. It had to do simply with the circuit of the judges and the administration of the law, and had no reference whatever to the distribution of counties. Up to this time the Marches had not been subject to visitation by the king's judges. The King's Writ did not run in them, the power of *jura regalia*, conceded to the lords, entitling them to hold courts of their own, and even enact, within limits, laws of their own. Henry VIII. put a stop to this part of the rule of the Marchers, created the county of Monmouth, and placed it under the jurisdiction of Westminster. This seems to be all that was done; and on this slender basis has been built the whole of the notion that Monmouthshire is an English county. In a matter of so much speciality, where, out of a region subject to exceptional feudal rule, a regular county is created, and when created transferred, as the hypothesis goes, from one recognised nationality and "dominion" to another, we have a right to expect very definite and express language, and we know that Henry VIII. was never wanting in definiteness and point when putting forth a command or enactment. It was a characteristic, indeed, of all the Tudor sovereigns to make their will known beyond all possibility of doubt. We must therefore go to Henry's own act, and cite his own language.

The simple truth is, though many will be surprised to hear it, that the 27th Henry VIII. (the "Act of Union") itself expressly speaks of Monmouthshire as a part of the country or dominion of Wales, and says not a syllable about its junction with England except in the sense in which it speaks of the junction with England of Brecknock, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Montgomery, and others. This is the part of the statute which concerns the case:—

"And forasmuch as there be many and divers Lordships Marchers within the said Countrey or Dominion of Wales, lyinge betwene the Shyres of Englande and the said Countrey or Dominion of Wales, and beyng no parcell of any o:her Shires where the lawes and due correction is used and had; by reason whereof hath ensued and hath benne practised, perpetrated, committed and done within and amonge the sayde Lordshippes and Countreys to them adjoining manifold and divers detestable murders, brennyng [burning] of houses, robberies; theftes, trespasses, rowtes, ryottes, unlawful assembles, embraceries; maintenaunces, receivinge of felons, oppressions, ruptures of the peace, and manifolde other malefactes contrary to all lawes and justice. And the sayde offenders thereupon makynge their refuge from Lordeshippes to Lordeship were and continued without punishment or

correction; for due reformation whereof, and for as much as divers and many of the said Lordshippes Marches be now in the handes and possession of our Sovereine Lord the King, and the smallest number of them in the possession of other Lordes:—*It is therefore enacted* by thauthoritee aforesaid that divers of the said Lordshippes Marchers shall be united, annexed, and joined to divers of the Shires of England; and divers of the said Lordships Marchers shall be united, annexed, and joynd to divers of the Shyres of the saide Countrey or Dominion of Wales, in manner and forme hereafter following. And that all the residue of the said Lordships Marchers within the saide Countrey or Dominion of Wales shall be served and divided into certaine particular Counties or Shires, that is to say: *The Countie or Shire of Mommouth*, the Countie or Shire of Brekenoke, the Countie or Shire of Radnor, the Countie or Shire of Mountgomery, the Countie or Shire of Denbigh. And that the Lordships, townships, parishes, commotes, and cantredes of Monmouth, Chepstow, Matherne, Llamnihangel, Magour, Goldecliffe, Newport, Wenllouge, Llanwerne, Caerlion, Uske, Treleck, Tinterne, Skynfret, Grousmont, Witecastell, Reglan, Calicote, Biston, Abergenny, Penrose, Grenefeld, Maghen, and Hochvyslade, in the Countrey of Wales; and all and singular honours, lordships, castels, manours, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes lying or being within the compas or precint of the lordships, townships, hamlets, parishes, commotes, and cantredes, and every of them, in whose possession soever they be or shal be, and every parte therof, shall stand and be from and after the said feast of all saintes, guildable, and shall be reputed, accepted, named, and taken as part and membres of the sayde shire of *Mommouth*; and that the saed Towne of Mommouth shall be named, accepted, reputed, used, had, and taken head and shire towne of the said countie or shire of Mommouth. And that the shiriffes, countie, and shire courte of and for the said shire or Countie of Mommouth shall be holden and kept one time at the saide towne of Mommouth, and the nexte time at the Towne of Newporte in the same countie or shire, and so to be kepte in the same two townes *alternis vicibus*, and accordynge to the lawes of this realme of Englande for ever and in none other places.

“And it is further enacted by thauthoritee aforesaide that all actions reales hereafter shall be conveyed, perpetrated, or sued for any landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, or any other thinge within the saide Countie or shire of Mommouth, and all actions personal within the same shire or countie of the summe of 40/- or above, and all actions mixte, shall be sued by originall writte out of the King's High Court of Chauncerie in Englande, and harde, determined, and tried before the Kinge's Justices in Englande by assize or *Nisi Prius* within the saide Countie of Mommouth, in suchelyke maner, fourme, and wise as all other actions reales, personalles, and actions mixte be sued, hard, determined, and tried in or for any shire of this realme of Englande. And that the King's Justices of his Benche or of his Common Benche of Westminster shall have full power and auctoritie to directe all maner processe to the shireffe and all other officers of the saide Countie of Mommouth, and also to directe writtes of *venire facias* to the same shireffe for the triall of every issue joined before them, and also to awarde Commissions of *Nisi Prius* into the said Countie of Mommouth for the triall of suche issues joynd before them in like maner and fourme as they do into every shire of this realme of Englande. And all and every the Kinge's subjectes and inhabitantes within the said Countie of Mommouth shall be for ever from and after the saide feaste of all saintes obliged and bounden to be obedient and attendant to the Lord

Chauncellor of England, the Kinge's Justices, and other of the Kinge's most honourable Counsel, and unto all lawes, customs, ordinances, and statutes of this realme of Englande, in like maner, fourme, and wise as all other the Kinge's subjectes within every shire of this realme of Englande be obliged and bounden, any acte, statute, usage, custom, libertie, privilege, or any other thinge to the contrarie in any wise not withstanding." (*Public General Acts: 27th HENRY VIII., cap. 26.*)

We have quoted the statute *verbatim et literatim* that all may see that it contains nothing to justify the popular belief that Monmouthshire was made an English county, and Wales made to consist of twelve counties only, by the eighth Henry. The Act expressly recognises the shire of Monmouth as in a category different from those portions of the Marches which were to be joined to England, as carved out of a "residue" of the Marches "within the said country or dominion of Wales," and constituted a county of the same order and provincial character as the other then created counties of "Brekenoke, Radnor, Mount-gomery," &c. No allusion is made to any distinction or difference except in the single matter of the substitution in Monmouth of the *jurisdiction of the Judges* of the King's Court at Westminster for that of the irresponsible and now displaced Lords Marchers. If a mere circuit arrangement took Monmouthshire from Wales then all the other twelve counties have now been taken from Wales, and no "Wales" further remains. The theory that Monmouthshire is an English county, first conceived by error, received without examination, and settled at last by an indolent consent, has thus in truth no historic or legal foundation, and must be pronounced a geographical blunder.

This conclusion appears still more clear and forcible when we look into our old topographical and legal writers. Authors of eminence who lived later than the age of Henry VIII. seem never to have heard of the limitation of Wales to the balanced number of six northern and six southern counties, and the handing over of fertile Gwent to the English side. *Camden, temp.* James I., writing systematically on the "Divisions of Britain," says that besides the counties belonging to England there were "THIRTEEN more in Wales, six whereof were in Edward the First's time, and the rest Henry VIII. settled by Act of Parliament;" and among the thirteen he in a subsequent part of his great work (*Britannia*) includes Monmouthshire. Is it conceivable that a man so well-informed as Camden, generally so painstaking and accurate, and certainly swayed by no partiality towards Wales, should so write, if by an Act of Henry VIII. the counties of Wales had been settled at *twelve*, and Monmouthshire made an English county?

Humphrey Llwyd, an equally accurate writer, living at the very time when Henry's Act of Union was passed, and writing his *Historie of Cambria* in 1568, only twenty-one years after Henry's death, describes South Wales as containing "seven counties," of which one was *Gwent* or *Monmouth* ("Gwenta, quae et Monumethensis," &c.), and says that these seven counties were ascribed to South Wales by the English ("ab Anglis tribuuntur").

Sir John Dodridge, in his *Historical Account of the Principality of Wales*, published in 1714, in giving at p. 2 the divisions of Wales, says, "The whole country is now allotted into shires, which are *thirteen* in number;" and among the thirteen he places *Monmouth*. Sir John Dodridge was an eminent lawyer, and would certainly have been aware of any statute, had such existed, which made the number of Welsh counties to be *twelve* and not thirteen. He was well aware of the statute 27 Henry VIII., and mentions that it ordained

that Monmouthshire "should be governed from henceforth in like manner and by the same judges as other the shires of England" (p. 41).

The "vulgar error" of classifying this county with England, and not with "the countrey or dominion of Wales," as the statute of Henry VIII. denominates it, is not only "vulgar" (*i. e.*, diffused among the people), but is also comparatively recent. Not, indeed, that instances of it do not occur in authors of the eighteenth century,—*ex. gr.*, Browne Willis, in his *Notitia Parl.*, makes Monmouth an English county. But it has become a general and settled opinion only within the present century, and, as will be seen from the above facts, for no better reason than that some one made a mistake or perpetrated an imposture, and that others received and passed on what had been coined.

SECTION V.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF MONMOUTHSHIRE, A.D. 1541—1872.

Sheriffs were first appointed for Wales by Edward I., but as his conquests did not properly include the country now covered by Monmouthshire, which was a part of the Marches, where criminal law was administered under *jura regalia* in each lordship by its own lord, sheriffs in the modern sense of the term were not here appointed. The office in its functions was in fact administered by the lord (see further p. 597). By the Act 27th Henry VIII., c. 26, Monmouthshire was made a county, and the office of Sheriff of the County instituted. This was in A.D. 1535, but some delay in the actual appointment of a person to the office seems to have occurred, or the record of it has been lost, for the first sheriff known to have received the king's writ was Charles Herbert, Esq., in the year 1541. The following list is based upon the researches of the late industrious Thomas Wakeman, Esq. The prominence of the two great families of Herbert and Morgan in the earlier periods of the shrievalty is very remarkable. As to the *Herberts*, for a considerable space in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries their number and authority in several of the counties of Wales, South and North, greatly surpass those of any other clan.

HENRY VIII.		A. D.			A. D.
Charles Herbert, Esq., of Troy [subs. knighted]	1541		William Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook	.	1551
Walter Herbert, Esq., of St. Julian's	1542		Walter Herbert, Esq., of Skenfrith [nat. son of Sir Charles Herbert of Troy]	.	1552
Walter ap Robert, Esq., of Pant-glâs. [Arms, <i>per pale az. and sa., three fleurs-de-lis or—</i> YNYR-GWENT]	1543		MARY.		
Henry Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre. [<i>Arg., a lion rampant guardant sa.</i>]	1544		William Herbert, Esq., of St. Julian's	.	1553
Reynold ap Howel, Esq., of Perth-hir. [See under <i>Herbert of Llanarth</i>]	1545		Anthony Welsh, Esq., of Llanwern	.	1554
John Henry Lewis, Esq., of Mathern	1546		Walter ap Robert, Esq., of Pant-glâs [see 1543]	1555	
			William ap John ap Thomas, Esq., of Tre- Owen. [See <i>Llanarth lineage</i>]	.	1556
			Rowland Morgan, Esq., of Machen	.	1557
			Henry Lewis, Esq., of Mathern	.	1558
EDWARD VI.			ELIZABETH.		
Anthony Welsh, Llanwern. [<i>Ermine, a bend sa.</i>]	1547		Sir Thomas Morgan, Kt., of Pencoed	.	1559
Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Pencoed [afterwards knighted]	1548		Thomas Herbert, Esq., of Wonastow	.	1560
Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., of Troy. [See 1541; was M.P. for co. under Mary, 1553]	1549		George James, Esq., of Llanddewi Rhydderch. [<i>Or, a wyvern's head erased vert, bloody hand in mouth erased at wrist.</i>]	.	1561
William Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar. [<i>Or, a griffin sejrant sa.</i>]	1550				

	A. D.		A. D.
Roger Williams, Esq., of Llangibby. [<i>Cyronny of eight ermine and sa., a lion rampant or</i>]	1562	Edward Kemeys [Keven-Mabley? See Glam. <i>Sheriffs</i> , 1605]	1601
William Herbert, Esq. [place not certain]	1563	Edward Morgan, Esq. [place not given]	1602
William Herbert, Esq., of St. Julian's	1564	JAMES I.	
William Morgan, Esq. [place not certain]	1565	Henry Morgan, Esq., of Penllwyn. [<i>Arms as 1568</i>]	1603
John Henry Kemeys, Esq., of Newport. [<i>Vert, on a chevron arg., three pheons sa.</i>]	1566	John Gaynsford, Esq. [place, and name otherwise, not known]	1604
William John ap Roger, Esq., of Abergavenny. [<i>Herbert arms</i>]	1567	Rowland Williams, Esq., Llangibby. [<i>Arms as in 1562</i>]	1605
William Morgan, Esq., of Llantarnam. [<i>Arms of Morgan. See 1550</i>]	1568	Valentine Prichard, Esq. [of Llanover?]	1606
Christopher Welsh, Esq., of Llanwern	1569	William Price, Esq., of Llanfoist. [<i>Arms of Ynyr-Gwent. See 1543</i>]	1607
Rowland Morgan, Esq., of Llan-fedw	1570	Sir Walter Montague, Kt., of Pen-coed. [<i>Arg., three fusils in fesse gu.</i>]	1608
William Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook	1571	Charles Jones, Esq., of Dingestow, afterwards knighted. [<i>Az., three talbots' heads erased arg.</i>]	1609
Thomas Herbert, Esq., of Wonastow	1572	Henry Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre	1610
William Morgan, Esq., of Wern-gochan? [<i>Three wolves passant in pale arg.</i>]	1573	William Rawlins, Esq., of Tre-gaer	1611
Miles Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar. [<i>Morgan arms as under 1550</i>]	1574	Sir William Morgan, Kt., of Tredegar	1612
Rowland Kemeys, Esq., of Paendre. [<i>Arms as under 1566</i>]	1575	Roger Bathern, Esq., of Penhow	1613
Christopher Welsh, Esq., of Llanwern	1576	Giles Morgan, Esq., of Pen-crŷg. [<i>Arms as in 1561</i>]	1614
Richard Morgan, Esq. [place uncertain]	1577	William Jones, Esq., of Trewern. [<i>Herbert arms</i>]	1615
William John ap Roger, Esq., of Abergavenny [see 1567]	1578	Thomas Van, Esq., of Coldra [<i>Coel-dre; arms, Sa., a chevron between 3 bees or</i>]	1616
William Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre	1579	Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Rhiw-pera. [Afterwards knighted. <i>Arms, Arg., three bulls' heads caboshed sa., a mullet for diff.</i>]	1617
Sir William Herbert, Kt., of St. Julian's	1580	George Milbourne, Esq., of Wonastow. [<i>Arg., a cross moline sa.</i>]	1618
Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Machen	1581	William Hughes, Esq., of Cil-Uwch. [<i>Herbert arms</i>]	1619
Edward Morgan, Esq., of Pencarn. [<i>Arg., three bulls' heads caboshed sa.</i>]	1582	Thomas Cocks, Esq. [place not given. <i>Or, three bars az. on a canton arg., a lion's head erased gu., langued az.</i>]	1620
Edward Morgan, Esq., of Llantarnam. [<i>Arms of Morgan. See 1550</i>]	1583	Walter Aldey, Esq., of Chepstow Hardwick	1621
Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook	1584	Robert Jones, Esq., of Grondre	1622
William Lewis, Esq., of Llanddewi Rhydderch. [<i>Checky or and az., on a fesse gu., three leopards' heads jessant, fleur-de-lis or</i>]	1585	William Walter, Esq., of Persfield. [<i>Vert, a squirrel segreant or</i>]	1623
Richard Morgan, Esq. [place not certain]	1586	David Lewis, Esq., of Llanddewi Rhydderch. [<i>Arms as in 1585</i>]	1624
John Jones, Esq., of Tre-Owen. [See <i>Herbert of Llanarth</i>]	1587	CHARLES I.	
Henry Morgan, Esq., of Pen-llwyn. [<i>Arg., a lion rampant guardant sa.</i>]	1588	Edward Morgan, Esq. [place not given]	1625
Henry Herbert, Esq., of Wonastow	1589	Sir Charles Somerset, Kt., of Troy. [Sixth son of Edward, fourth Earl of Worcester; made Knight of the Bath 1610.— <i>Collins</i>]	1626
Nicholas Herbert, Esq. [place not given]	1590	Sir Charles Williams, Kt., of Llangibby.	1627
Edward Lewis, Esq., of Fan [Glamorgan]	1591	William Kemeys, Esq., of "Kemeys"	1628
Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Caldecot. [<i>Ermine, a saltier gu.</i>]	1592	William Thomas, Esq., of Perth-oleu. [<i>Sa., three pheons arg., the two in chief point to point, that in base the point downwards</i>]	1629
Rowland Morgan, Esq., of Bedwellty. [<i>Arms as 1579</i>]	1593	John Walter, Esq., of Persfield	1630
Walter Jones, Esq., of Magor	1594	William Baker, Esq., of Abergavenny. [<i>Arg., two chevrons sa.</i>]	1631
Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook	1595	Nicholas Kemeys, Esq., of Llanfair	1632
Matthew Prichard, Esq., of Llanover. [<i>Arms as 1561</i>]	1596		
Andrew Morgan, Esq., of Llanfihangel. [Tredegar arms. See 1550]	1597		
Henry Herbert, Esq., of Wonastow; died, and succ. by—	1598		
William Morgan, Esq., of the Friars. [<i>Arms as 1550</i>]	1599		
Henry Billingsley, Esq., of Penhow	1599		
Richard Kemeys, Esq. [place not given]	1600		

	A.D.
Nicholas Arnold, Esq., of Llanfihangel Crûg-Corneu	1633
Lewis Van, Esq., of Coel-dre	1634
George Milbourne, Esq., of Wonastow. [<i>Arms as in 1618</i>]	1635
Henry Probert, Esq., of Pant-glâs	1636
William Morgan, Esq., of Ty-mawr. [<i>Arms as in 1550</i>]	1637
William Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook	1638
Nicholas Moor, Esq., of Crick. [<i>Arg., three bars sa.</i>]	1639
No name	1640
No name	1641
Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Llan-soar. [<i>Arms as 1582</i>].	1642
Philip Jones, of Tre-Owain. [<i>Lt.-Col., afterwards knighted; one of the defenders of Raglan Castle against Fairfax. See Herbert of Llanarth, lineage</i>]	1643
Thomas Price, Esq., of Llanfoist. [<i>Arms as under 1543</i>]	1644
Sir Edward Morgan, Kt., of Pen-coed	1645
No name	1646
William Morgan, Esq. [<i>of Pentridge? Arms, Gu., three chevrons arg.</i>]	1647
Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Caldecot	1648

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

No name given	1649
Roger Williams, Esq., of Newport	1650
No name given	1651
No name given	1652
Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Perth-oleu	1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

No name given	1654
No name given	1655
John Price [no place given; query of Gelli-hir? See <i>Parl. Ann. of Glam.</i> , 1654—8]	1656
Charles Herbert, Esq., of Hadnock?	1657

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Roger Bates, Esq., of Cefn-tilla. [<i>Vert, a chevron-between three garbs or</i>]	1658
Charles Van, Esq., of Coldra [Coel-dre]	1659

CHARLES II.

Charles Van, Esq., the same	1660
Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Machen. [<i>Arms, Or, a griffin segreant sa.</i>]	1661
William Jones, Esq., of Llanishen	1662
George Gwyn, Esq., of Itton. [<i>Sa., a fesse or between two swords in pale arg., hilted or, &c. See Gwyn of Dyffryn</i>]	1663
Roger Williams, Esq., of Cefn-tilla. [<i>Llangibby arms</i>]	1664
Philip Cecil, Esq., of Dyffryn. [<i>Arms of Cecil, Marquess of Exeter</i>]	1665
Walter Morgan, Esq., of Llantilio, Perth-olcu	1666

	A.D.
Christopher Perkins, Esq., of Pilston. [<i>Arg., a fesse dancette between six billets sa.</i>]	1667
William Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook	1668
John Arnold, Esq., of Llanfihangel, Crûg-corneu	1669
Sir John Scudamore, Kt., of Ballingham. [<i>Gu., three stirrups leathered and buckled or</i>]	1670
Roger Bates, Esq., of Cefn-tilla	1671
Col. Philip Jones, of Llanarth	1672
Thomas Herbert, Esq., of Usk	1673
John Walter, Esq., of Persfield	1674
John Gwyn, Esq., of Ty-verie. [<i>Or, on a chevron couched sinister between three birds sa., five mullets arg. "These very curious arms are from his seal to a deed, penes J. A. Herbert, Esq."</i>]	1675
Rowland Prichard, Esq. [no place given]	1676
John Loof, Esq. [no place given]	1677
William Kemeys, Esq., of Kemeys	1678
James Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook	1679
Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Penrhôs. [<i>Tredegar arms. See 1550</i>]	1680
William Jones, Esq., of Abergavenny. [<i>Gu., three lions rampant arg. on a canton sa., a fret or</i>]	1681
Edward Nicholas, Esq., of Tre-llech	1682
John Gabb, Esq., of Grosmont	1683
Walter Evans, Esq. [no place given]	1684

JAMES II.

Robert Gunter, Esq., Abergavenny	1685
Nicholas Jones, Esq., of Magor	1686
Richard Roberts, Esq. [no place given]	1687
Philip Jones, Esq., of Llanarth. [<i>See Herbert of Llanarth</i>]	1688

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar	1689
Charles Price, Esq., of Llanfoist	1690
David Evans, Esq. [no place given]	1691
Edward Fielding, Esq., of Tintern Parva [an alderman of Bristol]	1692
John Floyer, Esq., of Llantilio Perth-oleu	1693
Thomas Jones, Esq. [no place given]	1694
George Kemeys, Esq., of Kemeys	1695

WILLIAM III.

Edward Perkyns, Esq., of Pilston. [<i>Arms as under 1667</i>]	1696
John Morgan, Esq., of Machen	1697
George Lewis, Esq., of Pen-how	1698
George Kemeys, Esq., of Kemeys	1699
Edmund Morgan, Esq., of Pen-llwyn	1700
Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Llanrumney	1701

ANNE.

William Lewis, Esq., of Tre-worgen and Llanddewi Rhydderch. [<i>Arms as under 1585</i>]	1702
David Lloyd, Esq., of Hendre	1703

	A. D.
Lewis Morgan, Esq., of Penylan. [Tredegar arms. See 1550]	1704
Thomas Evans, Esq., of Llangattwg Vionavel. [Herbert arms within a bordure compony arg. and gu.]	1705
John Curre, Esq., of Rogerston Grange. [Arg., on a fesse between three cross crosslets sa., three martlets or]	1706
Vere Herbert, Esq., of Caldecot. [Herbert arms]	1707
John Springet, Esq., of Grosmont	1708
David Lewis, Esq. [no place given]	1709
Christopher Perkyns, Esq., of Pilstone	1710
Thomas Price, Esq., of Llanfoist	1711
Walter [qy. Walwyn ?] Cecil, Esq., of Dyffryn. [Arms as before]	1712
Giles Meredith, Esq., of Llanelen	1713
John Walter, Esq., of Persfield	1714

GEORGE I.

Christopher Price, Esq., of Llanfoist	1715
William Jones, Esq., of Usk Priory. [Arg., a chevron gu. between three spear-heads imbrued sa.]	1716
James Hughes, Esq., of Gelli-wig. [Gu., a chevron between three rams' heads caboshed or]	1717
Charles Van, Esq., of Llanwern	1718
Lawrence Lord, Esq., of Kemeys [a stranger who purchased the manor of Kemeys]	1719
Edward Thomas, Esq. [no place given]	1720
Charles Probert, Esq., of Tre-llech	1721
Henry Morgan, Esq., of Bedwelty. [Arg., a lion rampant guardant sa.]	1722
John Jones, Esq., of Pant-y-goetre	1723
Matthew Powell, Esq., of Llantilio Crossenny. [Quart. : 1 and 4, or, three lions couchant gu. ; 2 and 3, per chevron embattled or and gu., three cinquefoils pierced counterchanged]	1724
Morgan Morgan, Esq., of Llanrumney. [Arms as under 1550]	1725
Richard Lewis, Esq., of Court-y-gollen	1726

GEORGE II.

Henry Gore, Esq., of Langston. [Gu., a fesse between three cross crosslets fitchée or]	1727
David Miles, Esq., of Llandderfel	1728
Robert Jones, Esq., of Grondre	1729
John Gwynne, Esq., of Ty-verie. [Arms as under 1675]	1730
Henry Nash, Esq., of Nash	1731
Edmund Bradbury, Esq., of Crick (Crüg). [Sa., a chevron ermine betw. 3 buckles arg.]	1732
William Rees, Esq., of St. Bride's	1733
Henry Morgan, Esq., of Bedwelty. [Arms as under 1722]	1734
Richard Lewis, Esq., of Court-y-gollen. [Arms as under 1561, 1596]	1735
William Bonner, Esq. [place not known]	1736

	A. D.
Anthony Morgan, Esq., of Llanddewi Skyrrid. [Gu., three chevrons arg.]	1737
William Seys, Esq., of Gaer. [Sa., a chevron between three spear-heads imbrued arg. These arms were quartered by Seys of Boverton, Glam.]	1738
Paul Morgan, Esq., of Chepstow. [Ermine, a lion rampant sa.]	1739
Thomas Evans, Esq., of Llangattwg Vionavel. [Herbert, in a bordure compony arg. and gu.]	1740
Francis Jenkins, Esq., of Caerau	1741
Richard Clerk, Esq., of The Hill	1742
Edward Perkyns, Esq., of Pillston. [Arms as under 1667]	1743
James Tudor Morgan, Esq., of Llangattwg Llyngoed. [Per pale, arg. and sa., two lions rampant regardant counterchanged]	1744
William Aldey, Esq., of Chepstow Hardwick	1745
Thomas Jenkins, Esq., of Glascoed. [Arg., a chevron gu. between three fleurs-de-lis sa.]	1746
John Day, Esq., of Dinham [qy. Dinam ?]	1747
Aubrey Barnes, Esq., of Monmouth	1748
Sydenham Shipway, Esq., of Caldecot	1749
Philip Fisher, Esq., of Monmouth	1750
Evan Jones, Esq. [place not given]	1751
Thomas Parry, Esq. [place not given]	1752
William Jenkins, Esq., of Glascoed. [Arms as under 1746]	1753
John Chambers, Esq., of Llanfoist. [Az., a right arm in armour embowed or, holding a red rose slipped, leaved ppr.]	1754
John Jones, Esq., of Graig-with [Craig-gwydd ?]	1755
David Tregoze, Esq., of Tre-girog	1756
John Lewis, Esq., of Llantilio Crossenny	1757
Rowland Pytt, Esq., of Raglan	1758
William Morgan, Esq., of Bryn-gwyn. [Tredegar arms. See 1550]	1759
William Curre, Esq., of Itton. [Arms as under 1706]	1760

GEORGE III.

William Phillips, Esq., of Whitson. [Gu., three boars' heads erased or]	1761
John Roberts, Esq., of Abergavenny	1762
Allan Lord, Esq., of Kemeys	1763
William Lloyd, Esq., The Hill, Abergavenny. [Or, a lion rampant sa.]	1764
Solomon Jones, Esq., of Llantilio Pertholeu	1765
William Winsmore, Esq., of Pant-y-goetre	1766
Thomas John Medlicott, Esq., of Monmouth [agent to Duke of Beaufort]	1767
Richard Lucas, Esq., of Llangattwg juxta Usk. [Arg., on a canton sa. a ducal coronet or]	1768
George Duberley, Esq., of Dingestow	1769
Charles Milborne, Esq., of Wonastow. [Arg., a cross moline sa.]	1770
Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Monmouth	1771
Thomas Fydale, Esq., of Chepstow, merchant	1772
Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre. [Arms as under 1544]	1773

A. D.

James Davis, Esq., of Chepstow	1774
William Nicholl, Esq., of Caerleon. [<i>Sa., three pheons arg.</i>]	1775
Philip Meakins, Esq., of Hardwick, Monmouth	1776
Edmund Probyn, Esq., of Newland. [<i>Ermine, on a fesse gu., a lion passant or</i>]	1777
Charles Price, Esq., of Llanfoist. [<i>Arms under 1543</i>]	1778
William Addams Williams, Esq., of Llangibby	1779
Thomas Hooper, Esq., of Pant-y-goetre	1780
William Jones, Esq., of Nash, Gloucestershire	1781
Edward Thomas, Esq. [place not given]	1782
Elisha Briscoe, Esq., of Dixton	1783
Christopher Chambre, Esq., of Llanfoist	1784
William Rees, Esq., of St. Bride's	1785
Robert Salusbury, Esq., of Llanwern. [<i>Gu., a lion rampant arg., ducally crowned or, between three crescents of the last</i>]	1786
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Chepstow	1787
George Smith, Esq., of Persfield	1788
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre. [<i>Arms under 1544</i>]	1789
William Dinwoody, Esq., of Abergavenny	1790
William Harrison, Esq., of Ton, Raglan. [<i>The inventor of the timepiece for finding the longitude</i>]	1791
David Tanner, Esq., of Monmouth	1792
John Hanbury Williams, Esq., of Coldbrook. [<i>Or, a bend engrailed vert plain cotised sa.</i>]	1793
John Rolls, Esq., of Dyffryn. [<i>For arms, see Rolls of Hendre</i>]	1794
Richard Morgan, Esq., of Argoed	1795
Henry Barnes, Esq., of Monmouth	1796
Thomas Stoughton, Esq., of Pontypool	1797
Robert Morgan Kinsey, Esq., of Abergavenny	1798
Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool. [<i>Or, a bend engrailed vert plain cotised sa.</i>]	1799
Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover. [<i>See Lady Llanover of Llanover</i>]	1800
Thomas Williams, Esq., of Tidenham. [<i>Or, a griffin passant vert</i>]	1801
Thomas Morgan, Esq., The Hill, Abergavenny	1802
George Jones, Esq., of Salisbury in Magor. [<i>Sa., a stag at gaze arg. attired and unguled or</i>]	1803
William Addams Williams, Esq., of Llangibby	1804
Joseph Price, Esq., of Monmouth	1805
William Phillips, Esq., of Whitson. [<i>Arms under 1761</i>]	1806
William Partridge, Esq., of Monmouth	1807
William Morgan, Esq., of Mamhilod. [<i>Arg., a lion rampant guardant sa.</i>]	1808
John K. G. Kemeys, Esq., of Perth-oleu	1809
William Pilkington, Esq., of Hilston. [<i>Arg., a cross fretty patonce voided gu.</i>]	1810
Hugh Powell, Esq., of Llanfihangel. [<i>See Powell-Rodney</i>]	1811
Charles Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre. [<i>Arms under 1544</i>]	1812

A. D.

Samuel Homfray, Esq., of Pendarren. [<i>Quart. : 1 and 4, gu., a cross batonnée ermine ; 2nd quart., arg. and sa. ; 3rd, sa. 4 pallets ermine</i>]	1813
Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingestow. [<i>See Bosanquet of Dingestow Court</i>]	1814
Sir Samuel B. Fludyer, Bart., of Trostré. [<i>Sa., a cross patonce between four escallops arg., each charged with a cross patonce of the field</i>]	1815
Sir Henry Prothero, Kt., of Llanernam. [<i>Arg., a lion rampant guardant sa.</i>]	1816
Robert Thompson, Esq., of Tintern Abbey	1817
Nathaniel Wells, Esq., of Persfield [<i>Piercefield</i>]	1818
George Buckle, Esq., of Chepstow	1819

GEORGE IV.

Sir Robert J. A. Kemeys, Kt., of Malpas	1820
Charles M. P. Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar	1821
James Jenkins, Esq., of Chepstow	1822
Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Nant-y-glo	1823
John Partridge, Esq., of Monmouth	1824
James Proctor, Esq., of Chepstow	1825
Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Llanover [afterw. cr. a Bart. and a Baron. <i>See Lady Llanover</i>]	1826
William Addams Williams, Esq., of Llangibby	1827
William Morgan, Esq., of Pant-y-goetre	1828
Thomas Fothergill, Esq., of Caerleon. [<i>Vert, a buck's head coupé with a bordure engrailed or</i>]	1829

WILLIAM IV.

Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., of Usk. [<i>Sa., three pheons arg.</i>]	1830
William Hollis, Esq., of Shire-Newton. [<i>Sa., a bend between two talbots passant arg.</i>]	1831
Sir Mark Wood, Bart., of Rhymney	1832
William Vaughan, Esq., of Courtfield	1833
Charles Marriott, Esq., of Dixton	1834
John Buckle, Esq., of Wye-lands	1835
George Rooke, Esq., of Llandogo	1836

VICTORIA.

Philip Jones, Esq., of Llanarth. [<i>See Herbert of Llanarth</i>]	1837
John Jenkins, Esq., of Caerleon	1838
Colethurst Bateman, Esq., of Berth-oleu	1839
Summers Harford, Esq., of Sirhowy. [<i>Sa., two bends arg. on a canton az. a bend or</i>]	1840
Samuel Homfray, Esq., of Bedwellty	1841
John E. W. Rolls, Esq., of Hendre. [<i>See Rolls of Hendre</i>]	1842
Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., of Glan-Usk. [<i>Per pale indented, sa. and ermine, a chevron gu., fretty or</i>]	1843
William Jones, Esq., of Clytha. [<i>See Herbert of Clytha</i>]	1844
William Phillips, Esq., of Whitson	1845

	A.D.		A.D.
Thomas Prothero, Esq., of Malpas Court . . .	1846	James Proctor Carruthers, Esq., of Grondre . . .	1861
William Mark Wood, Esq., of Rhymney . . .	1847	John Best Snead, Esq., of Chepstow . . .	1862
C. J. Kemeys-Tynte, Esq., of Cefn-Mabley, Glam.	1848	Henry Martyn Kennard, Esq., of Crumlin Hall . . .	1863
Edward Phillips, Esq., of Pontypool . . .	1849	Lt.-Col. Henry C. Byrde, of Goetre House . . .	1864
John Arthur Herbert, Esq., of Llanarth . . .	1850	Arthur Davies Berrington, Esq., of Pant-y- Goetre	1865
Crawshaw Bailey, Esq., of Nant-y-glo . . .	1851	Henry Cotton Finch, Esq., of Blaenavon . . .	1866
John Russell, Esq., of Wye-lands . . .	1855	George R. Greenhow-Relph, Esq., of Beech Hill	1867
Edward Bagnall Dimmock, Esq., of Ponty- pool	1856	Frank Johnstone Mitchell, Esq., Llanvrechva Grange	1868
Thomas Gratrex, Esq., of Court St. Lawrence . . .	1857	John Lawrence, Esq., of Crick House . . .	1869
Hon. Godfrey Charles Morgan, of Tredegar . . .	1858	Edward Lister, Esq., of Cefn Ila . . .	1870
Edward Matthew Curre, Esq., of Itton . . .	1859	Thomas Cordes, Esq., of Bryn Glâs . . .	1871
Hon. William Powell-Rodney, of Llanfihangel Court. [<i>Or, three eagles displayed purple</i>] . . .	1860	James Charles Hill, Esq., The Brooks . . .	1872

SECTION VI.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF MONMOUTHSHIRE,

A.D. 1542—1872.

The Act which put an end to the government of the Lords Marchers gave the inhabitants the right to send delegates to represent their wishes at the English Parliament. But, as in the case of sheriffs, we do not discover that the Act became at once operative in procuring an election of members. The first election discovered was in the first year of Edward VI. (1547), which was twelve years after the passing of the 27th Henry VIII.—the Act which created the county of Monmouth, and gave that county the privilege of sending two knights to expound its opinions and needs at Westminster, and to the borough of Monmouth, as a “shire town,” the right of sending one burgess. The members for the county and for the borough of Monmouth are here given together for each year. By the Reform Act Newport and Usk were made Contributory Boroughs along with Monmouth.

	A.D.		A.D.	
EDWARD VI.		PHILIP AND MARY.		
Sir William Morgan, Kt. [of Tredegar ; was sheriff in 1550] . . .	} for the Co. 1547	John Somerset, Esq.	} for the Co. 1554	
William Herbert, Esq., of Coldbrook [sheriff in 1551] . . .		David Lewes, Esq., LL.D.		
Giles Morgan, Esq. [see son of Sir William above], for the Bor.		John Philip Morgan (as before) for the Bor.		
Sir William Herbert, Kt., for the Co.		William Herbert, Esq. [of Coldbrook ?]		
None named in Browne Willis for the Bor.	} for the Co. 1555	William Morgan, Esq. [of Llanternam]	} for the Bor. 1557	
MARY.		Thomas Lewes, Esq., for the Bor.		
Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., of Troy, sheriff 1549 . . .	} for the Co. 1553	Francis Somerset, Esq.		
Thomas Somerset, Esq. [2nd son of Henry, 2nd Earl of Worcester, <i>d.</i> 1587], for Co.		William Morgan, Esq. (as before)		
John Philip Morgan, Esq. [of Pencoed?], for Bor.		Matthew Herbert, Esq. [of Coldbrook]		
Thomas Herbert, Esq. [of Wonastow, sheriff for 1560]		Rees Lewis, Esq., <i>vice</i> Herbert <i>dec.</i>		
James Gunter, Esq.	} for the Co. 1554	ELIZABETH.		
John Philip Morgan, Esq., as above, for Bor.		David Lewes, Esq., LL.D.	} for the Co. 1558	
		Rowland Arnold (?)		
		Morys ap Howel for the Bor.		
		Matthew Herbert, Esq. (as above)		} for the Co. 1563
		George Herbert, Esq.		

	A. D.
Walter Horton, Gent.	} for the Bor. 1563
John Cook, Esq., <i>vice</i> Horton	
Charles Somerset, Esq. [of Troy, knighted 1610]	} for the Co. 1571
William Morgan, Esq., of Llanternam	
Charles Herbert, Esq., for the Bor.	} for the Co. 1572
Charles Somerset, Esq. [of Troy, as above]	
Henry Herbert, Esq. [of Wonestow]	} for the Bor. 1572
More ap Howel, Esq., <i>died</i> , and in his place—	
William Morgan, Esq.	} for the Co. 1586
Sir William Herbert, Kt. [of St. Julian's]	
Edward Morgan, Esq. [of Llanternam]	} for the Bor. 1588
Morys Guilym, Gent., for the Bor.	
William Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar	} for the Bor. 1592
William Progers [<i>ap Roger</i>]	
Philip Jones, Esq. [qy. of Llanarth] afterw. Lieut.-Col. and Kt.]	} for the Co. 1597
Sir William Herbert, Kt., of St. Julian's	
Edward Kemmys, Esq., of Kemmes	} for the Co. 1597
Edward Hubbard, Esq., for the Bor.	
Henry Herbert, Esq. [of Wonestow?]	} for the Co. 1601
John Arnold, Esq. [of Llanfihangel?]	
Robert Johnson, Gent., for the Bor.	} for the Co. 1601
Thomas Somerset [knighted 1604; 3rd son of Edward, fourth Earl of Worcester]	
Henry Morgan [of Penllwyn?]	} for the Bor.
Robert Johnson (as above) for the Bor.	

JAMES I.

John Somerset, Esq.	} for the Co. 1603
Sir John Herbert, Kt. [qy. of Neath Abbey?]	
Robert Johnson (the same) for the Bor.	} for the Co. 1614
Sir Edward Morgan, Kt., for the Bor.	
Sir Robert Johnson, Kt., for the Bor.	} for the Co. 1620
Sir Edward Morgan, Kt. (thesame)	
Charles Williams, Esq., of Llan-gibby	} for the Bor.
Thomas Ravenscroft, Esq., for the Bor.	
[This is a name unknown in Wales except here and in Flintshire, where William Ravenscroft was member for the county for several years. The family lived at Bretton, Hawarden (see pp. 440, 443), and intermarried with the <i>Salusburys</i> of Lleweni, Denb., one of whose descendants became resident at Llanwern, Mon.—a branch only recently extinct. Did this connection lead to the relation of Thomas Ravenscroft to the borough of Mon.?	

	A. D.
Robert Sydney, Viscount Lisle, of Penshurst. [See the connection of the Sydney family with cos. Mon. and Glam., under <i>Gamage of Coily Castle</i> . He was cr. Earl of Leicester 1618; title extinct with Jocelyn, 7th Earl, 1743,—see pp. 566—8]	} for the Co. 1623
Sir William Morgan, Kt. [of Tredegar]	
Walter Steward, Esq., for the Bor.	} 1st session 1625
The same as for 1623	

CHARLES I.

William Herbert, Esq. [of Coldbrook, <i>sheriff</i> 1638]	} for the Co. 2nd session 1625
Nicholas Arnold, Esq., of Llanfihangel [<i>sheriff</i> 1633]	
William Fortescue, Gent., for the Bor.	} for the Co. 1628
Nicholas Kemeys, Esq. [of Llanfair, <i>sheriff</i> 1632]	
Nicholas Arnold, Esq., of Llanfihangel (as above)	} 1st session 1640
William Morgan, Esq., for the Bor.	
William Morgan, Esq. [of Ty-mawr?]	} for the Co. 2nd session 1640
Walter Rumsey, Esq.	
Charles Jones, Esq., <i>Recorder</i> , for the Bor.	} for the Co. 1640
William Herbert, Esq. (the same)	
John Herbert, Esq.	} for the Bor.
Henry Herbert, Esq., <i>vice</i> John Herbert	
Thomas Trevor, Esq.	} for the Bor.
Thomas Pury, jun., <i>vice</i> Trevor	

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

[The "Rump" or "Little" Parliament being dismissed, the "Barebones" Parliament is now called (see p. 403). For all the other cos. of Wales six members without specific constituencies are summoned. For their names see p. 606.]

Philip Jones, Esq., for the Co.	} 1653
[This was not one of several of that name of Llanarth and Tre-Owain, but the distinguished Cromwellite officer in Glamorganshire, Comptroller of the Household to the Lord Protector, raised to the House of Peers, &c. See <i>Jones of Founon Castle</i> .]	
No name given for the Bor.	

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Richard, Lord Cromwell [son of the Protector]	} for the Co. 1654
Col. Philip Jones [the same as above; he was also M.P. for <i>Glam.</i> same year. See <i>Parl. Ann. of Glam.</i> 1654]	
No name given for the Bor.	

A. D.

Major-Gen. James Berry }
 [A Cromwellite officer; on the commission
 of Generals, acting for Hereford, Salop
 and North Wales; distinguished himself
 at Preston fight; a friend of Richard
 Baxter.] } for the
 John Nicholas, Esq. [of Llan-melan?] . . . }
 None for the *Bor.* } 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

William Morgan, Esq., of Machen }
 John Nicholas, Esq., of Llan- } for the *Co.* }
 melan } 1658-9
 Nathaniel Waterhouse, Esq., "of the City of
 Westminster," for the *Bor.* . . . }

CHARLES II.

Edward, Marquess of Worcester 1660-7
 [2nd Marquess 1646; Lord Lieutenant of
 North Wales; received in 1644 from
 Charles I. an extraordinary commission
 as Generalissimo of home, Irish, and
 foreign armies, and admiral of fleet, giving
 power to contract for moneys, to confer
 patents of nobility "from a marquis to
 a baronet," promising the king's "dear
 daughter Elizabeth" to his son in mar-
 riage, "with £300,000 in dower or
 portion, most part whereof" the marquess
 and his father are acknowledged to have
 "spent and disbursed" in the king's
 "service," with "the title of Duke of
 Somerset" to him and his "heirs male
 for ever." The House of Lords, 1660,
 procured the revocation of the patent,
 and the marquess delivered it up. He
 was the celebrated author of *A Century
 of Inventions*; d. 1667. In the *Docket-
 Book*, Crown Office, he is by error named
Thomas, where a writ is recorded as
 issued to appoint his successor to Par-
 liament.]

[The following records are found in the Crown Office
Docket-Books :—]

Writ issued to elect a Burgess for the *borough*
 of Monmouth in the place of *Sir* George
 Probert, *Kt.* [His year of election has
 not been found] 1676
 Writ issued to elect a Knight of the Shire for
 the *co.* of Monmouth in the room of
 William Morgan, *Esq.*, deceased. [The
 year of his election has not been found] . . . 1680

JAMES II.

Writ issued to elect a Burgess for the borough
 of Monmouth in the room of Charles,
Marquess of Worcester. [Year of his
 election not given] 1685

A. D.

ANNE.

Writ to elect a Knight of the Shire in the room
 of Thomas, *Lord Viscount Windsor*, who
 had *succ.* as Lord Mountjoy 1711
 Writ to elect a Knight of the Shire *vice* James
 Gunter, *Esq.*, *dec.* 1713

GEORGE I.

John Morgan, Esq. [prob. of
 Machen] } for the *Co.* } 1715
 Thomas Lewis, Esq. }
 William Bray, Gent., for the *Bor.* . . . }
 John Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool, *vice*
 Morgan, for the *Co.* 1719
 Hon. A. Windsor, *vice* Bray, *dec.*, for the *Bor.* 1720
 Sir William Morgan, K.B., of
 Tredegar } for the *Co.* }
 John Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool } 1722
 Edward Kemeys, Esq., for the *Bor.* . . . }

GEORGE II.

Lord Charles Noel Somerset [*s.* 1745 as fourth
 Duke of Beaufort], *vice* Morgan, *dec.*, for
 the *Co.* 1731
 John Hanbury, Esq., of Pontypool } for the *Co.* } 1734
 Thomas Morgan, Esq. }
 Lord Charles Noel Somerset for the *Bor.* . . }
 Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq. [afterwards
 Sir Charles], of Coldbrook, *vice* Hanbury,
dec., for the *Co.* 1735
 Thomas Morgan, Esq. }
 Charles Hanbury Williams (as } for the *Co.* } 1741
 above) }
 Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, *vice*
 Somerset, *s.* as fourth Duke } for the *Bor.* } 1745
 of Beaufort }
 William Morgan, Esq. }
 Capel Hanbury, Esq., of Ponty- } for the *Co.* } 1747
 pool Park }
 Fulke Greville, Esq., for the *Bor.* . . . }
 Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., *vice* Greville, for the
Bor. 1754

GEORGE III.

Thomas Morgan, Esq., jun., *vice* Morgan, *dec.*,
 for the *Co.* 1763
 John Hanbury, Esq., *vice* Hanbury, *dec.*, for
 the *Co.* 1765
 John Stepney, Esq. [son of Sir
 Thomas Stepney of Prender-
 gast, Pemb., *s.* as 7th Bart.
 1774], *vice* Bathurst, *dec.* } for the *Bor.* } 1767
 Sir John Stepney, Bart. (the same), for the
Bor. 1774
 Henry, Viscount Nevill, *vice* Hanbury, *dec.*,
 for the *Co.* 1784
 Col. James Rook [*vice* Nevill, *s.* to peerage as
 second Earl of Abergavenny] for the *Co.* 1786
 Henry Charles, Marquess of Wor-
 cester, *vice* Stepney, resigned } for the *Bor.* } 1788
 [seventh Marquess; *s.* as sixth
 Duke of Beaufort 1803] }

	A.D.
John Morgan, Esq. } for the Co.	
Col. James Rook }	
Charles Bragge, Esq. [<i>vice</i> Worcester, elected for the city of Bristol] }	1790
Robert Salusbury, Esq. [of Llanwern; Sheriff in 1786; was of Cotton Hall, Denb., and of the clan of <i>Lleweni</i> (see <i>Salusbury of Lleweni</i>); <i>m.</i> , 1780, Catherine, dau. and h. of Charles Van, Esq., of Llanwern, Mon.], <i>vice</i> Morgan, <i>dec.</i> , for the Co. }	1792
Col. James Rook }	
Charles Morgan, Esq., afterwards a Bart. }	1796
Sir Charles Thompson, Bart., for the <i>Bor.</i> }	
General Lord R. E. H. Somerset [fourth son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort], <i>vice</i> Thompson, <i>dec.</i> , for the <i>Bor.</i> }	1799
Lient.-Col. Lord Charles H. Somerset [elder brother of last member] for the <i>Bor.</i> }	1802
Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar }	
Lord A. John H. Somerset [fifth son of fifth Duke of Beaufort] }	1806
Henry, Marquess of Worcester [<i>s.</i> as seventh Duke of Beaufort, <i>vice</i> Somerset, app. Govnr. Cape of Good Hope], for <i>Bor.</i> }	1813
Lord G. C. H. Somerset [second son of sixth Duke of Beaufort, <i>vice</i> Lord A. J. H. Somerset, <i>dec.</i> , for the Co. }	1816
Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. }	
Lord G. C. H. Somerset (as above) }	1818

GEORGE IV.

Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. (the same) }	
Lord G. C. H. Somerset (the same) }	
Henry, Marquess of Worcester [see 1813, opposed by John Hodder Moggridge, Esq.; votes for Worcester 90, for Moggridge 40] }	1820

	A.D.
WILLIAM IV.	
Lord G. C. H. Somerset (the same) } for the Co.	
William Addams Williams, Esq. } for the Co.	
Benjamin Hall, Esq. [afterwards Bart., and Baron Llanover; contested the seat with the <i>Marquess of Worcester</i> ; votes—Hall, 168; Worcester, 149], for the <i>Bor.</i> }	1831
Benjamin Hall, Esq. [seat contested by the <i>Marquess of Worcester</i> ; votes—Hall, 393; Worcester, 355], for the <i>Bor.</i> }	1832
Benjamin Hall, Esq. [seat contested by Joseph Bailey, Esq., jun.; votes—Hall, 428; Bailey, 424], for the <i>Bor.</i> }	1835

VICTORIA.

Reginald James Blewitt, Esq. [contested election; votes for Blewitt 440, for <i>Joseph Bailey</i> , jun., 386], for the <i>Bor.</i> }	1837
Lord Granvill Charles Henry Somerset [the same as for 1831] }	
Hon. Charles O. S. Morgan, <i>vice</i> Williams, resigned }	1841 to 1852
Reginald James Blewitt, Esq. [contest; votes for Blewitt 330, for Edwards none] }	
Hon. Charles O. S. Morgan (the same) }	
Edward Arthur Somerset, Esq. }	1852
Crawshay Bailey, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i> }	
The same, for Co. and <i>Bor.</i> }	1857
The same, for Co. and <i>Bor.</i> }	1859
Hon. Charles O. S. Morgan }	
Lt.-Col. Poulett G. H. Somerset } for the Co.	
Crawshay Bailey, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Bor.</i> }	1868
Hon. Charles O. S. Morgan (the same) }	
Lt.-Col. Paulett G. H. Somerset, C.B. (the same) }	
Sir John Ramsden, Bart. [seat contested by <i>S. Homfray</i> , Esq.; votes for Ramsden 1,641, for Homfray 1,449].	1868
[<i>The present sitting Members, 1872.</i>]	

SECTION VII.—THE COUNTY MAGISTRATES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1872.

[Those marked thus * are Visiting Justices of the Monmouth County Prison, and those marked thus † of the Usk County Prison. The two bodies of Visiting Justices form the Finance Committee.]

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., *Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum*, Badminton, Chippenham.

* † Samuel Richard Bosanquet, Esq., *Chairman of Quarter Sessions*, Dingestow Court, Monmouth.

† Granville Robert Henry Somerset, Esq., Q.C., *Deputy Chairman of Q. Sess.*, 6, Park Street, Westminster.

The Marquess of Worcester, Troy House, Monmouth.

Lord Raglan, Cefn Tilla, Usk.

Lord Tredegar, Tredegar Park, Newport.

The Honourable James Fitzwalter Clifford Butler, Llantillio Court, Abergavenny.

The Honourable William Powell Rodney, Llanvihangel Court, Abergavenny.

The Honourable Godfrey Charles Morgan, Tredegar Park, Newport.

Sir George Ferdinand Radzivil Walker, Bart., Castle town, Cardiff.

Amiel, Capt. J. T., The Chapel, Newport.

Bailey, Crawshay, Esq., Mairdiffe Court, Abergavenny.

Bannerman, James M., Esq., Wyaston Leys, Mon.
 Bateman, Robert, Esq., Bertholeu House, Llangibby.
 Berrington, Arthur Davis, Esq., Pantygoitre House.
 Blewitt, Reginald James, Esq. (abroad).
 * Bosanquet, Samuel Courthope, Esq., Dingestow Ct.
 * † Bosanquet, S. Richard, Esq., Dingestow Court.
 Brewer, John Edwin, Esq., Gorelands, Abergavenny.
 Brewer, Tom Llewelyn, Esq., Dan-y-Graig, Newport.
 Brown, Thomas, Esq., Chepstow.
 † Byrde, Col. Henry Charles, Goytre House.

Carlisle, Richard, Esq., Llanvapley Court.
 Cartwright, William Sheward, Esq., Stow Hill.
 * Cave, George, Esq., Burfield, Westbury-on-Trim.
 Clay, Henry, jun., Esq., The Mount, Chepstow.
 † Clifford, Col. Henry Morgan, Llantillio Court.
 Coates, Nathaniel, Esq., Sirhowy, Tredegar.
 Cordes, Thomas, Esq., Brynglas, Newport.
 Crawley, W., *Archdeacon*, Bryngwyn, Raglan.
 Crompton-Roberts, C., Esq., Drybridge, Monmouth.

Darby, Abraham, Esq., Ebbw Vale, Newport.
 * † Davies, Capt. James, The Garth, Mon.
 Davies, Joseph, Esq., Bedwas, Newport.
 Davies, Richard, *Clerk*, Court-y-Gollen, Abergavenny.
 Dimmack, Edward Bagnall, Esq.

Eastham, James, Esq., Coed Cefn, Tregaer, Mon.
 Evans, Thomas, *Clerk*, Nantydyrry House, Pontypl.

Farquhar, James, *Clerk*, Llanddewi Skirrid.
 Franks, John, Esq., Mount Ballan, Chepstow.

Gething, G. B., Esq., Springfield, Newport.
 Gratrex, Thomas, Esq., Farmwood, Newport.
 † Greenhow-Relph, George Relph, Esq., Beech Hill.
 Griffiths, William, Esq., 7, Lower Berkeley Street.

Hamilton, Pryce Bowman, Esq., Hilston House.
 Harford, Charles Lloyd, Esq.
 Harford, Summers, Esq.
 Herbert, John Arthur, Esq., Llanarth Court, Mon.
 Hickman, Capt. Robert John, Monmouth.
 Hill, James Charles, Esq., The Brooks, Abergavenny.
 Homfray, Lorenzo Augustus, Esq., Woodlands.
 † Homfray, Samuel, Esq., Glen Usk, Caerleon.
 Homfray, Samuel George, Esq., Neuaddfach, Pontardulais, Carmarthenshire.
 Hort, Fenton, Esq., Cheltenham.
 Hubbuck, George Parker, Esq.
 Humfrey, James, Esq., Llanwenarth, Abergavenny.

* Jackson, Robert, *Clerk*, Wonastow, Monmouth.
 James, James George, Esq., Ty Newydd, Blackwood.
 † James, John, Esq., Llansoar, Caerleon.
 James, John Davies, Esq., Blackwood, Newport.
 Jayne, Basil, Esq., Parade, Monmouth.
 Jenkins, Alexander Howell, Esq., Bell Hall, Stourbdg.

Kennard, Edward, Esq., Blaenavon House, Pontypl.
 Kennard, Henry Martin, Esq., Crumlin Hall.
 King, Major, Clydach House, Abergavenny.

Lawrence, John, Esq., Crick House, Chepstow.
 Levick, Frederick, Esq., Blaenau, Newport.
 Lewis, Charles Edward, Esq., St. Pierre, Chepstow.
 Lister, Edward, Esq., Cefn Ila, Usk.
 Llewellyn, John Cleeves, *Clerk*, Trevethin Vicarage.
 Logan, John, Esq., Bath.

Manning, William Woodward, Esq.
 Marsh, Capt. Henry Godfrey.
 Marsh, Thomas Palmer Parr, Esq.
 Master, Thomas W. Chester, Esq., Stratton House.
 Maund, John, Esq., Windham Club, St. James's Sq.
 † McDonnell, Major Francis, Plâs Newydd.
 Mitchell, Frank Johnstone, Esq., Llanvrechva Grange.
 Moggridge, Francis, Esq., Avon Lwyd, Caerleon.
 Moggridge, Matthew, Esq., The Hove, Plymouth.
 Morgan, Charles Octavius Swinnerton, Esq., M.P.,
 The Friars, Newport.
 Morgan, Hon. Arthur John, Tredegar Park.
 Morgan, David, *Clerk*, Blaenau, Newport.

Needham, William, Esq., 34, Montpelier Square.
 † Nicholl, George Whitlock, Esq., The Ham.
 † Nicholl, Hume, Esq.
 Nicholson, Charles, Esq., Llwyn-y-Celyn, Newport.

Ormerod, George, Esq., Sedbury Park, Chepstow.

Parkes, Charles James, Esq., Wentsland, Pontypool.
 Payne, Lieut.-Col. John Selwyn, 8, Richmond
 Terrace, Clifton.

Pearson, Capt. J. R., Craig yr Haul, Castletown.
 † Phillips, Edward Harris, Pulteny Street, Bath.
 Phillips, Edward James, Esq., Drayton Villa,
 Maendy, Newport.

Phillips, William, Esq., Salisbury Lodge, Clifton.
 Phillips, William Williams, Esq., The Grange.
 Pope, Thomas, *Clerk*, Christchurch, Newport.
 Potter, Richard, Esq., Argoed, Monmouth.
 Powell, Henry St. John, Esq.
 Powell, William, *Clerk*, Llanhennock, Caerleon.
 Price, Thomas Phillips, Esq., Llanarth, Raglan.
 Price, William, *Canon*, Llanarth, Raglan.

Rees, Richard, Esq., Abergavenny.
 Rees, W. Treharne, Esq., Holly House, Newport.
 Rhodes, Thomas William, Esq., Risca, Newport.
 Richards, Josiah, Esq., Abersychan, Pontypool.
 Roberts, Martyn John, Esq., Penydarren House.
 Roden, Lieut.-Col. Richard Brown, Ty Brith.
 Rolls, Major Alexander, Croft-y-Bulla, Mon.
 Rolls, John Allan, Esq., The Hendre, Monmouth.
 * Rooke, Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Sandilands, The
 Florence, Coleford.
 Russell, John, Esq., Cheltenham.
 Russell, Capt. John Richard.

Savery, Almericus Blakeney, Esq.
 Scudamore, John Lucy, Esq., Kentchurch, Heref.
 Seymour, Edward William, Esq., Porthmawr.
 Seys, William Aeneas, Esq., Tutshill House.
 † Smith, Michael Parker, Esq.

Somerset, Col. E. Arthur, Stoke House, Bristol.
 Somerset, Col. Poulett, C.B.
 Somerset, Granville Robert Henry, Esq., Q.C.,
 6, Park Street, Westminster, S.W.
 Somerset, The Lord Henry, Esq., M.P., 19, Hill
 Street, Berkeley Square, London.
 Somerset, William, *Clerk*, Wollaston Rectory.
 Steward, W. James, Esq., Croft-y-Bwla, Monmouth.
 Stone, John Jefferies, Esq., Scyborwen, Llantrisant.
 Style, William Henry Marsham, Esq.

Thompson, John, Esq., Glyn Abbey, Cydweli, Carm.
 Trumper, Thomas, Esq., The Lawns, Grosmont.
 * Tyler, Capt. George Griffin, The Hill, Mon.
 Tynte, C. Kemeys Kemeys, Esq., Cefn Mabley.
 Tynte, Col. C. John Kemeys, Cefn Mabley.

* Vaughan, Col. John Francis, Courtfield.

Wheeley, Capt. W. Henry, of Pentre.
 Wheeley, John Griffiths, Esq., of Pentre.
 Wickham, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, Llangibby Castle,
 Newport.
 Williams, Charles Henry, Esq.
 Williams, Edmund Davies, Esq., Maesyruddud,
 Blackwood, Newport.
 Williams, Ferdinand Capel Hanbury, Esq., Nant Oer.
 Williams, Ferdinand Hanbury, Esq., Coldbrook Pk.
 Williams, George Crofts, Esq., Llanrumney Hall.
 Williams, Hugh, *Chancellor*, Bassaleg, Newport.
 Williams, Philip, Esq., Aberbaiden, Abergavenny.
 Williams, Philip Alfred, Esq., Abertillery, Newport.
 Williams, Richard, *Clerk*, Ightfield House, Chepstow.
 Williams, Thomas, *Dean of Llandaff*, The Deanery.
 † Williams, William Addams, Esq., Boyd Villa,
 Pembroke Road, Clifton.
 Willis, George, Esq., M.D., Monmouth.
 Wyatt, Osmond Arthur, Esq., Troy House, Mon.

In the Commission of the Peace, but have not yet qualified.

The Honourable Frederic Courtenay Morgan, Tredegar
 Park, Newport.
 Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.
 Blackwell, Samuel Holden, Esq.

Carruthers, James Proctor, Esq., The Grondre.

Dorin, Joseph Alexander, Esq.

Falconer, Thomas, Esq., *Judge of C. C.*, Usk.

Gore, George, *Clerk*, Bath.

Herbert, John Maurice, Esq., Springfields, Ross.
 Herbert, William, Esq., Clytha House, Raglan.
 Herbert, William Reginald, Esq., Clytha House.
 Heyworth, Capt. Lawrence, Waun Fawr.
 Hooper, Thomas Clarence, Esq.
 Hutchins, Edward John, Esq., Dowlais.

James, Jane, *Clerk*.
 Jane, Warren Hurdman, Esq., Chepstow.
 Jones, Philip, Esq.

Lee, John Edward, Esq., The Priory, Caerleon.

Lewis, Edward Freke, *Clerk*, Llanvair, Abergavenny.
 Lewis, Thomas Freke, Esq., Abbey Dore, Hereford.

Machen, Edward, Esq.
 Milman, Henry Salusbury, Esq., 1, Cranley Place,
 Onslow Gardens, London.
 Morgan, Charles Augustus Samuel, *Clerk*, Machen.
 Morgan, William Lee, *Clerk*, Cardiff.

Partridge, John, Esq., Bishop's Wood, Ross.
 Price, Joseph Thomas, Esq., Monmouth.

Reed, James, Esq., Tredegar Iron Works, Tredegar.
 Roden, William Serjeant, Esq.

Upton, John, Esq.

Vaughan, William, Esq., Courtfield, Ross.

Wienholt, William, Esq., Llanwern, Newport.
 Williams, Thomas Lewis, *Clerk*, Portskewitt.
 Williams, Trevor Samuel Addams, Esq., The Garth.
 Wood, Major-General William Mark, Bishop's Hall,
 Romford, Essex.

Prothero, Charles, Esq., *Clerk of the Peace and County Treasurer*, Newport.



THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.

BAILEY, Crawshay, Esq., of Maindiff Court, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Monmouth; was Capt. of the Royal Brecknock Militia; son of the late Crawshay Bailey, Esq., of Llanfoist House, co. of Monmouth (who *d.* 1871), J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Glamorgan and Brecon, High Sheriff for co. of Monmouth 1851, and for several years M.P. for the Monmouth district of boroughs; and nephew of the late Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., of Glanusk Park (see *Bailey of Glanusk Park*); *b.* at Nantyglo, 1821; *m.*, 1863, Mary, dau. of the Count Metaxa, of Cheltenham; *s.* 1871; has issue.

Residence: Maindiff Court, near Abergavenny.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Arg., betw. two bars three annulets in fesse gu. between as many martlets of the last.

Crest: A griffin sejant arg. semée of annulets gu.

BATEMAN, Robert, Esq., of Bertholey, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth; fourth but eldest surviving son of the late Colthurst Bateman, Esq., of the same place, J. P. of the co. of Monmouth, and Sheriff of the same co. in 1839, by his wife Jane Sarah, dau. and sole h. of John Kemeys Gardner Kemeys, Esq., of Bertholey; *b.* 1819; *s.* on the decease of his brother John; is *m.* and has issue.

Residence: Bertholey House, near Usk.

Arms: Or, on a chevron between three escallops gu. an ostrich feather arg.

Crest: A pheasant ppr.

LINEAGE.

The *Batemans* are a family of long standing in co. Kerry, Ireland, where several of its members have been High Sheriffs and representatives in Parliament.

BEAUFORT, Duke of, Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, of Troy House, Monmouthshire, and Badminton, Glouc.

Creations—Baron Bottetcourt 1308; Baron Herbert 1461; Baron Herbert of Raglan,

Chepstow, and Gower, 1506; Earl of Worcester 1514; Marquess of Worcester 1642; Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, and Baron Beaufort, 1644; Duke of Beaufort 1682.

Eighth Duke of Beaufort; K.G., P.C.; late Master of the Horse; Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Monmouth; Capt. 7th Hussars 1847; Lieut.-Col. in the army, retired 1861; Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Hussars; was M.P. for East Gloucestershire 1846—1853.

Born Feb. 1, 1824; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, July 3, 1845, Lady Georgiana Charlotte Curzon, eldest dau. of Richard, 1st Earl Howe, P.C., G.C.H.; *s.* on the death of his father, the seventh Duke of Beaufort, 1853; has issue living—

1. HENRY ADELBERT WELLINGTON FITZROY, Marquess of Worcester; *b.* 1847; *ed.* at Eton; Capt. in Royal Horse Guards, and Capt. Royal Glouc. Yeomanry Hussars; J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Monmouth and Gloucester.

2. Henry Richard Charles (Lord), *b.* 1849.

3. Henry Arthur George (Lord), *b.* 1851.

4. Henry Edward Brudenell (Lord), *b.* 1853.

5. Henry Fitzroy Francis (Lord), *b.* 1855.

6. Lady Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide, *b.* 1856.

Residences: Troy House, Monmouth; Badminton, and Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire.

Town Address: Carlton Club; White's Club.

Arms: The arms of France and England quarterly, viz., 1st and 4th, az., three fleurs-de-lis arg.—*France*; 2nd and 3rd, gu., three lions passant guardant in pale or—*England*; within a bordure company arg. and az.

Crest: A portcullis or, nailed az., chains pendent gold.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a panther arg., flames issuing from the mouth and ears, ppr., plain collared and chained or, and semée of torteaux, &c.; *sinister*, a wyvern vert, in the mouth holding a sinister hand coupé at the wrist, gu.

LINEAGE.

The descent of this noble house is from the royal line of *Plantagenet* through John of Gaunt (son of

Edward III. of England), whose natural children, begotten by Catherine Swinford (whom he afterwards married), were all legitimized, and were caused by their father to be called by the name of Beaufort, after the castle of Beaufort, in Anjou, where they were born. But about the "exception," excluding all claim to the throne, there seems to be a doubt. The words "excepta dignitate regali" appear on the parliament rolls as an *interlineation*, added, as is supposed, at the time when Henry IV. exemplified the same grant in 1407, and in which exemplification the words are inserted (Nicolas's *Pearse* by Courthope 1858). John of Gaunt's eldest son was—

JOHN, of whom hereafter.

Henry, the second son, was made Bishop of Winchester, a Cardinal, and Lord Chancellor for England. His natural dau. Joan became wife of Sir Edward Stradling (see *Stradling of St. Donal's*).

Thomas, the youngest son, was created Earl of Dorset 1412, and Duke of Exeter 1416. He *d. s. p.* 1427.

JOHN BEAUFORT, the eldest son, created Earl of Somerset by Richard II., 1396, *m.* Margaret, sister and co-h. to Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, and had by her four sons and two daus. The elder dau., Joan, *m.* James I. of Scotland, and after his death Sir James Stuart, son to Lord Lorne; the younger, Margaret, *m.* Thomas Courtenay, who was sixth Earl of Devonshire. The eldest son, Henry, *d. unm.*, and left his inheritance to his next brother,—

JOHN, third Earl of Somerset, created Duke of Somerset 1443. He *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletshoe, Beds., and left an only dau., Margaret, who *m.* Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor of Penrynnydd, Môn., and Catherine of France, Queen of England, widow of Henry V., and had issue Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards King of England. John, first Duke of Som., *d.* 1444, leaving no male issue, and was succ. by his next brother,—

EDMUND, cr. Duke of Somerset 26th Henry VI., slain at battle of St. Alban's, 1455. His wife was Eleanor, second dau. and co-h. to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. He was succ. by his eldest son,—

HENRY, third Duke of Somerset, K.G., who was renowned for his valour in the French wars; was Lieutenant of the Isle of Wight, Governor of Carisbrook Castle, and Governor of Calais; was taken prisoner when commanding Henry the Sixth's forces at the battle of Hexham, and beheaded by the Yorkists, leaving an only natural son,—

CHARLES SOMERSET, a man of extraordinary energy and ability, who rose to the highest pitch of fame and fortune. Henry VII., his kinsman, made him in 1485 one of his Privy Council, in 1488 Admiral of the Fleet, in 1490 Ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian; was also made Knight of the Garter, and Captain of the Guards. Having obtained such high distinction he won the hand of the wealthy heiress, Elizabeth, dau. and h. of William Herbert, Lord Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower, and in her right inherited the title of Lord Herbert, by which name he was summoned to Parliament by Henry VIII. This king, recognising his near kinship, being maternally descended from Owen Tudor, constituted him Lord Chamberlain for life, and in 1514 advanced him to the dignity of Earl of Worcester. He *d.* 1526, when his title and estates devolved upon his eldest son,—

HENRY, second Earl of Worcester, who *m.*

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Anthony Browne, Kt., by whom he left an eldest son and heir,—

WILLIAM, third Earl of Worcester, Knight of the Garter, &c. He *m.* Christian, dau. of Lord North, by whom he had an only son,—

EDWARD, fourth Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth and James I., Lord Privy Seal, &c. He died at his house in the Strand 1628. His eldest surviving son, by Elizabeth, dau. of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, was—

HENRY, fifth Earl of Worcester, the celebrated Royalist who defended Raglan Castle against Fairfax in 1646. The castle was surrendered and his estates sequestrated (see *Raglan Castle*). He was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Worcester 1642. By his wife, Anne, dau. and h. of John, Lord Russell, son of Francis, Earl of Bedford, he had issue nine sons and four daus. He was succ. by his eldest son,—

EDWARD, second Marquess of Worcester, Lord Lieutenant of North Wales, author of *A Century of Inventions*, 1663, in which the principle of the steam engine is plainly unfolded. By his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Henry Dormer, Kt., he left with other issue a son,—

HENRY, third Marquess of Worcester, who was made Lord President of Wales and the Marches, and created Duke of Beaufort 1682. He made a *progress* through Wales in 1684. Opposed the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, and refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. By Mary, his wife, dau. of Lord Capel and widow of Henry, Lord Beauchamp, he had several children, his second but eldest surviving son being—

CHARLES, styled Marquess of Worcester, who, dying in the lifetime of his father, left by his wife Rebecca, dan. of Sir Josiah Child, Kt. and Bart., an eldest son,—

HENRY, who at the death of his grandfather, Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, succeeded as second Duke. By his second wife, Rachel, second dau. and co-h. of Wriothlesley Baptist Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, he left at his decease in 1714 an eldest son,—

HENRY, third Duke of Beaufort, who *m.* Frances, only child and h. of Sir James Scudamore, Bart., of Home Lacy, Heref., by whom he had no issue, and from whom he obtained a divorce in 1744. He *d.* 1746, and was succ. by his brother,—

CHARLES NOEL, fourth Duke of Beaufort, M.P. for the co. of Monmouth, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Berkeley, Esq., of Stoke Gifford, co. of Gloucester, by whom he had issue, besides five daus., one son, his successor,—

HENRY, fifth Duke of Beaufort and seventh Marquess of Worcester, K.G., &c., who *m.*, 1776, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Fleet, and had a numerous offspring. He was succ. by his eldest son,—

HENRY CHARLES, sixth Duke of Beaufort, *b.* 1766; *m.*, 1791, Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, by whom he had issue two sons and eight daus. His Grace *d.* 1835, when the titles and estates devolved upon his elder son,—

HENRY, seventh Duke of Beaufort, K.G., &c., *b.* 1792; *m.*, 1st, 1814, Georgiana Frederica, dau. of the Hon. Frederick Fitzroy, son of the second Lord Southampton, by whom (who *d.* 1821) he had issue two daus. (one surviving); 2ndly, 1822, Emily Frances, dau. of Charles Culling Smith, Esq., by whom he left issue a son and six daus. His Grace *d.* 1853, leaving issue as follows:—

i. HENRY CHARLES, now eighth Duke of Beaufort (as above).

- ii. Georgiana Charlotte Anne (by first marriage), *b.* 1817; *m.*, 1836, Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart.
 iii. Emily Blanche Charlotte, *b.* 1828; *m.*, 1848, George Hay, eleventh Earl of Kinnoull.
 iv. Rose Caroline Mary, *b.* 1829; *m.*, 1846, F. F. Lovell, Esq.
 v. Henrietta Louisa Priscilla, *b.* 1831; *m.*, 1855, John Morant, Esq., of Brockenhurst House, Hants; *d.* 1863.
 vi. Geraldine Harriet Anne, Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, *b.* 1832.
 vii. Catherine Emily Mary, *b.* 1834; *m.*, 1858, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, M.P., eldest son of Lord Ormathwaite.
 viii. Edith Frances Wilhelmine, *b.* 1838; *m.*, 1863, William Henry, Baron Londesborough.

Note.—For engraving of *Troy House* see p. 724, and for an account of *Raglan Castle* see pp. 741—745.

BERRINGTON, Jenkin Davies-, Esq., of Pant-y-goetre, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for cos. Glamorgan and Carmarthen, and D. L. for Glamorgan; son of Jenkin Davies-Berrington Esq. of Swansea; *b.* at Swansea, April 17, 1801; *ed.* at Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; *m.*, February 3rd, 1827, Charlotte, dau. of Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle, co. Glamorgan, M.P. for Glamorgan, and sister of the late Lord Llanover, and has issue an only surviving son,—

ARTHUR DAVIES-BERRINGTON, Esq., of Pant-y-goetre, co. Monmouth, and Cefn-gol6, co. Glamorgan; J. P. and D. L. for cos. Monmouth and Glamorgan; High Sheriff for Monmouthshire 1866; *b.* March 30, 1833; *ed.* at Eton, and at Exeter Coll., Oxford; *m.*, first, Frances Lennox Heneage, dau. of Rev. Charles Lane, Rector of Wrotham, Kent, by whom he has issue *Arthur Tewdyr Davies-Berrington*, *b.* Sept. 7th, 1854, and two other sons, and a dau.; secondly, Ada Barbara, dau. of John Lane, Esq., of Leyton Grange, Essex, by whom he has issue a son and four daus.

Residence: Pant-y-goetre, Abergavenny.

Arms: Sable, three greyhounds courant arg.—BERRINGTON; az., a wolf salient arg.—DAVIES.

Crests: A star of six points wavy, gu.; a wolf salient, arg.

Motto: Solem fero.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent in the male line from Tydwal Gl6ff, fifth son of Rhodri Mawr, the last British "King of all Wales," A.D. 820, whose cognizance, a wolf salient, is still borne in the arms; and in the female line represents the elder branch of the Awbrey family (see *Awbrey of Abercynrig, ante*, and Jones's "Brecknockshire"). The

name and arms of Berrington were assumed at the close of the last century.

BOSANQUET, Samuel Richard, Esq., of Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. Monmouth; Chairman of Quarter Sessions for same co.; Author of "*A New System of Logic*," "*Principia*," "*First and Fourth Seals*," "*Excelsior*," "*Eirenicon*," "*The Successive Visions of the Cherubim*," and other works; eldest son of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Forest House, Essex, and Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire, J. P. for the co. of Mon., and Sheriff for same co. 1814 (see *Sheriffs*); *b.* in London, April 1st, 1800; *ed.* at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxon.; *grad.* M.A. 1823; *m.*, February 3rd, 1830, Emily, eldest dau. of George Courthope, Esq., of Whiligh, Sussex, and has issue 8 sons and 2 daus. (see *Lineage*); *s.* to estates 1843.

Heir: Samuel Courthope.

Residences: Forest House, Epping Forest, Essex; and Dingestow Court, Monmouth.

Arms: Or, a tree vert; in chief, gules, a crescent between two stars arg. Quartering arms of *Dunster* and *Gardiner*. The family being noble in France, the arms have supporters, viz., two lions rampant.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant.

Motto: Per damna, per cædes.

LINEAGE.

The Bosanquets trace their origin to the hilly district of the Cevennes (a Celtic word meaning a ridge, which has its cognate in the Welsh *cefn*, a back, a long extended eminence) in the south of France, approaching the north-west base of the Pyrenees. The old Celtic race was here comparatively undisturbed, and the free spirit of the mountains, revolting against the dominance of the priesthood, embraced Protestantism, and was only crushed, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by the "dragonnades" of Louis XIV. and the terrible persecutions which forced some 400,000 of the Huguenots, the cream of the population of France, to seek as exiles homes in other lands. The Bosanquets were among the many families who settled in England and never returned.

From Roubs Bosanquet de Cognac en Cevennes descended—

Pierre Bosanquet, hab. de Cognac en Cevennes, who *m.* Demoiselle Catherine Perrane, hab. de Cognac en Cevennes.

Their son, Fulcrand Bosanquet, hab. de Cognac, "et qui fut assassiné au dit lieu." His name occurs in a list of soldiers under M. le Baron de Vaillac, 1583 (parchment at Rock). He *m.* Bonne Boisse de Montpellier.

In 1623 Pierre Bosanquet, their son, *m.* Antoinette Mainville, called Demoiselle Catherine Mainville de Lunel in the *Gausson* MS.

Pierre Bosanquet, their son, "dec. à Lunel, le

Dimanche à midi, septième Nov. 1700 N.S. (see David Bosanquet's MS. at Dingestow), *m.*, 1653, Gaillarde de Barbut, "hab. de Lunel, niece de la Demlle. Catherine Devaux de Colard, de suivant le testament de la dite Dem. C. Devaux, spouse du St. Jean Colard, et celui de la Demlle. Colard, leur fille."

It was the son of Pierre and Gaillarde de Barbut, David Bosanquet, that brought this family name to Wales. He was *b.* on Monday, Oct. 31, 1661, at Lunel; came to London at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; had the rights of a denizen granted him by warrant under the Great Seal, Dec. 16, 1687; was summoned before the Herald's College to have his arms and pedigree recorded, 1687; *d.* July 5, 1732, æt. 70; buried in St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, where his monument remained in 1867. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Claude Hays, Esq., by Eleanor, dau. of — Conyers, Esq., *b.* Saturday, Sept. 23, 1676; *d.* Sept. 30, 1737; buried in St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London.

David Bosanquet had eleven children, one of whom, second son, named Samuel, was of Forest House, and also of Dingestow Court; *b.* Sept. 4, 1700; *d.* Jan. 14, 1765, æt. 64. He *m.*, 1732, Mary, dau. and sole h. of William Dunster, Esq., of Leyton, Essex, *d.* Sept. 4, 1765, æt. 53.

Their eldest son, Samuel Bosanquet, the second of that name, of Forest House and Dingestow Court (*b.* 1744; *d.* July 4, 1806), *m.*, 1767, Eleanor, younger dau. of H. Lannoy Hunter, Esq., of Beech Hill, *d.* Jan. 7, 1819.

Samuel Bosanquet, their son, and the third of the name, of Forest House and Dingestow Court, (*b.* Aug. 26, 1768; *d.* June 3, 1843), *m.*, 1798, Letitia Philippa, dau. of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters, baptized March 1, 1774; *d.* Dec. 8, 1855. Their eldest son is—

SAMUEL BOSANQUET, Esq., the fourth of that name, now of Forest House and Dingestow Court, representative of the eldest branch of the Bosanquet family, as above. Mr. Bosanquet has issue as under:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Samuel Courthope. | 7. William David. |
| 2. Claude. | 8. Richard Arthur. |
| 3. G. Stanley. | 9. Amy, <i>m.</i> Rev. J. |
| 4. Albert. | Lloyd, and has |
| 5. Walter Henry. | issue. |
| 6. Edmund Fletcher. | 10. Fanny Elizabeth. |

From Charles Bosanquet, Esq., brother of Samuel Bosanquet the third, are descended the Bosanquets of Rock, Northumberland. James W. Bosanquet, Esq., of Claysmore, Mid.; W. H. F. Bosanquet, Esq., of Knockane Lodge, co. Waterford; and Admiral Bosanquet, are brothers of Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingestow Court. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, app. Judge of the Common Pleas 1830, and sometime a Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal, was a distinguished member of this honourable family.

Bosanquets, the bankers, of London, are of a junior branch of the family, from William, fourth son of David Bosanquet, the Huguenot exile.

The family became extinct in France in the present century.

Note.—The site of old Dingestow Castle is near the church. This stronghold was twice taken by the Welsh; and Simon de Poer, Sheriff of Herefordshire, was killed there. The masonry has been entirely destroyed. Forest House was a brick Tudor mansion, erected A.D. 1622. Of late years it has been modernized and stuccoed. The Earl of Norwich, one of the

Parliamentary generals, lived and died there. Dingestow Court was built in 1623; it was enlarged, and the south front was rebuilt in stone in the Elizabethan style in 1846.

BUTLER, The Hon. James Fitzwalter Clifford, of Llantilio Court, Monmouthshire.

Lieut.-Col. 2nd Administrative Battalion Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers; J. P. and D. L. for co. Monmouth; son of Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, Lord Dunboyne, in the Peerage of Ireland, fourteenth Baron, cr. 1541; *b.* in Dublin, 20th May, 1839; *ed.* at Winchester School; *m.*, 12th June, 1860, Marion, only child of Colonel Henry Morgan Clifford, of Llantilio, Abergavenny, and has issue 1 dau.,—

Rosalinda Catherine Sophia.

Residence: Llantilio Court, near Abergavenny.

Arms: The *Dunboyne* arms, quartering *Clifford*.

Motto: Timor Domini fons vite.

LINEAGE.

For the genealogy of this family see *Dunboyne, Baron of*, in the Peerage of Ireland.

Note.—The fine old ruin of *White Castle* is in Llantilio parish, and the site of the moated residence of Sir David Gam is near Llantilio Court. There is an ancient British encampment on this estate in the adjoining parish of Penrhôs.

BYRDE, Lieut.-Col. Henry Charles, of Goetre House, Monmouthshire.

Lieut.-Col. in the Army; served in India; J. P. for the co. of Monmouth; Sheriff for same co. 1864; is *m.* and has issue. (Col. Byrde being absent abroad in 1871, further information not obtained.)

Residence: Goetre House, near Abergavenny.

CLAY, Henry, Esq., of Piercefield Park, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for Staffordshire and Derbyshire; son of the late Joseph Clay, Esq., banker, of Burton-on-Trent, *d.* 1824, by Sarah his wife; *b.* at Burton-on-Trent, in 1797; *m.*, in 1824, Elizabeth, second dau. of J. Leigh, Esq., of Sandhills and Upton, Lancashire; *s.* to estates in 1824; has issue 3 sons, Henry, Joseph Spender, and Charles John; and 2 daus., Caroline Elizabeth and Emily Jane.

Heir: Henry Clay, jun., *b.* 1825; M.A. of Trinity Coll., Camb.; J. P. for Monmouthshire; *m.*, 1863, Mary Louisa, dau. of the late Henry Boden, Esq., and has issue; *residence*, The Mount, Chepstow.

Residence : Piercefield Park, near Chepstow.
Arms : Arg., a chevron engrailed sa. between three trefoils of the second.
Crest : Two wings displayed arg.
Motto : Clarior virtus honoribus.

CORDES, Thomas, Esq., of Bryn Glas, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for Monmouthshire, and for the bor. of Newport; Sheriff for the co. of Monmouth 1871. (Further information not received.)

CURRE, William Edward Carne, Esq., of Itton Court, Monmouthshire.

A minor; son of the late Edward Mathew Curre, Esq., of Itton Court, J. P. and D. L. for Mon., and High Sheriff 1859 (*d.* Feb. 15th, 1868), by his wife Annie, second dau. of Thomas King, Esq., of Chepstow; *b.* June 26th, 1855; *ed.* at Harrow School; is Patron of the Rectory of Itton, Monmouthshire, a church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, of Early English architecture, and recently restored in memory of the late E. M. Curre, Esq.

Residence : Itton Court, near Chepstow.
Arms : Arg., on a fesse between three cross crosslets sa., three martlets or (see *Sheriffs, 1706*), quartering Turbeville, Lewis, Mathew, &c.
Crest : An eagle displayed or.
Motto : Gratus si amicus.

LINEAGE.

The late Edward Mathew Curre, Esq., of Itton Court, the only surviving son of William Curre, Esq. (*d.* 1855), by Mary Alexaphina (*d.* 1823), dau. of John Bushby, Esq., of Tinwald Downs, co. Dumfries, was *b.* March 8th, 1809; *s.* in 1855; *d.* February 15th, 1868. He *m.*, in 1854, Annie, second dau. of Thomas King, Esq., of Chepstow (as above), and granddau. of Elizabeth Pendrill, a lineal descendant of John Pendrill (see *Archæologia Cambrensis, 1859*, pp. 114 and 229), and had issue,—

1. WILLIAM EDWARD CARNE, now of Itton (as above).
2. John-Mathew, *b.* April 8th, 1859.
3. Constance-Rebecca.

This family, formerly of Stubwood, near Hungerford, Berkshire, has been seated in Monmouthshire from the time of Charles II., and co-represents the Glamorganshire families of Turbeville of Clementstone (for some time the seat of the Curres), Lewis of Penlline, and Mathew of Aberaman. For sheriffs of this family, see *Sheriffs, 1706, 1760*, and under co. Glam. 1765.

Note.—The ancient mansion of *Itton* has been from time to time restored; but certain parts of it, and especially the tower, are believed to be of the fourteenth century.

EVANS, The Rev. Thomas, of Nantyderry, Monmouthshire.

Represents in Monmouthshire the Evans family of Llangeler, co. of Carm., who trace from an ancient and distinguished ancestry; *b.* at Pensingrig, Llangeler—a property which at one time formed a part of the extensive estate of the Havards of Dolhaidd and “Goytre in Emlyn;” *ed.* at private and public schools, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; ordained in 1841 on the curacy of Goytre, Mon., and in the same year presented to the rectory by the Right Hon. the Earl of Abergavenny; is Surrogate for the diocese of Llandaff; author of several articles, editor of Rev. Daniel Rees’ “Sermons;” J. P. for the co. of Mon.; *m.*, March 4th, 1862, Anne, only child and heiress of the late James Corfe, Esq., of Goodwood Villa, Clifton (from Corfe Castle, Dorset); and has issue 3 daus.,—

1. Charlotte Mary.
2. Catherine Anne.
3. Mabel Gladys.

Residence : Nantyderry, near Abergavenny.
Crest : A bull's head.
Motto : In Deo spes est.

LINEAGE.

The family pedigree, drawn from MSS. in the Heralds’ College, Hugh Thomas’s MSS., Dwnn’s *Visitations*, and the Dale Castle MSS., edited by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., was published in the *Cambrian Journal, 1864*, and serves as a reliable basis for the following particulars.

Sir Walter Havard (contracted from *Havre de Grace*, the seaport in Normandy whence he came) was one of the companion knights of Bernard de Neuf Marché, or Newmarch, when, in the time of William Rufus, he made his successful descent upon the country of Brycheiniog, the greater part of which in later times has been called Brecknockshire. For his services Walter Havard was presented with a tract of country called the manor or lordship of Pontwilym, in the immediate neighbourhood of Brecon.

The Havards continued Lords of Pontwilym for sixteen generations. In 1543, 1549, and 1555, Thomas Havard of Pontwilym served as high sheriff of his county. But for some unknown reason they now quitted their ancient home, and we next find them in the person of Harry Havard, the grandson of Thomas Havard aforesaid, at Dolhaidd, in Carmarthenshire. The dignity of this elder branch of the house seems still to be kept up, for, according to Edwards’ MS. in the Her. Coll., Harry Havard of Dolhaidd *m.* Elen, dau. of Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefawr. His grandson was—

Harry Havard “of Goytre in Emlyn,” who *m.* Mary, dau. of the Rev. Morris (more correctly *Morys*; writers of old Welsh pedigrees distort names as by rule) Williams, Vicar of Llangeler *circa 1613*.

The Havards continued to reside on their ancestral estate at Goytre for five generations further.

Morys, son of Harry aforesaid, was lineally represented by his gr. gr. son, John Havard of Penlone and Goytre, the last resident owner of the Havard estate. Harry, son of John, removed to Milford, and at length the name became extinct (see *Evans, Crickhowel*). Mary, only dau. of aforesaid John Havard, *m.*—

Luther Evans, Esq., of Llangeler, a man of ardent piety, son of Josiah Evans of Llangeler, tracing his lineage, according to the *Lewes MSS.*, from Hoedliw, Lord of Iscerdin in Llandysul, ap Llwr ap Assur ap Morudd, King of Cardigan, &c. Luther Evans, by his wife, Mary Havard, had issue—

Methusalem Evans, of Llangeler, who *m.*, 1st, Mary, eldest child of William Jones, Esq., son of Richard Jones of Penwernfawr, Llandygywydd, co. Cardigan, and had issue as follows:—

John Evans, Rector of Crickhowel (see *Evans, Crickhowel*), who is eldest son.

William Evans, B.D., Vicar of Usk, and J. P. for Mon. (deceased), *m.* Louisa Caroline, eldest dau. of the late W. A. Williams, Esq., of Llangibby Castle, M.P. for Mon., and has issue three sons and two daus.

Samuel Evans, Vicar of Marshfield, *m.* Emma, dau. of Griffith Davies Bowen, Esq., of Maeseoglwyns, and has issue two sons and two daus., eldest son in holy orders.

Hannah *m.* John James of Dolybryn, and has issue; eldest son in holy orders.

THOMAS EVANS (as above), Rector of Goytre, Mon.

Methusalem Evans *m.*, 2ndly, Hannah, dau. of Thomas Howell, Esq., of Pen'rallt Fadog, Llangeler, and had issue Howell Howell Evans, and George Evans, who died young.

Through his mother, Anne, only dau. of the aforesaid Josiah Evans, descended also from Hoedliw, Lord of Iscerdin, the late Rev. Daniel Rees of Gilvachlas, Llangeler, who for thirty-five years was Rector of Aberystroth, co. Mon., J. P. and D. L. for that county. He was eminent for his high attainments and usefulness as a minister of the church, was the author of a collection of hymns in English and Welsh, and of a volume of forty excellent sermons in English, published after his death. He is represented by his only surviving child, Susan Maria, who is *m.* to J. G. French, Esq., Wells, Somerset.

On the mother's side the Rev. Thomas Evans is descended, according to the same authorities, through Catherine, heiress of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Pantcilgane, Llangeler, Carm., from Meredydd ap Rhydderch, Lord of Derlysc Castle and "the half of Dyfed," grandson of Tewdwr Mawr (Tudor the Great), gr. gr. son of Howel Dda, King of Wales, who himself was grandson of Rhodri Mawr.

The first Lloyd (from the Forest), according to the *Lewes MSS.*, settled at Pantcilgane towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth, where the family possessed estates of considerable extent, and intermarried with several of the most ancient houses in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan.

FALCONER, Thomas, Esq., of Usk, Monmouthshire.

Judge of County Courts in Glamorgan, Breconshire, and part of Radnorshire since 1851; J. P. for the cos. of Monmouth,

Glamorgan, and Brecknock (see *Magistrates*); was employed by Government in 1850 in a case of arbitration on the boundaries of Canada and New Brunswick; Author of *pamphlets* on Educational Endowments, &c.; son of the late Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A.; *b.* 1805; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1830. Among brothers living are Dr. R. W. Falconer, M.D., of Bath; Rev. William Falconer, M.A., Rector of Bushey, Herts.

Residence: Usk, Monmouthshire.

Town Address: Lincoln's Inn.

Arms: Or, a falcon's head issuing from a heart gu. between three mullets az.

Crest: A falcon ppr.

GRATREX, Thomas, Esq., of Farmwood, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth, and J. P. for the bor. of Newport; Sheriff for the co. of Monmouth 1857. (Further particulars not received.)

GREENHOW-RELPH, George Relph, Esq., of Beech Hill, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for the co. of Monmouth; High Sheriff for the same co. in 1867.

(Further information not received.)

Residence: Beech Hill, near Usk.

HAMILTON, Price Bowman, Esq., of Hilston Park, Monmouthshire.

Late Lieut. 13th Hussars, formerly Major-commanding 7th L.A.V.; J. P. for Monmouthshire; son of the late John Hamilton, Esq., J. P. of Hilston Park (*d.* 1868), by Anne, dau. of the late Pryce Jones, Esq., of Cyfronydd, Mont.; *b.* at Bellefield, Cheshire, April 11th, 1844; *ed.* at Harrow; *s.* Dec. 20, 1868.

Heiresses: Sisters: 1. Alice Mary Sinclair, Countess of Mar; 2. Laura Jane Campbell Hamilton.

Residence: Hilston Park, Monmouth.

Town Address: Boodle's Club, St. James's Street; Windham Club, St. James's Square.

Arms: The arms of *Hamilton of Coats*, co. Lanark.

Crest: The same.

Motto: Through.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Robert II. of Scotland, through Paul Hamilton of Coats (1600), from whom John Hamilton, Esq., of the Deer Park, Greenock, gr. grandfather of the present representative, traced in direct line. The family has intermarried with several houses of distinguished rank, such as the Bute and Mar families.

HANBURY, John Capel, Esq., of Pontypool Park, Monmouthshire.

Son of the late Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool Park (who had adopted the surname Leigh in addition to his own of Hanbury), by his second wife, Emma Elizabeth (who survives), dau. of the late Thomas Bates Rous, Esq., of Courtyrala, co. Glamorgan; *b.* 1853; *s.*, on the death of his father, 1861, and resumed the designation Hanbury only, the original surname of his family.

Residence: Pontypool Park, Mon.

Arms: The arms of Hanbury and Leigh.

HERBERT, John Arthur Edward, Esq., of Llanarth, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Monmouth; High Sheriff in 1858; was formerly in the Diplomatic Service; eldest son of the late John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth, J. P. and D. L. for co. of Monmouth, by the Hon. Lady Harriet, only dau. of Arthur James, 8th Earl of Fingall, K.P.; *b.* at Llanarth Court, 1818; *ed.* at Prior Park College, Bath; assumed in 1848 the name of Herbert, being lineally descended from the ancient family of *Herberts* (see *Lineage*), in lieu of that of Jones; *m.*, 1846, the Hon. Augusta Charlotte Elizabeth, only surviving child of the Right Hon. Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, co. of Monmouth (see *Llanover, Lady, of Llanover, &c.*), and has issue as in *Lineage* below.

Heir: Ivor John Caradoc, *b.* 1851.

Residence: Llanarth, Monmouthshire.

Arms: Per pale az. and gu., three lions rampant arg. (with numerous quarterings).

Crest: A Saracen woman's head affrontée ppr., hair sa., wearing a wreath or and gu.

Motto: Asgre lan diogel ei pherchen: "Secure is he who has a pure conscience."

LINEAGE.

This very ancient family derive from HERBERT (great-grandson of Herbert, Count of Vermandois, lineal descendant of Charlemagne) who came to England with William the Conqueror.

His son HERBERT, called of Winchester, was Chamberlain and Treasurer to Henry I.

His son, HERBERT, obtained from Henry II. a confirmation of his father's landed possessions, and likewise the office of Chamberlain. He *m.* Lucie (or Lwsi), dau. and co-h. of Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, and by her acquired the Forest of Dean, and large possessions in the county of

Gloucester and in Brycheiniog, the district now known as the co. of Brecon, and *d.* in 1205.

PETER Fitz (or son of) Herbert, was one of the barons who signed Magna Charta. He *m.*, 1st, Alice, or Alis, dau. of Robert Fitz Roger Lord of Warkworth and Clavering, and had a son and h.; and 2ndly, Isabel, dau. and co-h. of William de Braos, and widow of Dafydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and thus acquired the lordships and castles of Blaen Llyfni, and Talgarth in Brycheiniog, with other possessions in Wales. He *d.* in 1235, and was succeeded by his son,

REGINALD, son of Peter, Lord of Blaen Llyfni, a feudal chief of great rank in the reign of Henry III. He *m.* Joan de Vivonia, dau. and co-h. of William de Vivonia, Lord of Chewton. Their third son,

PETER, son of Reginald, *b.* in 1275, *m.* Alice, dau. and h. of Bleiddin (or Bleddyn) Broadspear, Lord of Llanllywel, near Usk (*Wysg*), in Gwent. He died in 1323.

HERBERT, son of Peter, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir John Walsh, Kt., and left a son and h.,

ADAM, son of Herbert, lord of Llanllywel and of Betesley, or Beachly, on the Severn, who *m.* Christian, dau. and h. of Gwaryn Ddû (*the dark*), lord of Llandeilu, whose residence, Gwern Ddû, was situated near Abergavenny, where the remains and name still exist, with a once celebrated well—and in the church of that town is a stone figure representing a female, with the arms of Gwaryn Ddû upon it, believed to have been part of the tomb of Christian. Their son,

JOHN HERBERT AB (son of) ADAM, *alias* Siencyn (misspelt and miscalled Jenkin), Lord of Gwern Ddû, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Sir Aron ab Bledri, Kt., and left a son and h.,

GWILYM AB SIENCYN (misspelt William ap Jenkin), otherwise HERBERT, Lord of Gwern Ddû, living at the very ancient residence of Perth Hŷr, near Monmouth, from 20th to 50th (1337) of Edward III., *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Hywel Vychan (misspelt Howell Vaughan), and had four sons.

The *eldest* son, Siencyn ab Gwilym, was the ancestor of the Ab Rogers (Progers) of Gwern Ddû (*corruptly called Werndû*), which branch of the family is now extinct.

The *second* son, Dafydd ab Gwilym, was ancestor of the Morgans of Arxton, which branch became extinct in the male line in the 17th century.

The *third* son, Hywel ab Gwilym, ancestor of the Herberts of Llanarth.

The *fourth* son, Tomas ab Gwilym ab Siencyn (otherwise Herbert), Kt., ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke, Powis, and Carnarvon, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, &c. (See pedigree below.)

HYWEL AB GWILYM (the third son of Gwilym ab Siencyn Herbert), *m.* Maud, dau. of Hywel ab Rhys, and left a son,

SIENCYN (Jenkin) AB HYWEL, who *m.* Constance, dau. of Roger Fychan ab Walter Sais. Their son,

DAFYDD AB SIENCYN, fell at Banbury, fighting under the standard of his cousin, the Earl of Pembroke. He *m.* Margaret, dau. and co-h. of Thomas Huntley, of Tre-owain, Esq.

Their son, TOMAS AB DAFYDD AB SIENCYN, of Tre-Owain, &c., &c., *m.* Margaret, dau. of Morgan Cemaes, corruptly spelt Kemeys.

Their son, JOHN AB TOMAS, of Tre-Owain, &c., &c., *m.*, in 1481, Ann, dau. of Dafydd ab Gwilym Morgan, (refer to second son of Gwilym ab Siencyn), of Arxton, in the co. of Hereford, Esquire.

Their issue were compelled by law to adopt the English custom of surnames; thus, *Gwilym ap John* (son of John) became corrupted into the name of—

WILLIAM JONES [but see *Sheriffs*, 1556], of Tre-Owain and Llanarth, lord of the manors of Hendref-Obaith, Castell Arnold, Llanarth, and Cefn-Dûglawdd. He *m.* three times. His first wife was Constance, dau. of Thomas Morgan, and sister of Rowland Morgan, of Machen, Esquire. Their eldest son,

JOHN JONES, of Tre-Owain, &c., &c., was living in 1563, but *d.* before 1609. He *m.* Ann, dau. of Giles Doddington, Esq.

Their son, WILLIAM JONES, of Tre-Owain, Llanarth, and Hendref-Obaith, *m.* Jane, only dau. and h. of Moor Gwilym, Esq., of Monmouth; and their son was

SIR PHILIP JONES, Kt., of Tre-Owain, Llanarth, &c., &c., Lieut.-Col. of the troops raised in the co. of Monmouth, for Charles I., and one of the gallant defenders of Rhaglan Castle during the siege by Fairfax. Sir Philip Jones *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Morgan, Bart., of Llantarnam Abbey, and *d.* in 1660.

Their son, WILLIAM JONES, of Llanarth and Tre-owain, *m.* Mary, dau. of Christopher Ander-ton, Esq., of Llostoch, co. Lancaster, and *d.* in 1667. Tre-Owain having been greatly damaged by Cromwell's army, Llanarth has since continued to be the chief residence of the family; but Tre-Owain still retains a magnificent staircase, and other remains of ancient grandeur.

Their son, PHILIP JONES, of Llanarth and Tre-Owain, *m.* Anne, dau. and h. of Anthony Bassett, Esq., of Cae Maen, in the co. of Glamorgan; and their son,

JOHN JONES, of Llanarth, Tre-Owain, and Pen-llwyn, *m.* Florence, sister and h. of Henry Morgan, of Pen-llwyn Sargh, Esquire (a branch of the Morgans of Tredegar). He *d.* in March, 1775, aged 88, leaving a son,—

PHILIP JONES, of Llanarth, Tre-Owain, and Penllwyn, *b.* in 1723, *m.* Catherine, youngest sister and co-h. of John Wyborne, Esq., of Hawkwell Place, in Kent. He died in 1782.

Their son, JOHN JONES, of Llanarth, Tre-Owain, and Penllwyn, also of Upton Court, Berkshire, *m.*, in 1789, his cousin Mary, eldest dau. and co-h. of Richard Lee, Esq., of Llanfoist, near Aber-gavenny, and *d.* in June, 1828.

Their eldest son, JOHN JONES, of Llanarth, Tre-Owain and Penllwyn, *b.* 1790, *m.*, September, 1817, the Lady Harriet Plunkett, only dau. of Arthur James, 8th Earl of Fingall, and *d.* 22nd April, 1848, leaving, with other issue,

JOHN ARTHUR EDWARD JONES, now of Llanarth, Tre-Owain, and Pen-llwyn (as above).

This gentleman (with his brothers and only surviving sister, viz.,—

Arthur James, C.B., Colonel in the army, and Assistant Adjutant-General;

Edmund Philip, late Major in the Royal Monmouth Militia, and now Chief Constable for the co. of Monmouth; and

Mary Louisa, since *m.* to John H. Tozer, Esq.), was especially and alone authorized by royal licence and sign-manual, September 20, 1848, to adopt the surname of his illustrious ancestors (HERBERT), being the representative of the elder branch of the Herbert family in direct male descent for more than 800 years. Mr. Herbert of Llanarth being also descended from Ann, dau. of Dafydd ab Gwilym ab Morgan ab Dafydd ab Gwilym ab Siencyn of Gwern Ddú, represents in the female line the Arxton branch of the Herbert family.

Mr. Herbert of Llanarth has issue—

1. Ivor-John-Caradoc, *b.* 15th July, 1851, a Lieut. in the Grenadier Guards.

2. Arthur-James, *b.* August, 1854.

3. Edward-Bleiddian, *b.* January, 1858.

4. Stephan-Sulien-Carolus, *b.* 18th Dec., 1864, *d.* April 6th, 1869; and two daus.,—

1. Henrietta-Maria-Arianwen, and—

2. Florence Catherine-Mary.

Note.—For a notice of the mansion and estate of Llanarth, see p. 717, *ante*.

DESCENDANTS OF THE FOURTH SON OF *Gwilym ab Siencyn*, OTHERWISE HERBERT.

Note.—The fourth son, TOMAS AB GWILYM AB SIENCYN (otherwise HERBERT), Kt., of Perth-Hir, near Monmouth, *m.* Maud, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Morley, Kt., and acquired thereby Llansantffraed, now the property of Mr. Herbert, of Llanarth.

Their youngest son, SIR WILLIAM AB TOMAS, Kt. (otherwise HERBERT), of Raglan Castle, was knighted by Henry V. at Agincourt. He *m.* Gwladys, dau. of Sir Dafydd Gam [who was widow of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tretower (*Tre'r tower*), who fell at Agincourt], by whom he had three sons.

The second son, Thomas, of Troy, *d. s. p.*

The eldest son, SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, K.G., created Earl of Pembroke by Edward IV., was beheaded by the Lancastrians after the battle of Banbury, July, 1469. He *m.* Anne, dau. of Sir Walter d'Evereux, Kt., and was *s.* in the Earldom by his eldest son *William*, who exchanged the dignity for that of *Huntingdon*, and left an only dau. and h., Elizabeth, who *m.* Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester, who assumed in his wife's right the title of Lord Herbert, of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower. (See Beaufort.)

WILLIAM, 1st Earl of Pembroke, left also two natural sons; the second was Sir William Herbert, Kt., of Troy, from whom descended the AP HWYELS (Powell) of Troy, and HERBERTS, of Wonastow, whose h. conveyed that estate to the Milborne family, together with the old Priory House and estates near Abergavenny, now inherited by Col. C. Kemys (Cem-ae) Tynte of Cefn Mably.

The Earl of Pembroke's eldest natural son was SIR RICHARD HERBERT, Kt., of Ewias, whose eldest son, SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, K.G., was created Baron Herbert of Caerdiff, 10th October, 1551, and on the morrow, Earl of Pembroke. He was *s.* by his eldest son,

HENRY, 2nd Earl, K.G., who *d.* 1601, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, who *d. s. p.*, whose brother, PHILIP, 4th Earl of Pembroke, had in the lifetime of his brother been created Earl of Montgomery. He was *s.* in 1655 by his son

PHILIP, 5th Earl of Pembroke and 2nd of Montgomery, who *d.* 1669.

The 6th Earl, William, *d.* unmarried, and was *s.* by

PHILIP, who left no male issue, and the honours devolved upon his only brother,

THOMAS, 8th Earl of Pembroke and 5th of Montgomery, who was *s.* in his titles by his eldest son,

HENRY, 9th Earl of Pembroke, whilst his fifth son, WILLIAM, was the ancestor of the Earls of Carnarvon. (See below.)

HENRY, 10th Earl of Pembroke, *d.* 1794, and was *s.* by his son,

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, 11th Earl of Pembroke. By his 1st marriage this nobleman had a son,

ROBERT HENRY, 12th Earl, and by his 2nd marriage he was the father of

SIDNEY, created Lord Herbert of Lea, whose son, GEORGE-ROBERT-CHARLES, 2nd Lord Herbert of Lea, *s.* on the death of his uncle, in 1802, to the Earldoms of Pembroke and Montgomery.

The Earls of Carnarvon (*Caer'narvon*) are also descended from this branch, as stated above.

The Hon. William Herbert, 5th son of Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke, was *s.* by his eldest son,

HENRY HERBERT, Esq., created, 1780, Lord Porchester, and 1793, Earl of Carnarvon. His eldest son,

HENRY GEORGE, 2nd Earl, *d.* April, 1833, and was *s.* by his son,

HENRY-JOHN-GEORGE, 3rd Earl, who dying in 1849, was *s.* by his son,

HENRY HOWARD-MOLYNEUX-Herbert, the present Earl Carnarvon (1872).

The *third* son, SIR Richard (*Risart*) HERBERT, of Montgomery, was slain at Banbury. His eldest son was ancestor of the Coldbrook family.

SIR RICHARD, his second son, was father of

EDWARD HERBERT, Esq., who left three sons,—

RICHARD, father of Edward, 1st Lord Herbert of Chisbury.

MATTHEW, M.P. for Monmouth in 1564, and Charles, whose grandson, Sir Arthur, a famous admiral, was created Earl of Torrington in 1689, but *d. s. p.* in 1716.

MATTHEW HERBERT, M.P., was the father of

FRANCIS HERBERT, of Oakley Park, whose son,

RICHARD, *m.* Florence, sole h. to the Lords Herbert of Chisbury, and that dignity was revived in 1743 for his son,

HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, who thus became 7th Lord Herbert of Chisbury, and on the death of William, 3rd Marquis of Powis, in 1745, the Earldom of Powis was conferred on Lord Herbert as his nearest male h. and the husband of his niece. He died in 1772, and his only son,

GEORGE, 2nd Earl, dying unmarried in 1801, the titles became extinct and his sister, Henrietta-Antonia, became the representative of the Herberts (*property Powys*) and Chisbury. She *m.* in 1784,

EDWARD, and Lord Clive, who in 1804 was created Lord Herbert of Chisbury and Earl of Powis. Their son,

EDWARD, and Earl of Powis, *d.* in 1848, leaving, with other issue, Edward-James-Herbert, the present Earl (1872), *b.* 1818.

HERBERT, William, Esq., of Clytha House, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth ; High Sheriff for same co. 1844 (see *Sheriffs*) ; third son of the late John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth, co. of Monmouth ; *b.* 1798 ; assumed in 1862 the name of *Herbert*, the ancient surname of his family, in lieu of the more recently introduced surname of Jones ; *m.*, 1833, Frances, dau. of Edward Huddleston, Esq., of Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire, and has issue 2 sons and 2 daus.

Hair : William Reginald Joseph Fitzherbert,

J. P. for the co. of Mon., *b.* 1841 ; *m.*, 1866, Charlotte, dau. of T. W. Giffard, Esq., and has issue.

Residence : Clytha House, Abergavenny.

Arms : For arms see *Herbert of Llanarth*.

LINEAGE.

This is a junior branch of that ancient family of which that of Llanarth, in the same co., is the senior. The full lineage is to be found under *Herbert of Llanarth*.

HILL, James Charles, Esq., of The Brooks, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth ; Sheriff for the same co. 1872. (Further information not received.)

HOMFRAY, Samuel, Esq., of Glen-usk, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for the co. of Monmouth and for the bor. of Newport ; Sheriff for the co. of Monmouth 1841 ; son of the late Samuel Homfray, Esq., sometime M.P. for Stafford,

by Jane, his wife, dau. of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar Park ; *b.* 1795 ; *m.*, 1822, Miss Stabb, and has with other issue an eldest son,—

SAMUEL GEORGE HOMFRAY, Esq., of Neuaddfach, co. Carmarthen, J. P. for the co. of Mon.

Residence : Glen-usk, near Caerleon.

Town Address : Carlton Club.

HUMFREY, James, Esq., of Llanwenarth, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for the co. of Monmouth ; eldest son of the late Richard Humfrey, Esq., of Dorset, by Lucy, dau. of James Morgan, merchant, of Bristol (mayor of that city in 1793), and senior surviving descendant of the Morgans of Llanwenarth (*vide Hist. of Brecknockshire*, vol. ii., page 479) ; *b.* July 29, 1817 ; *ed.* at Trinity College, Oxford ; *grad.* B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843 ; *m.*, 1851, Marianne Dumaresq, dau. of the late Thomas Bath, Esq., of Brecon ; *s.* in 1862, on the death of his mother ; has issue a son and dau.

Hair : Frederic Morgan Humfrey.

Residence : Llanwenarth House, near Abergavenny.

Arms : Gules, a cross botonée, with three escallop shells on each end.

Crest : A harpy displayed.

Motto : L'homme vrai aime son pays.

LINEAGE.

This family is of Norman origin, and the earls progenitors were distinguished among the soldiery of the cross ; there is a portrait of John Humfray, living in 1390, a gallant warrior of that day, still preserved in the British Museum. William Humfrey, the lineal descendant, resided in 1594 at Rotherham, in Yorkshire.

Note.—Exact date of erection of mansion is not known, but there are title-deeds bearing date 1602.

JAMES, James George, Esq., of Tynewydd, Monmouthshire.

In the Commission of the Peace for the co. of Monmouth ; eldest son of the late Mr. Edmund James, of Tynewydd, parish of Bedwellty ; *b.* at Tynewydd, December 6th, 1831 ; is *unm.*

Residence : Tynewydd, Blackwood, near Newport.

JAMES, John Davies, Esq., of Myrtle Grove, Monmouthshire.

In the Commission of the Peace for the

co. of Monmouth; 2nd son of the late Mr. Edmund James; *b.* at Tynewydd, December 30th, 1833; is *unm.*

Residence: Myrtle Grove, Blackwood, near Newport.

KENNARD, Henry Martyn, Esq., of Crumlin Hall, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for the co. of Monmouth; High Sheriff for same co. in 1863 (see *Sheriffs*); younger son of Robert William Kennard, Esq., of Gatcombe Park, Isle of Wight, an ironmaster at Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, and sometime M.P. for the Isle of Wight; *b.* 1833; *m.* Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. George Thomas, M.A., of Ystrad-mynach, and has issue.

Residence: Crumlin Hall, near Newport.

LAWRENCE, John, Esq., of Crick House, Monmouthshire.

Lord of the Manor of Langstone; J. P. for the co. of Monmouth; High Sheriff for the same co. in 1869; son of the late John Lawrence, Esq., and Anne his wife; *b.* at Maesyrhew House, co. of Monmouth, in 1807; *m.*, 1838, Adelaide Lucy, dau. of Thomas Edwards, Esq., of Pontypool, and his wife Catherine Ferrers, dau. of Edward Ferrers, Esq., of Badesley Clinton, Warwickshire; has issue 4 sons and 2 daus.

Heir: John Lawrence, Captain in the 4th Hussars, deceased.

Residences: Crick House, Chepstow, and The Graig, Cumberlan.

Crest: A stag's head.

Motto: Deus omnia ducit.

LEWIS, Charles Edward, Esq., of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth; son of Rev. Francis Lewis, M.A., B.D., of St. Pierre, by Mary, his first wife, dau. of George Emerson, Esq.; *b.* 26th April, 1830, at Portskewett, co. of Monmouth; *ed.* at Rugby; *m.*, 2nd Oct., 1858, Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of James Staunton Lambert, Esq., of Waterdale, co. Galway, Ireland, and the Hon. Camden Elizabeth, his wife; *s.* 1872; is Patron of the livings of St. Pierre w. Portskewett, and Moun-ton, co. of Monmouth.

Heir Presumptive: His brother, Thomas Freke Lewis, Esq., of Dorecourt, co. Hereford.

Residence: St. Pierre, near Chepstow.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant guardant sa.

Crest: A griffin segreant sable.

Motto: Ha persa la fede, Ha perso l'onore.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Cadivor Prince of Dyved, which comprised Pembrokeshire, and part of Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire. Cadivor flourished about the period of the Norman Conquest. The family of Lewis has resided and held prominent position for many ages in the co. of Monmouth, as will be seen by reference to the list of *Sheriffs*, *ante*.

Note.—On this estate are Caldicott Castle, Southbrook Camp (a Roman camp of some interest), the houses of Moynes Court and of St. Pierre, both of which are of great antiquity—dates unknown. St. Pierre has a tower, and two courtyards supposed to have been used for protecting cattle in perilous times. Moynes Court has a gateway with two towers, and an enclosed courtyard.

LLANOVER, The Right Hon. Augusta, Baroness Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, co. of Monmouth, South Wales.

Widow of the Right. Hon. Benjamin, Baron Llanover, Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Monmouth, who was born Nov. 8, 1802; *ed.* at Westminster school; entered as a Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; was created a baronet, July, 1838; Baron Llanover of Llanover and Abercarn, 1859; a Privy Councillor, 1854; held the office of President of the Board of Health, 1854-5, and that of First Commissioner of Works, 1855-8; was M.P. for the united boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, 1832-7, and for the borough of Marylebone from 1837 until he was called to the House of Lords as Baron Llanover of Llanover and Abercarn.

Lord Llanover was the eldest son of Benjamin Hall, of Abercarn and Hensol Castle in the cos. of Monmouth and Glamorgan, South Wales, Esq., M.P. for the co. of Glamorgan, by Charlotte, dau. of W. Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorgan, Esq. His grandfather, Benjamin Hall, D.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff, who died Feb. 25, 1825, aged 82, a man of extensive learning and an erudite Welsh scholar, was descended from an ancient family in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales.

He *m.*, Dec. 4, 1823, Augusta (the present Lady Llanover), dau. and co-h. of Benjamin Waddington, of Llanover, Esq. (*vide Pedigree infra*), and had issue two sons, B. Hanbury Stuart, *b.* Jan. 19, 1826; *d.* 11th Feb., 1845; and B. Caradoc Trevor

Francis Zacchia, *b.* in Rome 23rd May, 1830; *d.* June 8, 1835; and one dau. surviving, the Hon. Augusta Charlotte Elizabeth; *m.* Nov. 12, 1846, to John Arthur Herbert, of Llanarth, Esq. *Vide Herbert of Llanarth.*

Lord Llanover *d.* at his house in Great Stanhope Street, London, April 27, 1867, leaving his estates to his widow, Lady Llanover.

Her ladyship is known throughout Wales by her bardic name of *Gwerynwen Gwent*; is a patroness of Welsh literature, and besides several published productions, has edited, in six vols., the Correspondence of her distinguished relative, Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany, who died in the year 1788.

Residences: Llanover and Abercarn, Co. of Monmouth, South Wales; *Town House*, 9, Great Stanhope Street, May Fair, London.

Arms: Party per pale, argent and or, betw. three talbots' heads erased sa., two and one, their necks severally encircled with a mural crown or, a chevron sa. charged with three hawks' lures proper. In chief, a canton argent, charged with a sinister hand erect, couped at the wrist gu. On an escutcheon of pretence, argent, between three fleurs-de-lis azure, two and one, a fesse sable, charged with a lion passant guardant or.

Crest: A griffin's head or, with a hawk's lure proper in its mouth, and a palm branch vert behind. Supporters: Dexter, a dragon gules, gorged with a collar or, thereon a hawk's lure sa., chained gold; sinister, a goat argent, gorged with a collar vert, thereon a hawk's lure of the first, chained or.

Motto: "Ni ddaw Da o hir arfyn,"—*No good comes of long intending.*

PEDIGREE OF LADY LLANOVER.

Rollo, the conqueror of Normandy (formerly Neustria) and its 1st duke, *m.*, after his conquest of that country, Popeia, dau. of the Count of Senlis and Valois, whose elder brother *Herbert* (Count of Vermandois) is the ancestor of the Herberts of Llanarth (see pedigree). This was a mar. *more Danico*, but afterwards, having professed Christianity, and after the death of his wife Gisella, daughter of Charles the Simple, he *m.* Popeia *more Christiano*.

By Popeia he had one son and one dau. The son, William, became his successor as 2nd Duke of Normandy, and is usually designated William Longsword, whose first wife was Espriota, or Sprota, by whom he had one son, Richard, his successor.

Richard, 3rd Duke of Normandy, *m.*, 1st, Emma, dau. of Hugh, Earl of Paris, and sister of Hugh Capet, who *d. s. p.*; 2nd, Gunnora, sister (or dau.) of Herfast, a Danish noble, and had issue three sons, of whom the third,

Malger, or Manger, was 1st Count of Corbeil. (His eldest brother Richard was 4th Duke of Normandy, and was father of Robert le Diable, who succeeded his brother Richard as 6th Duke, and

was himself succeeded by his illegitimate son William, 7th Duke, who became the *Conqueror of England.*)

Malger's son, Hamon Dentatus, 2nd Count of Corbeil, Lord of Granville, Thorigny, Brely, and Creuly, *m.* Hadwise (or Hadwina), sister to the Emperor Otho, and widow of Hugh the Great.

The name of Granville has been variously spelt in former times. One of the earliest modes was Granvyl, or Granvyld, the present form being a corruption of the ancient Scandinavian name.

Their son, Richard, was called, after a part of his patrimony, Granvil (probably their chief residence in Normandy), containing the town of that name, over the gateway of which, as well as of Caen, the Granvil arms (*the three horsemen's rests*) still remain. He came with William the Conqueror to England, and at the death of his elder brother, Robert Fitzhamon, became Count of Corbeil, inherited all his Norman titles and estates, and the lordship of Bideford, and also founded the abbey of Neath, or, properly, *Nêdd*, in Glamorgan, in consequence, it is said, of a dream, in which he was warned to restore to the Cymry all the property remaining in his own power, of which they had been unjustly dispossessed. He returned home, and tried to fulfil the injunction; with the residue he founded the abbey of *Nêdd*, the ruins of which, and tessellated pavement therein found, with the Granville arms (the three horsemen's rests), still exist. Richard of Granville *m.*, 1st, Isabel, dau. of Walter Giffard, Earl of Bucks and Longueville; 2nd, Meiven, dau. of Caradoc ap Arthen, Lord of Glyn Nêdd, and thereby his family became naturalized as Welsh.

Richard of Granville, eldest son of the above, by his first wife, Isabel, *m.* Gundrea, or Gundreda, and had issue a son, Richard de Granville (*d. circ. 1217*), who *m.* Adeline, widow of Hugh Montfort, dau. of Thomas Fitz-Nicholas, of Middleton.

Richard de Granville, their son (*d. 1248, qy. 1261?*), *m.* Jane, dau. of William of Trevint, or Trewynt, in the parish of Blisland, in Cornwall (where they had great possessions, of which house nothing but the Gothic arch now remains).

Bartholomew de Granville, their son (*d. 1325*), *m.* Amy, dau. of Sir Vyel Vyvian, of Trevidren, co. Cornwall. His brother was William de Granville, Abp. of York, and Lord Chancellor of England (*d. 1315*).

The eldest son of Bartholomew, Henry de Granville (*d. 1327*), *m.* Ann, dau. and heiress of the family of Wortham.

Sir Theobald de Granville, their son, *m.* Joyce, dau. of Thomas Beaumont, Earl of Millent.

Their son, Sir Theobald de Granville, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, by Maud, dau. of Sir John Beaumont, of Sherwell.

William de Granville, their second son, *m.* Philippa, dau. of William Lord Bonvil, of Chuton, as his second wife. Their hatchment, in stucco, is in Kilkhampton Church, Cornwall, which was built by the Granvilles.

Their son, Sir Thomas Granville (*d. 1484*), *m.*, as his second wife, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Theobald Georges. Here the Norman-French *de* seems to have been discontinued by this illustrious Danish, or rather Scandinavian family.

Sir Thomas Granville, their son, was Knight of the Bath at the mar. of Prince Arthur. He *d. 1513*. To his memory a magnificent monument, with his effigy in armour, still stands in Bideford Church. He *m.*, first, Isabella, dau. of Otho

Gilbert, of Compton. They had six daus. and two sons. The eldest son,

Sir Roger Granville, "the great housekeeper" (*d.* 1524), *m.* Margaret, dau. of Richard Whitleigh, of Efford.

Their son, Sir Richard Granville (*d.* March, 1551,) Marshal of Calais, *m.* Matilda, dau. and co-h. of John Bevil, of Gwarnoc, in Cornwall (*d.* April, 1551).

Their second son (the eldest, John, having died young), Sir Roger Granville, *m.* Thomasin, dau. of Thomas Cole, of Slade, Devon. He was drowned in his father's lifetime, on board the *Mary Rose*, which ship went down with 700 men before the eyes of King Henry VIII., 1545, and left, with other issue,

A son, Sir Richard Granville, vice-admiral, who was killed in an action at sea, at Terceira, Aug., 1591. His wife was Mary, dau. and co-h. of Sir John St. Leger, of Annerly (*d.* 1623).

Sir Bernard Granville, their son, who *d.* June 16th, 1636, *m.* Elizabeth, only dau. and h. of Philip Bevil, of Bryn and Killygarth, co. Cornwall.

Their son, Sir Bevil Granville, bapt. March 25, 1595, was slain at Lansdown fight, July 5, 1643, and buried in a vault at Kilkhampton Church, July 26. His younger brother, Sir Richard Granville, the "king's general in the west," was a Knight Banneret (*d.* at Ghent, 1658). Sir Bevil Granville *m.* Grace, dau. and co-h. of Sir George Smythe, of Matford (Maydford) par. of Heavtree, nr. Exeter. They had a family of thirteen children, and from them have descended in the *female* line the Earls Granville and Spencer of the present time (1871).

Their son, Bernard, messenger to Charles II. from the Duke of Albemarle, groom of the bed-chamber at the Restoration, *d.* 14th June, 1701, and was buried in Lambeth Church, where a fine monument exists *out of sight, and partly dismantled*. He *m.* Anne, only dau. and heiress of the Hon. Cuthbert Morley, of Haunby, in Cleveland.

Sir Bevil Granville, their eldest son, knighted by James II., 1686, was governor of Barbadoes, and *d. s. p.*, Sept 15, 1706. The second son, George, was created Baron Lansdown of Bideford, 1711, Sec. of War and Compt. of Household to Queen Anne (*d.* 1735). Bernard, their third son, Lieut.-Gov. of Hull, M.P. for Camelford and Fowey, *d.* Dec. 8, 1723. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Martin Westcomb, Bart. *d.* 1747.

Their eldest son, Bernard, of Calwich Abbey, h. at law to his uncle, George Granville, Lord Lansdown, was the last of the male line of Granville, *d. s. p.*, 1775. The admired and revered *Mary Granville* was their eldest dau. She *m.*, first, Alexander Pendarves, of Roscrow, Cornwall; second, Patrick Delany, D.D., Dean of Down, *d. s. p.*, 1788. See the *Life and Correspondence of Mary Granville, Mrs. Delany*, by the Right. Hon. Lady Llanover.

Their other and youngest dau., Ann, *b.* 1707, *d.* 1761, *m.*, 1740, John D'Ewes, of Welsbourn, Esquire, co. Warwick, second son of Court D'Ewes, Esq., of Maplebury, in the same co. The D'Ewes family were long established in Warwickshire, and first came to England from Kessel, *temp.* Henry VIII. Their first known ancestor, Geerardt D'Ewes, was lord of Kessel, duchy of Guelderland *circa* 1400, and *m.* Ann, only dau. and h. of the Prince or Count of Horn.

From this mar. of John d'Ewes, Esq., and Ann Granville (with three sons), there was an only

dau., Mary, who *m.* John Port, Esq., of Ilam, whose former name was Sparrow, but who took the name of Port on becoming heir to that ancient property. (The Sparrows were originally Welsh, of Allt yr Ynys, in North Wales, see *Angl. Sheriffs*, 1689, &c.) Born Feb. 22nd, 1746, *d.* 1814, leaving issue Georgina Mary Ann, and others.

Georgina Mary Ann *m.* Benjamin Waddington, of Llanover, Esq., and had two surviving daus., co-heiresses, Frances and *Augusta*.

[The family of Waddington is of very ancient origin. Walter de Waddington was Lord of Waddington, and had a daughter and heiress, who married in the 13th century (*temp. Edward I.*) Sir Roger Tempest, knight, of Bracewell. The town of Waddington is in Lincolnshire. In the 18th century there are records of intermarriages with the families of Beckwith of Aldborough, Tyrwhitt of Stainfield, and Cradock of Hartforth, co. York, and in 1740 the Rev. Joshua Waddington, Vicar of Harworth and Walkeringham, co. of Notts, married Ann, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ferrand, Vicar of Bingley. Ann Ferrand was ultimately heiress to the property of her family of Towes in Lincolnshire, which devolved through her to their son Thomas. Their son Benjamin was of Llanover, as above.]

Frances *m.* Christian Carl Josias, the late Baron von Bunsen, for twenty years minister plenipotentiary for Prussia to Rome, and afterwards minister plenipotentiary for many years to the Court of St. James's.

AUGUSTA (now *Lady Llanover*) *m.*, Dec. 4, 1823, Benjamin, the late Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercorn, South Wales, and has surviving issue the Hon. Ang. Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of John Arthur Herbert of Llanarth, Tre-Owain, and Penllwyn, Esquire. See *Herbert of Llanarth*.

Note.—The mansion in which Lady Llanover resides (see *engraving*, p. 716) is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture, and possesses one of the most perfect halls in the kingdom for beauty of design. The building was commenced by the late Lord Llanover in 1828, from designs by Hopper, and occupied eleven years in completion. There are two other residences on the Llanover estate, one of which is within a quarter of a mile of the last mentioned (the grounds and gardens of both being united), and was the birthplace of Lady Llanover, and the residence of her father, Benj. Waddington, Esq., who became its possessor in the last century. The house and grounds are well kept up in every respect. This house is very ancient in part, but was enlarged and modernized by the above-named gentleman.

The third mansion in the park of Llanover is very ancient, the precise date unknown. It is now occupied as a farmhouse, but still possesses a handsome and spacious panelled room, with an old oak staircase, two picturesque porches, and clustered chimneys; and there are the remains of buildings and foundations to a very considerable extent. This ancient edifice and contiguous land belonged in the time of Queen Elizabeth to the family of Ab Risiart, in later years commonly called "Prichard," of whom Matthew and William were buried in the ancient church of Llanover. The old name of the last-mentioned residence is Porth Hir, the meaning of which referred to a fine gateway and covered passage leading from one entrance to the other, large enough for carriages to drive under, but no longer existing. It is now commonly known as the "Cwrt," and recorded in old documents as Cwrt y Porth Hir, probably in con-

sequence of the court leets of the manor having been held there.

The church of Llanover is one of the most ancient in South Wales, and when under restoration by the late Lord Llanover, the masonry of some of the old walls was remarked as being exactly similar to that of the ruins at Neath Abbey. The word "Llanover," by which the church and two of the mansions are known, means the consecrated spot or church of Gover, who with Henwg and Gwarreg were the three primitive saints of Gwent. Gover is believed to have been buried under a ponderous tombstone, on which is carved an ancient British cross, laid in the doorway of the church of his name within the front porch. There is also a very ancient font of stone, the tracery on the outside of which has been considered to be of the Druidic period, as well as the stones which form the remains of the ancient cross in the churchyard. The churchyard also contains a very beautiful tomb in stone, to the memory of the late Lord Llanover, designed by his own direction during life, and also modelled by Mr. W. Meredyth Thomas, brother of Mr. Evan Thomas, the well-known Welsh sculptor, and executed on the spot by Mr. W. M. Thomas, and by native workmen under his personal direction.

Among the objects worthy of special notice in the grounds at Llanover is the Ffynnon Over, or the Well of Gover, and its eight surrounding wells, all flowing different ways, but uniting in a bath. Numerous fine specimens of timber and rare trees and shrubs abound in the grounds at Llanover, among which is a Chichester elm near the lake in the gardens, planted by the late Lord Llanover, about thirty-eight years ago, and considered a marvel of rapid growth, having already reached a height of seventy-nine feet and measuring at six feet from the ground twelve feet in girth, and a rhododendron planted by the mother of Lady Llanover about seventy years ago, which is now (1871) more than one hundred yards in circumference, the plant consisting of one *single centre stem*. With regard to the elm above named, and the rhododendron, the late well-known authority, Sir William Hooker, who visited Llanover, said that the former was the most extraordinary instance of rapid growth he had ever seen in Great Britain, and that the rhododendron was, as far as his knowledge went, "*the largest in the world.*"

The mansion at Abercarn is situated in the midst of that extensive property, in the parish of Mynyddislwyn, and is also a very old and capacious house, but was partially modernized and reduced in size many years ago. It was a favourite residence of the late Lord Llanover, and of his father, who, however, principally lived at Hensol Castle in Glamorgan, which county he represented till the time of his death, and where the late Lord had considerable property at Pont y Pridd.

MACKWORTH, Sir Arthur William, Bart., of Glenusk, Monmouthshire.

Creation 1776. Is 6th Baronet; Adj. in Royal Engineers; son of the late Sir Digby Francis Mackworth, 5th Bart. (*d.* 1857) of Glenusk, by his wife, Mathilde Eleanor Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Peddie, K.H.; *b.* 1842; *s.* 1857; *m.*, 1865, Alice Kate, dau. of Joseph Cubitt, Esq., and has issue.

Heir: His son, DIGBY, *b.* 1868.

Residence: Glenusk, near Caerleon.

Town Address: Junior United Service Club.

Arms: Per pale indented sa. and ermine, on a chevron gu. five crosses pattées or (formerly quartered *Evans*).

Crest: A cock ppr.

LINEAGE.

For the lineage and history of this family in Wales, see *Evans* and *Mackworth*, of *Gnoll Castle*, co. of Glamorgan.

MCDONNELL, Francis, Esq., of Plas Newydd, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for the co. of Monmouth; Major in the Royal Monmouth Militia; was formerly in the 71st Highlanders. (Further information not received.)

MITCHELL, Frank Johnstone, Esq., of Llan- frechfa Grange, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for the co. of Monmouth; Sheriff for the same co. 1868; son of F. H. Mitchell, Esq., of London; *b.* 1824; *m.*, 1860, Elizabeth, dau. of J. E. W. Rollo, Esq., of Hendre, co. of Mon., and has issue.

Residence: Llanfrechfa Grange, near Newport.

Arms: Sa., a chevron between three escallops or.

MORGAN, Hon. Charles Octavius Swinnerton, of The Friars, Monmouthshire.

M.P. for the co. of Monmouth since 1841 (see *Parl. Annals*, p. 767, *ante*); J. P. and D. L. for the same co.; F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.S.A.; fourth son of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar Park, and brother of the present Lord Tredegar (see *Tredegar, Baron*); *b.* 1803; *ed.* at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1825, M.A. 1832; is author of numerous *memoirs* on antiquarian and scientific subjects in journals of learned societies.

Residence: The Friars, Newport, Mon.

Town Address: 10, Charles Street, St. James's.

Clubs: Carlton; United University.

Arms: For Arms and Lineage, see *Tredegar, Baron*, of *Tredegar Park*.

PROTHERO, Mrs. Georgiana Mary, of Malpas Court, Monmouthshire.

Is widow of the Rev. Thomas Prothero, M.A., Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen;

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth ; eldest son of the late Thomas Prothero, Esq., J. P. of Malpas Court, by his wife May Collins, of Ingatstone, Herefordshire. The late Mr. Prothero was *b.* August 17, 1811 ; *ed.* at the Charterhouse and at Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; *grad.* B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837. Mrs. Prothero, who is dau. of the late Rev. Math. Marsh, M.A., Canon of the Cathedral, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury, was *m.* 1837, and had issue 3 sons and 1 dau. Mr. Prothero *d.* June 11, 1870, leaving his estates to his widow for her life.

Heir : Francis Thomas Egerton Prothero, *b.* 1837 ; *ed.* at Eton, and Bras. Coll., Oxford ; *m.*, August, 1864, Mary, only dau. of Rev. Francis Lewis, of St. Pierre, Monmouthshire, and has issue 2 sons and 2 daus. ; *heir*, *Froke*, *b.* July, 1868 ; *residence*, Richmond, Surrey.

Residence : Malpas Court, Newport, Mon.

Arms : Argent, a chevron between 3 ravens sa.

Crest : A raven sa.

Motto : Deus pascit corvos.

Note.—This family has intermarried with the Douglasses (Earls of Merton), Macdonalds of Gordon Island, Money Kyrles of Herefordshire, Winningtons of Stanford Court, Worcestershire, &c.

Malpas Court (see *engraving*, p. 721) is a stone gabled mansion, erected in 1836, from designs by T. Wyatt, Esq., architect. The situation is commanding, and the extensive grounds are tastefully planted and laid out.

RAGLAN, Richard Henry Fitzroy Somerset, Baron of Cefn-tilla, Monmouthshire.

Creation 1852. 2nd Baron Raglan of Raglan ; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth ; Capt. of Royal Gloucestershire Yeomanry Hussars ; was Lord in Waiting to the Queen ; second but only surviving son of the late Field-marshal, 1st Lord Raglan, son of the 5th Duke of Beaufort, Commander of the English army in the Crimea, where he died 28th June, 1855, by Lady Emily Harriet Wellesley, dau. of the Earl of Mornington ; *b.* 1817 ; *s.* 1855 ; *m.*, 1856, Lady Georgiana Lygon, 3rd and only surviving dau. of Henry, 4th Earl Beauchamp, and has issue 4 sons :—

1. GEORGE FITZROY HENRY, *b.* 1857, page of honour to the Queen.
2. Arthur Charles Edward, *b.* 1859.
3. Granville William Richard, *b.* 1862.
4. Richard Fitzroy, *b.* 1865.

Residence : Cefn-tilla, near Usk.

Town Address : Carlton Club.

Arms : The arms of France and England quarterly (see *Beaufort, Duke of*).

LINEAGE.

The lineage of Lord Raglan is that of the noble and ancient house of *Somerset*. See *Beaufort, Duke of, Troy House and Badminton*.

RODNEY, The Hon. William Powell, of Llanvihangel Court, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Monmouth (High Sheriff 1860), and a Magistrate for co. Hereford ; entered the Civil Service of the East India Company in 1811 on the Bengal establishment, and on his return to England was appointed Secretary to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, which situation he held until 1835 on the amalgamation of that department with the Audit Office ; son of George, second Lord Rodney, by Anne, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley (son of Edward, third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer) ; *b.* in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, 1794 ; *ed.* at Eton, and Haileybury College ; *m.*, 1824, Eliza Ann, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Brown, Esq., Member of the Supreme Council in India, and had, with other issue, an only son,—

William Powell, *b.* 1829 ; *m.*, 1856, Diana Hotham, second dau. of the late Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and *d.* 1868, leaving with other issue a son,—
Harley, *b.* 1858.

Residence : Llanvihangel Court, near Abergavenny.

Arms : The arms of the noble house of *Rodney* are—Or, three eagles, wings inverted and displayed, purple.

Crest : On a ducal coronet, an eagle, as in the arms.

LINEAGE.

For the genealogy of this family, see in the Peerages *Baron Rodney of Berrington*.

Notes.—*Llanvihangel Court* is considered to be one of the oldest mansions in the co. of Monmouth. It is uncertain when the original building was erected, but the south-eastern front is known to have been rebuilt in the year 1559 by Rhys Morgan, the then proprietor of the estate, who in 1576 sold the property to Nicholas Arnold, the proprietor of Llanthony Abbey and its dependencies, who held the same under grant from Henry VIII.

The property remained in the Arnold family till the year 1726, when it, together with that of Llanthony, was sold to the Hon. Edward Harley, Auditor of Impost to Queen Anne, brother to Robert, first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer (maternal ancestor of the Hon. W. P. Rodney, the present owner). The Hon. Edward Harley was the second son of Sir Edward Harley, K.B., of Brampton Brian, co. of Hereford ; he *m.* Sarah, third dau. of Thomas Foley, Esq., of Whitley, by whom he had Edward, third Earl of

Oxford and Mortimer, and two other sons, and one dau., who *m.* the Hon. J. Verney (Master of the Rolls, father of the thirteenth Lord Willoughby de Broke). He represented the borough of Leominster for thirty years. His skill in the law, great application to business, extensive knowledge, and unbiassed adherence to the constitution, were universally acknowledged. He purchased Llanvihangel Court and Llanthony Abbey of Nicholas Arnold, Esq., and other property in Monmouthshire and Herefordshire.

The chief features of Llanvihangel Court are the *avenues*, one consisting of Spanish chestnuts, and the other of Scotch fir. The chestnut avenue is about a quarter of a mile in length; the trees average twenty feet in circumference; the largest measures twenty-nine feet in circumference at six feet from the base. The fir avenue is about half a mile in length, and the trees average twelve feet; the largest measures seventeen and a half feet in circumference.

The *Holy or Skyrriid Mountain* (see p. 719) is a great feature in the neighbourhood, and forms a portion of the Llanvihangel property. It rises 1,498 feet above the level of the sea. From a distance it presents a strange and wild appearance, which is rendered the more striking by the immense fissure in the mountain's side, splitting it, as it were, into two parts, caused by a landslip, favoured by the inclination of the strata and slipperiness of the intervening clay. To a geologist there is little mystery though much of grandeur in the phenomenon; but an old legend declares that it occurred at the time of the crucifixion of our Saviour, when the "rocks were rent." On the top of the "Holy Mountain" (as it is called by some) may be plainly traced the site of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Michael. It has long been a practice with Roman Catholics to repair thither on Michaelmas Eve for devotional purposes. The earth is still by some persons of that persuasion considered sacred, and is placed in the coffins and thrown into the graves of the deceased.

The distance from the mansion-house of Llanvihangel to the top of the mountain is one mile and three quarters.

Llanthony Abbey, though at one time part of the property of the Harley family, never came into the possession of the Hon. W. P. Rodney, but was sold in 1802 by Edward, fourth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, to the late Sir Mark Wood, Bart., who afterwards sold it to the late Walter Savage Landor, Esq., the poet, and is now the property of his heir.

ROLLS, John Allan, Esq., of The Hendre, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth; F.S.A.; Captain Royal Gloucestershire Hussars; is Patron of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, and St. Maughan's, Mon.; son of John Etherington-Welch Rolls, Esq., of The Hendre, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Mon. (see *Lineage* below); *b.* at The Hendre, 19th Feb., 1837; *ed.* at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; *m.*, 20th Oct., 1868, Georgiana Marcia, dau. of Sir Charles Maclean, Bart., of Morvaren, N.B., and has issue a son, *s.* to estates in May, 1870,—

JOHN MACLEAN, *b.* 25th April, 1870.

Heir: John Maclean Rolls.

Residence: The Hendre, near Monmouth.

Arms: Or, on a fesse dancettée, with plain cotises, between three billets sa., each charged with a lion rampant of the field, as many bezants.

Crest: Out of a wreath of oak, a dexter cubit arm, vested or, cuff sa., the arm charged with a fesse dancettée, double cotised of the 2nd, charged with three bezants, in the hand, ppr., a roll of parchment arg.

Motto: Celeritas et veritas.

LINEAGE.

The original Hendre estate belonged to the Allen family. Mr. Henry Allen, *b.* 1691, *d.* 1767, to whose memory a monument is erected in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Monmouth, devised it by his will to his nieces, the Misses Elizabeth and Sarah Coysh, the latter of whom was married to John Rolls, Esq., of The Grange, Bermondsey, on the 20th of October, 1767.

John Rolls, Esq., of The Grange, co. Surrey, J. P., *b.* 1735, High Sheriff of Monmouthshire 1794, *m.*, 21st Oct., 1767, Sarah, second dau. of Thomas Coysh, Esq., and by her had issue. He *d.* 8th Sept., 1801, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,—

John Rolls, Esq., of Bryanston Square, London, of The Grange, Surrey, and of The Hendre, co. Monmouth, J. P., *b.* 20th Oct., 1776, *m.*, 27th Jan., 1803, Martha, only dau. and heiress of Jacob Barnett, Esq., and by her had issue—

1. *John Etherington-Welch*, of The Hendre, of whom presently.

2. *Alexander*, of Croft-y-Bwla, co. Monmouth, J. P., D. L., *b.* 18th July, 1818. (See further *Rolls of Croft-y-Bwla*.)

3. *Martha-Sarah*, *m.*, 1st Aug., 1840, to Major Macready, late 30th Regiment; *he d.* 1848.

4. *Jessy*, *m.*, 24th June, 1833, to George Simon Harcourt, Esq., M.P., of Ankerwycke House, co. Bucks, and had issue; *she d.* in Paris, 1842.

5. *Louisa Elizabeth*, *m.*, 12th July, 1830, to John Francis, eldest son of William Vaughan, Esq., of Courtfield, co. Hereford, and had issue; *she d.* 1853.

Mr. Rolls *d.* 1837, and was *s.* by his eldest son,—

John Etherington-Welch Rolls, Esq., of The Hendre, J. P. and D. L., High Sheriff 1842, *b.* 4th May, 1807, *m.*, 26th Feb., 1833, Elizabeth Mary, third dau. of Walter Long, Esq., of Freshaw House, co. Hants, by the Lady Mary, his wife, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Northesk, and had issue—

1. JOHN ALLAN ROLLS, Esq., his only son, now of The Hendre (as above), by whom at his decease, 27th May, 1870, he was succeeded.

2. Elizabeth Harcourt, *m.*, 19th Jan, 1860, to Frank Johnstone Mitchell, Esq., of Llanfrechfa Grange, co. Monmouth, eldest son of Francis H. Mitchell, Esq., of 12, Upper Wimpole Street, and has issue.

3. Patty, *m.*, 25th June, 1857, to the Rev. J. T. Harding, of Pentwyn, co. Monmouth, eldest son of the late John Harding, Esq., of Henbury, co. Somerset, and has issue.

4. Mary Octavia.

5. Anne Katherine, *m.*, 24th Jan., 1861, to Cornwallis Wykeham Martin, Lieutenant R.N., third son of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, and has issue.

6. Georgina Emily, *m.*, Oct., 1866, to Thomas William Chester Master, Esq., eldest son of T. W. C. Master, Esq., of The Abbey, Cirencester, and Knole Park, Almondsbury, and has issue.

7. Ellen, *m.*, Nov., 1865, to the Rev. Richard Shard Gubbins, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, C.B., and has issue.

Note.—The *Hendre* (see *engravings*, p.) was originally built as a shooting-lodge, about 1828, by the grandfather of the present proprietor. It was subsequently considerably enlarged by the late Mr. John E. W. Rolls; a large open-roofed hall was added on the entrance front, from the designs of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, communicating with the drawing-room and conservatory. The present owner, Mr. John Allan Rolls, has also made some extensive alterations and additions to the house, including new dining-room, billiard-room, &c., and has entirely rebuilt the stables on an enlarged scale. These works are also from the designs of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and form three sides of an extensive and picturesque quadrangle, harmonizing in style and date with the open-roofed hall.

ROLLS, Major Alexander, of Croft-y-bwla, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Monmouth; formerly of the 4th Regiment of Irish Dragoon Guards; 2nd son of the late John Rolls, Esq., J. P. of the Hendre, co. Monmouth, and of the Grange, Surrey, by his wife, Martha, only dau. and h. of the late Jacob Barnet, Esq.; *b.* 18th July, 1818; *m.*, 18th May, 1839, Kate, 3rd dau. of the late Ambrose Steward, Esq., of Stoke Park, Suffolk.

Residence: Croft-y-bwla, near Monmouth.

Arms: For arms and lineage, see *Rolls of the Hendre*.

TREDEGAR, Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baron, of Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire.

Creations: Baron Tredegar 1859; baronet 1792. Is 1st Baron Tredegar and a baronet; Lord Lieutenant of Brecknockshire; J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Monmouth and Brecknock; High Sheriff of co. of Monmouth 1821, for co. of Brecknock 1850; was M.P. for Brecon 1830-2, and 1835-7; eldest son of the late Sir Charles Gould Morgan, 3rd Bart. of Tredegar (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1793; *ed.* at Chr. Ch., Oxford; *m.*, 1827, Rosamond, dau. of General Godfrey Mundy, and has issue surviving—

1. GODFREY CHARLES, M.P., *b.* 1830 (see *Morgan of Ruperra Castle, Glam., and Tredegar Park*).

2. Frederic Courtenay, *b.* 1835; *m.* 1858, and has issue.

3. Arthur John, *b.* 1840.

4. George Gould, *b.* 1845.

5. Rosamond Marion, *m.*, 1848, N. H. Marsham Style, Esq., of Bicester House, Oxfordshire.

6. Selina Maria, *m.*, 1854, D. Robertson Williamson, Esq.

7. Fanny Henrietta, *m.*, 1854, Sir Geo. F. R. Walker, Bart.

8. Ellen Sarah, *m.*, 1856, Capt. H. Gore Lindsay.

9. Georgiana Charlotte, *m.*, 1857, Lord Francis N. Conyngham.

10. Mary Anna, *b.* 1843; *m.*, 1863, the Lord Viscount Hereford. (See *Hereford, Viscount, of Tregoyd*.)

Residences: Tredegar Park, near Newport; Ruperra Castle, near Cardiff.

Town House: 39, Portman Square.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a griffin segreant sa.—MORGAN; 2nd and 3rd, or, on a chevron between three roses az. as many thistles slipped of the field—GOULD.

Crest: A reindeer's head couped or attired gu.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a lion sa. charged on the shoulder with a thistle slipped or; *sinister*, a griffin sa. charged in same manner.

LINEAGE.

The descent of this noble family is from a junction of the ancient Welsh house of MORGAN, of Machen, Tredegar, Pencoed, and Ruperra, with the family of *Gould*. The Morgans have been prominent in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and Carmarthenshire since the time of the Tudors, and derived their lineage paternally from *Cadivor Fawr*, Lord of Cilsant, through Llewelyn ap Ivor, Lord of St. Clears and Gwynfe, Carmarthenshire, and maternally from his wife, Angharad, dau. of Morgan Meredith, Lord of Tredegar. Llewelyn ap Ivor was succeeded in the second generation by—

Llewelyn ap Morgan, and he in the second generation by—

Sir John *Morgan*, Kt.; of Tredegar who *m.* Janet, dau. of John David Mathew, of Radir, co. of Glam. (See *Mathew of Radir*.)

For several generations they intermarried with the Vaughans, the Stradlings, the Herberts, the Somersets, &c., until the line of Morgan ended in an heiress, Jane Morgan, eldest dau. of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Ruperra, and niece of Sir William Morgan of Tredegar. She *m.* the eminent civilian,—

Dr. Charles Gould, judge advocate and member of the Privy Council, knighted in 1779, and made a baronet in 1792, who assumed the surname of Morgan. With other issue he had an eldest son,—

Sir Charles, 2nd Baronet, *b.* 1760, *m.* Mary Margaret, dau. of Capt. George Stoney, R.N. They had issue—

1. CHARLES MORGAN ROBINSON, now *Baron Tredegar* (as above).

2. George, who *m.* and had issue; *d.* 1845.

3. Rev. Charles Augustus Samuel, M.A., *b.* 1800; Rector of Machen and Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

4. Charles Octavius Swinerton, M.P., *b.* 1803. (See *Morgan of the Friars*.)

5. Maria Margareta, *m.*, 1817, Lieut.-Gen. F. Miles Milman.

6. Charlotte Georgiana, *m.*, 1839, the 3rd Lord Rodney.

Note.—For a notice of *Tredegar Park*, see p. 722, *ante*.

WALKER, Sir George Ferdinand Radzivil, Bart., of Castleton, Monmouthshire.

Creation, Feb. 1835: first creation in Charles II.'s reigns. Is second Baronet; J. P. and D. L. for Monmouthshire; eldest son of the late Gen. Sir George Townsend Walker, first Bart., G.C.B., K.C.T.S., Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Colonel of 50th Foot, and late Commander-in-chief of the Forces at Madras, East Indies, Groom of the Chamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex; *b.* in London, May 24, 1825; *ed.* at Sandhurst; *m.*, Oct. 9th, 1854, the Hon. Fanny Henrietta, third dau. of Sir Charles Robinson Morgan, Bart., first Lord Tredegar (see *Tredegar, Lord*); *s.* 14th November, 1842; has issue 6 sons.

Hair: George Ferdinand, *b.* 1855.

Residence: Castleton, near Cardiff.

Arms: Erminois, on a pile embattled az., a mural crown charged with "Badajos," between two galtraps in pale or.

Crest: On a mural crown or, encircled by a wreath of laurel, an ostrich ppr.

Motto: Nil desperandum.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from William Walker, Esq., second son of Sir Walter Walker, LL.D., of Bushey Hall, Herts, Judge Advocate to Catherine, Queen Consort of Charles II., and mother of Sir George Walker, Bart., of the first creation, of Bushey Hall. Sir Edward Walker, Secretary of War to King Charles I., was another distinguished member of this family.

Note.—The castle of Wentloog (W., *Gwentllwg*) stood nearly on the site of the present mansion, the lordship of Wentloog extending the whole distance between Newport, Monmouthshire, and Cardiff, Glamorganshire, on the shores of the British Channel (see *Gwentllwg, passim*). The date of erection of the mansion is unknown, but some portion is very old, probably part of the old castle of Wentloog.

WILLIAMS, Ferdinand Capel Hanbury, Esq., of Nant-oer, Monmouthshire.

J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Monmouth; late Lieut. 16th Lancers; son of F. Hanbury Williams, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Coldbrook Park, co. of Monmouth; *b.* at Coldbrook Park, 27th June, 1834; *ed.* at

Rugby; *m.*, 19th February, 1857, Lucy Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Wheeley, Esq., of The Pentre, near Abergavenny. Has issue 2 sons and 2 daus.

Hair: Ferdinand Pakington John Hanbury, *b.* 1858.

Residence: Nant-oer, near Abergavenny.

Arms: Or, a bend engrailed vert, plain cotised sa.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant out of a mural crown, holding a battle-axe sa.

Motto: Si non datur ultra.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Hambruach of Hambruach, co. Worcester, *temp.* Edward the Confessor; ancestor also of the Hanburys of Pontypool Park, co. Monmouth.

WILLIAMS, The Rev. Chancellor Hugh, of Bassaleg, Monmouthshire.

Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff, and Welsh Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, 1845; Vicar of Radir, Glamorgan, 1837; Vicar of Bassaleg 1838; J. P. of the co. of Monmouth; Patron of the Vicarages of Henllys and Risca, co. of Monmouth; Author of a Welsh translation of short *Addresses to Children*, by W. Brooke, S.P.C.K., 1826, a translation of a Letter on *Infant Baptism* by the late Dean Knight, 1830, also of translations into Welsh of *Prayers and Fast and Thanksgiving Services* 1831-33; eldest son of George Williams, Esq., by Mary his wife, dau. of George Williams, Esq., of Daisyback, Gumfreston, co. of Pembroke, and niece of Rev. Benjamin Hall, D.D., Chancellor of Llandaff, grandfather of the late Lord Llanover; *b.* at Daisyback, April 3, 1795; *ed.* at Ystradmeurig Grammar School, co. Cardigan, and Jesus Coll., Oxon.; *grad.* B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819, Deacon 1818, Priest 1819; *m.*, 25th May, 1825, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. W. J. Thomas, Vicar of Caerau, co. of Glamorgan; has issue 2 sons and 2 daus.

Hair: Hugh, LL.B., Curate of Woodkirk, Yorkshire, *b.* 1833.

Residence: Bassaleg Vicarage, near Newport.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a cross gu. between two doves ppr.; 2nd and 3rd, two serpents nowed, ppr. (borne by him as Chancellor of Llandaff).

Crest: A dove rising, a Calvary cross in one talon, and a serpent in beak, twined round the neck.

Motto: Duw a digon.

Note.—*Bassaleg* is a corruption, destitute of any excuse, of the Welsh *Maes-aleg*, "the field of Aleg,"—a name commemorative of a battle. The country around contains several important entrenched posts, as *Maes-y-gaer*, in Tredegar Park, and *Craig-y-Sacson*.

WILLIAMS, William Addams, Esq., of Llangibby Castle, Monmouthshire.

J. P. for the co. of Monmouth; son of the late William Addams Williams, Esq., of Llangibby Castle, J. P. and D. L.; High Sheriff in 1827, and M.P. 1831-40 for the co. of Monmouth, by his wife, Anna Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Illyd Nicholl, D.D., of The Ham, co. Glam. (see *Nicholl of Ham*); *b.* 1820; *s.* 1861, on the death of his father; *m.* 1850, Catherine, dau. of Thomas Cooke, Esq., and has issue 7 sons and 3 daus.; eldest son, ROWLAND, *b.* 1851.

Residence: Boyd Villa, Clifton.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight ermine and sa., a lion rampant—WILLIAMS; 2nd and 3rd, ermine a chevron vaire or and az. between three roses ppr.—ADDAMS.

Crests: A talbot passant in pale ermine and

or—*Williams*; a griffin's head erased ermine, beaked gu., over it a chevron as in arms—*Addams*.
Motto: En suivant la vérité.

LINEAGE.

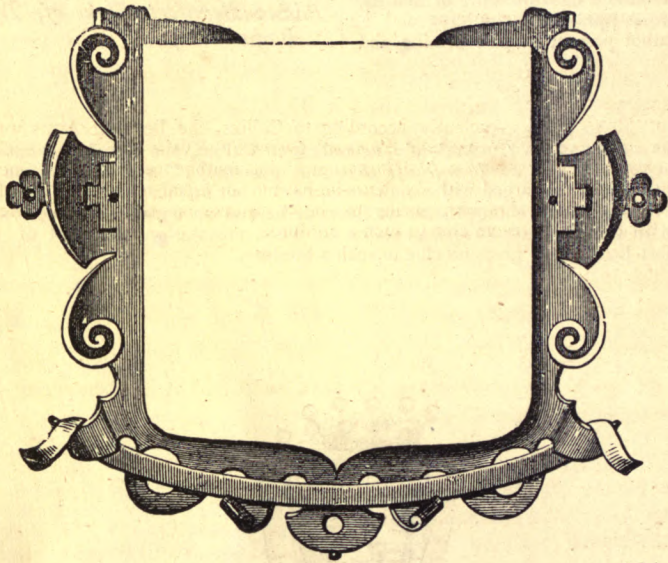
This family is of ancient descent, and has frequently supplied sheriffs for the co. of Monmouth since 1562, when Roger Williams filled that office and bore the arms now quartered for Williams (see *Sheriffs of Mon.*). The line of Williams terminated in an heiress, Ellen Williams, dau. of Sir John Williams, Bart., of Llangibby, who *m.* 1748, William Addams, Esq., of Monmouth.

WORCESTER, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, Marquess of, of Troy House, Monmouthshire.

(See *Beaufort, Duke of, Troy House and Badminton.*)

Note.—The ARMS OF BEAUFORT. Anciently, according to Collins, the Beaufort Arms were: "Or, on a fesse bordered compoy arg. and az. France and England Quarterly." and the ancient *Crest* was, "A panther arg. diversely spotted and gorged with a ducal coronet or:" but neither the reason nor time of the change is mentioned. The bordure, azure charged with six fleurs-de-lis and an equal number of martlets (or doves) alternately, as given in the *Beaufort Progress*, seems to be a mistake on the part of the artist. The history of the Beaufort Escutcheon gives no clue to such a bordure.





ANNALS, & c., OF WALES.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

(SIR DRE-FALDWYN).

THE name, whether Welsh or English, borne by the burg of Montgomery, is a memorial of the conquest of this district by the Normans. On the high rock overshadowing the town—probably then a mere village—*Baldwyn*, appointed by the Conqueror Lieutenant of the March lands taken on this side of Wales, about 1092 built his castle and planned a town, ever since which time the Welsh have called it *Tre-faldwyn*—"Baldwyn's abode, or settlement." The natives soon seized his castle and his town, but in the very next year, 1093, were deprived of them by the redoubtable *Roger de Montgomery*—a Norman who had brought his name with him from his native home, and had been created by the Conqueror Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel in 1066, the year of the conquest of England. Among the foreign settlers, and in the French, English, and Latin languages the place received its designation from his name—*Montgomery*. This part of the ancient *Powys* continued from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII. under the feudal rule of the Lords Marchers, when, by the 27th of that king, it was constituted a regular *county*, called after Montgomery, its "shire town."

SECTION I.—DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

This county is oblong in form, bounded N. by Denbighshire, E. and S.E. by Shropshire, S. by Radnor, S.W. by Cardiganshire, and W.N.W. by Merioneth. In mean length from N.E. to S.W. it measures about 33 miles, and in mean breadth about 25 miles. Its superficial measurement is 839 square miles, or 483,323 statute acres, of which some 90,000 only are said to be under tillage. The population during the last five decades has been as follows :—

Total population of Montgomeryshire in 1831	...	...	...	65,700
"	"	1841	...	69,219
"	"	1851	...	67,335
"	"	1861	...	66,919
"	"	1871	...	67,789

These figures exhibit a more stationary state of the population, unaffected either by increase or decline in trade, than is to be witnessed in most other parts of the Principality. The county has few mining operations; the staple woollen manufacture in the towns, though greatly improved in the style and finish of its products, has not been extensively developed; and even the formation of railways has hitherto brought no material accession to the population.

The great *surface features* of this county, although wanting in the lofty mountains and general ruggedness which give such character to Merioneth and Carnarvonshire, are especially interesting. The county, bounded on all sides by rising lands forming watersheds, may be said to lie compactly in the basin of the Severn and its tributaries. The fertile Severn valley, which has naturally determined the situation of the chief towns—Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanidloes—is the chief feature of the county. Into the Severn, whose direction in these parts is from S.W. to N.E., and which flows throughout near the south-eastern margin of the county, nearly all the streams of Montgomeryshire run. With the exception of the Dyfi (cor. “Dovey”) and its few small affluents on the western corner, the whole of the drainage of the county on either side is gathered into this noble river; and it is quite remarkable that three-fourths of the surface of the county show so regular a declivity in the same general direction that the streams which have their sources in the mountainous heights of the Berwyn and Aran ranges, or in the uplands of the county itself, run in nearly parallel courses. From the confines of Cardiganshire, where the Penllyman (cor. “Plinlimmon”) range forms the watershed, to the Denbighshire boundary, this is the case. The part of the Wye which traverses this county pursues a direction nearly N.W. and S.E.; so does the Severn itself from its source to Llanidloes. Then follow the Clywedog, Taranon, Rhiw, Banw, Bechan, Tanat, and Rhaiadr, all generally parallel streams, showing that the county of Montgomery, with all its undulations and counter depressions, takes a general fall from the Merioneth side towards the Severn. The few small streams coming from the direction of the English border show a corresponding declivity, carrying the drainage into the same Severn trough. This stream accordingly, in passing into Shropshire just after receiving the united volumes of the Vyrnwy and the Tanat, carries with it nearly all the waters which the thirsty land of Montgomeryshire and the evaporating power of the sun have been able to spare.

With the exception of this noble and beautiful valley of the Severn, the county of Montgomery, though abounding in delightful vales and dingles, contains no broad and extensive low-lying level lands. The surface is generally broken and sharply undulating, pleasant in aspect, often well planted and cultivated, and sometimes, as on the Rhiw, Vyrnwy, and Tanat, extremely comely and picturesque. But a large proportion of the county towards the centre and on the side adjoining Merioneth is a region given up to heath and gorse, peat and morass, grouse and diminutive sheep. The population of these parts is still sparse. The roads are of the primitive kind—much what they were when in 1684 the Duke of Beaufort on his celebrated “Progress” made his way through great dangers from Bala to pass the night at Llwydiarth, then the princely mansion of the Vaughans.

Ancient Inhabitants and Divisions.

The region now called Montgomeryshire was in the earliest historic times possessed by that division of the *Cymry* called by the Romans *Ordovices*, and was included, under the ancient Welsh nomenclature, in the political division called *Gwynedd*, or North Wales, but in later times, and through the Middle Ages, after the subdivision of Wales by Rhodri the Great into the three sovereignties of *Gwynedd*, *Powys*, and *Debeubarth*, was included in the second ; and when Powys itself was parted into two it belonged to and formed the greater portion of *Powys Wenwynwyn*, sometimes called, from its situation higher up the Severn, "Upper Powys." To this parting of Powys reference will again be made.

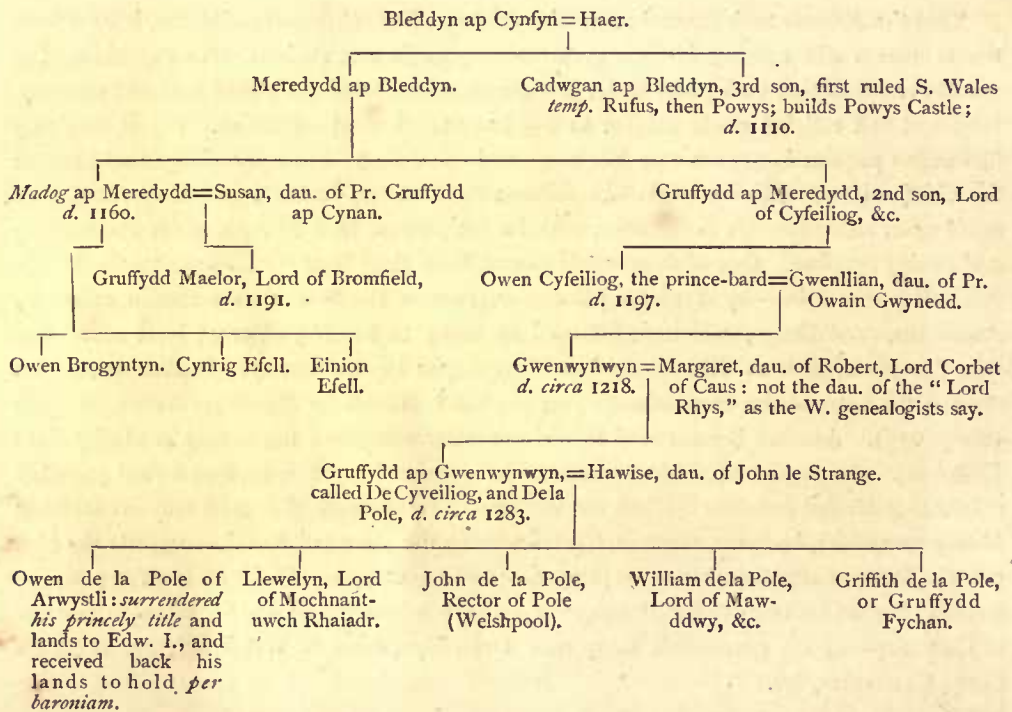
That the *Romans* took general possession of these, like other parts of Wales, is clear from the evidences still existing in their great military roads and stations. No unsettlement of the native population took place under this conquest, nor were the native laws and customs, language, and religion made subject to any but the slightest alteration. But as Anglesey had been conquered at much cost (see p. 9), and must be held in subjection, in addition to the chief military highway—the *Via Devana* by Chester, Badfari, and Conovium, they made other roads through the interior, both for the purpose of quelling popular insurrection and raising revenue. One of these roads passed from Penkridge (Lat. *Penno-cruceum*)—*W. pen*, and *crug*, a cairn—by Wroxeter (*Uriconium*), across the Severn to a station called by Antoninus, *Mediolanum*, which is believed by many to be *Meifod*, or at least some spot near that place, such as *Clawdd Coch*, or *Caer-degfan* in this county. It then proceeded through the heart of the mountains to join the *SARN HELEN* for *Segontium*, near Carnarvon (see p. 675). Another Roman road skirted the western angle of the county at Machynlleth (*Maglona*). An important station seems to have existed at *Caersws*, and a road probably connecting Meifod and Machynlleth ran this way. The fewness of Roman remains found in Montgomeryshire, however, those at Caersws being the principal found,—suggests the idea that the Romans established here no permanent military camps, and built no town or powerful fortress ; but, as necessity required, turned to use such British camps and strongholds as came in their way—as the remarkable camp near Dolarddyn, west of Welshpool, the Breidden camp, Caereinion, &c.

After the Roman dominion in Britain ceased (fifth century) we know nothing of the state of things which came into existence in these particular parts. A veil of mystery hangs over all the affairs of Wales for long ages. None but intermittent light, sufficient only to reveal incessant agitation and conflict with Mercia and the Danes, falls on Montgomeryshire till the reign of Rhodri the Great, who managed, in face of the perils brought by the "black pagans" (the Danes), to unite his country under his own sole rule, and at his death (A.D. 876, see p. 11), yielding to the custom of *gavelkind*, which in the main worked disastrously for Wales, divided his dominions between his three sons, assigning *Gwynedd* to Anarawd, the eldest, *Debeubarth*, or S. Wales, to Cadell, and *Powys* to Merfyn.

The limits of ancient Powys had long been curtailed by Offa of Mercia (*d.* 796), whose *Dyke*, traversing the eastern side of Montgomeryshire by Brompton, Nantcribba, Buttington,

Four Crosses, and Llanymynach, is his most lasting memorial. He had forced back the tide of Powysian patriotism by main and bloody force westward of this wonderful entrenchment—whose stupendousness surpasses any other ancient work in Britain,—and the seat of government had been removed from Pengwern (Shrewsbury) to *Mathrafal*. Here probably Merfyn had his court. An humble farmstead now alone marks the spot.

After a few generations of turmoil and division the line of Merfyn terminated in an heiress, whose son, *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn*, became a puissant prince worthy of his illustrious ancestors, Rhodri the Great, Cynan Tindaethwy—the hardy opponent of Offa, and Rodri Molwynawg, the scourge of the Mercians. He not only consolidated Powys, but succeeded in bringing under his rule the whole of North Wales, and, nominally at least, South Wales, and established a Powysian dynasty which lasted till the conquest of Wales by Edward I.

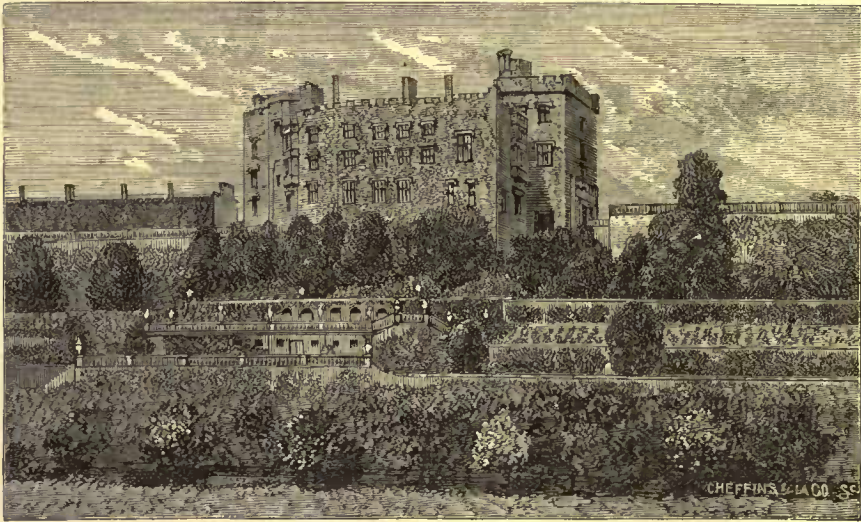


Powys was divided on the death of Meredydd, son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, between his son *Madog*, whose territory was afterwards called "Powys Fadog," otherwise "Lower Powys," and his grandson *Owen Cyfeiliog*, whose son *Gwenwynwyn* gave his name to the territory he ruled; and this is the region which, as already said, comprehended the present county of Montgomery, and, occasionally, much besides. Owen Cyfeiliog and his son *Gwenwynwyn* must have been men of high character as well as intelligence, for despite their leanings in favour of the English kings, they are always spoken of with respect, though without enthusiasm, in the annals of Wales.

In this brief survey we have already passed the point of time when the venerable *Powis Castle*, the centre and heart of Powys *Wenwynwyn*, was first founded. This place, first

called, in Norman-French and English Pool, or Pole, then Welsh-pool, a name taken from the deep pool or lake still existing in the castle park, and by the Welsh Tre-llyn, altered into Tra-llwng (*tre*, a home, or settlement; and *llyn*, a pool, lake), received in later times from the Welsh the name *Castell Coch*, “the Red Castle,” from the colour of the stone of which it was built (a name not yet extinct among the peasantry), and at last was designated Powys Castle. A more interesting castle does not exist in Wales. It connects the life of the present day with the whole history of the Marches, the darkest feudal times, and that exciting and perilous age when the princes of Wales were waging an unequal battle with the power of England, and their sceptres and diadems were one by one dropping into dust.

In the above pedigree of the Powysian princes we see the name of *Cadwgan*, 3rd son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. He is the reputed founder of the Red Castle, and the time when he had regained this territory by favour of King Henry I. and began erecting his castle, is generally agreed to be about the year 1108, two years before he met with a violent death at



POWIS CASTLE—THE TERRACES (*from a photograph by Mr. Owen.*)

the hand of his nephew, Madog ap Rhirid (not Madog ap Meredydd, another nephew, who gave his name to Powys Fadog). The Powysian princes now abandoned *Mathrafal*, where a Norman chieftain, Robert de Vieux-pont, or Vipont, built himself a castle, and purloined a part of their territory. Powys Castle became henceforth the seat of the rulers of “Upper Powys;” its building, commenced as stated, by Cadwgan, was carried on by Gwenwynwyn, son and successor of Owen Cyfeiliog, grandson of Cadwgan’s elder brother Meredydd. The chain of Norman oppression was being drawn closer and closer around the native princes, and the mighty efforts of the two Llewelyns to effect the deliverance of their country only plunged Powys into greater straits. Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth drove Gwenwynwyn from his principedom, and annexed it to his own extended dominions. Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd likewise took possession of Powys, by concession from the English king (Henry III.),—see p. 325. Gruffydd, son of Gwenwynwyn, nominal Prince of Upper Powys

often called De Cyveiliog and De la Pole, died in 1283; and his son, Owen de la Pole, or Owen ap Gruffydd, the conquest of Wales having now been effected, was obliged to complete the downfall of his dynasty by surrendering his title of prince and his lands to Edward I., and receiving the latter back in fee from the king. (See a valuable paper on the "Feudal Barons of Powys," by Morris C. Jones, Esq., in *Montgomeryshire Collections*, 1868.) It may here be remarked that many of the papers in this collection (still in progress) are among the most elaborate and useful contributions to local topography, biography, and history published in any part of the kingdom.

Powys Castle was now a proper feudal castle. The last-named Owen de la Pole, its owner called also Owen of Arwystli and ap Gruffydd, died about 1293, leaving an infant son, Gruffydd, who died before his majority, and a daughter, *Hawyse*, who at her brother's demise became sole heiress of Upper Powys as well as of its chief fortress, Powys Castle. But as her father had permission to hold his lands only "sub nomine et tenura liberi

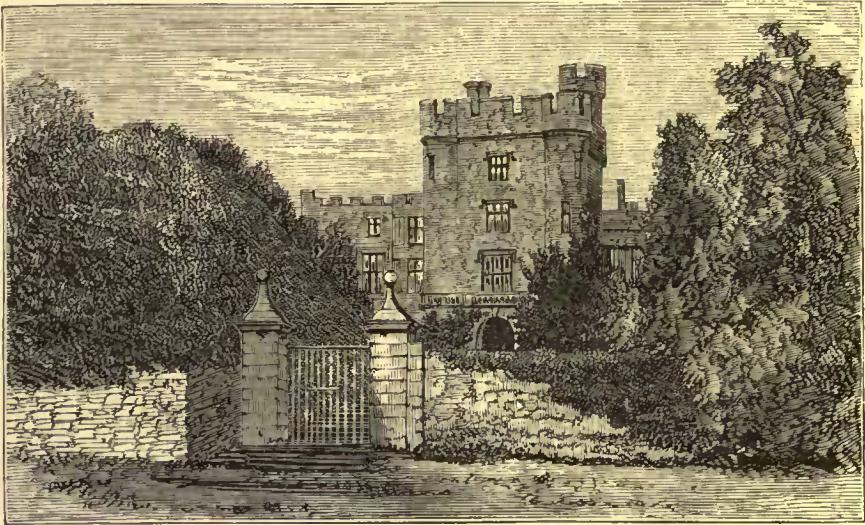


POWIS CASTLE—WEST FRONT (from a photo. by Mr. Owen).

baronagii Angliæ," on condition of resigning to his lord the king the title and crown of his principedom, Hawyse, like her lands, by feudal custom, was at the disposal of the English king, and he gave her in marriage to one of his great soldiers, *John de Cherleton*, who thus became the first alien owner of Castell Coch. He was summoned to Parliament as "Johannes de Cherleton" from 7 Edward II. (1313) to 27 Edward III. (1353), in which last year he died. Four De Cherletons held the lordship of Pool, when the barony passed by marriage, *temp.* Henry V., to the Greys. From the Greys it was purchased, *temp.* Elizabeth, by Sir Edward *Herbert*, younger son of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. His son, Sir William Herbert, K.B., was in 1629 created by Charles I. Baron Powis of Powis Castle; his grandson, William Herbert, was in 1674 created Earl of Powis, and in 1687 Marquess of Powis. This branch of the Herberts became extinct in the line male in 1748 on the death of the third Earl and Marquess, William Herbert, when Powis Castle passed by the marriage

of his niece Barbara to Henry Arthur Herbert, first Baron Herbert of Chirbury, descended from a common ancestry, who was now created Baron and Earl of Powis. His son, George Edward, dying without issue, Powis Castle passed (A.D. 1804) with his sister and heiress Henrietta Antonia, to her husband, Edward *Clive*, first Baron Clive, who was created Baron and Earl of Powis, in whose descendants it has ever since vested. (See *Powis, Earl of, Powis Castle.*)

The Duke of Beaufort, in his "*Progress*" through Wales and the Marches in 1684, was entertained over Sunday at Powis Castle, and has left on record the following account of the castle as it then stood. Many of the paintings here described are still in the castle, but in the course of nearly two hundred years many changes have taken place; the castle has undergone extensive repairs and some alterations; and its art treasures have been largely augmented by its present noble owner and his immediate predecessors. A museum of curiosities, in great part brought from India, was added by the celebrated Lord Clive.



POWIS CASTLE—EAST FRONT (from a photo. by Mr. Owen.)

After stating that Llewelyn the Great (ap Iorwerth), on his return from a raid into South Wales, *temp.* Henry III., overthrew this castle and burned the town of Oswestry, the *Progress* continues:—

"Thursday, July 31, 1684.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort left *Lloydarth* and arrived at Powis Castle (vulgarly called *Red Castle*, being formed, founded, and hewn out of a high red rock in Montgomeryshire), where he was met by her Grace the Lady Duchess of Beaufort, the Marchioness of Worcester, and other noble ladys, his Grace's daughters, with four coaches of six horses and attendants suitable. Here were noble entertainments repeated, and their Graces rested, the day following being August 1, 1684"—(p. 85).

"Saturday, July 19.—His Grace lay that night at Powis Castle, from which the day following, being Sunday, he went, accompanied by the Earle of Worcester, Sir John Talbot, and a great number of knights, militia officers, and gentlemen, besides the officers of his

family, &c., to the church of Welsh-pool, where divine service was read, and a loyall sermon preached by the Reverend the militia foot with their respective officers making a guard for his passing and returne through y^e town, where the Magistracy also attended him in their formalities; after which his Grace the Earle of Worcester, *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Sir John Talbot, and most of the gentlemen of Montgomeryshire, were very nobly entertained at Powis Castle, though neither the Earle of Powis nor his Countess were there.

'Discubuère toris proceres : et corpora tosta,
Carne replent ; vinoque levant curasque sitimque,' &c.—*Ovid*, 'Met.' xii., 4.

"The fairest roome above staires is boarded in panes, and inlaid with different woods, representing a stone or marble pavement. It is roofed with a sort of fretwork ceileing, showing the Globe Cœlestiall, all the signes of the Zodiack in figures, y^e planets, &c. It hath a large chimney-piece of the old fashion, supported on two columns, the figures in two bustys of Seneca and Aristotle. Over the fireplace is this in golden letters,—

'Deus primum honos proxime' [*sic*].

"Over the cornish, at the top of rich ancient tapistrey, are good paintings representing in severall tables, as big as the life,—An *Europa* upon a Bull; a *Perseus* and *Andromeda* in two tables; one hath him assaulting of a dragon, in y^e other is seen a Cupid unloosing *Andromeda*; a *Neptune* in his Triton Shell drawn with two sea-horses; an *Acteon* and *Diana* with Nymphs bathing. Over the chimney the God of the Rivers; a *Venus*, in a sea-chariot drawn by a Dolphin; *Hero* and *Leander*, the work of *Van Lemon*, a good master; *Hercules*, his wife, and the Hippocentaur. Over the window are two weverns. . . . The folding



Herbert Arms, 1684—(*Beaufort Progress*).

arms in y^e Garter in this room are seen quartered with Northumberland, viz., *gules*, 3 *lucies hauriant argent*. A Northumberland again impaled with it by a marriage with the Lady Elizabeth, second daughter to Henry Percy, Earle of Northumberland, viz., quarterly, the first, *or*, a *lion rampant azure*; on a second, *gules*, 3 *lucies hauriant argent*, the third as the second, the last as the first."

"The gallery leads into the fairest Roomes, and is adorned among others with these pieces:—1. Of the Duke of Norfolk, lately dead. 2. The Lady Eleanor Percy, dau. of Henry, Earle of Northumberland, a piece at length superscribed, *Ætat*. 13, 1595, *Mort*. 1657. 3. William Herbert, Lord Powis, *Ætat*. 23, 1595, *Mort*. 1656. 4. Opposite to y^e great Roome in the same Gallery, Sir Edward Herbert, Knight of the Bath, who was Ambassador in France, sitting in his night-gown, and dictating to his Secretary. Here are also three or

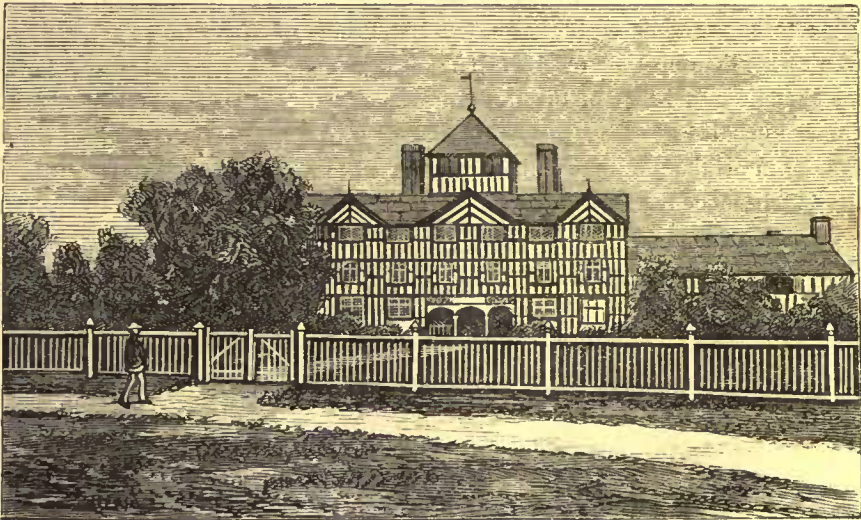
four excellent pieces of great masters—*ideo quaere.*" [These portraits are still in the Castle, chiefly in the Drawing Room.]

"At the end of this Gallery is a pleasant Bed-chamber, with alcove, wherein his Grace the Duke of Beaufort lay. The furniture is of Crimson velvet, fringed with gold; y^e Ballastars are also richly gilded and deversify'd. The paintings are two Tables; one of the *Nativity*, the other of the *Resurrection*, by a good hand.

"In the Roome on y^e left hand, the foot of ye great staircase, y^e chimney-piece hath the history of *Sampson and Dalilah*; over the door *Parnassus*, whereon y^e nine muses; *Perseus* and *Andromeda*.

"Dineing Room where his Grace was entertained; over the entrance into it is y^e painting of a *Pan* and *Cyringa* turning into Reeds. The Anti-room to this hath for chimney-piece, ill done, a *Phaeton* overturning his Chariot.

"Within a mile of Montgomery and $\frac{4}{5}$ miles from Powis Castle is scituate in



LYMORE (from a photo. by Mr. Owen).

a Park of Red and Fallow Deer, the seat [*Lymore*] belonging to the learned Lord Herbert of Cherbury who wrote a *Tract De Veritate*, &c. Ann. Dom. 1624."

Lymore (*Llys-mawr*) has continued in the Powis family. It is kept in good preservation, and is one of the most interesting specimens remaining in these parts of the timbered mansions of the aristocracy. It is said to have been at first a Lodge in the Deer Park belonging to the mansion of the Herberts at *Blackhall*, on the destruction of which by fire Lymore was enlarged and converted into a substitute, about 1585.

To return to Powis Castle. The building as now standing is much reduced in dimensions from what it was in past times, dilapidated portions having been removed and the structure made more compact and somewhat modernised. When Leland visited it about 1540, the castle, according to his description, was more like two castles than one. "Walsch-pool, five miles from Montgomerik, the best market in Powisland," he says, "had

two Lord Marchers castels within one wall, the Lord Powis named Grey, and the Lord Dudley named Sutton, but now the Lord Powis hathe bothe in his hand. The Walch Pole is in compas almoste as muche as a little town. The Lord Duddeley's part is almost fallen down. The Lord Powis's part is metely good." Respecting these "two castels," a remark in the "Additions" to *Camden* is worthy of attention. "What Mr. Camden, after Leland, says of the different proprietors of the two castles here seems to mean no more than that the Baron Dudley (of whom John, *temp.* Edward III., married Isabel, daughter of John de Charleton, Lord of Powis), had a tower or apartment here."

In the civil war the then Lord Powis declared for the king, but the castle was at last surrendered to the Parliamentary forces led by Sir Thomas Myddelton. The estates were then confiscated, but were compounded for, and restored.

In the ancient divisions of Upper Powys, of which we have said the Red Castle was for ages the centre and princely seat, this immediate part was situated in the *cantref* of Fyrnwy. That these divisions, as transmitted to us in the *Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales*, and purporting to be the work of Llewelyn, the last Prince of Wales (*d.* 1282), are really of a date even earlier than his time receives some confirmation from a casual remark in the introduction, where it is said that of the three provinces which existed in Wales, "the third was at Mathrafael in Powys"—language which must refer to a state of things prior to the age of Llewelyn, for in his time Mathrafael had long ceased to be the seat of the Powysian government, having been converted into a lordship of Robert de Vipont, and "Castell Coch" having become the seat of the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

The Principality of Upper Powys (or P. Wenwynwyn) was divided into five *cantrefs* and thirteen *comots*, as follows:—

<i>Cantrefs.</i>	<i>Comots.</i>
1. Y FYRNWY (from the river of that name)	{ 1. Mochnant Uwch Rhaiadr ["Mochnant, on the Upper Rhaiadr River"]. 2. Mechain Iscoed ["M. of the lower Forest"]. 3. Llanerch-hudol ["the charming district"].
2. CYNAN	{ 1. Mawddwy. 2. Cyfeiliog.
3. LLYSWYNAF	{ 1. Caereinion. 2. Mechain uwch Coed ["M. of the upper Forest"].
4. YSTLYG	{ 1. Deuddwr "the two waters:" sit. at the junction of the Fyrnwy and Severn. Now corrupted into Deythur]. 2. Corddwr. 3. Ystrad Marchell ["The Vale of Marchell"].
5. ARWYSTLI	{ 1. Uwch Coed ["of the upper Forest"]. 2. Iscoed ["of the lower Forest"]. 3. Gwrthryniön.

All these are included in the county of Montgomery, excepting the comot of *Mawddwy*, which belongs to Merioneth, and the comot of *Gwrthryniön*, which is in Radnor. They all belonged to the territory ruled by the princes of Upper Powis, although acquired at different times, and occasionally partly lost and again recovered. (See *Montgomeryshire Coll.*, 1867.)

The Red Castle demesne was included in the comot of *Llanerch-hudol*, "the charming or comely part," a description strictly appropriate to the nature of the landscape. From the swelling grounds of Powis Castle park, and from the turrets of the castle itself, the panorama of mountain, vale, and plain, is truly magnificent, and from the grounds of Llanerch-hudol Mansion the prospect is only slightly less enchanting.

The neighbourhood of Welshpool (a place which, from a mere "pool," grew into a fortress, and next into a flourishing borough) is one which would unfailingly become the resort of persons of taste and intelligence. Its grand traditions, historic deeds and associations, numerous memorials of long-past chivalry, and spots consecrated by the long-continued residence of influential households, give it a character of powerful fascination. Hence we find, within a narrow circle around the Red Castle, a large number of the *generosi* of the county assembled. For many ages this has been the case, but some of the



GUNLEY—THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. PRYCE (from a photograph by Mr. Owen).

older homes have been removed or converted to humbler uses, while others have bravely persisted against the mouldering effects of time, and some new mansions have sprung into being. Here we find *Llanerch-hudol*, the noble and delightfully situated residence of Lady Edwards; *Cyfronydd* (Rob. Davies Pryce, Esq.); *Garth* (Capt. D. H. Mytton); *Trelydan Hall* (General Ed. Scott); *Crosswood* (Major Heyward Heyward—see *Heyward of Cilbronnau*, Pemb.); *Derwen* (Capt. G. Jenkins—see *Jenkins of Pen'rallt*, Card.); *Leighton Hall* (John Naylor, Esq.); *Brooklands* (Mrs. Curling); *Dysserth* (J. Davies Corrie, Esq.); *Edderton House* (Richard Edmunds, Esq.); *Nanterribba Hall* (formerly *Llwyd*, afterwards Purcell, and then Devereux, Viscount Hereford); *Gunley*, the ancient home of the Pryce family (see *Pryce of Gunley*) Gunley is a modernized mansion, still containing parts of considerable antiquity, where an interesting series of family and other portraits are preserved. The pedigree of the Pryce family in the handwriting of *Lewis Dwnn* in 1608—

with his autograph attached—one of a very few existing, is also here. Gunley stands on the margin of the county, looking towards Corndon Hill and the rich lands of Salop.

Near Llanfair Caereinion are found *Dolarddyn Hall* (formerly Wynn, now E. Humphreys, Esq.); *The Mount* (J. R. Pickmere, Esq.); *Bryn Peniarth* (E. T. Greves, Esq.); while further north we have *Dyffryn*, Meifod (J. Buckley Williames, Esq.); *Ystum-Colwyn* (formerly *Williams*); The Vicarage, Meifod (Rev. Canon R. Wynne Edwards); *Penylan* (E. S. R. Trevor, Esq.); *Llwyn*, Llanfyllin (John Dugdale, Esq.); *Bodfach*, Llanfyllin (formerly Kyffin, and Price, old fams., now T. O. Lomax, Esq.); *Bronheuddan* (R. S. Perrott, Esq.); *Llanfechain* (Rev. W. Maddock Williams); *Brynderwen* (Thos. Gill, Esq.); *Bodynfoel* (R. M. Bonnor Maurice, Esq.); *Bryn-Tanat* (Mrs. Perry). In this locality also, in the level lands between the Fyrwy and the Severn, are *Rhysnant Hall* (formerly Penrhyn); *Penrhos Hall*; and east of the latter river *Llandrinio Hall*, *Criggion* (formerly Williams), and the ancient *Buttington*.

The *Abbey of Ystrad Marchell* in the township of Gungrog-fawr, three miles east of Welshpool, on the left bank of the Severn, has entirely disappeared. Nothing marks the spot to the common eye beyond some inequalities of the ground, too broken and effaced to show the plan of the foundations. Dugdale has called it “Valle Crucis” by mistake. Like most of the abbeys of Wales it belonged to the Cistercian order, and was an offshoot of *Alba Domus*, or Ty Gwyn ar Dâf, in Carmarthenshire.

Montgomery, that first slice of Powysian ground taken from the Cymry subsequently to the encroachments of Offa of Mercia and Egbert, must be considered as another centre of influence in this county, both in ancient and more modern times.

To its first builder, Baldwyn, and first lord, Roger de Montgomery—that bold warrior who commanded the central wing in William’s army of invasion—allusion has already been made. The castle was several times destroyed and rebuilt. It was made a powerful fortress by Henry III., and was the scene of keen contention and ferocious barbarities during the wars of that king with Llewelyn the Great. That energetic prince took possession of it, put the garrison to the sword, and burnt the place. The Mortimers in the fourteenth century were lords of this castle. It became the property of the house of York; reverted to the Crown; and was finally obtained by the Herberts, ancestors of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chirbury (see *Powis Castle*). It continued for some time the residence of the Herberts, Lords of Chirbury. *Lymore* is now the venerable memorial of it in that respect. In the civil war it was garrisoned for the hapless king, and capitulated to the Parliamentary General, Sir Thomas Myddelton, who for some time had been driven from his own castle of Chirk by Charles’s army (see p. 369). Before final possession was secured, however, another and fierce battle took place which resulted in the total defeat of the king’s forces. The castle was now by order of Parliament dismantled; at present but a small part of it crowns the rock—a crumbling fragment, at once a symbol and memorial of an iron system of feudal oppression for ever passed away.

The division of country, in which, in the earlier times, the site of Montgomery was situated, was the—

Cantref of Cedewain.

and belonged, not to Upper Powys but to the territory of Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferlex, a principedom usually described as lying "between the Severn and the Wye." In later times, however, except at intervals of violent dispossession by the Princes of North or South Wales, or the English king, it formed part of Powys Wenwynwyn, which is described in the document "Parthau Cymru," in the *Myvyr. Archæol. of Wales*, but, in a manner by no means clear and free from contradiction. But it is to be kept in mind that ever since the Norman Conquest, ever since the seizure by De Montgomery of the Montgomery lordship, there existed a two-fold possession of all these parts—the King of England, as Suzerain, placed in the March lands whatever lord he chose; the princes of



VAYNOR PARK—THE SEAT OF MAJOR WILLIAM CORBETT (from a photo. by Mr. Owen).

Powis ruled as *reguli*, holding their lands by homage to the "King of London," and paying tribute in acknowledgment of their subjection. The Welsh historians very often speak of the Princes of Wales as independent princes long ages after they had been placed in the position of *reguli*, and even "lords," and as a rule ignore the fact that they paid tribute or had lost a shadow of their pristine dignity. A proud contempt of the invader, a brave but unreasoning love of nation and country, led them to attempt ignoring, in the face of irrefragable *fact*, the humiliation which might had ruthlessly imposed upon right. Powys, after the Conquest of Wales by Edward I., and under the triumphant and domineering rule of the Lords Marchers, whose great castles frowned down upon the helpless natives from Chester to the Bristol Channel—at Shrewsbury, Caurs, Mathrafal, Pool, Clun, Montgomery, Builth, &c., had almost passed out of mind, and Henry VIII., when framing his enactment constituting Montgomery a *county* (A.D. 1533), speaks of these parts as simply belonging to the "Marches."

The vale of Severn near Montgomery may be termed luxuriant, attractive for its quiet retirement and pleasing variety of scene, rather than very beautiful or picturesque; but the demesne of *Vaynor Park* (see *Corbett-Winder of Vaynor*) is one of the most delightful in Powys—that land described by the ancient poet, *Llywarch Hén*, as—

Powys, paradwys Cymru,
 “Powys, paradise of Wales.”

and still entitled to no small portion of the poet's eulogium. The noble mansion of Vaynor, supposed to be originally *Y fan oer*, “the exposed (cold) place,” is planted on lofty ground, now well wooded, and diversified by curious swellings of the surface, suggesting sand-bank formation under water. The park is remarkable not only for the wide and splendid prospect it commands, but for its tasteful ornamentation, and the unusually luxuriant



GLANSEVERN—THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. OWEN (from a drawing by Gasteineau).

hawthorn and May trees which in great numbers adorn it. The mansion, in the Elizabethan style, is one of the most substantial and picturesquely planted in the county. The front and back are of almost similar design, with courtyard and massive entrance gateway to the latter. It once belonged to the Hereford family (see *Viscount Hereford*).

From Vaynor Park a pleasing view is obtained of the near valley of the Rhiw, deep and prettily wooded, in which stands *Rhiw-port* (A. Howell, Esq.), and further down, near the junction or *aber* of the Rhiw with the Severn, the hamlet of Berriew (a corruption of *Aber-Rhiw*), and the mansion of *Glansavern*, a large and substantial house standing in the sunny and fertile valley which is watered equally by the two rivers. Glansavern contains a number of valuable family and other portraits, and some interesting antiquities and curiosities. (See further, *Owen of Glansavern*.)

In the same immediate neighbourhood are located *Garthmyl* (late J. Arthur Johnes, Esq., now A. C. Humphreys, Esq.); *Caerhowel* (Rev. John Harrison); at *Montgomery* (Richard Smith Humphreys, Esq.); *Pennant* (Mrs. P. Buckley Williames); *Glanhafren* (Mrs. Buckley Williames); *Castell Forwyn* (Rev. John Lloyd); *Dolforwyn Hall* (Mrs. Devereux Pryce), all suspended on the fertilizing Severn like beads upon a silver string. Castell Forwyn ("the Maiden's Castle") derives its name from the association of the spot with the pretty legend of *Hafren*. The ruins of a castle (a fortress probably built by Llewelyn or Bleddyn ap Cynfyn) are on the eminence above the house, and the rock from which she was thrown into the river is shown in the vale below.

New Troy (so runs the legend in *Brut Tyssilio*, and in an improved form in *Geoffrey of Monmouth*) was built on the river Thames by Brutus, who had come to Britain from ancient Troy. Brutus dying, left his government in the hands of his three sons, of whom Loctrinus, the eldest, possessed the middle part of the island. He was attacked by Humber, King of the Huns, but proved victorious, and the invader was driven in his flight into the river which ever since has borne his name, wherein he was drowned. In one of the enemy's hollow ships was found much treasure, which fell to the share of Loctrinus, but chief of all were three virgins of celestial beauty, one of whom was the daughter of the "King of Germany," previously conquered and despoiled by the pirate Humber. She bore the name of *Essyllt* (in *Geoffrey*, "*Estrildis*"); her skin was fairer than the snow or lily, or the bone of the whale ("*asgwrn morfil*"), and Loctrinus at the sight of her was smitten with overpowering love, and at once wished to make her his queen. But among his father's warriors was Corineus the Strong, whose daughter, *Gwendolen*, Loctrinus had already espoused. "Is it thus, young man," cried the incensed Corineus, "thou rewardest my wounds and sufferings endured in thy father's wars with strange nations? Is it thus thou slightest my daughter in favour of a barbarian damsel? While these two arms have strength thou shalt not do thus with impunity;" and swaying his two-edged battle-axe, he threatened to strike him down. But friends interposed between the chieftains, and Loctrinus was compelled to marry *Gwendolen*.

But his love for *Essyllt* did not cease. For seven years he concealed her underground in London (New Troy), in great halls he had excavated for the purpose, and there he visited her in secret under pretence of worshipping the gods. And it came to pass when *Corineus* was dead, that *Loctrinus* abandoned *Gwendolen*, and brought *Essyllt* openly to his court as his queen. Now was the grief of *Gwendolen* great, and she went as far as Cornwall, and gathered a great army of youth, and fought against *Loctrinus*. The two hosts met on the river *Verram* (in *Geoffrey*, the river "*Sture*"), where *Loctrinus* was struck by an arrow in the forehead, and died. Then did *Gwendolen* assume the reins of government in the island of Britain, and she commanded that *Essyllt* and her daughter *Havren* should be taken and cast into the river; and from that time the river has been known through all Britain as "*Havren*" (Lat., *Sabrina*, whence *Severn*), and so it shall be called till the day of doom. The legend refers to a time about B.C. 1000.

According to Milton's fancy *Hafren* was not drowned, but became a virgin goddess, and ever since "with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream, bestowing her care upon "ensnared chastity" in "hard-besetting need." When cruel *Gwendolen* commanded "her fair innocence to the flood,"—

“The water-nymphs, that in the bottom played,
 Held up their pearly wrists and took her in,
 Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall ;
 Who, piteous of her woes, reared her lank head,
 And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
 In nectared lavers, strewed with asphodel ;
 And through the porch and inlet of each sense
 Dropped in ambrosial oils, till she revived,
 And underwent a quick immortal change.”—“*Comus*.”

A little higher up the river than Dolforwyn Castle is Aber-Bechan, the junction of the Bechan with the Severn. From the height on which the castle of Dolforwyn stands a fine prospect opens of the vale of the Severn, and the rising woodlands and cultured slopes on either side, with the added beauties of the smaller valleys of the Mule and the Bechan,



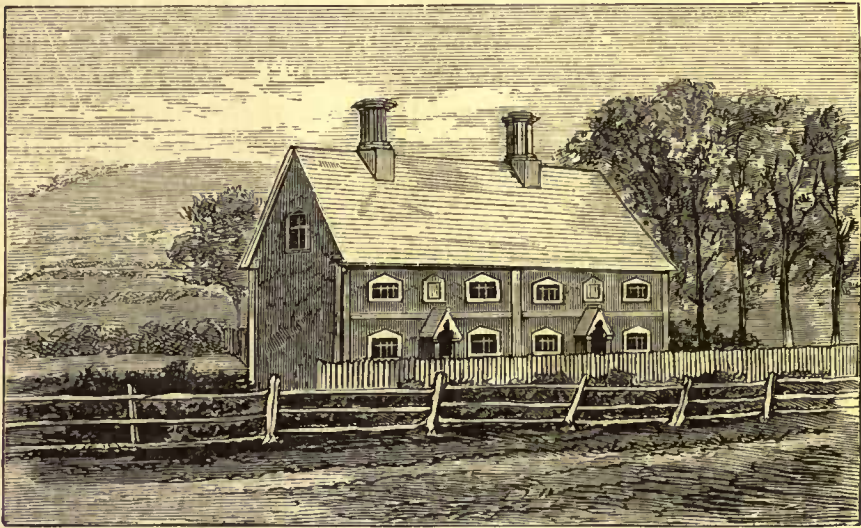
GREGYNOG—THE SEAT OF THE HON. H. HANBURY-TRACY (from a photo. by Mr. Owen).

both within the compass of the eye. The Mule, joining the Severn at Aber-Mule, flows from the neighbourhood of Kerry, the ancient comot of *Ceri*, in Maelienydd—where the Kerry hills form the watershed, directing the Mule to the west, to find the shortest course to the “Sandy Severn,” and the Caebitra to the east, first to visit Church Stoke, and blend its waters with the Camlan, and then to proceed northward under the Corndon Hill, in front of Gunley, and here turn abruptly westward to meet the Severn about a mile below Aber-Rhiw (Berriew). On the banks of this stream, between Cherbury and its entrance into the Severn, several *tumuli* and *barrows* are noticed. The locality is redolent of historic associations, and is apparently marked by several *pre-historic* monuments, such as the barrows of *Hên Dommen*, *Maen Beuno*, &c. *Caer Flos*, on the Severn, is said to be a Roman camp.

The Bechan river comes down from the high and comparatively bleak region of Carno and Tregynon, passing the noble mansion of *Gregynog* (Hon. H. Hanbury Tracy ; see also

Sudeley, Lord, of Toddington and Gregynog), the ancient home of the Blayneys. Gregynog is situated on the breezy upper lands of Tregynon; the park sloping down towards the margin of the rapid Bechan ("the small"—in contrast with the larger Severn, to which it hastens), and judiciously planted with groves of various species of pine and other forest trees adapted to the ground. The mansion, of recent erection, though not built of timber is in imitation of the ancient timbered houses, and parts of the interior consist of portions of the older house, the wainscoting and mantel-pieces of one or two of the apartments exhibiting exquisite specimens of elaborate oak carvings, and some of the new parts in concrete work, made to imitate pannelled and moulded oak wainscoting.

Mr. Tracy, whose care and judgment are visible, not only in the planning and ornamentation of the mansion, but generally on the estate, has set to the landowners of Wales an example in *cottage-building*, which it is to be hoped will be extensively followed. He has adopted the method of building with *concrete* as a substitute for stone or brick, and has



COTTAGES ON THE GREGYNOG ESTATE, BUILT OF CONCRETE.

proved that the whole of a house, including the roof, mouldings and mullions of windows, doorways, &c., can be built of concrete, and at a cost little exceeding one-half that of the ordinary mode of building. But the economy of the first erection is but a small part of the merits of this method. The building, if well done, is almost imperishable. As a habitation it is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than if built of stone and covered with slate. The materials are not dependent on stone quarries, or brick-clay; the gravel from a river-bed, old bricks pounded into small fragments, or any stony rubbish, and cement, being all that is wanted. In many parts of the country, more especially in the alluvial plains of England, stone cannot be got at reasonable cost, and brick-making stuff is often poor and hard to get. The usual building materials of every kind are now high in price, and the cottages of the poor on many estates are more comfortless than the dog-kennels and stables. Mr. Tracy, in Montgomeryshire, has proved how easy it is for the landlord to study at once

economy of management and beneficence towards the tenantry; and if a few gentlemen in each county would "go and do likewise," the advantage to the health, morals, and comfort of the people would soon be great beyond calculation. The rickety mud hovel with its pitted earth-floor and rotting, leaking roof, would be replaced by the neat and durable cottage with solid pavement and equally solid roof, requiring next to no repairs, making cleanliness easy, and inspiring the peasant with proper self-respect, mingled with gratitude to his landlord. A snug and handsome cottage suggests, and almost of necessity leads to neatness of dress, a neatly kept garden, and the culture of flowers—matters of "taste and refinement" within the province and reach of the poor, and no mean appendages to the acres of the wealthy.

Newtown, a name translated from the earlier Welsh *Y Dref-newydd*, was formerly known only as a parish church by the name of Llanfair yn Nghedewain, "The Church of Mary in (the cantref of) Cedewain;" and it is probable that when the place grew from a hamlet into a small town it was dignified with the present designation in allusion to the old Roman settlement of *Caersws*, which had fallen into decay. Here is *Newtown Hall*, for many generations the home of the *Price* family (see *Price of Newtown Hall*); and in the vicinity are *Glan-hafren* (Col. G. Edward Herbert); *Dolforgan Hall* (James Walton, Esq., formerly *Long*); *Aberhavesp* (formerly Morgan); *Glan-meheli* (formerly Price); *Dolfor* (formerly Evans); *Gwernnygo* (formerly Lloyd); *Kerry* (formerly Evans); *Fronfelen* (J. P. Davies, Esq.).

As we move towards Llanidloes, leaving to the right, at the distance of five or six miles from the high-road, the fatal field of *Carm*—the scene of one of the most bloody battles recorded in the annals of Wales, fought in 1077, when Gruffydd ap Cynan, rightful Prince of N. Wales defeated the usurper, Trahaearn ap Caradog, we pass *Llandinam Hall* (Capt. Crewe-Read, R.N.), an ancient timbered mansion of picturesque appearance and curious history; *Maesmawr* (formerly Blayney, and Davies); *Berth-ddu* (Thos. William Hare, Esq.); the ancient mansion of *Perth-lwyd* (long the residence of the Lloyds). In the close neighbourhood of Llanidloes is *Mount-Severn*, the delightfully situated residence of Col. Hunter, embosomed in richly wooded grounds, and looking down on the youthful Severn as it takes a sharp turn towards the famous valley which, from Llanidloes to the Salop border, it fills with beauty and fertility. Here also is *Dol-y-llys*, often written "Dollys" (formerly Owen); *Pen-y-Green* (John Jenkins, Esq.); at the *Vicarage* is Rev. J. Harris Jones, M.A., Vicar of Llanidloes. At no great distance from Llanidloes is *Clochfaen* (J. Yonde W. Lloyd, Esq.), an ancient place, and the home of one of the old families of Montgomeryshire, long resident also at *Plas Madoc*, Denbighshire.

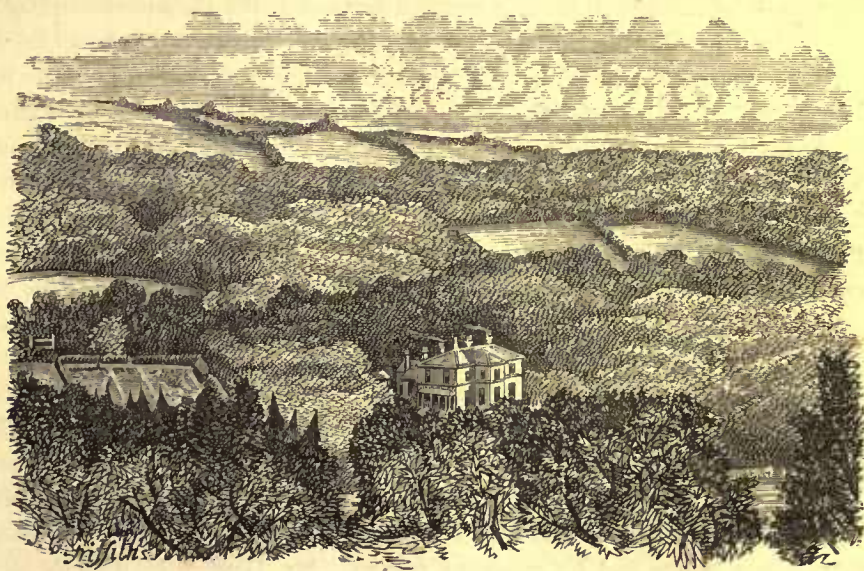
Between Llanidloes and Machynlleth extend the ancient comots of—

Uwch-coed, cantref of *Arwystli*, and—
Cyfeiliog, cantref of *Cynan* :

Carno and Caersws being in the former, and Machynlleth, Penegos, Cemmaes, &c., in the latter. Few comots in Wales abound more in remains of sepulchral antiquity than that of

Uwch-Coed. Within its boundaries between Llanidloes, Carno and Caersws, are the cairns or barrows of Pen-y-Castell; Carn; Pen-y-Glyn; Pen-y-Castell; y Gaer; Cefn-Carnedd, near Llandinan Hall; Caersws; the *menhir* of Argoed; Castell Caer Noddfa; Carno (a real Roman fortress); Twr-Gwyn-mawr; Careg-hir, &c., a multitude of monuments, some historic, some pre-historic, sufficiently attesting the important transactions of this locality in early times. Under some of these tumuli repose the ashes of those stretched in death on the field of Carno eight hundred years ago. The frequent *caers* and entrenched camps were used in all ages from pre-Roman to post-Norman times. The *menhirs* may have kept watch over all the movements of contending mortals for 3,000 years; but for what other purpose set up no record or sign remains to tell.

In the churchyard of Carno are some venerable yews, which must have been sturdy trees when Gruffydd ap Cynan won the memorable battle of 1077. On the way towards Machynlleth



MOUNT-SEVERN—THE SEAT OF COL. WILLIAM HUNTER (from a photo. by J. Owen.)

we pass *Plas Llysin* (W. H. Adams, Esq.), and at *Talerddig* come not only to a parting of the roads, but to a high ground which forms a parting of the waters—turning the Carno river eastward to join the Severn, and another stream, rushing wildly for scenes more picturesque, westward towards the Dyfi. At *Tafolwern*, a remarkable locality for *tumuli*, *menhirs*, and *cairns*, this prattling stream is joined by two others from opposite sides, the one from the foot of Penllyman (Plinlimmon), the other from the direction of Mallwyd, their intersecting valleys crowding upon this spot a variety of landscape beauty, truly charming to the observant traveller. At some distance to the left is *Ceniarth* (Pritchard Pritchard, Esq.); on the left is *Rhiwsaeson*, the ancient abode of the Owens; and nearer Machynlleth the venerable *Mathafarn*, where lived the celebrated bard, *Dafydd Llwyd*, who entertained for the night Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, on his way in 1485 to Bosworth Field and the throne of England (see p. 686). The bards of those days were supposed to hold some

converse with the occult powers, and to be able like the ancient sœers to prognosticate events. It is said that the Earl of Richmond sought from Dafydd Llwyd some forecasting of his fortune. Sir Rhys ap Thomas, his friend in the south, we have seen, pursued a similar course (see p. 242). Dafydd Llwyd, not over-confident in his own prophetic power, took the wise course of consulting his wife, who with the instinctive wisdom of her sex promptly helped him out of his difficulty. Said she in effect, "Foretell success, to be sure! for if it prove true, your character is established; and if false, why, then the Earl of Richmond will not return to reproach you. As it turned out Henry was successful, and Dafydd Llwyd of Mathafarn gained a great accession to his fame.

Near Rhiwsaeson are two *tumuli* of some note, and on the top of the Cemmaes hill a *cairn* called Carnedd-Cerrig. To the south, near Darowen, are the two *menhirs* called *meini llwydion* ("the grey stones"), and the camp of *Fron-goch*.

Plas Machynlleth, the seat of the Earl Vane, adjoins the town of Machynlleth, whose chief monument of antiquity is the fragment that survives of the parliament-house of *Owen Glyndwr*. Here that intrepid chieftain in 1402, two years after he first unfurled the banner of insurrection against Henry IV., called together a parliament of Wales, and wore the title of Prince of Wales (see pp. 384, 386); and here poor impetuous Sir David Gam attempted a dastardly deed which only brought him grief and left his name under dishonour (see p. 91). *Llynloedd*, the residence of the Owens in the sixteenth century (now Richard Gillart, Esq.); *Dolguog* (David Howell, Esq.), where tradition relates that Llywarch Hên, after the disastrous battle of Rhiwaedog, occupied a cell, and sought solace in the tones of his harp and the exercise of poetry; *Morben* (formerly Owens), on the extreme western angle of the county; *Llugwy*, *Talgarth Hall*, *Pant-lludw*, and *Glanwoern*, already noticed under Merioneth, are the chief residences around Machynlleth.

Out of our view as we followed the course of the Severn, and marked the great estates and family abodes enlivening its margin, was the venerable *Llwydiarth*, a lordly and renowned place in the seventeenth century. (See *Vaughan of Llwydiarth*.) The great Duke of Beaufort, Charles II.'s Lieutenant and Lord President in Wales and the Marches, found, in 1684, that Llwydiarth and Powis Castle were the two places in Montgomeryshire suitable to entertain him and his numerous retinue. Mr. Dineley, his Grace's secretary, though ignorant of the name of the "county," and puzzled about the spelling of Llwydiarth, was evidently pleased with the reception given his master at that place.

From Rhiwlas "his Grace went on his progress to Mr. Vaughan of *Lloydyarth*, *Lloydwersht*, or *Lloydwecht*. Thither from Bala you are directed by guides, by reason of dangerous bogges in the passage, after the preceptious ascents and descents near Bala.

"Wednesday, July 30, 1684.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lord President of Wales, &c., came to Lloydyarth, the seat of Vaughan, Esq., in the county of, . . . attended with the Lord Worcester, Sir John Talbot, and several gentlemen of the county, where a noble entertainment was provided, with good standing and provender for above ninety horse. Here his Grace made a stay all night, with all knights, gentlemen, &c., of his company and retinue. Having entered the court through the porch, over the entrance into the house are these arms cut in stone:—the first hath a wolf's head erased, and the shield beareth a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased, by the name of Vaughan of Lloydyarth." [The second escutcheon was figured quarterly: 1st, a goat passant;] "The 2nd coat is a chevron

between 3 cocks arg. armed, crested, jelliped, by the name of . . . ; the third is arg., a cross between four lyoncells rampant gules ; the fourth is gules, a lion rampant regardant or."—(*Beaufort Progress.*)

SECTION II.—GEOLOGY OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The geology of this county exhibits a considerable variety of rocks of the primary series, commencing, in point of greatest age, in that part of the county between Machynlleth and Llanidloes, where the *Llandeilo* (Lower Silurian) formation almost alone prevails, and ending in the greatly more recent but still enormously old *Permian* group, on the east of the Breidden, and other spots near Welshpool.

A large extent of ground in the middle of Montgomeryshire, stretching between irregular lines from about Garthmyl to Garthbeibio and thence to Llangynog, belongs to the *Caradoc* group, and adjoining this, to the north-east, from the Kerry Hills by Newtown round by Llanfair Caereinion to Welshpool, the *Wenlock* group (Upper Silurian) bears almost exclusive control. In the valley of the Severn, from Montgomery to the junction with that river of the Vyrnwy, a narrow strip on either side the stream consists of the *Llandeilo* ; and the same formation obtains along the Vyrnwy from the neighbourhood of Dolgoed and Garthlwyd about the confluence of the Einion and the Banw, by Mathrafal, Meifod, Llanfyllin, and Llansantffraid to the Severn.

The most complex part of the geology of this county is found about Welshpool, and the Breidden and Corndon Hills, where the stratified rocks of the Silurian system have been shattered and pierced by eruptive masses of a truly volcanic character. Corndon Hill, as Professor Ramsey has shown in a section of the North Wales strata, has an enormous core, 1,700 feet high, of igneous materials. The sedimentary rocks of the *Llandeilo* series have been penetrated by large masses of eruptive trap in a state of fusion, and in the process been thrown into undulating and irregular forms all around. The eruptive rocks in and around the Corndon Mountain, and in the neighbouring mineral district of Shelve, are chiefly coarse-grained hornblendic greenstone and felspar, passing, as Murchison says, into basalt. The shale or schist in contact with the eruptive rock has been often cemented into a complete porcellanite, "with surfaces as smooth as the finest lithographic stone."

"The Breidden hills, including the picturesque *Moel-y-Golfa*," says Murchison, "also exhibit illustrations both of contemporaneously bedded trap, and of posterior or intrusive rocks which have broken out along the same line at different periods." From the terrace of Powis Castle the lower Silurian volcanic masses of the Breidden are seen distinctly on the left, separated by a small valley and the Shrewsbury high-road from the upper Silurian, or Ludlow non-volcanic mass of the Long Mountain on the right. Rodney's Pillar on the Breidden stands on a compact cone of volcanic rock. The site of Powis Castle is on the highly inclined edges of lower Silurian rocks, thrown into this position from the horizontal line of their deposition by the volcanic disturbance, and we are not without evidence that, after this disturbance took place, during long ages of tranquillity, a carboniferous deposit covered up the jagged edges of the lower Silurian, which deposit in its turn, along with a

later stratum of *new red sandstone* (seen plainly on the road from Welshpool towards Caerynwch) was again broken up by another eruptive disturbance. The legend says that the pool at Welshpool has no bottom; it is highly probable, considering the violent agencies which geology shows at work in the district in the far past, that many pits, fiery, and all but bottomless, once existed hereabouts. Legends often carry with them echoes of truth more marvellous than themselves.

SECTION III.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

As a Marcher district this county experienced a wholesale devastation of its old Cymric houses. During 800 years of an iron oppression, which had little mercy to show the natives either in goods or person, scores of households of gentle and even of princely blood melted away into a blank oblivion, only better than an existence subject to the ignominy of the Norman's rule. Their names are confided to the "Silences." Notwithstanding this, and the second hurricane of desolation which passed over the county in the Tudor period, when the hasty Cymric furor of the eighth Henry, and of Elizabeth in part, sought to regenerate Wales by extinguishing everything distinctively national in language, law, custom, a goodly number of families had survived who could trace their origin to an honourable, and many to a princely parentage. Add to these the new comers of alien blood but of patrician lineage, or of common lineage but happy fortune, who in time had come to like the land which gave them plenty, and identify themselves in feeling, language, religion, with the native population, and we have in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a host of households in Montgomeryshire of good consideration and competent means. But two hundred years have wrought havoc among them almost equal to the desolations of a conquest. An enormous proportion have given place to others. The manor-house has become a tenant farmer's abode; the moated castle has been covered by the greensward; the halls that echoed to the voices of generation after generation of the same lineage, have been inhabited by the casual and temporary tenant. At Newton Hall, Llwydiarth, Maesmawr, Dolarddyn, Trelydan, Abertanat, Aberbechan, Leighton, Vaynor, Nantcribba, Bodfach, Peniarth, Dolforfan, Aberhavesp, Blackhall, Dol-llys, Berth-lwyd, Llynlo, Dolguog, Morben, and many others, the hand of time has left its mark, and in many cases we inquire in vain for the old names, except at the sculptured marble in the parish church. Here and there the change has brought a benefit, but in many instances the reverse.

The following are a few of the chief old Montgomeryshire families now extinct, or surviving only in different collateral and female descents:—

Vaughan of Llwydiarth, descended from Uchtryd ap Aleth, Prince of Dyfed, and extinct through the marriage of Anne, heiress of Edward Vaughan, Esq. (see *Vaughan of Glan-llyn* and *Llwydiarth*), with the great-grandfather of the present Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay (who now in virtue of that marriage enjoys the estates of Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn); *Price of Newton*, from Tudor Trevor, founder of the tribe of the Marchers; *Pugh of Mathafarn*, from Gwyddno Garanhir, Lord of Merioneth, whose representative, John Pugh, was member for Montgomery till 1718, whose estates were sold in 1752 to the then possessor of Wynnstay; *Blayne of Tregynon* and *Gregynog*, from Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince

of Powys, and long settled at Gregynog, Aberbechan, and Maesmawr (Llandinam), &c. (see *Lewis Glyn Cothi*, p. 431); *Owen of Rhivsaeson*, of the tribe of Tudor Trevor, not long extinct; *Tanat of Aber-Tanat* (a surname assumed from the river of that name), also settled at *Broniarth*, Guilsfield, of the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, through his grandson Madoc, extinct in the male line with the death of Owen Tanat, Esq., of Abertanat, whose distant descendant, Mary Godolphin, conveyed the estates by marriage to the Owens of Porkington (Brogyntyn), in whose representative, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, they now vest (see *Ormsby-Gore of Glyn*, Mer.); *Kyffin of Bodfach*, Llanfyllin (thirteenth century), tracing from Einion Efell, great-grandson of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, assumed the surname Cyffin from a place so called in Llangedwyn, and ended in an heiress, who married Adam Price, of Glanviheli (Yorke, *Royal Tribes*); *Lloyd of Perth-lwyd*, Llanidloes, according to *Dwnn* descended from Tudor Trevor's tribe, but others say from Rhys Goch ap Llewelyn Aurdorchog, of Iâl, long extinct, and estates passed first to Lloyds of Pontruffydd, Flint, and thence to the Mostyns.

The descendants of *Brochwel Ysgythrog*, Prince of Powys, as late as the seventeenth century were numerous in Montgomeryshire, and owners of much territory; but at the present time there is not a single land-owning family of this lineage in the county. Of this clan were, besides the *Blayneys*, of *Gregynog*, already named—whose name now survives only in Ireland, in Lord Blayney of Castle Blayney, co. Monaghan,—*Wynn of Garth*, Guilsfield, passed into Myttons through marriage of Dorothy, the heiress (1718), to Richard Mytton, of Pont-is-Cowryd (see *Mytton of Garth*); *Lloyd of Moel-y-garth*; *Lloyd of Broniarth*, *Maesmawr*, and *Trawscoed* in Guilsfield; *Lloyd of Gwernygo*; *Penrhyn of Rhysnant*, from Gruffydd Deuddwr, descendant of Gwyn ap Gruffydd, Lord of Guilsfield,—pedigree taken in 1586 by *Dwnn*; *Williams of Willaston*, Alberbury, a prominent family, gave several sheriffs to Mont. (see *Sheriffs*, 1546, 1566, &c); *Wynn of Dolarddyn*, Castle Caer Einion; *Lloyd of Morton*, in Chirbury; *Lloyd of Glan-havon*; *Price of Manafon*; *Lloyd of Hem*, or great Haim (*Dwnn*), in Forden; *Lloyd of Leighton*; *Jones of Welshpool*; *Lloyd of Gungrog-fawr*, and many others.

SECTION IV.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE, FROM

A.D. 1541 TO A.D. 1872.

In the attempt to ascertain who were men of consideration in the county at different periods during the last three hundred years, the roll of high sheriffs is of most valuable assistance. Here an authentic record nearly free from error, and distorted by no false colouring, is preserved of those who in the estimation of the sovereign and their compeers were most entitled to the honour and fittest for the duties of so important an office. In this roll is included a considerable number of heads of houses which have now no known representatives. Some have had a persistent vitality, and still continue in vigour.

In the valuable series of the Montgomeryshire Collections, vol. ii., p. 185 *et seq.*, is a list of the sheriffs of the co. of Montgomery up to 1626, by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A. It shows the result of careful research in the public records, and has been collated with an imperfect calendar of sheriffs published in the *Gwilydydd*, 1828. This corrected list has been relied

upon in drawing up the following roll. Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., has given his valuable aid with respect to sheriffs subsequent to 1828. It is regretted that from want of space the biographical and genealogical notices of the earlier sheriffs which Mr. Lloyd has supplied, and which are so interesting as illustrative of the old families of Montgomeryshire, cannot here be introduced.

HENRY VIII.

A. D.

- Humphrey Lloyd, Esq., of Leighton [was grandson of Sir Gruffydd Vaughan, Kt., Lord of Burgerdyn, Garth, &c. in Guilsfield]; descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog, and bore his reputed arms—*Sa., three nags' heads erased, 2 and 1 arg.* 1541
- Sir Robert Acton, Kt., of Acton Hall, Wor. [was Lord of Dauddwr ("Deythur") in Mont. Arms: *Gu., a fesse and bordure engrailed ermine.* 1542
- Lewis Jones, Esq. [or ap John, son of John = John's. Of him little is known] 1543
- Gruffydd ap David ap John, Esq. 1544
- Lewis Jones, Esq. [same as for 1543] 1545
- Reginald Williams, Esq., of Willaston, Alberbury. [Arms of Brochwel Ysgythrog: *Sa., 3 nags' heads erased arg.*] 1546

EDWARD VI.

- William Herbert, Esq., of Park, Llanwnog [3rd son of Sir Richard Herbert. Arms of Herbert: *Az. and gu., 3 lions rampant or*"] 1547
- Matthew Price, Esq., of Newtown [Quarterly: *1 and 4, gu., a lion rampant regardant or; 2 and 3, arg., 3 boars' heads coupéd sa., langued gu., tusked or*] 1548
- Robert Acton, Esq., Lord of Deythur (*Deuddwr*), [son probably of Sheriff for 1542. Same arms. The lordship of *Deuddwr*, "the two waters," was in the fork of the two meeting rivers, Vyrnwy and Severn] 1549
- Sir Robert Acton, Kt. [the Sheriff for 1542] 1550
- James Leeche, Esq. [probably of Newton] 1551
- Edward Leighton, Esq., of Wattlesborough [knighted 1591. Quarterly, *per fesse indented or and gu.*] 1552
- Nicholas Purcell, Esq. (prob. of Shrewsbury). [Of the line of Purcells of Marton, Salop. *Barry nebulé arg. and gu., over all a bend sa., 3 boars' heads coupéd of the first*] 1553

PHILIP AND MARY.

- Richard Powell, Esq., of Ednop (Edenhope). (Arms from Elystan Glodrudd, same as those under 1548) 1554
- Richard Powell, Esq., of Ednop (the same) 1555
- Henry Acton, Esq., Lord of Deythur (*Deuddwr*). [Prob. resident at Acton Hall, Wor. See under 1542] 1556
- Edward Herbert, Esq., of Blackhall, or Lymore. [4th son of Sir Richard Herbert of Mont-

A. D.

- gomery (but his eldest son by his wife Anne), and grandfather of Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Was a successful soldier in France, &c., "acquired so much money that he was enabled to purchase the greater part of the estates which descended to the Lords Herbert of Chirbury." *L. Herb. of Chirb.* 1557
- Lewis Jones, Esq. [The Sheriff for 1543] 1558

ELIZABETH.

- John Herbert, Esq. ("of Cemmaes"). [Brother of Sheriff for 1557. Dwnn, *Her. Visit.*, i., 312, describes him as "of Kemmes"] 1559
- Thomas Williams, Esq., of Willaston. [Eldest son of Sheriff for 1546. Arms the same] 1560
- Randolph Hanmer, Esq., of Penley, *Flint*. [Of the Hammers of Hanmer. *Arg., two lions passant guardant az., armed and langued gu.*] 1561
- John Price, Esq., of Eglwyseg-le, Llanfyllin. [From Iestyn ap Gwrgant, whose arms, *Gu., 3 chevrons arg.*, quartered with those of Alo ap Rhiwallon, *Or, 3 lions' heads erased gu. in a bordure engrailed az.*] 1562
- Andrew Vavasour, Esq., of Newtown. [Of Norman origin. Manger le Vavasour came to England with the Conqueror. He held office of king's "valvasour," a degree little inferior to that of baron—*Camden. Or, a fesse indented sa.*] 1563
- George Beynon [ap Einion], Esq., residence uncertain 1564
- Rhys ap Morris ap Owen, Esq., of Aberbechan. [Line of Brochwel Ysgythrog, prince of Powys. A cadet of the Mirlir Grug or Blayney branch of the tribe of Brochwel (Lloyd in *Montgom. Coll.*) *Sa., three nags' heads erased arg.*] 1565
- John Price, Esq., of Newtown Hall. [Eldest son of Sheriff for 1548. Was M.P. for Mont. bor. 1558, 1562, 1567. See *Parl. Annals*; also Card. *Sheriffs*, 1568] 1566
- Richard Salway, Esq. (residence uncertain). [Held office of Chief Steward to the Actons, Lords of Deythur. *Sa., a saltire engrailed or*] 1567
- Edward Herbert, Esq., of Lymore (same as for 1557) 1568
- William Herbert, Esq., of Park, Llanwnog. [Sheriff for 1547. Herbert arms] 1569
- Thomas Tanat, Esq., of Aber-tanat. [See *Tanat of Aber-Tanat and Broniarth. Per*

	A. D.
<i>fesse sa. and arg., a lion rampant counter-changed</i>	1570
Robert Lloyd, Esq., of Plas-is-Clawdd, Chirk. [From Tudor Trevor, <i>Per bend sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant or</i>]	1571
Robert Puleston, Esq., of Havod-y-Wern, <i>Denb.</i> [Of the Emral stock. <i>Sa., three mullets or</i>]	1572
John Trevor, Esq., of Trevalyn, or "Alington." [<i>M. dan.</i> of Sir John Bruges, Kt., of London; <i>d.</i> 1589, bur. at St. Bride's, Fleet St. Of line of Tudor Trevor, and used his arms, as under 1571]	1573
David Lloyd ap Jenkin, Esq., of Perth-lwyd. Quart. : 1 and 4, <i>ermine, a lion rampant sa.</i> ; 2 and 3, <i>ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or</i>]	1574
John Herbert, Esq. (same as Sheriff 1559)	1575
Richard Herbert, Esq., of Park, Llanwnog. [Eldest son of William Herbert, Sheriff for 1547]	1576
David Lloyd Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog. [From Brochwel Ysgythrog. See p. 110].	1577
Arthur Price, Esq., of Vaynor	1578
Richard ap Morris, Esq.	1579
Thomas Jukes, Esq., of Buttington	1580
Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Maesmawr	1581
Morgan Gwyn, Esq., of Llanidloes	1582
John Owen Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth	1583
Richard Herbert, Esq., of Park	1584
David Lloyd Blayney, Esq. [See 1577].	1585
John Price, Esq.	1586
David Lloyd Jenkin, Esq. (prob. of Perth-lwyd)	1587
Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Perth-lwyd	1588
William Williams, Esq.	1589
Morgan Meredith, Esq.	1590
Sir Richard Pryse, [Kt., [of Gogerddan, Card. He <i>m.</i> Gwenllian, d. and h. of Thomas ap Morys ap Owen ap Evan <i>Blaen</i> of Aber-bechan, Mont.]	1591
Sir Edward Leighton, Esq.	1592
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Harpton	1593
Reginald Williams, of Willaston	1594
Francis Newton, Esq., of Heightley	1595
William Williams, Esq., of Cowhitlans	1596
Thomas Purcell, Esq. (prob. of Dinlle). [In Dwnn "Thomas Purcell of Dintle" is said to marry "Mary, dau. of Edward Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery"]	1597
Edward Hussey, Esq. [of Crugion?]	1598
Richard Leighton, Esq., of Gwern-y-go'	1599
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Bettws	1600
Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Leighton	1601
Thomas Jukes, Esq., of Buttington	1602

JAMES I.

Richard Price, Esq., of Aber-bechan	1603
William Penrhyn, Esq., of Rhysnant	1604
Sir Edward Herbert, Kt.	1605
Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Perth-lwyd	1606
Sir Richard Hussey, Kt., of Crugion	1607

	A. D.
Charles Herbert, Esq., of Aston	1608
Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn	1609
Lewis Gwynne, Esq., of Llanidloes	1610
Rowland Owen, Esq.	1611
Morris Owen, Esq., of Rhiw-saeson	1612
Sir William Herbert, Kt.	1613
Edward Price, Esq., of Kerry	1614
Edward Price, Esq., of Newtown	1615
Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Marrington	1616
Sir Edward Foxe, Kt.	1617
Thomas Kerry, Esq., of Binweston (probably)	1618
Robert Owen, Esq.	1619
Richard Rock, Esq., of Abbey Foregate	1620
Thomas Jukes, Esq., of Buttington	1621
Sir Richard Pryse, Kt. [of Gogerddau?]	1622
Edward Kynaston, Esq., of Hordley	1623
Sir William Owen, Kt.	1624

CHARLES I.

Edward Purcell, Esq., of Wropton	1625
Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn	1626
Richard Pughe, Esq.	1627
Evan Glynn, Esq., of Glyn	1628
Edward Lloyd, Esq.	1629
John Blayney, Esq. [of Gregynog?].	1630
William Washbourne, Esq.	1631
Jacob Phillips, Esq.	1632
John Heyward, Esq.	1633
Phillip Eyton, Esq.	1634
Thomas Ireland, Esq.	1635
Meredith Morgan, Esq.	1636
Lloyd Piers, Esq.	1637
John Newton, Esq.	1638
Richard Price, Esq., of Gunley	1639
Edward Morris, Esq.	1640
Roger Kynaston, Esq., of Hordley	1641
Thomas Nicholls, Esq.	1642
John Blaeney, Esq. [of Gregynog?]	1643
Arthur Blaeney, Esq., of Gregynog	1644
No Sheriff appointed	1645
No Sheriff appointed	1646
Rowland Hunt, Esq.	1647
Matthew Morgan, Esq.	1648

THE COMMONWEALTH & PROTECTORATE.

Lloyd Piers, Esq.	1649
Evan Lloyd, Esq.	1650
Edward Ffoulkes, Esq.	1651
Richard Price, Esq.	1652
Richard Owen, Esq.	1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Hugh Price, Esq.	1654
John Kynaston, Esq.	1655
Thomas Lloyd, Esq.	1656
Richard Herbert, Esq.	1657

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

George Devereux, Esq., of Nanteribba	1658
Sir Matthew Price, Bart.	1659

CHARLES II.		A.D.			A.D.
Edward Whittingham, Esq.		1660	Francis Herbert, Esq., of Blomfield		1710
Roger Mostyn, Esq. [of Mostyn?]		1661	William Leighton, Esq., of Salop		1711
David Powell, Esq.		1662	Evan Jones, Esq., of Llanllodion		1712
Watkin Kyffin, Esq. [of Bodfach?]		1663	Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Clochfaen		1713
Rowland Nicholls, Esq.		1664	GEORGE I.		
John Williams, Esq.		1665	Thomas Owen, Esq., of Nantymeichied		1714
Edward Kynaston, Esq., of Hordley		1666	John Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog		1715
Arthur Weaver, Esq.		1667	Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Glanhafon		1716
Evan Lloyd, Esq.		1668	John Herbert, Esq., of Kerry		1717
Robert Owen, Esq.		1669	Francis Evans, Esq., of Oswestry; he died in July, and was succeeded by his son—	}	1718
Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart.		1670	John Evans, Esq.; he also dying in September was succeeded by—		
Thomas Ireland, Esq.		1671	Humphrey Parry, Esq., as <i>deputy</i>		
Thomas Lloyd, Esq.		1672	Brochwell Griffiths, Esq., of Broniarth		1719
George Devereux, Esq.		1673	Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Aberbechan		1720
Richard Mytton, Esq. [of Pont-is-Cowryd?]		1674	John Scott, Esq., of Shrewsbury		1721
Evan Glynn, Esq.		1675	George Ambler, Esq., of Salop		1722
George Llewellyn, Esq.		1676	Robert Phillips, Esq., of Shrewsbury		1723
David Maurice, Esq.		1677	Walter Warring, Esq., of Wolberry		1724
John Kyffin, Esq.		1678	Methuselah Jones, Esq., of Under Hill		1725
John Williams, Esq.		1679	Thomas Owen, Esq., of Llynlo, Machynlleth.		1726
Richard Ingram, Esq.		1680	GEORGE II.		
John Thomas, Esq.		1681	Athelstan Owen, Esq., of Rhiwsaeson		1727
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Mathraval		1682	Richard Price, Esq., of Trewylan		1728
Walter Clopton, Esq.		1683	Arthur Devereux, Esq., of Nantcribba		1729
Edward Lloyd, Esq.		1684	Richard Mytton, Esq., of Garth		1730
John Lloyd, Esq., of Glanhafon; he dying was succeeded by his brother—	}	1685	Valentine Hughes, Esq., of Park		1731
Robert Lloyd, Esq.				Richard Jones, Esq., of Poole		1732
JAMES II.			Roger Trevor, Esq., of Trevilock		1733
David Maurice, Esq., of Penybont		1686	Edward Price, Esq., of Gunley		1734
Gabriel Wynn, Esq., of Dolarddyn		1687	Thomas Brown, Esq., of Mellington		1735
Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llwydiarth		1688	Edward Glynn, Esq., of Glynn		1736
WILLIAM AND MARY.			Edward Rogers, Esq., of Burgedin		1737
Richard Glynn, Esq., of Maesmawr		1689	Morgan Edwards, Esq., of Melingryg		1738
Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Perth-lwyd		1690	John Thomas, Esq., of Aston		1739
Arthur Vaughan, Esq., of Tredderwen		1691	Edward Price, Esq., of Bodfach		1740
Philip Fyton, Esq.		1692	Corbet Owen, Esq., of Rhiwsaeson		1741
Humphrey Kynaston, Esq.		1693	Henry Thomas, Esq., of Llechweddgarth		1742
Richard Owen, Esq., of Peniarth		1694	Rees Lloyd, Esq., of Clochfaen		1743
Humphrey Lloyd, Esq.		1695	Thomas Ffoulkes, Esq., of Penthryn		1744
John Read, Esq. [of Llandinam?]		1696	Gabriel Wynn, Esq., of Dolarddyn		1745
Thomas Severne, Esq., of Wallop		1697	Thomas Edwards, Esq., of Pentre		1746
Thomas Foulkes, Esq.		1698	William Mostyn, Esq., of Bryngwyn		1747
John Cale, Esq., of London		1699	Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Trefnant		1748
Sam. Atherton, Esq., Salop		1700	Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (the same)		1749
Piers Lloyd, Esq.		1701	Bagot Read, Esq., of Llandinam		1750
QUEEN ANNE.			Price Jones, Esq., of Glanhafren		1751
John Felton, Esq., Salop		1702	Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Domgay		1752
William Meredith, Esq., of London		1703	William Powell, Esq., of Poole		1753
Henry Bigg, Esq., of Bentall		1704	William Humphreys, Esq., of Llwyn		1754
Sir William Williams, Bart. [of Llanvorda?]		1705	Jenkin Parry, Esq., of Maine		1755
Adam Price, Esq.		1706	Richard Powell, Esq., of Pool		1756
Sir Charles Lloyd, Bart.		1707	Jenkin Parry, Esq., of Maen		1757
Richard Lyster, Esq.		1708	John Lloyd, Esq., of Trawscoed		1758
Sir Vaughan Price, Bart.		1709	George Mears, Esq., of Ty-nant		1759
			Richard Owen, Esq., of Garth		1760

A. D.

GEORGE III.

Richard Price, Esq., of Gunley	1761
Roger Wynn, Esq.	1762
Pryce Davies, Esq., of Maesmawr	1763
Arthur Blayney, Esq., of Gregynog	1764
John Amler, Esq.	1765
Owen Owens, Esq., of Tyn-y-coed	1766
William Pugh, Esq., of Cilrhiw	1767
Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Garth-celyn-fawr	1768
Henry Wynn, Esq., of Dolarddyn	1769
John Baxter, Esq., of Rock	1770
John Lloyd, Esq.	1771
Matthew Jones, Esq., of Cyfronydd	1772
William Wynn, Esq.	1773
Sir E. Lloyd, Bart., of Perth-lwyd	1774
Clopton Prys, Esq., of Llandrinio	1775
Henry Proctor, Esq., of Aberhavesp	1776
Sir J. D. King, Bart., of Aberhiraeth	1777
Henry Shales, Esq., of Carno	1778
Robert Corbet, Esq., of Layton	1779
R. H. Vaughan, Esq., of Ystym-colwyn	1780
Hugh Mears, Esq., of Llandinam	1781
Hon. Henry Tracy, of Llwyn-y-brain	1782
William Humphreys, Esq., of Llwyn	1783
Bell Lloyd, Esq., of Bodvach	1784
Samuel Yate, Esq.	1785
Richard Roche, Esq., of Trefnanney	1786
Trevor Lloyd, Esq.	1787
R. John Harrison, Esq., of Gaer	1788
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Domgay	1789
Maurice Stephens, Esq., of Berth-ddu	1790
John Moxon, Esq., of Vaynor	1791
Sir R. Clifton, Bart., of Aberbechan	1792
David Pugh, Esq., of Llanerchudol	1793
John James, Esq., of Sylfaen	1794
Lawton Parry, Esq., of Hem	1795
John Dickin, Esq., of Pool	1796
J. C. Clifton Jukes, Esq., of Trelydan	1797
W. W. Bowen, Esq., of Llandinam	1798
J. P. Chichester, Esq., of Gungrog	1799
Henry Proctor, Esq., of Aberhavesp	1800
Joseph Lyon, Esq., of Vaynor	1801
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Llanllodian	1802
John Winder, Esq., of Vaynor Park	1803
C. Hanbury Tracy, Esq., of Gregynog	1804
Bagot Read, Esq., of Llandinam Hall	1805
William Owen, Esq., of Bryngwyn	1806
D. E. Lewes Lloyd, Esq., of Farm	1807
Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Domgay	1808
John Mytton, Esq., of Penylan	1809
J. Owen Herbert, Esq., of Dolforgan	1810
Edward Heyward, Esq., of Crosswood	1811
George Mears, Esq., of Ty-nant	1812
William Pugh, Esq., of Caerhowel	1813
Arthur Davies Owen, Esq., of Glansevern	1814
Price Jones, Esq., of Cyfronydd	1815
John Arthur Lloyd, Esq., of Domgay	1816
Richard Price, Esq., of Gunley	1817
John Edwards, Esq., of Machynlleth	1818
John Davies, Esq., of Machynlleth	1819

A. D.

GEORGE IV.

J. Buckley Williames, Esq., of Pennant	1820
Valentine Vickers, Esq., of Crugyn	1821
Joseph Hayes Lyon, Esq.	1822
David Pugh, Esq., of Llanerchudol	1823
S. A. Severne, Esq., of Wallop Hall	1824
Philip Morris, Esq., of Trehelyg	1825
John Hunter, Esq., of Glynhafren	1826
John Jones, Esq., of Maesmawr	1827
John James Turner, Esq., of Pentreheillin	1828
Wythen Jones, Esq., of Trewythen	1829

WILLIAM IV.

H. A. Proctor, Esq., of Aberhavesp Hall	1830
R. M. Bonnor Maurice, Esq., of Bodynfoel	1831
Sir Charles Thomas Jones, Kt., of Broadway	1832
John Jones, Esq., of Deythur	1833
H. D. Griffiths, Esq., of Llechweddgarth	1834
William Morris, Esq., of Pentre-nant	1835
J. P. Johnson, Esq., of Monksfield	1836

VICTORIA.

R. Phillips, Esq., of Hiroes	1837
Martin Williams, Esq., of Brongwyn	1838
David Hamer, Esq., of Glanrafon	1839
Thomas Evans, Esq., of Maenol	1840
J. Vaughan, Esq., of Rhos Brynbwa	1841
Sir J. Roger Kynaston, Bart. of Hardwick Hall	1842
Sir J. Conroy, Bart., of Plas-y-pennant	1843
John Dorset Owen, Esq., of Broadway	1844
J. W. Lyon Winder, Esq., of Vaynor Park	1845
John Ffoulkes, Esq., of Carno	1846
J. O. Crewe Read, Esq., of Llandinam Hall	1847
William Lutener, Esq., of Dolerw	1848
Robert Gardiner, Esq., of Plas-y-court	1849
John Davies Corrie, Esq., of Dyserth	1850
Charles Jones, Esq., of Garthmill	1851
E. S. R. Trevor, Esq., of Trawscoed	1852
John Naylor, Esq., of Leighton Hall	1853
J. Michael Severne, Esq., of Wallop	1854
E. Ethelston Peel, Esq., of Llandrinio	1855
R. Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth	1856
Maurice Jones, Esq., of Fronfraith	1857
R. P. Long, Esq., of Dolforgan	1858
Edward Morris, Esq., of Perthlwyd	1859
William Curling, Esq., of Maesmawr	1860
H. Heyward Heyward, Esq., of Crosswood	1861
John Lomax, Esq., of Bodfach	1862
John Dugdale, Esq., of Llwyn	1863
Major-General W. G. Gold, of Garthmill Hall	1864
R. Simcox Perrott, Esq., of Bronhyddon	1865
Edwin Hilton, Esq., of Rhiwhirieth	1866
Major Joseph Davies, of Brynglas	1867
William Fisher, Esq., of Maes-y-fron	1868
John Pryce Davies, Esq., of Fronfelen	1869

	A.D.		A.D.
Capt. Offley Malcolm Crewe-Read, R.N., of Llandinam Hall	1870	H. Bertie W. Watkin Williams Wynne, Esq., of Plas Nant-y-meichiad	1872
John Robinson Jones, Esq., of Brithdir Hall	1871		

SECTION V.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

A.D. 1542—A.D. 1872.

In the representation of this county and its district of boroughs the prominence of the Herberts is most remarkable. It is an adumbration of the powerful position they had occupied as Lords of Montgomery and Powis Castle, as well as a proof of the fecundity of the family and their taste for public affairs. The Prices, Vaughans, Williams, and Pughs also stand high, but in no county in Wales or in the kingdom has there been a family that can compete with the Herberts in Montgomeryshire for the absorption of parliamentary representation; and it is to be noted that during the same periods, members of this noble house were foremost in public trust and influence in several other counties of Wales—such as Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.

The following details have been carefully compiled from Willis and others, and tested by reference to the Crown Office *docket-books*, and other public records; and several valuable facts and suggestions have been contributed by Mr. E. R. Morris, of Welshpool.

HENRY VIII.	A.D.	ELIZABETH.	A.D.	
Edward Leech, Esq. [one of the Leeches of Carden Hall, Cheshire], for the Co.	} 1542	Edward Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery Castle, for the Co.	} 1558	
William Herbert, Esq., of Park, Llanwnnog, for the Bor.		John Price, Esq., of Newtown, for the Bor.		
William Herbert, Esq., of Park, for the Co.		} 1545	Edward Herbert, Esq. (the same), for the Co.	} 1562-3
No name given for the Bor.			John Price, Esq. (the same), for the Bor.	
EDWARD VI.		Edward Herbert, Esq. (the same), for the Co.	} 1571	
William Herbert, Esq., of Park, for the Co.	} 1547	Arthur Price, Esq., of Vaenor, for the Bor.		
No name given for the Bor.		John Price, Esq., of Newtown, for the Co.		
Edward Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery Castle	} 1552-3	Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn, for the Bor.	} 1572	
Richard Herbert, Esq. [? of Park], for the Bor.				
MARY.		<i>Note.</i> —In the vacations between the sessions of this Parliament several writs were issued and members elected. Richard Herbert was elected for the Montgomery borough <i>vice</i> Mr. Pugh, who was supposed to be "dead, but was only sick," and it was ordered by the House "That Richard Herbert, Esq., returned a burgess for this borough in the room and place of Rowland Pugh, Esq., supposed to be dead, but yet known to be in plain life, shall be forthwith removed from his place, and the said Rowland Pugh shall stand and continue for the same place."		
Edward Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery Castle	} 1553	Richard Herbert, Esq., for the Co.	} 1585	
John ab Edmund, for the Bor.		Richard Herbert, Esq., of Gray's Inn [father of Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury], for the Bor.		
Lewis Owen, Esq. [the "Baron" of Dolgelly; or more prob. Edward Herbert, as above. See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , 1846, p. 359]	} 1554	Oliver Lloyd, Esq., of Leighton, for the Co.	} 1586	
Richard Lloyd [or prob. David Jennings. <i>Ibid.</i>]		Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Dolgog, for the Bor.		
PHILIP AND MARY.		Edward Herbert, Esq., for the Co.	} 1518	
Edward Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery Castle	} 1554	Rowland Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn, for the Bor.		
No name given for the Bor.		} 1555		
Edward Herbert, Esq. (the same), for the Co.	} 1557			
No name given for the Bor.				
Edward Herbert, Esq. (the same), for the Co.	} 1557			
William Herbert, sen., prob. of Park, for the Bor.				

Reginald Williams, Esq. [of Willaston], for *Co.* } 1592
 Richard Morgan, Esq., for the *Bor.* }
 William Herbert, Esq. [probably Sir William
 Herbert K.B., cr. Baron Powis 1629],
 for the *Co.* } 1597
 to
 William Jukes, Esq. [probably a brother of } 1598
 Thomas Jukes, of Buttington, Welshpool],
 for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Herbert, Esq., for the *Co.* }
 John Harris, Esq., for the *Bor.* } 1601

JAMES I.

Sir William Herbert, K.B. [the same as for the }
 year 1597, for the *Co.*] } 1603
 Edward Whittingham, Esq., for the *Bor.* }
 Sir William Herbert (the same) for the *Co.* } 1614
 Edward Herbert, Esq., for the *Bor.* }
 Sir William Herbert (the same) for the *Co.* } 1620
 Edward Herbert, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }
 Sir William Herbert (the same), for the *Co.* } 1623
 George Herbert, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }

CHARLES I.

Sir William Herbert, K.B., for the *Co.* }
 Sir Thomas Myddelton, Kt., of Chirk, *vice* } 1625
 Herbert, for *Co.* First Session }
 Lewis Powell, Esq., for the *Bor.* }
 Sir William Herbert, K.B., for the *Co.* } 2nd Sess.,
 Hugh Owen, Esq., for the *Bor.* } 1625-6.
 Sir William Herbert, K.B., for the *Co.* } 1628
 Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt., for the *Bor.* }
 Richard Herbert, Esq. [prob. of Dolguog], for }
 the *Co.* } 1640
 Sir Henry Lloyd, Kt., for the *Bor.* }
 Sir John Price, Bart., of Newtown, for the *Co.* } 1640
 Richard Herbert, Esq. [prob. of Dolguog], }
 for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llywydiarth [*vice* }
 Price, who had joined the king at Oxford, }
 and was disabled by Parliament; was one }
 of those who voted, Dec. 6th, 1648, }
 "That the king's answer to the proposi- }
 tions of both Houses was a ground for }
 peace;" one of the Members imprisoned }
 or secluded by the army], for the *Co.* } 1646
 George Devereux, Esq. [elected to fill the }
 place of Herbert, who had joined the }
 king's party at Oxford, and disabled by }
 Parliament; probably the son of Sir }
 George Devereux, of Sheldon Hall, War- }
 wickshire; *m.* Bridget, dau. and heir of }
 Arthur Price, of Vaynor, Mont.], for the }
Bor. }

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

Wales returned to the "Little" or "Bare- }
 bones" Parliament six Members; for } 1653
 names, see p. 606 }

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Sir John Price, Bart., of Newtown, for the *Co.* } 1654
 Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Garth, for the *Bor.* }

Hugh Price, Esq., of Gwern-y-go', Kerry, for }
 the *Co.* } 1656
 Charles Lloyd, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llywydiarth, for } 1658
 the *Co.* }
 Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Garth, for the *Bor.* } -9

CHARLES II., "THE RESTORATION."

John Pursell, Esq. [prob. of Nantcribha], for *Co.* }
 Sir Thomas Myddelton, Bart., of Chirk Castle, } 1660
 for the *Bor.* }
 John Pursell (the same) for the *Co.* } 1661
 Edward Vaughan, of Llywydiarth, for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llywydiarth, for } 1679
 the *Co.* }
 Matthew Price, Esq., of Park, for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* } 1681
 Edward Lloyd, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }

JAMES II.

Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* }
 William Williams, Esq. (who was removed, } 1685
 and Charles Herbert chosen in his place), }
 for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same) for the *Co.* } 1688
 Charles Herbert, Esq., for the *Bor.* } -9

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* }
 Price Devereux, Esq., of Vaynor, for the *Bor.* } 1689
 [Succ. as 9th Viscount Hereford in 1700]
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* } 1695
 Price Devereux, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* } 1698
 Price Devereux, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* } 1701
 John Vaughan, Esq., *vice* Devereux, for *Bor.* }

ANNE.

Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* }
 John Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* } 1702
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* } 1705
 Charles Mason, Esq., for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* } 1707
 Charles Mason, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }
 Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* } 1708
 John Pugh, Esq., of Mathafarn, for the *Bor.* } -15

GEORGE I.

Edward Vaughan, Esq. (the same), for the *Co.* }
 John Pugh, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* } 1715
 Edward Vaughan having died, a new writ was }
 issued, Dec. 19, 1718, and— }
 Hon. Price, Devereux, Esq., *vice* Vaughan, *dec.*, }
 [son of the 9th Viscount Hereford], for the } 1718
Co. }
 John Pugh, Esq. (the same), for the *Bor.* }

GEORGE II.

Hon. Price Devereux (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1728
Robert Williams, Esq., of Erbistock, Denb., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Hon. Price Devereux, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1734
William Corbett, Esq. [A double return, Corbett seated]	
Robert Williams, Esq., of Erbistock [<i>vice</i> Devereux, succ. to the peerage], for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1740
William Corbett, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Robert Williams, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1741
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. A double return. [Sir Watkin elected also for Denbighshire and made his choice to sit for it].	
James Cholmondeley, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1754
Edward Kynaston, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	
William Bodvel, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1759
Richard Clive, Esq., of Styche [father of Robert Lord Clive, <i>vice</i> Bodvel <i>dec.</i>] for the <i>Bor.</i>	

GEORGE III.

Edward Kynaston, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1761
Richard Clive, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Thomas Cornwall, Capt. R.N. [<i>vice</i> Clive, <i>dec.</i>], for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1771
Watkin Williams, Esq. [<i>vice</i> Edward Kynaston, <i>dec.</i>], for the <i>Co.</i>	
William Mostyn Owen, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1772
[Contest: Votes for Owen 700, for Watkin Williams 624].	
Whitshed Keene, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1774
William Mostyn Owen, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	
Whitshed Keene, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1780
William Mostyn Owen, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	
Whitshed Keene, Esq. [the same], for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1784
Francis Lloyd, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	
Whitshed Keene, Esq. (the same), for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1795
Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., of Pentre-go', <i>vice</i> Francis Lloyd, <i>dec.</i> [Wynn continued to sit for fifty-one years], for the <i>Co.</i>	
Whitshed Keene, Esq. (the same), [he continued to sit till 1818,] for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1799

Charles W. W. Wynn (the same), for the *Co.* } 1818
 Henry Clive, Esq., *vice* Keene, for the *Bor.* }

GEORGE IV.

Charles W. W. Wynn (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1831
[Contest.—Votes for Wynn, 703; for Jos. H. Lyons, 302]	
Henry Clive (the same) for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1832
Charles W. W. Wynn (the same), for the <i>Co.</i>	
David Pugh, Esq., of Llanerchudol, for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1833
[Contest: Votes for Pugh 335, for Col. John Edwards 321.]	
Charles W. W. Wynn (the same) for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1833
Sir John Edwards, of Machynlleth [<i>vice</i> Pugh, unseated], for the <i>Bor.</i>	

VICTORIA.

Right Hon. Charles W. W. Wynn (the same) for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1837
Sir John Edwards (the same) for the <i>Bor.</i>	
[Contest: Votes for Edwards 472, for Panton Corbett 443.]	} 1841
Right. Hon. Charles Watkin W. Wynn, of Pentre-go', for the <i>Co.</i>	
Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1847
Charles Watkin W. Wynn (the same) for the <i>Co.</i>	
David Pugh, Esq., of Llanerchydol, for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1851
Herbert W. W. Wynn [second son of the late Sir Watkin, of Wynns ay] for the <i>Co.</i>	
David Pugh, Esq. (the same) for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1862
The same for the <i>Co.</i>	
David Pugh, Esq. (the same) for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1859
The same for the <i>Co.</i>	
David Pugh, Esq. (the same) for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1863
The same for the <i>Co.</i>	
Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., of Coed-y-Maen [eldest surviving son of the late Rt. Hon. Charles Watkin W. Wynn], for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1863
Hon. C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Chas. W. W. Wynn, Esq. (the same) for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1868
Hon. C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy (the same) for the <i>Bor.</i>	

The Present Sitting Members, 1872.



SECTION VI.—COUNTY MAGISTRATES OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 1872.

(CORRECTED TO LAST DATE.)

- SUDELEY, The Right Honourable Lord, of Toddington, *Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotularum.*
- Adams, William Henry, Esq., of Plas Llyssin, Carno.
- Bayard, John C., Esq., of Gwernydd, Berriew.
- Beadnell, Col. George, 104, Belgrave Road, London.
- Bonsall, John George William, Esq., of Fronfraith, *Card.*
- Botfield, W. B. (*Clerk*), Decker Hill, Shiffnal.
- Bowen, Thomas, Esq., of Welshpool.
- Browne, Thomas Browne, Esq., of Mellington Hall.
- Cleaton, Edmund, Esq., of Llanidloes.
- Conroy, Sir John, Bart., Arborfield Hall, *Berks.*
- Corbett, Major William, of Vaynor Park, Berriew.
- Corrie, John Davies, Esq., of Dyserth.
- Crewe-Read, Offley John, Esq., Llandinam Hall.
- Crewe-Read, Captain Offley Malcolm, R.N., of Llandinam Hall.
- Davies, John Pryce, Esq., of Fronfelen, Caersws.
- Davies, Major Joseph, of Brynglas, Llanfair.
- Davies, William Gabriel (*Clerk*), Rectory, Cemmaes.
- Dugdale, John, Esq., of Llwyn, Llanfyllin.
- Evans, John (*Clerk*), Llangurig, Llanidloes.
- Fisher, William, Esq., of Maesfron, Welshpool.
- Ford, John Randle Minshall, Esq., of Llwyngwern.
- Frost, Sir Thomas Gibbons, Kt., Chester.
- Gill, Thomas, Esq., of Brynderwen.
- Gough, R. D., Esq., Aberhafesp Hall.
- Griffith, Joseph William (*Clerk*).
- Haines, Thomas William, Esq., Dolcorslwyn.
- Hare, Thomas William, Esq., of Berth-ddu, Llandinam.
- Hayhurst, Henry Hayhurst, Esq., Ystum-colwyn.
- Herbert, Col. George Edward, of Glanhafren.
- Herbert, Canon, (*Clerk*), of Glanhafren.
- Heyward, Major John Heyward, of Crosswood.
- Hilton, Edwin, Esq., 40, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
- Humphreys, Richard Smith, Esq., of Montgomery.
- Hunter, Col. Charles, Downe House Villa, Richmond, *Sur.*
- Hunter, Col. William, of Mount Severn.
- Johns, Jasper Wilson, Esq., 80, Seymour Street, W.
- Jones, John Robinson, Esq., of Brithdir Hall.
- Jones, Richard Edward, Esq., of Cefn Bryntalch.
- Kirkham, John William (*Clerk*), Llanbrynmair.
- Leighton, Sir Baldwin, Bart., of Loton Park, Salop.
- Lloyd, John (*Clerk*), of Castell Forwyn, Abermule.
- Long, R. Penruddock, Esq., of Rood Ashton, Wilts.
- More, Robert Jasper, Esq., of Linley Hall, Salop.
- Morgan, William (*Clerk*), Kerry, Newtown.
- Mytton, Capt. Devereux Herbert, of Garth.
- Naylor, John, Esq., of Leighton Hall.
- Nicholls, Henry, Esq.
- Peel, Edmund Ethelston, Esq., of Brynypys, *Flint.*
- Perrott, Robert S. Esq., of Bronheuddan.
- Powell, Col. W. T. R., of Nanteos, *Card.*
- Powis, The Right Hon. The Earl of, of Powis Castle.
- Pryce, Robert Davies, Esq., of Cyfronydd.
- Scott, Septimus, Esq.
- Severne, John Edmund, Esq., of Wallop Hall, *Salop.*
- Stephens, John, Esq., of Shelton, *Salop.*
- Thruston, Charles Frederick, Esq., of Talgarth Hall, *Mer.*
- Tracy, Hon. Charles D. R. Hanbury, M.P.
- Tracy, Hon. Henry Hanbury, of Gregynog.
- Trevor, Edward Sal. R., Esq., of Penylan, Meifod.
- Turner, John James, Esq., of Pentreheilin.
- Vane, The Right Hon. Earl, Plas Machynlleth.
- Walton, William, Esq., of Dolforgan Hall.
- Whalley, George Hammond, Esq., M.P., of Plasmadoc, *Denb.*
- White, Robert More (*Clerk*), Churchstoke.
- Williams, John Buckley, Esq., of Glyncogan, *Man-afon.*
- Williams, William Maddock (*Clerk*), Llanfechain.
- Wingfield, Walter Clopton, Esq., of 112, Belgrave Road, London.
- Woosnam, Richard, Esq., of Llanidloes.
- Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, Esq., M.P., 2, Lower Berkeley Street, London.
- Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Baronet, M.P., of Wynnstay.
- Wynne, William Robert Maurice, Esq., of Peniarth, *Mer.*



THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

ADAMS, William Henry, Esq., of Plas-Llysin, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; Capt. R. M. Y. Cavalry; son of Thomas Adams, Esq., formerly Att. Gen. of Hong Kong; *b.* 1834; *m.* a dau. of Rev. D. James of Llanwnnog, and has issue.

Residence: Plas-Llysin, Carno, Mont.

BONNOR-MAURICE, Robert Maurice, Esq., of Bodynfoel, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for counties of Montgomery and Denbigh; D. L. of Montgomeryshire; Sheriff for the latter county 1834; 2nd son of J. Bonnor, Esq., by Jane, dau. and h. of the Rev. Richard Maurice of Bryn-y-gwalie; *b.* 1805; *ed.* at Westminster and Chr. Ch., Oxford; *m.*, 1834, Judith, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Cripps, Vicar of Preston and Stonehouse, Gloucestershire; has issue 7 children; second branch of the Maurices of Bryn-y-gwalie, co. Denbigh (26th in descent from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, A.D. 1068, Prince of Powys.

Heir: Henry Bonnor-Maurice, Lieut. H.M. 15th foot.

Residence: Bodynfoel, Llanfechain, Oswestry.

CORBETT-WINDER, Mrs., of Vaynor Park, Montgomeryshire.

Mary Anne Jane, widow of Uvedale Corbett, Judge of County Court of Shropshire; dau. of the late Joseph Lyon, Esq., of Ashfield Hall, Cheshire; *b.* at London, 30th August, 1792; *m.*, 8th December, 1817, Uvedale Corbett, Esq., Barrister-at-law (son of the Ven. Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor Hall, Shropshire), who, in accordance with the will of Edmund Lyon Winder, Esq. (see *Note* below), assumed the name and arms of Winder in addition to those of Corbett June 2, 1869; *s.* 24th June, 1868; has issue seven sons and three daughters.

Heir: William Corbett, Major 58th Foot, retired; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Montgomery.

Residences: Vaynor Park, Montgomeryshire; and Ashfield Hall, Cheshire.

Arms: The arms of *Winder* quartered with those of *Corbett*.

Crest: Buffalo's head ppr.—WINDER; or a raven ppr.—CORBETT.

Motto: Nulla pallescere culpa—Winder; and Deus pascit corvos—Corbett.

LINEAGE.

This family descends from John Winder of Helston, co. of Westmoreland, who *m.* a sister of Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. Their son, Joseph Winder, Esq., of Helston, *m.*, 1790, Ann Moxon, dau. and heiress of John Moxon, Esq., inheritor of Vaynor on the death of his brother, Robert Moxon, Esq., in 1785, who had become its possessor by purchase. The dau. of Joseph Winder, Esq., and Ann Moxon,—

Elizabeth, *m.* Joseph Lyon, Esq., of Ashfield Hall, Cheshire, and had issue—

John Lyon Winder, Esq., who was succeeded in the Vaynor estate by his brother,—

Edmund Henry Lyon, Esq., and he by his sister,—MARY ANNE JANE, who *m.* Uvedale Corbett, Esq. (as above).

Note.—For an engraving and notice of Vaynor Park, see p. 801.

CORRIE, John Davies, Esq., of Dysserth, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery since 1837; D. L. of the same co. since 1846; High Sheriff 1850; Capt. in Montgomeryshire Yeomanry for twenty-five years; son of the late John Corrie, Esq., of Vauxhall, Surrey, and Susanna, his wife, second dau. and co-heiress of John Davies, Esq., of Dysserth, Montgomeryshire; *b.* at Vauxhall, Surrey, 1798; *ed.* at Monmouth Grammar School; *m.*, 1st, Mary Anne, dau. of Joseph Meire, Esq., of Sutton, in the co. of Salop, and Ann, dau. and heiress of Richard Tandrell, Esq., of Church Pulverbach, co. Salop; 2nd, Emma, relict of Rev. Edward Ward, Esq., and dau. of Rev. H. Crump, of Leighton, Salop; *s.* 1825; has issue three sons (deceased) and one dau. by first marriage.

Heir: His daughter.

Residence: Dysserth, near Welsh Pool.

Arms: Or, three mullets, 2 and 1; on a chief gu. three griffins' heads crased ppr.

Crest: A demi-griffin displayed.
Motto: Virtute et labore.

LINEAGE.

This family derives on the maternal side from Hugh Davies of Dysserth, and from the Corries of Dumfries on the paternal. John Davies, the grandfather of the present representative, was born at Dysserth in the year 1691; *m.*, in the year 1755 for his 2nd wife, Mary, niece of T. Harvey Thursby, Esq., at that time M.P. for the borough of Shrewsbury; his first wife was the dau. of Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Pentrinant, in the co. of Montgomery.

Among its distinguished members in past time may be named the Rev. Thomas Bray, D.D., of Marton, Salop, whose niece, Esther, *m.* Hugh Davies, Esq., of Dysserth. Dr. Bray was one of the earliest promoters of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and of the Christian Knowledge Society.

Note.—The date of the first building of *Dysserth* is unknown; the present house was enlarged 1825.

CREWE-READ, Offley Malcolm, Esq., of Llandinam Hall, Montgomeryshire.

Late Comm. R.N.; D. L. and J. P. for Montgomeryshire, and J. P. for Flintshire; High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire 1870; was first lieutenant of a ship during the Russian war, and was severely wounded; five years Inspecting Commander of Coastguard in South Wales; three years Commander of Steam Reserve in the Medway, and was in command of H.M.S. *Leander* for the purpose of saluting the Princess of Wales on her arrival at the Nore from Denmark in 1863; son of the late John Offley Crewe-Read, Esq., of Wern, co. of Flint, Llandinam Hall, Mont., and Laverton, Southampton (High Sheriff of Flintshire 1839, and of Mont. 1847), and Charlotte Prestwood, dau. of Admiral Sir W. T. Lake, K.C.B., &c.; *b.* at Alington Hall, near Market Drayton, Sept. 13th, 1821; *ed.* by private tutors and Royal Naval College; *m.*, Feb., 1848, Charlotte Lucy, dau. of Thomas Marmaduke George, Esq., and his wife, *née* Anne Hereford of Herefordshire; *s.* Dec., 1862, on death of brother, Bagot Offley, *unm.*; has issue one son and two daughters.

Hair: Offley John, *b.* 1848.

Residence: Llandinam Hall, Montgomeryshire.

Town Address: United Service Club, Pall Mall; Brooks's Club, St. James's Street.

Arms: Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *az.*, a griffin crest arg.; 2nd and 3rd, *az.*, a lion rampant arg.

Crest: 1st, an eagle displayed *sa.*; 2nd, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb arg. charged with a crescent.

Motto: Sola virtute saluitem.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its lineage from Thomas de Crewe, of Crewe, Cheshire, *temp.* Henry III., and John Read, of Roch Castle, Carmarthenshire [see *Ryd or Reed of Castell Mod.*, p. 266, and *Reads of Carmarthen*, p. 267], who settled in Montgomeryshire 1670, and who, according to an illuminated pedigree, derives descent from Peter de Rupibus, time of King John.

Among its distinguished members in past time may be named Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; Sir Randolph Crewe; Lord Chief Justice Sir Thomas Crewe, both latter Speakers of House of Commons; John Read (or Reade), Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1696, and was Clerk of the Peace and held several important Court offices; Bagot Read, Sheriff in 1750; Bagot Read, 1805; J. O. Crewe-Read, 1847. (See *Sheriffs*.)

The *Crewes* are traced from Henry de Criwa to Sir Randolph Crewe, from an illuminated pedigree roll by Dugdale in the possession of Lord Crewe; thence to end of male line from Sir John Crewe of Utkinton's entries in his prayer-book copied in Cole's *Collections* in the Brit. Museum, and compared with monuments and entries in Coll. of Arms, we get down to Anne Crewe (co-heiress), who marries John Offley, of Madeley, Stafford, in 1679, has a son and heir, John Offley, who changed his name to Crewe, married Sarah Price, from whom, amongst others, came Doctor Randolph Crewe, LL.D., who married Anne *Read*, and had issue—

1. Offley Crewe, Rector of Barthomly Warmincham, Astbury, and Mucklestone, *m.* Harriet, dau. of Thomas Assheton-Smith, Esq., of Vaenol, Carnarvonshire, and had issue—

John Offley Crewe *Read*, who *m.* Charlotte Prestwood, and had with other issue—

OFFLEY MALCOLM CREWE-READ (as above); Emma, *d. s. p.*; Frances, *m.* Rev. R. Wedgwood, and *d. s. p.*; Harriet, *m.* Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart; *d.*, leaving issue present Bart., &c.

2. Randolph, LL.B., Rector of Hawarden, *m.* Frances, dau. of Sir John Glynne, Bart., and had issue Charles, Vicar of Longdon, Worcestershire, Stephen, Randolph, Richard, and Selina, all died unmarried.

3. Charles, Rector of Lawton, *m.* Sarah, widow of R. Glynne, Esq., and *d. s. p.* Anne *d. unm.*; and Mary *m.* Dr. Chorley, of Doncaster, and *d. s. p.*

The *Reads*.—From Peter de Rupibus (see also Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visit. of Wales*, 1586 and 1613, by Sir S. Meyrick) comes John Read, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1696, &c. He *m.* Anne Bagot, of Hargreaves, Salop; had issue Bagot, who *m.*, 1714, Margaret Jones, dau. of Humphrey Jones, Esq., High Sheriff of co. Flint in 1716; Letitia, *m.* Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Llanbedr (Denhigh); and Anne, *m.* R. Hughes, Esq., of Halkin, Flint. Bagot leaves issue Bagot, who *d. s. p.*; Margaret, who *m.* Edward Thornycroft, Esq., of Thornycroft, co. Cheshire; and Anne, who married (as already shown) Dr. Randolph Crewe, LL.D., in 1749. Bagot Read *d.* in 1816, and left his estates in Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, and in the city of Chester, to Mrs. Thornycroft, his sister, for life, and then to Rev. Offley Crewe and his heirs, on condition that they should assume the additional surname and arms of *Read* in conjunction with those of *Crewe*, which injunction was complied with on the death of Rev. Offley Crewe in Jan., 1836, by royal licence obtained 5th March, 1836, by petition of his only son, John Offley Crewe, who

thereupon became John Offley Crewc-Read, the father of the present representative (as above).

Note.—The date of erection of *Llandinam Hall* is not known. It was purchased by John Read in 1688 from an old and influential family named Powell. Has been a farmhouse for many years. Rooms retained now for a temporary family residence. It has some good oak carving and timber twists.

DAVIES, John Pryce, Esq., of Fron-felen, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; Sheriff for same co. 1869.

Residence: Fron-felen, near Caersws.

DAVIES, Major Joseph, of Bryn-glas, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; High Sheriff for the same co. in the year 1867; a major retired from the army; served in the East Indies from 1826 to 1831; son of the late Joseph Davies, Esq., of Machynlleth; *b.* 1861; is *um.*

Residence: Bryn-glas, Llanfair Caereinion.

DUGDALE, John, Esq., of Llwyn, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; High Sheriff for same co. 1863; is *m.*

Residence: Llwyn, near Llanfyllin.

(Further information not received.)

EDWARDS, Lady Harriet, of Llanerchydol Hall, Montgomeryshire.

Widow of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Garth and of Plas Machynlleth, for many years M.P. for Montgomery, and Lieut.-Col. of the Montgomeryshire Militia (*d.* 1850), her 2nd husband, whom she *m.* in 1825. Lady Edwards had previously been *m.* to John O. Herbert, Esq., of Dolforgan, Montgomeryshire (*d.* 1824); dau. of the Rev. Francis Johnson, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, and granddau. of the Rev. Dr. Willes, Archdeacon of Wells; has had issue, by first mar. a dau.—

Avarina Brunetta, who *m.* Walter Long, Esq., and *d.* 1847; by second mar., MARY CORNELIA, *m.* to the Right Hon. Earl Vane (see *Vane, Earl of, Plas Machynlleth*).

Residence: Llanerchydol Hall, near Welshpool.

Arms: Quarterly: gu. and or, a fesse between four lions passant guardant, all counterchanged—EDWARDS (quartering *Owen of Garth*).

Crest: A lion passant guardant per pale or and gu.

Motto: Y gwir yn erbyn y byd—"Truth against the world."

EDWARDS, Rev. Robert Wynne, M.A., of Meifod, Montgomeryshire.

Vicar of Meifod, Dio. of St. Asaph, 1860; Canon of St. Asaph; Chaplain to Bishop of St. Asaph; formerly Rector of Llanfihangel-yn-Gwynfa 1858—60; P. C. of Gwersyllt 1852—8; son of the Rev. Thomas Wynne Edwards, Vicar of Rhuddlan, co. of Flint; *ed.* at Brasenose Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849; *m.* to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Ven. Archdeacon Wickham, M.A., Vicar of Gresford and Canon of St. Asaph, and has issue—

1. Alatheia Mary Wynne.
2. Edith Anna Wynne.
3. Robert Wickham Wynne.
4. Edward Capner Wynne.
5. Emily Jane Wynne.
6. Charlotte Elizabeth Wynne.
7. Laura Wynne.

Residence: The Vicarage, Meifod, near Welshpool.

LINEAGE.

Trahaiarn Goch, Lord of Is-Cych, in the cantref of Emlyn, Dyfed, bore "arg., six bees, 3, 2, and 1, volant in arriere sa," and claimed to have descended in the direct lineage of *Beli Mawr*. According to a genealogical table in the *Harl. MSS.*, Brit. Museum, No. 2,291, p. 71 (apparently written by Hugh Thomas),—

Tudyr ap Dafydd ap Ievan, of *Plas Nantglyn*, was fifteenth in descent from Trahaiarn Goch. He *m.* Anne, dau. of Robert Wynne, of Berain, and his gr. gr. grandson,—

Robert *Wynn* ap Ffouk, *m.* Jane, eldest dau. of Hugh Llwyd Rosindale (called of Segroit), Esq., Alderman of Denbigh 1631, and Sheriff of co. of Denbigh 1635 (see *Sheriffs, sub ann.* 1635, p. 399; and *Lloyd of Foxhall*, p. 393). The writer of the pedigree states that he found "this monument"—probably in the church of Whitchurch, near Denbigh, but he mentions no place:—"Here lyeth the bodies of Robert Wynne, Esq., of Nantglan, and Jane, his wife, dau. to Hugh Llwyd Rossendale, Esq., of Segroit, by whom he had issue one son and five daughters; he died May the 3rd, 1698, aged 88 years. She died in the year 1651, aged 40 years."

The male line ended with his grandson, Meredydd Wynne, whose dau. Mary *m.*, as her second husband, Hugh Parry, Esq., of Deunant, and had a dau. Margaret, who *m.*—

Cadwaladr ap *Edward*, of Plasau Llangwm, Llansannan, and had issue Evan (*d.* 1796), who *m.* Margaret Roberts, of Llansannan, and left a son,—

Thomas Wynne, Clerk, Vicar of Rhuddlan, who by his wife, Eliza Gardner, dau. of John Copner Williams, Esq., Alderman of Denbigh, had issue—

Thomas Wynne Edwards, Clerk, now Vicar of Rhuddlan (see *Edwards of Rhuddlan*), who has, with other issue,—

ROBERT WYNNE EDWARDS (as above).

FISHER, William, Esq., of Maes-y-ffron, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; Sheriff for same co. 1868.

Residence: Maes-y-ffron, near Welshpool.

(Further information not received.)

FORD, John Randle Minshull, Esq., of Llwyngwern, Montgomeryshire.

Late Capt. 8th "The King's" Regt.; Magistrate for cos. of Montgomery and Merioneth; son of Francis J. Ford, Esq. (second son of the late Col. Ford of Abbeyfield, co. Chester); J. P. for the cos. of Cheshire, Montgomery, and Merioneth; *b.* at The Cottage, Sandbach, Cheshire, 24th January, 1842; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, the 25th Nov., 1869, Florence Helen Oldham, eldest surviving dau. of Charles Oldham, Esq., second son of James Oldham Oldham, Esq., of Bellamour Hall, near Rugeley, Staffordshire; has issue two sons, Francis Charles Minshull Ford, and Hugh Lechmere Minshull Ford.

Residence: Llwyngwern, near Machynlleth.

Arms: Per fesse, or and ermine, a lion rampant az.

Crest: A lion's head erased az.

GILL, Thomas, Esq., of Bryn-der-wen, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; son of the late James Gill, Esq., of Bryngwyn, Montgomeryshire, and Frances, his wife, dau. of Thomas Lowndes, Esq.; *b.* at Bryngwyn, 28th June, 1811; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School, and Queen's Coll., Oxford; *is unm.*

Residence: Brynderwen, near Llanfyllin.

Arms: Lozengy or and vert, a lion rampant ppr.

Crest: A squirrel ppr.

Motto: In nemoris umbrâ.

GRIFFITH, Hugh Davies, Esq., of Llechwedd-garth, Montgomeryshire.

Sheriff for Carnarvonshire 1825, for Anglesey 1826, and Montgomeryshire 1847; son of Rev. Hugh Davies Griffith of Caerhun, co. of Carnarvon, and Emma, his wife, sister of Sir John Williams, 1st Bart., of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire; *m.* Hester, only surviving child and heiress of T. Thomas, Esq., of Downing, Flintshire, and Llechwedd-garth, Montgomeryshire.

Heir: His son, Hugh Thomas Davies.

Residence: Llechwedd-garth, Montgomeryshire.

LINEAGE.

The Griffiths are the eldest branch of the family of that name long resident in Llanfechain, co. Montgomery, the first of whom was twenty-second in descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales A.D. 877.

HARE, Thomas William, Esq., of Berth-ddu, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the county of Montgomery; son of the late James Hare, Esq., and Louisa his wife, daughter of Thomas Selleck Brome, Esq., of Colwich, Staffordshire, whose son, the Rev. Henry Selleck Brome, A.M., purchased the Berth-ddû property, and devised it to his nephew, the present proprietor.

Residence: Berth-ddû, near Llanidloes.

Arms: (Not received).

LINEAGE.

Mr. Hare's family, which came from Norfolk, has been for a long time connected with the Indian service. His grandfather, Joseph Hare, was chief of Patna under the East India Company. Many of his descendants have been in the military service of the Company; and one of his grandsons, George Hare, a captain in the Hyderabad Contingent, distinguished himself in the mutiny which broke out in 1857, to which he fell a victim.

HERBERT, Rev. John Arthur, of Glan-Hafren, Montgomeryshire.

Rector of Penstrowed; Rural Dean of Arwystli; Hon. Canon of Bangor; J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; son of George Arthur Herbert, Esq., of Glan-hafren, J. P. and D. L. for Montgomeryshire; *b.* at Glan-hafren 1807; *ed.* at Univ. Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1830, M.A. 1834; *m.*, 1850, Ellen Mary, only child of Rev. Canon Philipps, Vicar of Pembroke; succ. on the death of his father in 1820; is patron of the living of Llanllogan, of which place he is Lord of the Manor.

Heir presumptive: His brother, Col. George Edward Herbert, *b.* 1809.

Residence: Glan-Hafren, near Newtown.

Arms: The Herbert arms:—Per pale az. and gu., three lions arg.

Crest: A wyvern vert.

Motto: Ung je serveray.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the *Herberts of Chirbury.*

HEYWARD, John Heyward, Esq., of Cross-wood, Montgomeryshire, and Cilbronau, Cardiganshire.

(See *Heyward of Cilbronau, Cardiganshire*, p. 196, *ante.*)

HUMPHREYS, Charles Jones, Esq., of Dolarddyn Hall, Montgomeryshire.

Son of Charles Milward Dovaston Humphreys, Esq., and grandson of the late Charles Humphreys, Esq., of Pennant, in the co. of Montgomery; *b.* Nov. 18, 1824; *m.*, Feb. 21, 1857, Harriet, third daughter of John Joce Strick, Esq., of Ynystanglws, Glamorganshire, Mayor of Swansea 1852; has issue Charles Martin Strick, William Frederick, Gertrude Susannah, Constance Margaretta, Charlotte Frederica, Alethea Maud.

Hair: Charles Martin Strick, *b.* 1858.

Residence: Dolarddyn Hall, near Welshpool.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a lion passant gu.; 2nd and 3rd, sa., three nags' heads ppr.

Crest: A nag's head erased ppr.

Motto: Honor virtutis præmium.

HUNTER, Col. William, of Mount-Severn, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery 1859; Lieut.-Col.; held in India the appointments of Political Agent in the Hilly Tracts of Mēwar, and also that of Commandant of the Mēwar Bheel Corps; was present at the siege of Bhurtpoor with the army under the command of Lord Combermere in the years 1825-6, and received medal for services on that occasion (see further, *note* below); eldest son of the late Robert Hunter, Esq., of Kew, Surrey; *b.* in Cavendish Square, London, 1800; *ed.* at Harrow School, and afterwards in France and Germany; *m.*, 1854, Emily Jane, daughter of Robert Wood, Esq., of Bath; and has issue one son and one daughter; *succ.*, 1854, as proprietor of the Mount-Severn estate; brother living, Col. Charles Hunter, also of Mount Severn.

Hair: William Charles Hunter.

Residence: Mount Severn, near Llanidloes.

Town House: 22, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Arms: Three greyhounds and three bugles.

Crest: A greyhound's head.

Motto: Free for a blast.

LINEAGE.

Col. Hunter derives his descent through Sir John Paulet, of Paulet and Gatehurst, Somerset, who died 1356, and who was sixth in descent from Hercules, Lord of Tournon, in Picardy, who came to England *temp.* Henry I., and settling in the lordship of Paulet, Hants, assumed the name of his residence.

His son, Sir John de Paulet, died in 1378, leaving a son, Sir John Paulet, Kt., who died 1429-30.

The great-grandson of the last Sir John Paulet

was Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John of Basing 1538, Lord of Wiltshire 1550, and Marquess of Winchester 1551, K. G., Lord Treasurer of England *temp.* Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

The Marquess of Winchester's second son was Sir Thomas Paulet, of Cossington, Somerset, whose granddaughter, Frances, dau. of George Paulet, of Holborne, Dorset, *m.* Thomas Gollop, Esq., of Strode and North-Bowood. Their son Thomas Gollop, and his son, of the same name, also were of Strode and North Bowood.

The son of the latter, George Gollop, of Berwick, had a dau., Elizabeth, who *m.* — Hansford, Esq., whose granddaughter, Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Hansford, R. N., *m.* Robert Hunter, Esq., of Kew, Surrey, whose eldest son is

Col. WILLIAM HUNTER (as above).

Note.—Col. Hunter during, and on account of, his long and arduous services in India, and especially owing to his firm and skilful but humane government of the Bheel tribes, and as Political Superintendent of the hilly tracts in Mēwar, received the frequent acknowledgments of his superiors and the thanks of the Indian Government, as, *ex. gr.*, on his report on the Bheel tribes in 1841, and on his successful efforts for their civilization, military training, and general government in 1843, 1844, 1846, and 1848. On this last occasion the Governor-General in council conveyed to Col. Hunter "the high sense entertained of his services, and the regret felt that he was about to leave the scene of his useful and beneficent exertions."

JENKINS, John, Esq., of Pen-y-green, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

Town Clerk and Clerk to borough and co-sessions held at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and Chief Registrar of the County Courts of Cardiganshire held at Aberystwyth, holding also judicial appointment in Bankruptcy over extended districts of Cardiganshire, Montgomeryshire, and Merionethshire; Author of "Observations on Law Reform," principally advocating the establishment of local courts in England and Wales (Sweet, Chancery Lane, London, 1845); and an "Essay on National Education" (Longmans, 1849); son of Mr. Edward Jenkins, of Llanidloes, manufacturer, deceased; *b.* at Llanidloes, November 26, 1821; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; is *unm.*

Residence: Pen-y-green, Montgomeryshire.

Note.—The estate of *Pen-y-green* in ancient times belonged to the Ingram family, who held vast possessions on the Upper Severn, and intermarried with the Lloyds (Kenyon) of Gredington, Flintshire; and Mr. Jenkins holds among his title deeds a conveyance from the Right Honourable Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, then Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

The parish church of Llanidloes is one of the oldest (date unknown) and most interesting in Wales. It has magnificent pillars, upholding arches decorated with exquisite carved work. The walls have rich fresco paintings, and at the altar is a fine ancient screen. There is a National School, built in 1845, and a British School in 1865.

JONES, Richard Edward, Esq., of Cefn Bryntalch, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; son of Richard Jones, Esq., The Rock, Newtown, Mont.; *m.* to Catharine, dau. of the late John Buckley Williams, Esq., of Glanhafren, Montgomeryshire, and has issue two sons and one dau.

Residence: Cefn Bryntalch, Abermule.

LLOYD, Jacob Youde William, Esq., of Clochfaen, Montgomeryshire.

(*Particulars not received*).

MYTTON, Devereux Herbert, Esq., of Garth, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery; late Captain 85th Light Infantry; eldest son of the late Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service (*d.* 1869), by his wife Charlotte, third dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Paul Macgregor, Auditor-General of Bengal (*she d.* 1861); *b.* 9th September, 1832, in India; *ed.* at Eton; *s.* to estates 1869.

Residence: Garth, near Welshpool.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, per pale az. and gu., an eagle displayed with two heads or, within a bordure engrailed of the last; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a cinquefoil az.

Crest: A ram's head coupé arg., horned or.

LINEAGE.

In the present family of Garth are united the lines of Myttons of Pont-is-Cowryd and the Wynns of Garth, both houses of influence in Salop and Montgomery for several generations. Richard Mytton, of Pont-is-Cowryd, Sheriff for co. of Montgomery in 1674 (see *Sheriffs*), by his wife Bridget, dau. of George Devereux, Esq., of Vaynor, left a son and heir,—

Richard Mytton, Esq., who *m.* Dorothy, dau. and h. of Brochwel Wynn, Esq., of Garth (of the line of Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys), and had (besides a dau. Catherine, who *m.* Edward Devereux, Viscount Hereford) a son,—

Devereux Mytton, Esq., of Garth, whose son Richard died *vita patris*, leaving a son, Richard Mytton, clerk, who succeeded as heir to the estates on the demise of his grandfather in 1809. He *m.*, 1804, Charlotte, dau. of John Herbert, Esq., of Dolforgan, co. of Montgomery, and left a son,—

Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth, father of the present representative,—

DEVEREUX HERBERT MYTTON, Esq. (as above)

NAYLOR, John, Esq., of Leighton Hall, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Montgomery; Sheriff for same co. 1853; son

of the late John Naylor, Esq., of Hartford Hill, Cheshire, by his wife Dorothy Bullin; *b.* 1813; *m.*, 1846, Georgiana, dau. of John Edwards, Esq., of Ness Strange, Salop (see *Edwards of Dolserau*), and has issue three sons and seven daughters.

Heir: Christopher John, *b.* 1849.

Residence: Leighton Hall, Welshpool.

Arms: Per pale or and arg., a pale sa, fretty gold, between 2 lions rampant of the third.

Crest: A lion passant sa. charged on the body with two saltiers or.

OWEN, Mrs., of Glan-Severn, Montgomeryshire.

Anne Warburton Owen, widow of William Owen, Esq., J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Montgomery; Fellow of Trin. Coll., Cambridge; fifth wrangler and B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785; Commissioner of Bankrupts; King's Counsel, Bencher and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn; son of Owen Owen, Esq., of Cefn Hafod, co. Montgomery, High Sheriff 1766, by Anne, his wife, dau. and heiress of Charles Davies, Esq., of Lliffon, in the same co. Mr. Owen *s.* on the death of his elder brother, Sir Arthur Davies Owen, Knt.; *m.* 1816; *d.* 1837. Mrs. Owen is dau. and only child of the late Capt. Thomas Slaughter, 16th, or Queen's Light Dragoons, only son of Thomas Slaughter, Esq. (High Sheriff for co. of Chester 1755), and Anne, his wife, dau. of Thomas Warburton, Esq., son of Sir Peter Warburton, of Arlay, co. of Chester, 2nd Bart.

Residence: Glan-Severn, near Montgomery.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st, sa., between three scaling-ladders a spear-head embued arg.; on a chief ermine a tower triple-turreted ppr. (*Cadifor ap Dinawal*)—OWEN; 2nd, ermine, a lion rampant sa. in a bordure gu. semée of mullets arg.—for *Madoc Danur*; 3rd, az., a lion rampant guardant or—for *Llewelyn Aurdorchog*; 4th, sa., three nags' heads erased arg.—for *Brochwel Ysgythrog*.

Crests: 1st, a wolf salient ppr.—*Owen*; 2nd, a stag trippant ppr., horned and hooped or—*Evans of Rhyd-y-Carn*.

LINEAGE.

This family derives by male descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of N. Wales and Powis, and eventually of all Wales, and in the female line from Llewelyn Aurdorchog (through the Evanses of Rhyd-y-Carn), and from Brochwel Ysgythrog (through the Davieses of Lliffon). Among distinguished members of this family in past time may be named Edward Owen (brother of Owen Owen above named), Rector of Warrington, co. Lancaster, Head Master of the Grammar School there, translator of Juvenal and Persius; Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c.

Note.—For a view of *Glan-Severn*, see p. 802. The mansion was erected by Sir A. D. Owen, Kt., above named, but was much enlarged and improved by its late possessor. The grounds are laid out with much taste, with an ornamental lake in sight of the house; and a fine view is obtained from the windows of the Corn-du and Montgomery hills. Among the works of art and objects of interest it contains are portraits of Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, G.C.B., by Pickersgill; William Owen, Esq., King's Counsel, commenced by an artist who died, and finished by Pickersgill; Mrs. Owen, by Sant; Sir A. D. Owen; his brother, Rev. David Owen, Fell. of Trin. Coll., Camb., Senior Wrangler 1777.

Among chief *antiquities* on the estate (which lies for the most part in the parishes of Berriew and Llan-gurig) is a large British tumulus or earthwork on the bank of the Luggy Brook, about one hundred yards to the west side of the Newtown and Welshpool road. Between this tumulus and another on Hen-domen Hill, near Montgomery, is a line of monoliths, one of which, called *Maen Beuno*, is connected by tradition with St. Beuno, the patron saint of the church of Berriew. Several of these stones are on the Lower Luggy and Llwyn-y-Cruth farms, which are part of the Berriew estate.

PERROTT, Robert Simcocks, Esq., of Brynhyddon, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. for the co. of Montgomery (1857); Sheriff for same co. 1865; son of the late Robert Perrott, Esq., of Brynhyddon, formerly Capt. 4th or King's Own Regt., by Magdalene, dau. of Thomas Evans, Esq., of Glanbrogan; *m.*, Sept. 12, 1849, Elizabeth Ann, second dau. of the Rev. Griffith Owen, of Ymwlech, Rector of Dolbenmaen and Penmorfa, Carnarvonshire, and has issue; eldest son,—

Robert Owen Perrott, *b.* 10th July, 1850.

Residence: Brynhyddon, Oswestry.
Arms: (Not sent).

PICKMERE, John Richard, Esq., of The Mount, Montgomeryshire.

Son of John Pickmere, Esq., of The Grove, Warrington, Lancashire; *b.* at Warrington, 28th Dec., 1794; *ed.* at Dr. Fawcett's School, Chester; *m.*, 3rd May, 1823, Eliza, dau. of John Thornhill, Esq., of Buxton, and has issue three sons and three daus.; author of "Being, analytically described in its Chief Respects;" acquired the Mount estate, Llanfair-Caereinion, by purchase in 1853.

Eldest son: John R. Pickmere, Esq., late Major of the 9th Royal Lancashire Rifle Volunteers.
Residence: The Mount, Llanfair-Caereinion.
Arms: (as illustrated in the plates of arms in King's "Vale Royal of England," published in 1656): Ermine, three lions' jambes erased gu.

Crest: On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant gu., ducally crowned or.

Motto: Fide et amore.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Pike-meres, formerly of Pikemere, a township (now and for very many years past spelt Pickmere) in Cheshire. Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, having, *temp.* Henry III., granted to Hugh de Pikemere and his heirs a moiety of the village of Pikemere. This is recorded in Sir Peter Leycester's "Historical Antiquities of Cheshire," published in 1673.

Among its distinguished members may be named Sir William Pickmere, who, in Pennant's "Tour in Wales," 1784, is stated to have been appointed by Edward the First Governor of Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey, after its erection by that monarch, and the late Vice-Admiral Francis Pickmere, Governor of Newfoundland.

Note.—The Mount is a plain structure, chiefly modern, on a site commanding extensive views of the varied and beautiful scenery around Llanfair, watered by the river Vyrnwy.

POWIS, Edward James Herbert, Earl of, Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire.

Creations: Baron Powis, of Powis Castle, and Baron Herbert, of Chirbury, Viscount Clive, and Earl of Powis, peerage of United Kingdom, 1804; Baron in the Irish peerage, 1762; Baron Clive of Walcot, 1794.

Third Earl of Powis; High Steward of the University of Camb.; LL.D., D.C.L.; Lieut.-Col. Comm. S. Salop Yeom. Cavalry; J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Montgomery and Salop; was M.P. for N. Salop 1843-8; is patron of fifteen livings; eldest son of Edward Herbert, second Earl of Powis, K.G., &c., by the Lady Lucy Graham, third dau. of James, third Duke of Montrose, K.G. (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1818; *ed.* at Eton and St. John's Coll. Cambridge; *grad.* M.A. and D.C.L. 1840 (Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford 1857).

Heir Presumptive: Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., M.P.

Residences: Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire; Walcot, Shropshire.

Town House: 45, Berkeley Square.

Arms: Per pale az. and gu., three lions rampant arg. (See Herbert, Shield of, 1684, p. 796.)

Crest: A wyvern vert holding in the mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist gu.

Supporters: Dexter, an elephant arg.; sinister, a griffin wings elevated arg., ducally gorged gu., and charged with five mullets in saltire sa.

Motto: Ung je serviray.

LINEAGE.

The earlier stages in the genealogy of this noble house, in the *Herbert* line, are already given under *Powis Castle*, p. 794, and under *Raglan Castle* and *Llanarth*, co. Monmouth, pp. 718, 741, 776. For

the earlier Barons of Powys, and details concerning various members of the influential and numerous clan of *Herbert*, see also "Nicolas's Peerage" and "Collins' Peerage."

The present noble owner of Powis Castle traces his lineage from the union of the *Herbert* line with that of *Clive* of Huxley, Cheshire, and Styche, Salop, and has among his more distinguished forefathers, in either line, the celebrated "Lord Herbert of Chirbury," and the distinguished soldier, Lord Clive, known for his brilliant career in India, in token of which he was created Baron Clive of Plassey. The eminent *George Herbert*, the poet, was brother of Lord Herbert of Chirbury.

Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, and first Lord Herbert of Chirbury of the *third* creation, eighth in descent from Sir William ap Thomas ap Gwilym, of Raglan Castle, dying in 1772 without issue male, was succeeded by his brother George, last Earl of Powis of the *Herbert* line, who *d. s. p.* 1801, when the title became extinct, and the estates devolved upon his niece, Henrietta Antonia Herbert, dau. of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis aforesaid. She *m.* 1784.

Edward *Clive*, second Baron Clive of Plassey (son of the eminent Lord Clyde above named), who was created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Viscount Clive, and Earl of Powis, in 1804. He left issue—

1. EDWARD, second Earl of Powis (of this creation), *b.* 1785, of whom hereafter.

2. Robert Henry, *b.* 1789; entered the army; *m.* Harriet, dau. of fifth Earl of Plymouth, and had issue.

3. Henrietta Antonia, *m.*, 1817, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. (See *Williams Wynn of Wynnstay*.)

4. Charlotte Florentia, *m.*, 1817, Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland.

EDWARD, second Earl of Powis, *m.*, 1818, Lucy, third dau. of James, third Duke of Montrose, K.G., and had issue—

1. EDWARD JAMES HERBERT, the present and third earl (as above).

2. Lucy Caroline, *b.* 1819; *m.*, 1865, Frederick Calvert, Esq., Q.C.

3. Charlotte Elizabeth, *b.* 1821; *m.*, 1846, Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Grey Abbey, co. Down.

4. Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton (heir presumptive), *b.* 1822; Major-Gen., C.B., P.P.; Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household 1867-8; M.P. for South Salop since 1865; *m.*, 1860, Lady Mary, dau. and only child of the late Earl of Kerry, eldest son of the third Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., and has with other issue *George*, *b.* 1862. *Residence*: 43, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Clubs*: Carlton; United Service.

5. The Very Rev. George, Dean of Hereford; *b.* 1825; *m.*, 1863, Elizabeth Beatrice, fourth dau. of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., and has issue.

6. Robert Charles, *b.* 1827; a barrister; *m.*, 1854, Anna Maria, dau. and h. of the late Edward Clude, Esq., of Orleton, Shropshire, and has issue.

7. Harriet Jane, *b.* 1831.

8. William Henry, *b.* 1834; Lieut.-Col. in the army.

Note.—For a notice of *Powis Castle*, with engravings and a history of the family, see pp. 792-8 *ante*.

PRITCHARD, David Pritchard, Esq., of Ceniarth, Montgomeryshire.

Son of Catharine, *née* Pritchard (only child

of David Pritchard, Esq.) who *m.* David, third son of William Cobb Gilbertson, Esq., of Cefngwyn, Cardiganshire, nephew and heir of William Jones, Esq., of Doly-Clettwr, who served as High Sheriff for the co. of Cardigan 1766; *b.* at Western House, South Kensington, 13th Oct., 1849; *ed.* at Westminster School, and is now (1872) an undergraduate at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; *s.* to estates 13th Oct., 1870, on attaining his majority. (See *Lineage*.)

Residence: Ceniarth, near Machynlleth.

Crest: A wild boar ppr.

Motto: Duw a'n bendithio.

LINEAGE.

The Pritchards of Ceniarth trace their lineage to a stock settled at an early period in the parish of Meifod, of whom "Y Llyr Craff o Feifod" was a prominent member. They have been known by the surname *Pritchard* from the time when surnames were first introduced into Wales (*temp.* Henry VIII.). Edward Pritchard, the owner of Ceniarth about eighty years ago, being, it is believed, the *ninth* possessor of the name.

Edward Pritchard (the sixth, *d.* 1698) *m.* a sister of William Pughe, of Mathafarn (*d.* Sept. 26, 1719); he was the son of Rowland, the sixth Ap Edward, &c., for twelve generations.

Rowland Pritchard (the seventh, *d.* 1709) *m.* Jane Owen, of Llynloedd (*d.* 26th March, 1709).

Edward Pritchard (the seventh) *m.* Sarah, dau. of Morgan Lloyd (2nd son of Edward Lloyd of Clochfaen) of Caelan, Llanbrynmair, and sister of Lyttleton Lloyd, a part of whose will is copied into the Powysland Club papers, but not correctly. His father's name, Morgan Lloyd, is put instead of his own. His last will, dated 10th January, 1734, devises among other things "a small tenement in the parish of Trefeglwys and county of Montgomery, commonly called by the name of Cefn y Cloddiau, in the possession of one David Williams, towards the schooling of the poor of the parish of Llanbrynmair, to read, write, and casting up accounts as be fit and reasonable to their use," &c., and in default of the performance of such uses by the vicar and churchwardens, then to his "nephew, Rowland Pritchard, his heirs and assigns," &c.; he also devised the sum of ten pounds, the interest to be paid to the rector of Newtown "for preaching a sermon on Good Friday, and that every year as long as the Severn runs." (See *Lloyd of Clochfaen*.)

Rowland, the eighth (*b.* 1704, *d.* 1768), *m.* Jane, dau. of Richard Edwards, Esq., of Gwern y Bere, Darowen, and left a son, Edward, the eighth, who *m.*, 1756, Jane, dau. of David Rees, Esq., of Maesypandy, Mer., and had a son, Edward, the ninth, who *m.*, 1803, Bridget, dau. of John Parry, Esq., of Aberystwyth, *d. s. p.* 1810, and his wife, *d.* 1811. The second son, David Pritchard, Esq., *m.*, 1794, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Newel, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and had issue—

David Pritchard, Esq. (*b.* 1797), who succ. to the estate on the decease of his uncle above named (1810); *m.*, 1819, Bridget, dau. of Thomas James, Esq., of Aberystwyth; *d.* 30th Dec., 1859; Mrs. Pritchard *d.* 11th Jan., 1863, leaving an only child,—

CATHERINE PRITCHARD, *m.* David, 3rd son of

W. Cobb Gilbertson, Esq., J. P. of Cefn-gwyn, Card. (by his third wife, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Isaac Williams, of Ystrad-teilo), and has with other issue a second eldest son,—

DAVID PRITCHARD PRITCHARD, Esq., present representative (as above).

Note.—The old house of *Ceniarth* was erected more than 200 years ago, but a part was added about eighty years since by Edward Pritchard, above mentioned.

PRYCE, Mrs., of Gunley, Montgomeryshire.

Eliza Pryce, widow of the Rev. Richard Henry Mostyn Pryce, M.A., of Gunley (see the Gunley pedigree following); dau. and only child of John Williams, Esq., of Hêndyddley Hall, Newtown; *m.* to the Rev. R. H. Mostyn Pryce in 1856; and *succ.* on his decease 1858.

Heir Presumptive: Edward Mostyn Harryman Price (see *Lineage*).

Residence: Gunley, Chirbury, Salop.

Arms: Arg. a lion passant sa. armed and langued gu. between three fleurs de lis two and one of the last.

LINEAGE.

The substance of this pedigree is taken direct from the family pedigree now at Gunley, and collated with *Lewys Dwnn's* autograph MS., also preserved at the same place.

Hugh of Gunley, living in the fifteenth century, was lineally descended from *Einion ap Seissyllt*, Lord of Meirionydd, (of the reputed line of Canedda Wledig, King of Britain). He *m.* Margaret, heiress of Gunley, living 1450, the dau. and heiress of David Lloyd, descended through Trahaiarn, Lord of Guilsfield, from Balliol, Lord of Guilsfield. The wife of David Lloyd was Sislie, dau. of John, Lord of Rossell, great-grandson of Sir W. Rossell, and of Elinor, great-granddaughter of Sir Philip Thornes. The son of Hugh and Margaret of Gunley,—

Morris, *m.* Agnes, dau. of John Cliprie, Lord of Cliprie [Clebury], by Jane, dau. of Sir William Newton, Kt. Their son,—

Rees, Lord of Marton, *m.* Margaret [Dwnn "Ales"], dau. of John Myddelton, descended from "Y Pothan Flaidd," great-grandson of Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn. (See *Myddelton-Biddulph of Chirk Castle*.) Their son Richard was surnamed *ap Rhys* (Pryse), and his son—

Richard *Pryce*, of Gunley (the first so named), *m.* Jane, dau. and co-h. of Richard ap Owen, of direct descent through Lloyds of Tregynon from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, prince of Powys, from Brochwel Ysgythrog. Their son,—

Edward Pryce, of Gunley, *m.* Bridget, dau. of John, one of Cromwell's captains, and granddau. of John Richard of Chirbury, in direct line from "John Warin o Mwythig," of the line of the Earl of Warren and Surrey, who *m.* Gundred, fifth dau. of William the Conqueror. Their son,—

Edward Pryce, of Pont-y-Porchill, had, by Sinah his wife, a numerous family, one of whom,—

Edmund Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, *m.* a dau. of J. Edwards, Esq., Rearington, and had issue—

Richard, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, 1761, whose

son John *m.* Mary, dau. of Maunsell Bransby, Esq., and had three children, one of whom,—

Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, Sheriff of Mont. 1817, *m.* Eliza Constantia Edwards, dau. of Samuel D'Elboeuf Edwards, of Pentre, Esq., who was lineally descended from Baron D'Elboeuf, first cousin of William the Conqueror. They had twelve children, two sons and ten daughters, one of the latter of whom, Eliza Constantia, *m.* Capt. Robert Campbell, R.N. (1827), and had issue Lewis D'Elboeuf (*d.* 1828) Lewis and Robert; another, Charlotte Margaret, *m.*, 1842, the Rev. James Wilding, Vicar of Chirbury, Salop; a third, Emma, *m.* Mathew Crosier, Esq.; and a fourth, Harriotte, *m.* Robert Devereux Harrison, and had issue Sarah Harriotte, and George Devereux; Constantia, Charlotte, and Robert. Their eldest son,—

RICHARD HENRY MOSTYN PRYCE (*d.* 1858), in holy orders, *m.*, 1856, *Eliza*, only child of John Williams, Esq., of Hêndyddley Hall, near Newtown, now of Gunley (as above).

The second son, John Edward Harryman Pryce, (*d.* 1866), Capt. in the Army, and Col. of the Montgom. Rifles, *m.*, 1st., 1850, *Eliza* Martha, dau. of the late F. Burton, Esq., of the Twelfth Lancers (she *d.* 1866); 2ndly, 1862, Sarah Beatrice Hamilton, dau. of Major-Gen. Hamilton, and had from the former one son, *Edward Mostyn Harryman*, *ed.* at Chebenham College, now of the University of Cambridge, heir to the Gunley estates, and from the latter two sons. (See further *Pryce, Mrs., of Mont., &c.*)

PRYCE, Mrs., of Montgomeryshire.

Sarah Beatrice, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Edward Harryman Pryce, (*d.* 1866), Capt. in the Army, and Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Montgomery Rifles. He was second son of Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, co. of Montgomery (see *Pryce, Mrs. of Gunley*); *b.* 1818; *m.*, 29th July, 1862, Sarah Beatrice (now his widow), dau. of the late Major-Gen. Christopher Hamilton, C.B. (*d.* 1842, when in command of the South Western district of Ireland); youngest son of James Hamilton, Esq., of Sheephill (now Abbots-town), near Dublin; for many years M.P. for the co. of Dublin, by the Hon. Sarah, second dau. of the second Baron Castle-maine of Moydrum Castle, co. Westmeath, and has left issue two sons:—

Richard, *b.* 14th May, 1864.

George Henry, *b.* 25th June, 1866.

Residence: (At present) Homburg, near Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

PRYCE, Robert Davies, Esq., of Cyfronydd, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. Montgomery and Merioneth; High Sheriff for former co. 1849; Captain Mont. Yeom. Cavalry; eldest son of the late Pryce Jones, Esq., of Cyfronydd, by his wife, Jane, dau. of

John Davies, Esq., of Aberllefeny, co. of Merioneth; *b.* at Cyfronydd, Dec. 25, 1819; *ed.* at Rugby and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1842; *m.*, 1849, Jane Sophia, dau. of St. J. C. Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle, Shropshire; has issue four sons,—

1. *Athelstane Robert*, *b.* 16th Nov., 1850; Lieut. 13th Hussars.
2. Pryce Meyrick, *b.* 2nd April, 1851.
3. Arthur Hamilton, *b.* 12th June, 1864.
4. Walter Charlton, *b.* 16th Sept., 1865.

Heir: Athelstane Robert.

Residences: Cyfronydd, near Welshpool; Aberllefeny, Merionethshire.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant gu.; 2nd and 3rd, arg., three bears' paws ppr.

Crest: A lion rampant gu.

Motto: Heb Ddau heb ddim; Dnw a digon.

Note.—*Cyfronydd* has been in the possession of this family for more than a century and a half. The present mansion is recently built.

SUDELEY, Sudeley Charles George Hanbury-Tracy, Baron of Gregynog, Montgomeryshire, and Toddington, Gloucestershire.

Creation 1838. Third Baron Sudeley of Toddington; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Montgomery; late Capt. Grenadier Guards, retired 1863; eldest son of Thomas Charles, second Lord Sudeley (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1837; *ed.* at Harrow; *succ.* 1863; *is unm.*

Heir Presumptive: His brother, Hon. Charles Douglas Pennant, M.P. for the Montgomery Boroughs since 1863; *b.* 1840; entered the Navy, served in the *Hecla* and *Blenheim* during the Crimean war; resigned 1863; was called to the bar 1866; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Mont.; *m.*, 1868, Ada Maria, dau. of the Hon. Frederick J. Tollemache, and has issue.

Residences: Gregynog, near Newtown, Mont.; Toddington, Gloucestershire.

Town Address: St. James's Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, an escallop in the chief point sa. between two bendlets gu.—TRACY; 2nd and 3rd, or, a bend engrailed vert plain cotised sa.—HANBURY.

Crests: 1. On a chapeau turned up ermine an escallop sa. between two wings or—TRACY; 2. Out of a mural crown sa. a demi-lion rampant or, holding in the paws a battle-axe sa., helved gold—HANBURY.

Supporters: On either side a falcon, wings elevated ppr., beaked and belled or.

Motto: Memoria pii æterna.

LINEAGE.

The *Tracys* claim to be of Saxon descent, and trace their lineage, with possession of the demesne of Toddington, from times anterior to the Norman

Couquest. The *Hanburys*, seated in Worcestershire before the fifteenth century, were afterwards of Pont-y-pool, co. Monmouth. (See *Capel Hanbury, of Pont-y-pool Park*.)

John Hanbury, Esq., of Pont-y-pool Park, *b.* 1744 (*d.* 1784), M.P. for the co. of Monmouth (see *Parl. Annals of Mon.*), by his wife Anne, dau. of Morgan Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, co. Monmouth, left, with other issue,—(the eldest son, John, *d. unm.*, the second son, *Capel*, inherited Pont-y-pool Park)—

Charles Hanbury, Esq., third son, *b.* 1777; *m.*, 1798, Henrietta Susannah Tracy, only child and h. of Henry, Eighth and last Viscount Tracy, peerage of Ireland, and assumed thereupon the additional surname and arms of Tracy. He was raised to the peerage 1838 as Baron Sudeley of Toddington, and dying in 1858, left by his wife, before named, who *d.* 1839, surviving issue:—

1. THOMAS CHARLES, second Baron Sudeley.
2. Henry, *b.* 1802. (See *Hanbury-Tracy of Gregynog*.)
3. William, *b.* 1810, late of the Civil Service of Madras.
4. Henrietta.
5. Laura Susannah.

THOMAS CHARLES HANBURY-TRACY, second Baron Sudeley, Lord Lieutenant of co. Montgomery, *b.* 1801; *m.*, 1831 (*d.* 1863), Emma Elizabeth Alicia, dau. of George Hay Dawkins Pennant, Esq., of Penrhyn Castle, co. of Carnarvon (see *Penrhyn, Lord, of Penrhyn Castle*), by whom he had issue six sons and six daus.:—

1. SUDELEY CHARLES GEORGE HANBURY-TRACY, present and third baron (as above).
2. *Charles Douglas Richard*, M.P. (as above).
3. Algernon Cornwallis Henry, *b.* 1844; *d.* 1845.
4. Alfred Francis Algernon, *b.* 1846; *m.*, 1868, Agnes Jane, dau. of the late H. J. Hoare, Esq., of Morden Lodge, Surrey.
5. Frederick Stephen Archibald, *b.* 1848.
6. Hubert George Edward, *b.* 1855.
1. Juliana Sophia Elizabeth.
2. Georgiana Henrietta Emma; *m.* Charles H. Maude, Esq., in the Madras Military Service.
3. Adelaide Frances Isabella; *m.*, 1859, the Rev. Frederick Peel, M.A.
4. Alice Augusta Gertrude; *m.*, 1861, Charles Edmund Webber, Esq., Capt. Royal Engineers.
5. Madeline Emily Augusta; *b.* 1852.
6. Gertrude Emily Rosamond; *d.* an infant.

Note.—For a notice of *Gregynog*, with engraving of the mansion, &c., see p. 804, ante.

TRACY, Hon. Henry Hanbury-, of Gregynog, Montgomeryshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Montgomery; formerly Lieut.-Col. of Royal Montgomery Militia; second son of Charles, 1st Baron Sudeley, of Gregynog, Mont., and Toddington, co. of Gloucester (see *Sudeley, Baron, of Gregynog, &c.*); *b.* 1802; *ed.* at Cambridge University; *m.*, 1841, Rosamond Anne Myrtle Shirley, dau. of the late Lord Tamworth; has issue one son and two daus.

Residence: Gregynog, near Newtown.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, an escallop

in the chief point sa. between two bendlets gu.—TRACY; 2nd and 3rd, or, a bend engrailed vert plain cotised sa.—HANBURY.

Crests: 1. On a chapeau turned up ermine, an escallop sa. between two wings or—TRACY; 2. Out of a mural crown a demi-lion rampant or, holding in the paws a battle-axe sa., helved gold—HANBURY.

Motto: Memoria pii aeterna.

LINEAGE.

For lineage, see *Sudeley, Baron, of Gregynog and Tuddington*.

Note.—For an engraving and notice of Gregynog, see p. 804; and for the ancient family of *Blayne* of Gregynog, see notices at pp. 804, 810.

VANE, George Henry Robert Charles Vane Tempest, Earl, of Plas Maohynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

Vide English peerage. Creation 1823. Second Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham of Wynward and Seaham, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; M.P. for North Durham from 1847 to 1854; Lieutenant 1st Life Guards 1843; retired 1848; Col. North Durham Militia; Lieut.-Col. Commandant 2nd Durham (Seaham) Artillery Volunteers; Major Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry; Knight Grand Cross of St. Alexander Newski of Russia; is patron of six livings—St. John's, Seaham Harbour; Seaham; New Seaham; St. Nicholas's, and St. Giles's, Durham; Corris, Merionethshire. Second son of Charles William, third Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., by his second wife, Frances Anne, dau. of Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, Bart.; *b.* in Vienna, April 26, 1821; *ed.* at Eton Coll., and Balliol Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1844, M.A. 1848; *m.*, August 3, 1846, Mary Cornelia, only child of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Machynlleth (see *Edwards, Lady, of Llanerch-hudol Hall*); *succ.* to Earldom and Viscounty 1854; has issue living—

1. CHARLES STEWART, Viscount Seaham, *b.* 1852; Major Durham, Vol. Corps, 1869.
2. Henry John, *b.* 1854.
3. Herbert Lionel Henry, *b.* 1862.
1. Frances Cornelia Harriet Emily, *b.* 1850.
2. Avarina Mary, *b.* 1857.
3. Alexandrina Louisa Maud, *b.* 1863.

Hair: Charles Viscount Seaham.

Residences: Plas Machynlleth, Mont.; Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees; Seaham Hall, Sunderland.

Town House: Holderness House, Park Lane, W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th grand quarters,

1st and 4th, arg., a bend engrailed between six martlets, three and three, sa.; 2nd and 3rd, az., three sinister gauntlets, two and one, or—VANE; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, or, a bend comonly arg. and az. between two lions rampant gu.—STEWART.

Crests: 1st, an arm in armour holding a sword ppr., hilted and pommel or—VANE; 2nd, a dragon statant or—STEWART.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a grey horse guardant caparisoned, thereon mounted an hussar of the 18th regiment, armed and accoutred, all ppr.; *sinister*, a bay horse mounted as the dexter.

Mottos: Metuenda corolla draconis; Nec temere nec timide.

LINEAGE.

The lineage of Earl Vane belongs to the English peerage; that of the Countess Vane is indicated under the article *Lady Edwards of Llanerch-hudol*.

Charles William Vane Stewart, third Marquess of Londonderry, Earl of Londonderry, peerage of Ireland, Baron Stewart (1814) and Earl Vane (1823) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, K.C., G.C.B., by his first wife, Catherine, dau. of John, the third Earl of Darnley (she *d.* 1812), had an only son and heir,—

Frederick William Robert, the present Marquess of Londonderry.

His lordship *m.*, secondly, 1819, Frances Jane, only dau. of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart. (she *d.* 1865), by Anne Catherine, late Countess of Antrim, and thereupon assumed the surname and arms of Vane. By this marriage the Marquess, who *d.* 1854, left issue surviving—

1. GEORGE HENRY ROBERT CHARLES, the present Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham (as above), heir presumptive to the Marquise of Londonderry.

2. Adolphus Fred Charles William, *b.* 1825, an officer in the guards, *deceased*.

3. Ernest M'Donnell Vane-Tempest, *b.* 1836; was in Light Dragoons; *m.* Mary Townhend, dau. of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.

4. Frances Anne Emily, *m.*, 1843, to the sixth Duke of Marlborough.

5. Alexandrina Octavia Maria, *m.*, 1847, to the third Earl of Portarlington.

6. Adelaide Emelina Caroline, *m.*, 1852, the Rev. Frederick H. Law, Rector of Croft, Yorkshire.

WILLIAMS, Martin, Esq., (late) of Bryngwyn, Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire.

Was J. P. and D. L. of Montgomeryshire, and Sheriff of same co. 1838; *ed.* at Eton, afterwards at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, and became Capt. 15th Hussars, and Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland; *m.* Mary, daughter of John Madocks, Esq., of Vron-iv, in the co. of Denbigh, and left 4 daughters, now co-heiresses.

Residence: Bryngwyn, Montgomeryshire.

LINEAGE.

Descended from a family of that name who emigrated to Jamaica with Col. Wayte in 1656, and had large allotments of land assigned to them in that island.

WILLIAMES, Mrs. Buckley, of Glan-Hafren, Montgomeryshire.

Catharine, widow of the late John Williams Buckley Williams, Esq. (*d.* 1866), of Pennant and Glan-Hafren, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Montgomery, served the office of High Sheriff for same co. 1820, and was Major of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, constituted so for life by King George on the occasion of the disbanding of the Yeomanry; also Receiver-General of Taxes for cos of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecon; dau. and heiress of Rice Pryce, Esq., of Glyn-Cogan (formerly "Tyddyn-Glyn Cogan"), Montgomeryshire, who was D. L. for his county; *m.* to Mr. Buckley Williams in 1800; had issue—

1. Rice Pryce Buckley Williams, Esq., of Pennant, who *d.* 1871 (see *Williamses of Pennant*).
2. John Buckley Williams, J. P.
3. Catharine Buckley Williams.
4. Mary Buckley Williams.

Residence: Glan-Hafren, Abermule, Mont.

Arms: (See *Williamses of Pennant*.)

Crest: A lion rampant.

Motto: Heb Dduw heb ddim; Duw a digon.

LINEAGE.

The descent of this family is from the Williamses of Ystum-Colwyn, the Prices of Newtown, and the Buckleys of Dolfor.

WILLIAMES, Mrs. Pryce Buckley, of Pennant, Montgomeryshire.

Anna Frances, widow of Rice Pryce Buckley Williams, Esq. (*d.* March 23, 1871), J. P. for the co. of Montgomery, formerly a major in the Yeomanry Militia. Mr. Williams had a chief hand in originating the *Cambrian Quarterly*, and for some years acted as its editor. He was son of John Williams Buckley Williams, Esq., of Pennant, who *d.* 1866; *b.* 1802; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler; *m.*, 1854, to Anna Frances Parslow (now his widow), eldest dau. of Humphrey Rowlands Jones, Esq., of Garthmyl Hall, Montgomeryshire, and had issue an only child, a daughter, deceased.

Residence: Pennant, Abermule, Mont.

Crest: A Saxon's head as in the arms.

Arms: Gu. a chevron ermine between three Saxons' heads coupé gory proper.—WILLIAMES (with many quarterings).

Mottos: Heb Dduw heb ddim; Duw a digon.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Williamses of Ystum-colwyn, Carnarvonshire, descended from Ednyfed Fychan, the Pryces of Newtown Hall, and the Buckleys of Dolfor.

William Williams, Esq., of Cochwillan, Carn. ; Sheriff of co. Carnarvon 1542, of the line of *Ednyfed Fychan*, and the first of the Penrhyn Cochwillan sept to adopt the surname *Williams*, was grandfather of Arthur Williams, of Meillionydd, co. of Carnarvon, Precentor of Bangor Cathedral (*d.* 1621), from whom descended the Williamses of Meillionydd, and of Ystumcolwyn, co. Mont. The last and eldest Miss Williams of Ystumcolwyn *m.* the late—

Price *Buckley*, Esq., representative of Glan-Hafren and Dolfor, and had issue—

John Buckley Williams, Esq., late of Glan-Hafren (See *B. Williamses of Glan-Hafren*), who *m.*, as there stated, and had, with other issue, an eldest son,—

RICE PRYCE BUCKLEY WILLIAMES (as above).

Mrs. Buckley Williams's family, *Jones of Garthmyl Hall*, have been of long standing in the co. of Montgomery, Humphrey Jones, the founder of the Garthmill Free Schools, being one of *fourteen* of the same name who in succession represented the house.

Note.—The old residence of *Garthmill Hall* was taken down and the present building erected by the late Humphrey R. Jones, Esq., about fifty-nine years ago. The place was sold in 1858 to Gen. Gold. An eastern window has recently been erected in Bettws Church in memory of J. Buckley Williams, Esq., of Glan-Hafren, and his grandchild, of Pennant, and a reredos in memory of the late Pryce Buckley Williams, Esq., of Pennant, both executed in excellent taste.

WILLIAMS, The Rev. William Maddock, of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire.

M.A., Rector of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire, 1851; formerly Incumbent successively of Flint and Halkin 1825 and 1839; J. P. for the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery; son of the late Rev. William Williams, M.A., Rector of Ysceifiog, and Canon of St. Asaph; *b.* at Bronwyflla, St. Asaph, March, 1799; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School and Ball. Coll., Oxon.; *grad.* B.A. 1821, M.A. 1827; *m.* Harriet Elizabeth, only dau. of Joseph Greaves, Esq., of Liverpool.

Residence: Llanfechain Rectory, Oswestry.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., a lion rampant arg., on a chief azure three stars or—WILLIAMS; 2nd, ermine, a lion rampant sa.; 3rd, arg., a chevron sa. between three castellated towers with flames issuing from top—MADDOCK.

Note.—The church of Llanfechain is small, but of great antiquity, date unknown, character Norman.

ANNALS, & c., OF WALES.

PEMBROKESHIRE

(SIR BENFRO).

THE county of Pembroke, though now and for many past ages in *speech* nearly as much English as Welsh, retains, in a form well-nigh unaltered, its ancient Welsh name. It may indeed be said that the English *Pembroke* preserves the ancient Cymric name with greater fidelity than does the modern Welsh *Penfro*, for the etymology of the word is Pen-bro-og (*pen*, head, extreme part; *bro*, region, district, tract, lowland; *og*, or *weg*, a terminal particle often applied in old Welsh to an inhabited region, as in *Brycheiniog*, *Rhyfoniog*, *Morganwg*, *Essyllwg*. The Middle-Age Latin of the chronicles—for example, the *Annales Cambriæ*—caught and perpetuated the right native articulation in “*Pembroc*” and “*Pembroch-ia*,” and the modern W. *Pen-fro* drops an element of the old word for the sake of euphony or supposed accuracy. The name was doubtless first applied to the locality or the site of the town of Pembroke as situated at the “end” of the country, in later times to the division or *cantref*, and then to the “county” when this county palatine had its birth. The more ancient name *Dyfed*, by the Romans called *Dimetia*, will be hereafter noticed. (See *History and Antiq. of Pemb.*)

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

Two-thirds of the margin of this county, S.W. and N.W., are washed by the sea; on the north it is bounded by the river *Teivi*, which separates it from Cardiganshire, and on the east by Carmarthenshire, from which it is in part divided by the *Cych*, a tributary of the *Teivi*, in part by the small “trout-bearing” river *Tâf*, in part by the *Cleddeu*, and in part by an arbitrary boundary crossing the hilly midland region to connect the roots of *Tâf* and *Cych*. From *Strumble Head*, in “*Pencaer*,” to the *Castle-Martin coast* at *St. Govan’s Head*, the county measures about thirty-one miles in length, and from *St. Bride’s Bay* to the *Carmarthenshire boundary* about twenty-one miles in breadth. Its superficial contents may be estimated at 627 square miles, or 401,691 acres. As to the general form of the county, it can be compared to no geometrical figure known, and the only brief description of it possible is found in the term “irregular.” Old *George Owen*, nearly three hundred years ago, was anxious to define its shape, and painfully floundered as follows:—“It is neither perfect square, long, nor round, but shaped with divers corners, some sharpe,

some obtuse, in some places concave, in some convex, but in most places concave and bending inward, as doth the moone in her decreasing." The county being destitute of mining or manufacturing operations of importance, or other powerful stimulus for the creation of large towns, the population is sparse and nearly stationary. During the present century the following are the vital statistics :—

Total population of Pembrokeshire in	1801	...	...	...	...	56,280.
"	"	1831	...	...	...	80,900.
"	"	1841	...	...	...	88,044.
"	"	1851	...	...	...	94,140.
"	"	1861	...	...	...	96,278.
"	"	1871	...	...	...	91,936.

The last decade shows for the first time within the century a marked decline, owing perhaps to the reduction of troops at Pembroke Dock—a loss to the *trade*, a gain to the *morals* of the county. In density, the population is considerably below the average for all Wales, that average being 178 persons to the square mile. The population of Glamorgan-shire is close upon 500 persons to the square mile.

Pembrokeshire is essentially an agricultural county; much of its surface is hilly and even mountainous, but in the main presents a broken, undulating aspect; it has no plains or wide valleys, rivers of large volume, or mountains of great height; but its springs and streamlets are multitudinous, combining with the almost perpetual mists or showers of the western sea to water abundantly the rather shallow and reluctant "lower Silurian" soil composing the main part of the county, and making it a tolerably good grazing and corn-producing region.

It is doubtful whether the inhabitants of Pembrokeshire feel any pride in their *mountains*, for with the exception of "*Precelly Top*" (1,754 feet above the sea level), situated in the background of the county, and the rocky heights of Trefgarn, or "*Plumstone*," and on the coast of St. David's and Pencaer, the elevations of the county are very moderate, and possess no striking character of boldness, wildness, or beauty. But for broken, indented, beetling cliffs, stormy headlands, rocky islands waging perpetual war with a chafing and often angry sea, no county in Britain, not excepting even the nearly related promontory of Cornwall, can compete with Pembrokeshire. In point of physical effect, the grandeur of this county can be chiefly seen in its magnificent coast-line, in the wide and varied prospect of a cultured country and an encompassing sea which opens to the beholder who may ascend Precelly mountain, and in the spacious and sheltered waters of its incomparable haven of Milford—a haven which, but for the law which the growth of Liverpool and its interests has imposed upon maritime commerce, should have become the great trysting-place between England and the trading powers of the world. Compared with Milford Haven, the Mersey, the Tyne, the Avon, and the Thames, are mere muddy and dangerous tidal inlets, and as points of arrival and departure confessedly inconvenient.

The locality of Milford Haven has always been the centre of Pembrokeshire life and influence. In its vicinity and along its shores are still situated the chief towns and a large proportion of the chief mansions of the county. The land is here richer, the scenery fairer than in other parts, and here naturally the principal people have settled. The foremost place must be assigned to *Picton Castle* (the Rev. J. H. A. Philipps, M.A.), a place of great

antiquity and eventful history, planted on a pleasant slope, overlooking the waters of the haven near the point of junction of the two streams of East and West *Cleddau*. This spot has been famous since that early age when the Norman, Arnulph de Montgomery, *temp.* William Rufus, took possession of the district, and assigned this lordship to *William de Picton*, who built here a castle and called it after his own name. Around this castle have grown, in the long succession of ages, all the tokens of a venerable antiquity and true lordly grandeur. Injudicious restoration and alteration have marred the external form of the fabric, but parts still remain which are hoary and pitted over with age, and eloquent concerning times when the castle was a Norman fortress, defiant of attack and fearless of beleaguerment. Time, *currente calamo*, has writ upon the demesne the story of seven centuries—"ancestral woods," lichen-covered walls, which have witnessed the passing in and out of many succeeding proprietors, memorials of moat and drawbridge, outstanding watch-towers and camps, secret passages, the appointments of more recent and peaceful times, and the elegance and taste



PICTON CASTLE: THE SEAT OF THE REV J. H. A. PHILLIPS, M.A. (*from a photograph*).

of the present. This is one of the very few Norman castles in Britain which have never been dismantled or alienated, and the only one of the kind in Wales. Picton Castle has always been inhabited, has never been forfeited, and has continued in the same line of proprietors from the beginning. From the Pictons it passed by marriage of the heiress, Ivan, to the Wogans in the person of Sir John Wogan; from the Wogans it passed in like manner to the line of Donne of Cydweli by the marriage of Catherine, dau. and heiress of Sir John Wogan, to Owen Donne; and lastly, from the Donnes, by the marriage of Jane, dau. and heiress of Sir Henry Donne, of Picton, to Thomas ap Phylip, otherwise Sir Thomas Philips, Lord of Cilsant, time of Richard III., whose posterity, in direct or indirect line, has ever since remained in possession (see further *Phillips of Picton Castle*, and Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*).

Adjoining the manor of Picton Castle is *Slebech*, now called *Slebech Hall*, a name the origin of which is unknown (Baron de Rutzen), a place of great antiquity, remarkable as having

been a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and as such the resort of pilgrims, devotees, and mendicants for several ages. *Lewis Glyn Cothi*, the historic bard of the time of the Wars of the Roses, in a poem addressed to his friend Sir Thomas Philips, of Picton, aforesaid, whom he calls "Tomas ab Phylip o Bictwn," gives us to understand that he was himself of the number of such pilgrims, and bespeaks a resting-place at Picton, while in search, we suppose, of ghostly benefit. He says that at Slebech, as at the holy island of Bardsey, pardons and purification were to be obtained under St. John's auspices. In his greeting to Sir Thomas Philips and his lady he alludes to the latter as "descended from two Barons, Wogan the Fair and Owen Dwnn," calls her "the golden daughter of Harri Dwnn," and avers that in her old age she wore "a saintly face." (*L. G. Cothi's Works*, p. 301.)

Facing the other Cleddau, and within a short distance of Picton Castle park, is *Boulston*, formerly the residence of the Wogans, now of the Acklands (see *Ackland of Boulston*). The estate was purchased by R. G. Ackland, Esq., who built the present mansion on an elevated part of the grounds, on the lower skirts of which, near the river, are the ruins of the ancient abode of the Wogans, and the little church, a "peculiar" in the gift of the family, where there are some elaborate monuments to the Wogans. One of these, to Sir John Wogan, Kt. enumerates six generations of the Wogans living at Boulston, from Sir John Wogan, Kt., of Wiston, downwards. The inscription states that Sir John died A.D. 1616, and yet that he "made and set up" the monument in 1617, which clearly implies error in one of the dates. Several memorial tablets to the Acklands also are here.

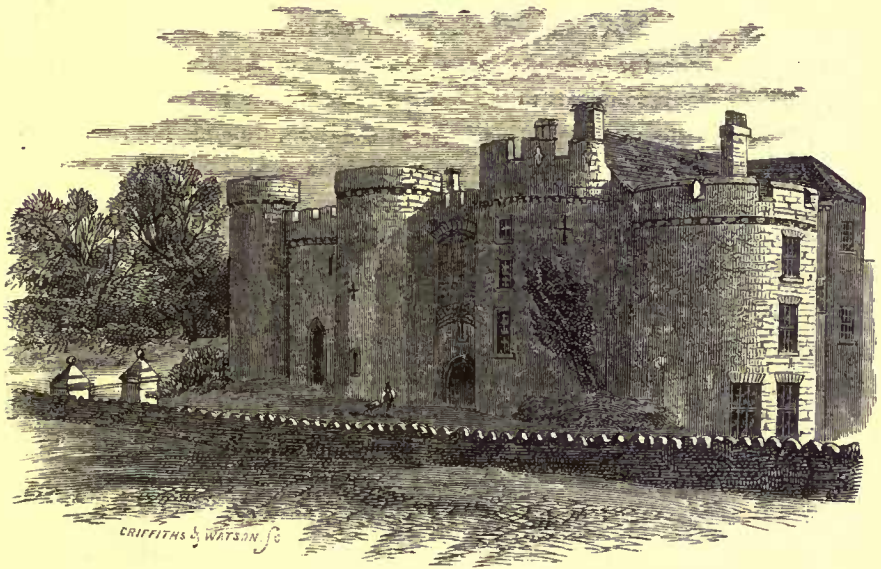
On a fine elevation further down the haven, and commanding extensive views both of the wooded country around and of the creeks of the estuary, is the castellated mansion of *Lawrenny Park* (Mrs. Lort Phillips), an imposing and conspicuous structure. *Cresselly*, the seat of H. S. Allen, Esq. (see *Allen of Cresselly*), is near, fronting Cresswell (Christ's Well) Creek and the haven. The name Cresselly is doubtless related to "Christ's Well," but of the well we have no information. There used to be a "Christ's Well Chapel" near the water's edge.

Across another branch of this sinuous and splendid haven, and near Carew Castle, is *Upton Castle*, formerly the abode of the ancient family of Maliphant, of Norman-French origin, and long extinct in these parts; and *Woodfield*, the residence of — Wedgwood, Esq.; *Williamston*, the residence of J. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P.; *Hayston* (J. H. Davies, Esq.); *Scoveston* (William Rees, Esq.); *Johnston* (Capt. Carron); *Hazel Hill* (late Robertson), are on the northern side of Milford Haven, and on the productive old red sandstone soil, for which the hundreds of Roose (Rhos) and Castlemartin are so celebrated as corn-bearing and grazing districts.

Between Milford Haven and St. Bride's Bay, besides *St. Botolph's* (Stokes); *Rickeston Hall* (George Harries, Esq.); *Butter-hill* (Roche); *Castle Hall* (late Greville); *Pierston*; *St. Bride's Hill*; *Orlandon* (the old abode of the Laugharnes), we find the important demesne of *Dale Castle* (J. A. P. Lloyd-Phillips, Esq.), situated near the creek where the Earl of Richmond landed, prior to the battle of Bosworth Field (see p. 242). From the high ground near Marloes the eye sweeps a glorious prospect of well-cultivated country of the red sandstone soil, a broken and precipitous coast-line, the rocky and wild islands of Skomer and Skokham—names which are memorials of the sea-roving and plundering Danes—

the fine crescent of St. Bride's Bay with its fringe of level sands, miles in length at Broad Haven and Newgale, and unsurpassed cliff scenery of the carboniferous Silurian series, terminating in St. David's Head and Ramsey Island, and then the noble sheet of the Haven waters as far as Pembroke and the Royal Dockyard of Pater, decked with the ponderous ironclads and guard-ships, with many smaller craft, and only wanting the tall India merchant, and the American cotton and Emigration ships to make it, in all respects, the grandest of known harbours.

On the other side of Milford Haven is situated the famous seat of *Orielton*, long associated with the name of Owen, now the seat of M. A. Saurin, Esq., near which is the ancient *Henllan*, the early abode of the Whites, and *Castleton*, once a manor of a De Castle, and on a creek, sheltered and woody, *Stackpool Court*, on the site of a castle founded by the Norman Elidur de Stackpole, eleventh century, formerly belonging to the Lorts, now to

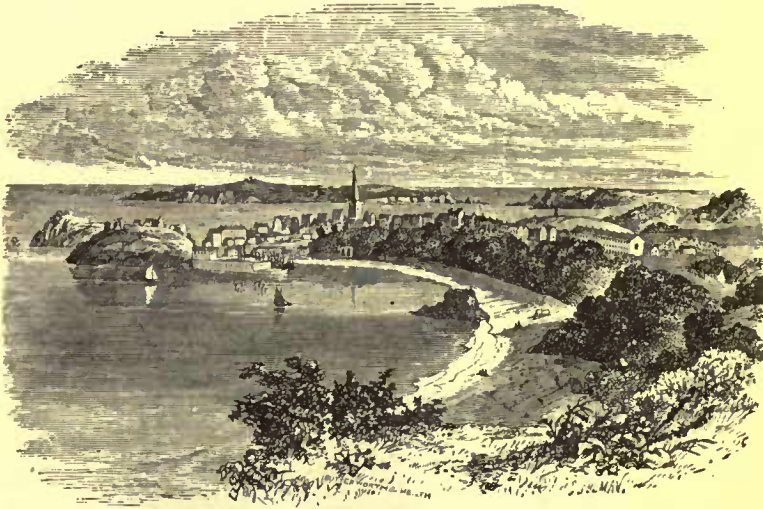


UPTON CASTLE: THE SEAT OF CHARLES T. EVANS, ESQ. (from a photo. by Allen).

the Earl of Cawdor. (See *Cawdor of Stackpool Court*.) *Corston* (Henry Leach, Esq.); *Castlemartin* (Rev. Chancellor Allen, M.A.); *Bush* (T. Charlton Meyrick, Esq., M.P.); *Hollyland* (John Adams, Esq.); *Lamphey Court* (L. Matthias, Esq.); *Trewarren* (G. W. W. Davies, Esq.); *Milton House* (Capt. Bowen Summers) are all near. *Pater-Church*—the ancient abode of the Adams, now of Hollyland, has long been swept away by the dockyard—leaving behind a fragment only of its name. The chief natural features of this side of Milford Haven—a kind of promontory, or headland, stretching westwards from Tenby—the form of which, a very *pen-y-fro*, probably gave origin to the name of “Pem-broke,” first applied to the tract, next to the settlement, or town, and lastly to the county, are the magnificent limestone cliffs which face the stormy seas, beating on its southern and south-western sides. These cliffs in places, by the long contention of the waves, have been worn into clefts and

deep cavernous recesses of great extent ; in places they have been entirely dissociated by abrasion from the main-land, and left standing in solitary grandeur in the distance, still defying the might of the sea. The precipitous and inaccessible character of these cliffs has recommended them as a summer settlement to innumerable tribes of sea birds, chiefly of the puffin kind (called by the country people "eligugs," probably from the cry of the bird), with colonies, occupying distinct territory, of razor-bills, herring-gulls, and others. The first mentioned, birds of passage, arrive in myriad flocks in the early summer, and by the end of August, when they begin to consult together and devise plans for emigration, have multiplied so enormously as literally to cover the rocks and fill the air far and wide.

Guide books, in perplexing number, speak of the attractions and merits of Tenby as a place for summer resort and renewal of health, and nothing of that kind is needed here.



TENBY—FROM THE NORTH.

Of the castle and old annals of Tenby, something must be related hereafter. More can be said for the position and sea-environment of this beautiful watering-place than for the country immediately behind it—which is merely a cold clayey tract of the coal-bearing formation. The site of Tenby is faultless—a rocky tongue of land reaching out boldly into the sea, and in the distant past doubtless continuing to St. Catherine's Rock, now seen on the extreme left of our view—an island rock, formerly one of the chief attractions of Tenby, but recently marred by the wasteful use of public money in the erection upon it of huge and needless fortifications. Caldy Island is seen in the distance.

Memorial to Albert, Prince Consort.

[ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF WALES.]

Upon the Castle Hill eminence, to the south of the town, the site of the ancient fortress, is erected a graceful and loyal tribute to the memory of the late lamented Prince Consort. It was actively promoted (with the co-operation of a large committee) by

George White, Esq., then and repeatedly Mayor of Tenby, who laid the foundation-stone December 14, 1864. This beautiful memorial to the Prince, designed and executed by the eminent sculptor, John Evan Thomas, Esq., of London, was inaugurated August 2, 1865, by H. R. H. Prince Arthur, who was accompanied on the occasion by the Right Hon. Lord Llanover, Bishop Thirlwall of St. David's, and other men of note in Wales. The majestic statue, eight feet nine inches high, on a limestone pedestal fifteen feet high, is of fine Sicilian marble. The prince is attired in Field Marshal's uniform, and wearing the mantle and collar of the Order of the Garter. The front tablet, one of four of Sicilian marble, bears the inscription—



ALBERT DDA, PRIOD EIN CORHOFFUS FRENHINES VICTORIA.

"Albert the Good, Consort of our most beloved Queen Victoria."

This memorial was got up by subscriptions from all parts of Wales, and was designed to be a national tribute of the Welsh people to the personal and public worth of the Prince Consort :—

"A Prince indeed
Beyond all titles ; and a household name
Hereafter through all time—ALBERT THE GOOD."

"Idylls of the King."

Equally appropriate and even more beautiful are the utterances of a local muse,—

“Here by the likeness on our height
 Shall memories of a Life be fed,
 Which, generous as our daily light,
 Was simple as our daily bread ;
 And lives, not kindled yet, he taught
 Pure hope, strong effort, noble thought.”—M. B. S.

St. Gowan's Well, on this rugged shore, in the olden and dusky ages was a place of resort for invalids, seekers for a miraculous cure. A small spring of water not far above the level of the tide, was said to possess preternatural virtues for the healing of cripples—and it is indeed hard to imagine impotent folk tarrying long amid such scenes, inhaling the pure breath of the sea, and hobbling along the gravelly and sunny beach, without being somewhat benefited—a rustic “chapel” was built, with its congenial altar of rock, and its superfluous holy water stoup, and pilgrims were encouraged to arrive, bringing, of course, such coins and gifts as they could find. It is said that crutches soon became unnecessary and were hung up as memorials of curing in the chapel, the owners returning to their homes on their own legs. Somehow, although unfortunately cripples are not wanting in Pembrokeshire any more than in other counties, we hear in modern times of no cures at *St. Gowan's Well* ; if not the usual virtues, the glory of the place has sadly departed, and the humble little chapel has only left its ruins to be a memento of past superstition. Mr. Fenton in his “*Pembrokeshire*” relates other marvels about this place. Pirates on one occasion stole the chapel bell ; ever since, certain blocks of limestone rock on which it rested in transit have emitted when struck a musical tone. A cleft in the rock on the east side of the “oratory” is said to have “first opened to afford shelter to a saint closely pursued by his pagan persecutors, and after the chase was given up and the danger over, let him out again, never closing afterwards, and retaining a faint impression of the body it had once enfolded.” He adds that ever since it is believed to be “of so accommodating a nature as to admit the largest as well as the smallest man, and that if you frame a wish while in it, and do not change your mind during the operation of turning about, you will certainly obtain it.” It is said that the only pilgrims who visit *St. Gowan's* in our material and self-seeking age, are those who desire the accomplishment of soft and otherwise all but hopeless wishes formed not for the first time in this friendly cleft.

Nearer Tenby is *Elm Grove*, *St. Florence* (Nicholas J. Dunn, Esq.) ; *Ivy Tower* (John Leach, Esq.) ; *Begelly* (Child). At Tenby, the house of *Allen* is represented by Charles Allen, Esq., and that of *White* by George White, Esq., both ancient Pembrokeshire families. *Scotsborough*, the old residence of the Perrotts, and afterwards *ap Rhys*, from a natural son of Sir Rhys ap Thomas of *Dinefawr* (see *Rickeston*, Brawdy), is still standing and bearing marks of age and suffering.

The land between Tenby and Narberth is not of a kind to invite the settlement of prominent families. *Kilgetty*, formerly the residence of a family of the name of *Canon*, merged by marriage in the Picton estate, being the only place of note ; but at Narberth the face of nature becomes more attractive, and the soil, nursed into fertility by a tributary of the Eastern Cleddau, more productive. A little further west that river itself, in its passage by Egremont and Lawhaden on its way to the famous lands of Slebech and Picton Castle, is environed by a succession of beautiful spots. It passes *Talybont*, once a place of some

note under "the rapacious Bishop Barlow," and *St. Kennox*, a residence of Rhys Prichard, the celebrated "Vicar." Here are *Robeston Wathen* (Ven. Geo. Clark, M.A.); *Ridgetway* (R. P. Davies, Esq.); *Sodston* (Ward); *North Sodston* (Rev. H. C. D. Chandler); and *Lam-*



HENLLAN: THE SEAT OF J. L. G. POYER LEWIS, ESQ. (from a photo. by Allen).



HENLLAN—SIDE VIEW.

petter House (J. R. Thomas, Esq.). Nearer the border of Carmarthenshire are *Trewern* (J. T. Beynon, Esq.), and *Henllan*, the beautiful residence of J. L. G. Poyer Lewis, Esq.; and

just over the border, *Tegfynydd* (Howard Spear Morgan, Esq.), and *Clynderwen* (R. F. Gower, Esq.—see *Gower of Glandovan*).

Colby, west of Lawhaden, now wears a humble aspect, but at one time as part of the barony of Slebech, when the Barlows held sway, was invested with no small distinction. We are here also in the classic neighbourhood of *Wiston*—(W., *Cas'-Gwys*, the *ton* or settlement of *Wys*,)—the ruins of whose castle recall ages of warfare and feudal oppression. The remains of an ancient mansion remind us of the great and excellent family of the *Wogans*, now long extinct (see *Wogans of Wiston*, &c.). *Penty-park* (F. L. Lloyd Philipps, Esq.), long the residence of one or other branch of that ancient Welsh family, and *Haythog*, belonging to the same estate, are in this neighbourhood.

Haverford-west (the *ford* at the *aber* [of two streams], standing “west,” called in Welsh *Hwlffordd* (*hwlfford*, the passage, or way-ford), the county town, an ancient centre of warlike, monastic, and political activity, might be expected to be the cynosure of powerful



COTTESMOOR : THE SEAT OF E. T. MASSY, ESQ. (from a photograph).

houses ; and so, to some considerable extent, it has been. But priory and castle have long sunk in the decrepitude of age ; *Prendergast* has lost its Stepneys, *Haroldston* its Perrotts, and many a name of note gracing in past ages the rolls of sheriffs, commanders, mayors, have passed into oblivion. And yet around Haverfordwest we find even now a goodly number of mansions fit to environ a county town, and form the materials of a refined circle of society. *Picton Castle* and *Boulston* have already been mentioned. *Glanafon* (Xavier de C. R. Peel, Esq.), *Withybush* (William Owen, Esq.), *Cottesmoor* (Edw. T. Massy, Esq.), and *Scotchwells* (late Stokes) are in the near vicinity ; while at various distances, besides some already specified, are *Sealyham*, the beautiful and ancient abode of the Tuckers and Edwardeses (see *Edwardes of Sealyham*), *Cusfern* (John Stokes, Esq.), *Camrose* (C. W. T. Webb Bowen, Esq.), *Hilton* (G. A. Harries, Esq.), *Scolton* (James Higgon, Esq.), *Leweston* (W. Fortune, Esq.), *Stonehall* (Peel), and others. *Poyston* was the abode of the Pictons, and the birthplace of General Sir

Thomas Picton. At *Rhôs-market* was the seat of the Walters, and the birth-place of Miss Williams, the blind poetess succoured by Johnson. *Roblinston* and *Wolf-dale* had their days of note under the Bowens; and *Nash* was the residence of a branch of the great race of the Corbetts. *Summerhill* was a seat of the Edwardeses; *Moat*, even to recent times, maintained its dignity as a mountain barony, and is still owned by the Scourfields; *Earwear* (Amroth Castle) was possessed by the Elliotts, and subsequently by the Nicholases; and at *Neeston* the Bowens dwelt. What difference does it make that the scythe has passed over the land, and so many of the old households have succumbed?—the new have filled the place of the old, as they had come in lieu of others; and so it will be in the coming time!

Under the rocky eminence of Trefgarn (the “rock settlement”) was the Bishop of St. David’s forest, where game was reared for the bishop’s liberal table at St. David’s; but here also was the house of *Little Trefgarn*, where lived *Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owain* and the only survivor of his line, who married a granddaughter of the last Prince Llewelyn whose daughter Helen was mother of *Owen Glyndwr*. Owain, in right of his mother, claimed the throne of the Principality; and it is maintained by many that his birthplace was Little Trefgarn, his mother’s early home (*Thomas’s Memoirs of Glyndwr*, p. 48).

Quitting the ancient cantref of *Dau-gleddau*—the “two Cleddeu (rivers),”—now absurdly corrupted into “Dungleddy,” and entering the *cantref* or hundred of *Pebydiog*, we pass out of what is called “little England beyond Wales” into unsophisticated Welsh territory. In Pebydiog there are at present but few seats of the leading gentry, but many with old and interesting memories:—*Llethr House* (formerly Jones), now occupied by John Thomas, Esq., has somewhat changed its residential character, but not its respectability; *Brawdy* (formerly Jones, a race long extinct), now occupied by the Gwythers in the third generation; *Loch-meilir* (now occupied by Harries), which is said to have had its origin many centuries ago in *Meilir* (of the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys), who “came to Pembrokeshire and built Llech Meilir,” and founded there a family called in later times Bowen of *Llech-Meilir*, whose heiress eventually married a Scourfield of Moat, in whose house the property, we believe, still remains. *Rickeston* (now Griffiths) was once the residence of a scion of the house of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Lord of Dinefawr, whose grandson married the heiress of Perrott, of Scotsborough, near Tenby, and removed thither:—“I was told,” says Fenton, “by some of the old inhabitants, who had heard it from their fathers, that in that court [of Rickeston] had often been seen three or four coaches-and-six at a time, and the family were known to, attend the parish church of Brawdy in such an equipage,”—a glory which, with some others, has long departed from the said church! *Poyntz Castle* (now Griffiths), a name derived from *Castrum Pontii* (perhaps a Roman castelet, the mound of which still remains), was a grange belonging to the see of St. David’s, where the grain of the district was granaried for the bishop’s benefit, and his servants and cattle kept.

Beyond the picturesquely situated little town of *Solva*—a name corrupted from St. Elvis (W., St. Eilyw),—a rustic church hard by, is *Llanunwas* (Harries); and nearer St. David’s, *Trevacon* (George Harries, Esq.; see also *Harries of Rickeston Hall*). *Cryg-glas* (now Thomas) was also a residence of a branch of the Harries family. The parish of St. David’s, and parishes immediately adjoining, include an extensive tract of flat, stony land, shallow in soil, and to a proverb bare of trees, but eminently productive of corn, and settled upon by numerous opulent farmers, themselves often owners of the land they cultivate. *Cwmwdig*

(Howells); *Trenyfed*, properly Tre-Ednyfed (T. Nicholas, Esq.); *Llanrian* (Williams); *Long-house* (Lloyd), may be mentioned. Tre-Ednyfed, recently rebuilt, has many indications of an ancient place; but who "Ednyfed" was who gave it his name is unknown.

Further to the north-east, on one of the small tributaries of the West Cleddeu, are *Llanstinan* (formerly Symmons, then Owen), *Heathfield* (J. H. Harries, Esq.), *Priskilly* (late Harries), *Letterston* (C. H. Allen, Esq.), *Trecwn* (Rev. C. H. Barham); and near the sea, in the old comot of Pencaer, *Tregwynt* (late Richard Llewellyn, Esq.); *Manor-Owen* (Moses Griffith, Esq.); and *Trenewydd* (John James, Esq.); in the pretty valley of the Gwaen, *Glynamef* (J. Worthington, Esq.), the residence of the Fenton family, of which Richard Fenton, Esq., the topographic historian of Pembrokeshire, is the best known. Further up, under the shadow of Precelly mountain, lie the ancient mansion and estate of Cilcyffeth, otherwise called "Cilyceithed" (Fenton), and more anciently "Cilgynffydd" (*Dale Castle MS.*), now faded into obscurity, but at one time holding supreme sway in this district as the patrimony of the family of *Dafydd Ddu* (the black), described by Fenton as "kings of the mountains," which ended in three co-heiresses, between whom the estate fell and was divided, the Cilcyffeth portion going with one of them by marriage to the Barlows of Slebech, thence to the Hamiltons, and thence to the Grevilles. In the same sunny vale is *Pontfaen* (R. E. Arden, Esq.), formerly the residence of the Laugharnes, removed from Orlandon. *Morville* and *Gelli-gelynen* are mansions in the same district, turned for more than a century to common uses; and the same may be said of *Cronllwyn*, said by Fenton to have been a favourite spot of Sir William Martin, Lord of Cemmaes, who married a daughter of the "Lord Rhys" of the princely line of South Wales (see "*the Lord Rhys*," and "*Barony of Cemmaes*").

If here we mount in imagination the summit of *Precellyu*, (*bre*, a hill, *selu*, to espy), Pembrokeshire, with scarcely an acre wanting, lies open to the astonished view. We are 1,754 feet above sea level, and all around, from Cardigan and the silvery winding thread of the Teivi to St. David's Head and Ramsey Island, the bay of St. Bride's, the jagged coast from Talbenny to St. Ann's, the Danish-named and Viking-looking isles of Skomer and Skokham, the branching and peerless *Hoven*, to Tenby and Caldy Island, like a map the whole county lies before you, as it were laid out on a table of sea. We saw it on an afternoon not to be forgotten, when the shadows of the setting sun were long, and the roseate sky shed its wondrous radiance over scores of miles of the placid channel, whose gentle play seemed to utter delight at the glory which covered its face.

Near Newport, where the Norman pitched his tent and built his castle, to overawe and possess the cantref of *Cemmaes*, are *Llwyngwair* (James B. Bowen, Esq.), and *Cwmgloyne* (M. W. Ll. Owen, Esq.). Nor is it possible here to omit the name of *Henllys* (now occupied by Mr. Harries), in the old mansion of which, long wholly disappeared, resided a long line of an honourable family (ancestors on one side of the Lloyds of Bronwydd, &c.), among whom is always mentioned with pleasure "*George Owen of Henllys, the antiquary.*" (See *Lloyd of Bronwydd*; *Owen of Henllys.*) Nearer Cardigan are *Pantsaison* (J. T. W. James, Esq.), *Trevigin* (Major T. A. Jenkins), and *Pantirion* (R. D. Jenkins, Esq.). In the extreme north-east corner of the county, and in the fair and fertile lands of the Teivi basin we find an assemblage of mansions of the gentry, whose number in so small a space is quite remarkable, especially when we remember that the Cardigan side of the river is almost as thickly studded with similar seats. Here are *Clynfyw* (Major Henry Lewis), *Ffynonau* (John

Colby, Esq.), *Cilwendeg* (M. A. Saurin, Esq.), *Pant-y-deri* (Thomas Colby, Esq.), *Rhos-y-gilwen* (Colby), *Pentre* (A. H. S. Davies, Esq.), *Cil-rhiwiau* (Sir T. D. Lloyd, Bart.), *Castle Maelgwyn* (Mrs. Gower), and *Glandovan* (R. F. Gower, Esq.). The country around is truly beautiful, as is every part of the basin of the Teivi from Lampeter to the sea; the cultivation is almost everywhere unexceptionable, and an appearance of general comfort and competency prevails among the population.

The little valley of the Nevern, from *Eglwys-wrw* to the sea, is in its measure capable of competing with that of Teivi for its pretty scenery. The Nevern draws its waters from three tributaries, one coming from the Precelly hills, one from the direction of Llantwood, and the third from beyond Eglwys-wrw. In the space intervening between the two latter is situated the ancient forest of *Pencelli*, belonging to the lord of the sub-barony of Eglwys-wrw,—for we are to remember that though now a humble village merely, having no known distinction in



FFYNONE: THE SEAT OF JOHN COLBY, ESQ. (*from a photograph*).

modern times except having given birth to the late Rev. Caleb Morris, in ancient times Eglwys-wrw witnessed the pomp of the feudal baron and all the paraphernalia of developed chivalry. The seat of the Norman Lord of Cemmaes was Newport Castle, and Eglwys-wrw was constituted one of five sub-baronies, and conferred on David Martin, Bishop of St. David's, son of Sir William Martin, third successor of *Martin de Tours*, the Norman conqueror of Cemmaes. The manor-house was at *Court*, a place about half a mile from the village, now scarcely retaining a vestige to hint at its former greatness, but which in the time of George Owen of Henllys (*circa* 1591), still wore some of the tatters of its lordly drapery. "I have seen there," he says, "huge walls, and rounes of greate breadth, all environed with a strong and deepe moate, digged out of the main rock, fed with a fresh springe, rising in the same, and all the greens thereabout growne with chamomile." Within the manor, as already said, the lord of the place had a wood called "Pencelli Forest." This

contained, in George Owen's time, about five hundred acres, enclosed in quickset hedge and paling of about four miles and three quarters in circumference. Oaks of two hundred years old were then growing there, with underwood, hazel thorns, and willows, and herbage that would "summer thirty breeding mares, and winter three hundred sheep and two hundred cattle well and sufficiently, besides swine which might be kept there." The forest contained "thirteen glades," which in Queen Elizabeth's time were valued at only *ten shillings!*" Pencelli Forest still exists, but in rather diminished dimensions, and certainly of greatly augmented value.

SECTION II.—THE GEOLOGY OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

Speaking generally, the two extreme western points of Wales, Pembrokeshire and Anglesey, assimilate to each other in geological structure more nearly than they do to any other of the thirteen counties. Pembrokeshire is like Glamorgan in possessing a large development of the coal measures and old red sandstone, but notably differs from it in possessing the Lower Silurian *Llandeilo* group, of which its main body is composed, with considerable intrusions of igneous rock, and in being wholly destitute of the Permian and new red sandstone. In all these points it agrees with Anglesey, and in most of them with Carnarvonshire. The same primitive features are encountered if a line is drawn northward, in Scotland, or westward at right angles with it, in the south of Ireland.

The three chief series of strata in Pembrokeshire are—1. The *Llandeilo rocks*, which compose nearly the whole of the county from the Teivi and the Carmarthenshire boundary westward to the river Cleddeu, and, with certain interruptions, to the channel, and southward as far as the line roughly marked by the positions of St. Clear's, Narberth, Haverford-west, and Haroldston. 2. The *carboniferous* strata, generally indicated by the coal mining operations from Saundersfoot and Begelly in the east to Littlehaven and Newgale on the western coast, and commanding an irregular breadth averaging about three miles. 3. The *Ola rea sandstone*, composing nearly the whole of Castlemartin and Roose hundreds together with a large tract stretching from St. Clear's to the sea at Pendine, and elongated westward in diminishing breadth until it terminates at a branch of the Haven near Slebech. This is but a continuation of the great old red sandstone field of Herefordshire and Breconshire, which sinks into a trough of many thousand feet deep to contain the coal beds of Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and Carmarthenshire, and after serving the same office in Pembrokeshire proceeds across the Irish Channel, and reappears to form a large tract of country on the south of Ireland.

In addition to the above, Pembrokeshire contains a large development of carboniferous limestone, stratified *Cambrian* beds, and *igneous rocks*, stratified and eruptive. The carboniferous *limestone* associated stratigraphically with the coal beds, is now geographically in many parts widely separated from them, as on the southern coast of Castlemartin, where they form the lofty and precipitous cliffs of St. Gowan's, the Stack Rocks, and Linney Head, and in a band stretching east and west from Caldy Island to Pembroke and the mouth of the Haven; and another, parallel to it, from Tenby, where it forms the Castle Hill and basis of the town, to the Haven at Pater, and other places. This is the useful rock which yields lime

to the agriculturist in the various parts of Pembrokeshire and other counties. The *Cambrian* group presents itself, irregularly mixed with purple beds, &c., along the coast from the creek of Cwm-mawr to Porthlisky, near St. David's. These purple beds are quarried at Trefgarn Owen and Troedyrhiw, and yield good building stone. They are also found near St. David's, and were much used in building the cathedral.

In the Precelly range, in the heights of Pencaer and St. David's, and in the Trefgarn and Plumstone and other rocks we encounter *igneous* stratified masses of great extent; and at St. David's Head, Ramsey Island, Skomer Island, Talbenny Cliffs, and in a strip several miles in length eastward from those cliffs, there occur *eruptive* igneous rocks, unstratified, of great thickness.

SECTION III.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

The annals of Pembrokeshire, though in a general sense divided into epochs corresponding with those of other parts of Wales, in a more specific sense have characters and periods of their own. Through British, Roman, and Saxon times, Pembrokeshire—*Dyfed*, as then mostly called—differed in little from the various districts of Western Britain, all populated by Cymric clans, divided into small sovereignties, and governed by their own hereditary princes. These princes were generally engaged in a pastime of war among themselves, busily reducing their own resources and power of resistance. In due course, accordingly, the independence which from time immemorial their forefathers had enjoyed was rudely disturbed, gradually exchanged for feudal subjection under the English kings Edgar, Alfred, and Athelstan, further curtailed under the Conqueror, Rufus, and the Henrys, and totally annihilated under Edward I. In all these phases Pembrokeshire shared, in the general sense mentioned, the like fate with all *Gwynedd*, *Dehubarth*, *Gwent*, and *Morganwg* or N. Wales, S. Wales, and the lands of Monmouth and Glamorgan; but from William Rufus to Henry VIII. it had a mixed history of its own, which assimilated, but still only in part, with the history of the Marcher lands of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Montgomery.

Pembrokeshire *history*, scientifically partitioned, would have these three leading divisions:—1. The British Period. 2. The Norman Period. 3. The English Period.

British Period.

For the British period the history of Pembrokeshire and all Wales is left very much at the mercy of legend and poetic fancy; but we have, even along this shadowy track, a few glimpses at bare and real history for at least 1,800 years. We know beyond doubt that the country was inhabited by the old Britons when the Romans subdued Britain. At that time Pembrokeshire, with parts of Cardigan and Carmarthen, went under the name *Dyfed*, which the Romans imitated in their *Dimetia*, at the same time calling the people *Dimete*. In later times this designation was applied to all three counties together, and still more recently to our county alone, as fortune, moulded by war or alliance of the princely houses, determined. We hear obscurely in the native records of Brochmael and other kings of Dyfed in Roman

times. Asser of St. David's, a writer of authority (ninth cent.), informs us that when he was invited to the court of Alfred, Hemeid, King of Dyfed with all the region of Dimetia, forced by the violence of the six sons of Rhodri (the Great), had placed themselves under the protection—no doubt in the sense of a mild feudal subjection—of King Alfred. We also hear of Meurig, King of Dyfed. On the division of Wales by Rhodri the Great, Cadell, one of the "six sons," became ruler of *Deheubarth* (S. Wales), containing at least *Dyfed*, *Ceredigion* (Cardigan) and *Ystrad Tywi* (Carmarthenshire), and the country, eastward as far as the Tawe, in Glamorgan. Howel Dda, son of Cadell, in 907 succeeded to this same district and to Powys, both of which he ruled in the entire absence of war for many years. In 940 he became ruler of all Wales. Of his code of laws, &c., see at p. 229 *et seq.*

The tread of the *Roman* on Dimetian soil was, for so iron a heel, comparatively so light and harmless, that for Pembrokeshire we need not have a Roman "period." As Cæsar never saw or dealt with any part of Britain west of the Severn, the Roman conquest of Dyfed, if such superiority as was here exercised can be termed a conquest, was probably brought to pass between the subjugation of the Silures under Caractacus by Ostorius, A.D. 50 and the recall of Agricola, A.D. 85, but possibly at a much later date. Of Roman doings in Pembrokeshire we know extremely little. That they overran the county, and made roads across it from end to end, is witnessed by the *Itinerary* of Antoninus and by remains of their roads and stations here and there to this day observable. From Carmarthen (*Mari-dunum*), their chief city west of Caerleon (see *Caerleon*), they made a road direct to St. David's, having a station at *Ad Vicissimum*, near Ambleston; and to meet this at St. David's they made another, known more recently by the misnomer *Via Flandrica*, coming from the *Via Occidentalis* (called *Sarn Helen* by the Welsh), which passed from Carmarthen for North Wales through the vale of the Upper Teivi, having a station at Llanio (*Loventium*),—see p. 254. This road travelled for St. David's, across Precelly mountain, by Cil-rhedyn, Priskilly, Croes-gôch, and Waun-y-beddau.

The *antiquities* of the British and pre-historic period are numerous in Pembrokeshire. Chief amongst them may be mentioned the great *cromlechs* of Pentre-Evan, near Felin-dre; Llech-y-dribedd, between Newport and Cardigan; one at Tre-llys, in Pencaer; one at Longhouse, near Mathry; another at Manor-bier, near Tenby. Cromlechs of lesser size are also found, if not destroyed, at Newton, Castlemartin; *Llech-faen* (now usually pronounced Lloch-faen), near Solva. At St. Dogmael is one of the finest *Ogham* stones in the Principality, a narrow slab of porphyritic greenstone such as is known in the Precelly Hills, semi-columnar in form, and seven feet long, tapering upwards from twelve to nine inches in width, and in average thickness about seven inches. Stones of this sort are prized by farmers for gate-posts, and two holes in its side show that to such service this ancient monument was at one time converted. It also served as a foot-bridge across a brook for generations. Afterwards it was removed into a wall, upon the pulling down of which it fell and was broken in two pieces. It was only then that its character became fully known. On one side it bears the inscription,—SAGRANI FILI CUNOTAMI, which had been noticed before by Camden; but on the edge, thanks to the hard and solid nature of the stone, remain still legible and even sharply defined the ancient "Ogham" indentations, which give the reading *Sagram ni maqi Cunatami*, *i. e.*, "Sagram, a warrior, son of Cunatamus." The only other Ogham stone in Pembrokeshire is at Bridell. An account of both may be seen in *Arch.*

Cambrensis, 3rd Ser. VI., pp. 128 and 314. (See on the *Ogham Alphabet* and *Stones*, p. 155, *ante*.)

The *caers* and *camp*s, the *tumuli* and ancient *graves* of Pembrokeshire are very numerous. Of *ecclesiastical* antiquities, also, there are many, but these are all cast into shadow by the most ancient and best known of them, *St. David's Cathedral*, now in course of costly restoration. Of this historic pile, as venerable as ill-placed for the service of the diocese, it is impossible here to attempt an account; and this is the less necessary, as the valuable work of Messrs. Jones and Freeman is so generally known to readers of these pages.

Norman Period.

A new and distinctly marked period opens in Pembrokeshire with the coming of the Normans. We know the men who act, the posts they occupy, the castles they build, the families they found. The epoch is remarkable, full of incident, of social, political, and racial change. It annihilates the rule of the native princes and lords, fills half the county with a mixed but alien people (see *Flemings*, hereafter), treads to the dust the rightful owners of the soil, presents a long march of martial power, baronial magnificence, luxury, and proud contempt, and leaves behind it in the ruins of its mighty fortresses a symbol of power, and power fallen, such as have seldom been equalled. The story of these fortresses is in fact the story of Pembrokeshire for the space of four hundred years or more—from William the Red in 1090 to the 27th year of the eighth Henry, when Wales was completely united to England.

As the *ancient divisions* of Dyfed were settled anew by the last Llewelyn during the Norman period, and assist to illustrate the various settlements, they can here be fully noted. They consisted of seven *cantrefs*, each having three *comots*, and it will be seen that the *cantrefs*, in the main, are followed in the modern division into *hundreds*.

<i>Ancient Cantrefs.</i>	<i>Ancient Comots.</i>	<i>Modern Hundreds.</i>
CEMMAES	{ Is Never Uwch Never Trefdraeth	KEMES.
DAU-GLEDDEU	{ Amgoed Pennant Efel fre	DUNGLEDDY.
PEBVDIOG	{ Pebidiog Mynyw Pencaer	DEWSLAND (<i>Dewis-land</i>).
RHÔS	{ Hwlfordd Castell Gwalchmai Y Garn	ROOSE.
PEN-FRO	{ Penfro Coed-yr-hâf Maenor-Pyr	CASTLE-MARTIN.
AR-BERTH	{ Penrhyn-ar-glais Esger Olef Tal-lacharn	NARBERTH.
EMLVN	{ Uwch Cych Is Cych Llefether	CILGERRAN.

It is scarcely necessary here to remark that the word *cantref* (*cant*, a hundred; *tref*, an abode, settlement) signified a district roughly estimated to contain one hundred houses or abodes,—in an enlarged sense a “settlement” grown into a village; and that *comot* (*cwmmwad*—*cyd*, together; *bod*, to be, dwell) meant, a “neighbourhood,” probably not strictly defined, but small enough to admit of acquaintanceship and those mutual neighbourly amenities and services which go far to constitute a unity,—hence the word *cymmydog*, “a neighbour,” one with whom we acknowledge a tie of neighbourly relationship, like the Latin *vicinus*—one living near, of the same *vicus* or village.

It is very observable in the history of the Norman domination in Pembrokeshire how carefully they kept their hands from violating *Pebydiog*—a land which had assumed a sacredness in their eyes, plunderers though they were, through its having been assigned for many ages to the tutelage of St. David. They called it emphatically “Dewi’s-land” (David’s-land), as the Welsh in later times called the cathedral church of St. David’s, *Zy-Ddewi*—“David’s abode.” While *Cemmaes*, Rhôs, Penfro, nearly all Daugleddeu, and Arberth were overrun with fire and sword, and then possessed, not a finger was laid upon sacred *Pebydiog*, for it was the patrimony of David and the Church. This *cantref*, therefore, was not affronted with alien settlers, and its inhabitants to this day are a specimen of the *Cymric* breed as pure as any in Wales, and perhaps not even Brittany can produce a more unadulterated sample of the *Celtic* race. The three hundreds of *Cemmaes*, *Cilgerran*, and *Dewslan*, with some half-dozen parishes on the margins of *Daugleddeu* (*Dungleddy*) and *Narberth* are properly, and for 600 years have continued the “Welshery” of this county (*Pembrochia Wallicana*), the remaining parts being the “Englishery”—known since the age of Camden, who baptized it as *Anglia Transwalliana*, “Little England beyond Wales.”

The first and chiefest place pounced upon by the fell Norman was Pembroke, and here he built one of his mightiest castles. The site of this stupendous pile, inferior only to *Caerphilly* (see *Frontispiece*, and pp. 533—39) and *Caernarvon* (see pp. 328, 329), and one or two others in the kingdom, is believed to have been a British stronghold prior to the arrival of *Arnulph* (otherwise *Arnold*) de *Montgomery*, but neither in the *Annales Cambriæ* nor other reliable chronicle do we find any definite account to that effect. The site is a limestone rock some forty feet in elevation, projecting into the water between two diminutive creeks, washed on three-fourths of its margin by the tide, and forming the end of the ridge upon which the town of Pembroke has been built. The plan displays all the arrangements of a mighty fortress, with projecting towers, bastions, portcullises and drawbridges, walls in many parts fourteen feet in thickness, and a circular tower or keep rising from the interior (seen the highest object in the view), of enormous strength and dimensions—the part which snugly encased the garrison which gave *Cromwell* so much trouble, and was only reduced at last by famine and thirst. If viewed from one of the neighbouring eminences, or better still from the water, and imagination builds the walls, towers, and turrets to their accustomed height, capping the circular keep (on the authority of old *Leland*, with a huge millstone for a roof—“the toppe wherof is kevered with a flat mille-stone”), the scene is grand and inspiring to a degree. But perhaps the effect is even greater if imagination, except to recall its story, leaves the region as it is, rearing its gigantic form, now broken and crumbling, in bold and defiant protest against the merciless devastations of time and storm. A sense of wonder creeps over the mind at the character of times and usages which required such

artificial mountain fortresses to shelter and save from speedy vengeance "the legitimate owners of the soil," and at the hetacombs of men slain in attack and defence under such frowning battlements, and the scenes of fire and blood, the din of whizzing arrows, clashing swords, and strokes of heavy battle-axe on helmet and cuirass, and of cries of vengeance



PEMBROKE CASTLE.

and of suffering, which are wrapped up in the story of liberty grappling with tyrannic might at such a place!

Arnulph de Montgomery, son of that Roger de Montgomery whom we have seen ensconcing himself in a similar robber's nest at that town which afterwards bore his name (see p. 789) in 1090, or thereabouts, received a *carte blanche* from King Rufus to seize and possess himself of any district in Wales he might covet and was able to take. He was to hold it from the king during good behaviour. Arnulph had a discerning eye, which glistened as he looked out on that beauteous Milford Haven and the fat red sandstone lands which on either side, like a bordure of purple and gold, enfolded it. He fought for and won the land, and on this rock built his eyrie. But of the extent and strength of this first Norman fortress we have no information. To become what at last it became would require many years and successive possession; but it is believed that in the few years which Arnulph and his

immediate successor, Gerald de Windsore, remained masters of Pembroke Castle, the fortress assumed much of the shape which it ever after presented. It is hard to believe that Arnulph only erected here "a slender fortress with stakes and turf," as is said by Giraldus Cambrensis—language that would rather apply to the earlier stronghold of the British possessor.

Gerald de Windsore, a younger son of the Saxon Walter, Castellan of Windsor, and ancestor of the Geraldts and Fitzgeralds, succeeded to Pembroke Castle by gift of the king; having already been of service as sub-lieutenant under Arnulph, and having slain Owen, son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, chief Lord of Cardiganshire—then called *Ceredigion*. While master of this castle he greatly strengthened it. Giraldus Cambrensis relates (*Itin.*, xii.) that immediately on the death of *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, Prince of South Wales, and sworn foe of the Normans—an event which must have occurred in 1091 or 1092 (see pp. 232-4), Gerald had to sustain a terrible siege in this castle as lieutenant or steward to Arnulph, who had gone to England. On this occasion, however, he proved himself a man of sagacity and good mettle. One night during the siege, when his case had almost become desperate, the garrison from the length of the siege being reduced to the utmost want of provisions, the governor caused four hogs which yet remained to be cut into small pieces and thrown down to the enemy; and on the day following, having recourse to a still more subtle stratagem, he contrived that a letter, sealed with his own signet, should be found, apparently accidentally dropped, before the house of Wilfred, Bishop of St. David's, then by chance in the neighbourhood, "stating that there would be no necessity of soliciting the aid of Earl Arnulph for the next four months to come." These things being made known to the besiegers, the siege was at once raised. Arnulph was dismissed after about a year's possession, and Gerald was appointed to the lieutenancy.

Soon after this, Gerald married the frail Nesta, dau. of the late Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr, (see account of Nesta, p. 146), and removed to the domain of Carew, her dowry, of which castle we shall treat hereafter.

The De Clares, Gilbert and Richard, Earls of Pembroke, entered this place under the high designation of *earls*, the former in 1138, the latter—the conqueror of a part of Ireland—in 1149, whose daughter and heiress, Isabel, married William Marshall, who in her right succeeded as Earl of Pembroke in 1189. His line continued till 1245, when it became extinct. There were after this Earls of Pembroke bearing the name of Valence for two generations, and Hastings for three generations, when the castle and lands fell to Humphrey Plantagenet, youngest son of Henry IV., summoned to Parliament as Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Gloucester in 1414—1446. Then came William de la Pool, whose estates were forfeited on his demise, 1450. Jasper Tudor, son of Owen Tudor, founder of the Tudor dynasty, obtained the earldom of Pembroke in 1452; and it was here, in 1456, that Henry, Earl of Richmond (son of Jasper's brother, Edmund Tudor), and afterwards Henry VII., was born. Jasper's attainder took place in 1461, when his estates were forfeited. The earldom was next conferred by Edward IV. upon William, Lord Herbert (see Lineage, *Herbert of Llanarth*), the first person of British blood who had held Pembroke Castle since the time of Rufus. William Herbert was beheaded at Banbury, 1469, and was succeeded by his son William, who died without an heir, and the earldom reverted to the Crown. Herberts again came into possession, 1551, by favour of Edward VI., who created Sir

William Herbert, K.G., of Ewias, Earl of Pembroke, and Baron Herbert of Cardiff (see *Bute, Marquess of*), but the former title carried no estates, the jurisdiction and ancient revenues and lands of the earldom being retained by the sovereign. The earldom still continues in the Herbert line, and is now vested in George Robert Charles, thirteenth Earl of Pembroke, of Wilton House, Salisbury, *b.* 1850.

During the wars between Charles I., and his Parliament, Pembroke Castle stood its last siege and burning, when it required all the energy and force of Cromwell to compass its subjugation. In June, 1648, the intrepid general, himself a Welshman by paternal descent (see p. 589), and not ill-acquainted with the martial qualities of the hot "Church-and-King Britons" whom he had now to quell, marched hastily from Chepstow for Pembroke, eager and resolved to bring Major-Gen. Laugharne, Col. Poyer, and Col. Powel to their senses, or to something worse. But implements for the battering of such a place are not at command. June 9th, he orders the blast-furnaces of Carmarthen to melt iron and make "shells for our mortar-pieces," with some "D cannon-shot and some culverins," to be sent with all possible speed. Hugh Peters, that useful man to Cromwell, goes across to Milford, and from the *Lion*, a Parliament ship riding there, gets "two drakes, two demi-culverins, and two whole culverins," and conveys them to the *Leaguer*. With these scanty machines an essay is made to batter and storm, but not with success. June 14, the general writes to Speaker Lenthall, "They begin to be in extreme want of provisions, so as in all probability they cannot live a fortnight without being starved;" "last night we got two little guns planted, which in twenty-four hours will take away their mills;" "last night we fired divers houses, which fire goes up the town still;" "confident I am we shall have it in fourteen days by starving," says the fell man. His calculations however, were rather hasty.

June 28, the castle not yet taken, but progress through hot energy making, Cromwell writes to General Fairfax, "The country since we sat down before this place has made two or three insurrections, and are ready to do it every day; so that what with looking to them," &c., things are bad enough. Not till July 11, 1648, is Oliver able to announce to Speaker Lenthall, "The town and castle of Pembroke were surrendered to me this day." Most of the garrison are allowed to surrender on terms, but the three leading men above-named are obliged to surrender at discretion. They are expressly "excepted" on these grounds:—"They are such as have formerly served you [the Parliament] in a very good cause, but being now apostatised, I did rather make election of them than of those who had always been for the king, judging their iniquity double." The Parliament, however, decides upon sparing some two of them, and they have to draw lots for life. Three pieces of paper are supplied, on two of which is written, "Life given by God,"—the other is a blank. Poor Colonel Poyer—"drunken Poyer," as Carlyle calls him—draws the blank, and is shot in Covent Garden.

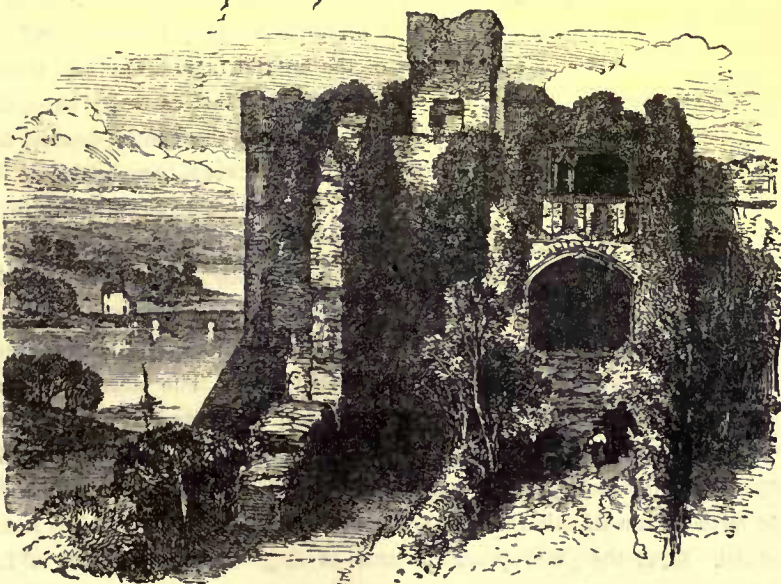
Carew Castle, which comes next in natural order in the Normanic history of Pembrokeshire, had its origin as a palace-fortress in the marriage of the above-mentioned Gerald de Windsor with Nest, daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr, of Dinefawr. This marriage was one of policy, as we are told marriages sometimes even in our own civilized and Christian times continue to be. Gerald knew his difficulties, and knew that Nest, though a concubine of Henry I., as the daughter of a Welsh prince would conciliate the Welsh to his person and rule, and as a large heiress would usefully add to his narrow fortune.

On a spot already called *Caerau*, "the fortified camps," he builds his castle, afterwards by helpless foreign tongues pronounced *Carew*. *Caerau* was one of the demesnes belonging to the princes of *Dinefawr*, and, as would seem, had along with other lands been given as her



CAREW CASTLE—FRONTING THE CREEK.

dowry to *Nesta*. The extent of the first erection is not known, but it is certain that additions were made to it at different periods. The character of the architecture in the superb front facing the creek pronounces it to be late—probably of the time of *Sir Rhys ap Thomas's*



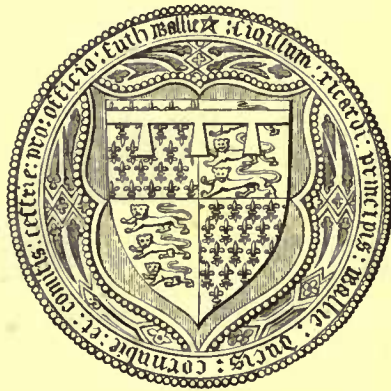
CAREW CASTLE—INTERIOR.

possession. For more than 350 years the castle of Carew and its extensive lands remained in the direct descendants of Gerald de Windsore, who, however, as early as the third generation had assumed the surname "De Carew," from their estate. The last possessor of this name, Edmond Carew, sold or mortgaged it in the fifteenth century to the celebrated Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Kt. of Dinefawr (see *Rhys ap Thomas*), who was proprietor of the lordship of Dinefawr (attempted for a time to be called "Newton"), Carew, Llansadwrn, Cilsane, Emlyn, Cilcenin, Aberayron, Llanrhystyd, Narberth, Llanybi, and two or three others; but on the unjust and cruel attainder of his grandson, Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Rhys, who had married Catherine Howard, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, his estates were forfeited to the Crown. Carew was leased for a term of years to Sir John Perrott, a court favourite, and to others, the remainder of whose leases, according to Fenton, were purchased by Sir John Carew, a remote descendant and heir of that Sir Edmond Carew who had mortgaged the castle to Sir Rhys ap Thomas. His great-grandson, Thomas Carew, who died 1774, left only two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom having died unmarried, the survivor, Elizabeth, married James Bernard, Esq., after whose death Carew Castle reverted to the Carew line, formerly known as Carews of Crowcombe Court, Somerset, where they are still settled. The Carews are not known to have resided at Carew Castle since the time when the place was battered down by Cromwell in 1644 (when Sir John Carew had garrisoned it for the king), but the property still continues in the family.

It is not from its position, which is but a slightly raised rock on one of the arms of Milford Haven, that this magnificent ruin gains any of its charms. The scenery around is quiet, the ground slopes gently to the water, and the shore close under the walls is often muddy and forbidding. But the colossal size of the mouldering pile, and the elaborate character of the architecture are sufficient, without the accessories of beetling cliffs and mountain solitudes, to excite attention and wonderment. Our first engraving shows the powerful towers and bastions, tapering from their foundations and containing elegant chambers, and the long ranges of finely mullioned and traceried square windows (the work probably of the fifteenth century) which lighted the great state apartments; and the second engraving clearly defines some of the features of the interior in archway and oriel window, niche, doorway, and ascending steps. When Fenton figured this castle in 1810, the battlements along the whole front were nearly perfect; since then the central bastion and tower, with the great bay-windows they enclosed, have fallen, and several breaches made by time—the leisurely but most powerful of all agents of destruction—have assisted to change a great palatial façade into the appearance of an ancient but exquisite ruin.

Sir Rhys ap Thomas is said to have built the projecting bastions and great windows, and to have much enlarged and decorated the state apartments. A chimney-piece with finely wrought Corinthian columns is among the more recent decorations, and the interior in other parts displays a mixture with the Gothic of the classic style. The later additions, though strong, are not so colossal as the ancient parts, as if the builders were already conscious that the age of barbarism was passing away, and quieter times were approaching. The great banqueting-hall, 102 feet long, with proportional width, in decorated Gothic highly ornamented, must have been a superb apartment, for even the defaced and broken remains of it are still beautiful. Over the gateway are the arms of England, of the House of Lancaster, and of the Carews.

It was in consequence of the conquest of Pembroke by Arnulph de Montgomery that the county of Pembroke was ultimately constituted a county *palatine*. As such it had a chancery and other courts of its own held in the lord's castle, and was thus of higher dignity than any other county in the kingdom except its palatine compeers of Lancaster, Chester and Durham. The palatinate character of Pembrokeshire was ultimately taken away; Henry VIII., when he created new counties for Wales, made them all of the same level, and fully united the thirteen counties to England (see p. 755). The princes of Wales of the Plantagenet line had their chancery for South Wales at Carmarthen. At pp. 244—246 an account is given of the chancery *seal* of South Wales; but the discovery of that seal, or a cast of it which was considered a great rarity, has been now succeeded by a still more interesting discovery, viz., the seal of Richard, Prince of Wales, son of the Black Prince. It was figured in 1684 in the *Progress* of the Duke of Beaufort already repeatedly referred to (see pp. 740-41), and is transferred to our pages by kind permission of his Grace the present Duke of Beaufort, who has recently privately printed the *Progress*. The workmanship, clearly too good for the fourteenth century, must be ascribed in part to the skill of the



SEAL OF RICHARD, PRINCE OF WALES, A.D., 1376.

modern artist; but the charges on the escutcheon—the arms of France and England quarterly, with the former “fleurs-de-lis semée” (not “three fleurs-de-lis,” as in the later seal of Prince Henry, described at p. 245), the arms known to have been borne by Richard II. as well as by Edward III. and the Black Prince, are demonstrably correct. So is the label of three points. The inscription running round the seal—SIGILLUM RICARDI PRINCIPIS WALLIE, DUCIS CORNUBIE, COMITIS CESTRIE, PRO OFFICIO SUTH WALLIE, carries several marks of genuineness in the Latinity of the Plantagenet period, seen in the terminations “Cornubie,” “Cestrie,” “Wallie,” and the mongrel “Suth.”

The account of the finding of it is thus given in the *Progress*:—“The procurement of the view of a seale of green wax of Richard, Prince of Wales, I ow to the civility of . . . Gent., Under Sheriff of this county [Carmarthen]. It was fastened to a deed with a silken labell woven of yellowe and red, bearing date thus,—‘Kaermerdyn, 16 Aprilis, in the 7th year of his reign, annoque Domini 1376.’” It is further stated with respect to the other side of the seal:—“He is represented on the face side in armour, on horseback, with his sword chains in one hand and shield and bridle in the other, in his surtout, and his horse

caparizon'd, which, with the shield, are all charged with quarterly France, semée of flower de luces, and England, a labell of three poyns" (comp. p. 245).

In the close vicinity of Carew Castle, as if erected by some of the early proprietors—but possibly existing long ages before *Caerau* became Carew,—is still standing an exquisite CROSS, formed of one piece of stone. No inscription is legible. It has a cross pattée in a circle at the top, and diminishes in breadth as it approaches the pedestal, which is simply powerful masonry enclosing the basis of the stone. The surface is divided into panels, all of which are wrought with interlaced devices similar to those of the ancient crosses so numerous in Ireland.



Ancient Cross at Carew.

Two great events took place at Carew Castle during its occupation by Sir Rhys ap Thomas—his entertainment there of the Earl of Richmond after his landing at Dale in 1485, and the tournament (the first exhibited in Wales) held there in honour of Sir Rhys's admission to the Order of the Garter after Richmond had become King Henry VII.

We have already (pp. 240—244) narrated the distinguished part taken by Sir Rhys ap Thomas in placing the Tudor on the throne. On his way from the place of landing, where he was allowed to "pass over Sir Rhys's body" to Bosworth Field, the Earl tarried a night at Carew Castle, and, losing no time, pushed on through the heart of the country, receiving everywhere accessions to his hosts of adherents of those brave men of South Wales who turned the tide of battle at Bosworth. The second night he was entertained by Dafydd ap Ieuan at Llwyn-Dafydd, Llandyssilio-Gogo, Cardiganshire, and so pleased was Richmond at his reception that on his accession he sent as a present to Dafydd ap Ieuan a *hirlas*, or drinking-horn, chased and mounted in silver, with heraldic devices of much beauty. Its supporters are the greyhound of the Llwyn-Dafydd arms and the dragon of Cadwaladr. It stands eight or nine inches high, and is about sixteen inches in length. Having become

the property of the Earl of Carbery during the civil wars, it thus came to Golden Grove, where it still remains.

The engraving we give of this interesting relic is copied by permission of the Duke of Beaufort from the *Progress* of his ancestor, written in 1684, and must be taken as representing the *hirlas* as it then was and the workmanship of the period; but it differs slightly from the illustration supplied by the Earl of Cawdor to Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales* (1846),—and which is exactly reproduced at p. 881—in having more silver chasing, armorial bearings, and a more elaborate stand, while it is less skilfully shown in perspective. When the Carmarthenshire part was printed this very beautiful illustration was not at command.



THE HIRLAS HORN OF HENRY VII. (from the Beaufort "*Progress*").

Another memento of Henry VII. is in the possession of E. P. Lloyd, Esq., of Glansein co. Carmarthen. It is a silver *flagon* presented by the king, in 1485, to Einion ap Dafydd Llwyd, an ancestor of Mr. Lloyd who dwelt at Wern-newydd, parish of Llanarth, Cardiganshire, near Llwyn-Dafydd already mentioned. Tradition relates that Richmond slept a night at Wern-newydd, and the room and bed he used are still shown there, with an inscription on the wall commemorative of the event. It is scarcely probable that under the circumstances the earl would have staid a night at two places so near each other.

When Henry was firmly seated on the throne, he added to the many distinctions he had already conferred on Sir Rhys ap Thomas the honour of the Garter, and Sir Rhys to celebrate the occasion held a grand tournament and "feate of armes" at Carew. The account of this event carries us back to strange times, customs, ideas, and reveals the men who in Wales were of chief consideration. In the *Memoir of Sir Rhys*, printed in the *Cambrian Register* (1796), is a long description of the celebrations, from which we learn that Sir Rhys ap Thomas made publication of a "solemn just and tournament," the fame of which being blown abroad, "manie worthie and valerouse gentlemen of his blood, some to do him honour and some to make triall of their abilities in feates of armes, came unto him from all partes of Wales." They flock in on their caparisoned chargers, Herberts, Perrotts, Wogans, Butlers, Gruffydds, Morgans, Dunns, Vaughans (of Tretwr), Jenkin Mansell, "the valiant" (of Oxwich); from North Wales, Griffith, son of Sir John Griffith, Lord of Llansadwrn, and

young Wynn of Gwydir, "two hopefull gentlemen of good towardlinesse, and with them the lustie Robert Salisburie, a man noted for his greate strength of bodie, a fast friend and companion of Sir Rhys in many of his warlike adventures."

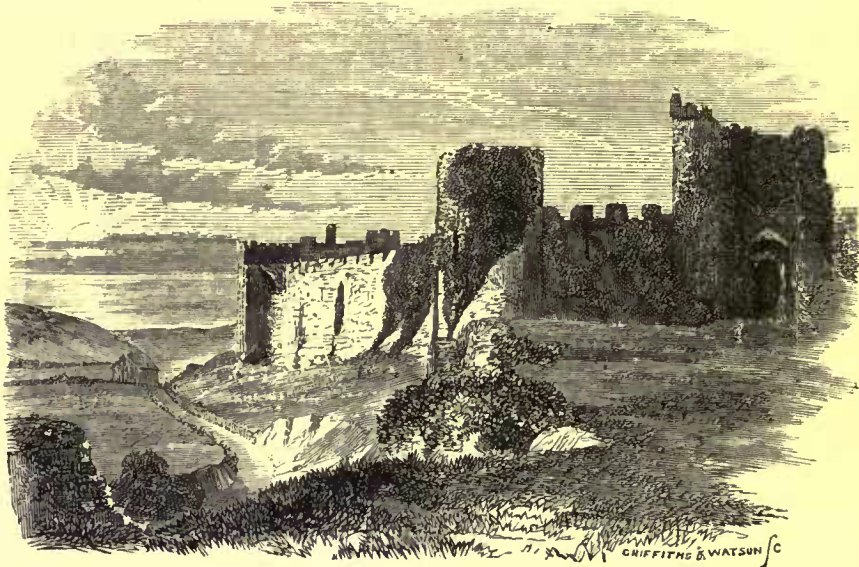
These men of "prime ranke" were all lodged within the castle. For some 500 more, "moste of them of goode ranke and qualitie," tents and pavilions were pitched in the castle park. This festival and "time of jollitie" continued through the space of five days. On St. George's Eve it began, when Sir Rhys took a view of all the company, choosing out 500 of the tallest and ablest of them, dividing them into five troops, and placing each troop under the direction of a captain. The second day was occupied in exercising the troops in the field "in all points as if they were suddenly to goe on some notable service." The third day the drummers beat up, the trumpets sound, and the whole host comes forth as in battle array, "well armed at all points." They march to the bishop's palace at *Lamphey* (now a ruin, whose owner has not the taste to show it decent respect), a mile or thereabouts distant from Carew, "bidd goode morrowe to the bishoppe in the language of souldiers with arquebusses, musketts, and callivers;" the bishop having with him the abbot of Talley [for a glimpse at the character of bishop and abbot, see p. 242] and the prior of Carmarthen; "all with rich capes," after some mock parley, "the business being so ordered aforehand," give entrance to Sir Rhys; the bishop ascends to the high altar, reads divine service, new hymns are sung "for the reste of St. George's soule, and his safe deliverance out of purgatorie."

On the return of the cavalcade to Carew a grand solemnity of dining takes place, bishop and abbot being of the company; the "sewer" for the time being the entertainer's son, Sir Griffith ap Rhys, "who had binn bredd up at coorte, and had some advantage of the others in point of curialitie and courtlinesse;" Sir William Herbert of Coldbrook is the carver, and "young Griffith of Penrhyn the pocillator or cupbearer." Music goes on; "hautboies and other wind instruments weare not silent;" the bishop says grace; the dinner begins; health of king, queen, and prince are "often drank;" bards and prydydds accompanied by the harp sing many a song; after the entertainment "they walke abroad and take the fresh aire of the parke," and lastly, in the chapel, "heare solemne service."

Next day, the real day of joust and tournament, Sir William Herbert's challenge to all comers, four to four, "for the honour of ladies" is presently accepted by Sir Griffith Rice, Sir Rhys "on a goodlie steed, in fine gilt armour, two pages on horseback before him with a herald," &c., is judge of the jousts. The trumpets sound, and the knights present themselves for the conflict, each with his device and motto displayed. "The two first combattants putt their launces into their restes, and soe rann each there six courses. In like sorte followed the reste," and the rest—to the end of the brilliant tournament. "Sound knockes you may be sure were receaved and returned on both sides, butt noe harme at all done."

At supper, Sir Griffith ap Rhys, in the presence of his father, makes challenge to Sir William Herbert, four to four at the ring next morning, for a supper which the losers should pay for at Carmarthen for their farewell at parting. The challenge was accepted, and the loser by his father, Sir Rhys's judgment, was Sir Griffith ap Rhys—a thing "agreed upon beforehand," as the careful narrator tells us, "that soe he might show his friendes the towne of Carmarthen before they went away." Carmarthen must have been a fine place in those days! After dinner Sir Rhys ap Thomas gives his guests a hunt in the park, where "they killed divers buckes" destined to be consumed at the Carmarthen supper.

This supper at Carmarthen—*where* there we should be glad to know—ended this memorable and unique tournament, a strange medley of healthful and knightly pastime, religious farce, and chivalric gallantry, wherein “one thing” our conscientious chronicler declares, “is note-worthie, that for the space of five dayes, among a thousand people there was not one quarrell, crosse worde, or unkind looke that happened.” Early in the morning before they parted, we should also observe, “the bishoppe bestowed a sermon upon them tending to all loyall admonitions, obedience to superiors, love and charitie one towards another.” His text was out of Eccles. x. 20, “Curse not the king, no, not in thy thoughte, and curse not the rich in thy bedd-chamber,”—a text and subject fully explained by the political crisis referred to at p. 242 *ante*. Hugh Parry was Bishop of St. David’s when this tournament took place, but as the date of his appointment is generally given as Sept. 19, 1485, he was possibly not the bishop of St. David’s who figures in consultation with Sir Rhys ap Thomas about the duty of joining the Earl of Richmond, and it is difficult to say who was *de facto* bishop of St. David’s in the early part of 1485.

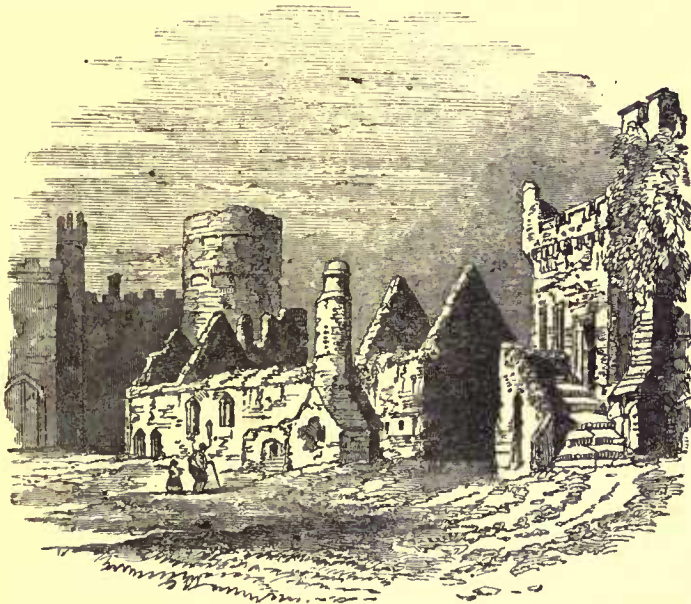


MANORBIER CASTLE.—EXTERIOR (from a photograph by Bed ord).

Manorbier Castle, the birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis, and home and patrimony for some time of his family, though probably owing its origin to a Norman settler of the eleventh century, was not prominently associated with the sanguinary deeds of the Anglo-Norman conquest of Pembroke, as some of the other castles; was never, as far as is known, subject to a siege; and was not laid in the dust by violence. William de Barri, the father of Giraldus, was first possessor of his line of the manor. His father, a Norman or Anglo-Norman, had assumed the name from the little island of *Barry*, on the coast of Glamorganshire where he had first settled. William de Barri took up his abode at “Maenor-Pyr,” as Giraldus spells it, in the reign of King Stephen, a few years only before the birth of Giraldus (1146). He married Angharad, daughter of Gerald de Windsore, of Carew Castle, already mentioned, by Nesta, his wife, daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr, by whom he had

Giraldus and other sons. The estate continued in this family till the time of Henry IV., who in his first year (1399) granted to John de Windsor, in fee, the manors of Manorbier, Penally, and Begelly, and all other lands held by David de Barry in Wales; so that the continuance of the De Barris at Manorbier was not much over two hundred and fifty years.

The best account of this interesting spot is that which has been left in the words of the enthusiastic archdeacon himself, whose native place it was, and whose exaggerative language touching its character may be pardoned. The present walls were not those within which he dwelt, but the magnificent scenery in earth and sea was the same then as now, with the difference in its favour that the castle, though humbler, was surrounded by park, orchards, gardens, and all the concomitants of a baronial hall of the secondary class, while at present



MANORBIER CASTLE.—INTERIOR.

the village has an impoverished look, the park, woodland, orchard, lake, and fishpond have disappeared, and a bald landscape capping magnificent rocks, and sloping down by the castle ruins to a lovely little cove, crescent-like and sandy, is all that remains.

Giraldus, writing in the year 1188, gives us a graphic account of "Maenor-Pyr," as it then was. Of his attempt at etymology we only need say that nothing is really known of the element "Pyr," or "Byr," in the name, while "Maenor" is plainly the same as Manor. "The Castle of Maenor Pyr, that is the mansion of Pyrrhus, who also possessed the island of Caldý, which the Welsh call Ynys Pyr, or the island of Pyrrhus, is distant about three miles [in modern measurement five miles] from Pen-broch. It is exceedingly well defended by turrets and bulwarks, and is situated on the summit of a hill extending on the western side towards the sea, having on the northern and southern sides a fine fishpond

under its walls, as remarkable for its grand appearance as for the depth of its waters ; and a beautiful orchard on the same side, bounded on one part by a vineyard and on the other by a wood, remarkable for the projection of its rocks and the height of its hazel trees. On the right hand of the promontory between the castle and the church, near the site of a very large lake and mill, a rivulet of never-failing water flows through a valley, rendered sandy by the violence of the winds. Towards the west, the Severn sea, bending its course towards Ireland, enters a hollow bay at some distance ; and the southern rocks, if extended a little farther towards the north, would render it a most excellent harbour for shipping. From this point you will see almost all the ships from Great Britain, which the east wind drives upon the Irish coast, daringly brave the inconstant and raging waves. 'This country [Dimetia] is well supplied with corn, sea-fish, and imported wines ; and what is preferable to every other advantage, from its vicinity to Ireland, it is tempered by a salubrious air. Dimetia, therefore, with its seven cantrefs, is the most beautiful as well as the most powerful district of Wales, Penbroch the finest part of the province of Dimetia, and the place I have just described the most delightful part of Penbroch. It is evident, therefore, that Maenor-Pyr is the pleasantest spot in Wales, and the author may be pardoned for having thus extolled his native soil, his genial territory, with a profusion of praise and admiration.' Giraldus's logical demonstration, we fear, will not stand scrutiny, but this will not invalidate the fact that Manorbier Castle is a most picturesque ruin, and has an interesting if not a romantic history.

Giraldus Cambrensis himself, after all, constitutes the chief interest attached to Maenor-Pyr, although he was probably dead before the actual castle whose ruins we now depict was built. He was grandson of the puissant Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr, of Dinefawr, and had a strong attachment to Wales. Paternally he was descended from a foreign race, and often in ecclesiastical matters displayed a strong leaning antagonistic to Welsh ideas. He was strongly superstitious, active in habit, eloquent in speech ; travelled to Italy, and in Ireland ; traversed Wales north and south, in company with Archbishop Baldwin of Canterbury, anticipating modern Methodistic custom, "preaching the Cross," with the difference that preaching the Cross in Giraldus's case included, as a main element, inciting the youth of Wales to enlist as soldiers under the banners of the Crusades. He wrote, while Archdeacon of Brecon, works of considerable extent and of extreme value, couched in graphic style, full of fact and anecdote, in tolerable Latin, and only marred by occasional exaggeration and frequent displays of excessive credulity. His ambition to become Bishop of St. David's, thwarted long by King Henry, seemed at last destined to be gratified. In 1198 he was chosen a second time by the chapter of St. David's to be their bishop ; but the Archbishop of Canterbury—not his old crusading companion, Baldwin, who was now dead, but Hubert Walter—opposed the measure, on the ground that to appoint a Welshman to the metropolitan see of Wales would be fraught with danger to the supremacy of the English. Giraldus was set aside, and Geoffrey de Henelawe, a Norman, was appointed in 1203, after a stormy interregnum of four years, during which Kings Richard and John promised, temporized, and refused ; the Pope listened to appeals and oracularized ; and Giraldus uttered wrathful and biting words, which led to his being declared an enemy of the Crown, and to the seizure of his lands. He made his peace, however, with the king, and recovered his property, and on the death of Henelawe in 1215 the see of St. David's was again offered to him ; but he was now sixty-nine years of age, tired of care, toil, and controversy, and

declined the post. He lived some eight years longer, but how employed, and how his strenuous and energetic life toned down to the final rest, is not known.

A little to the interior is St. Florence (old *Tre-goyr*), a decayed village prettily situated, once the resort of "Tenby merchants," when Tenby was "a great trading mart," and in earlier times having in its vicinity an extensive deer-park belonging to the Earls of Pembroke, some traces of the boundaries of which are still discernible. Leland, who passed here *circa* 1540, says, "Coming from Llanfeth [Lamphey; *Llan-foi* = "St. Faith"] towards Tenby, I rode by a ruinouse walle of a parke sometime longing to Sir Rhyse [Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who, however, had died in 1527], now voide of deere." Further on towards Tenby is "Trefloyne" (old *Tre-llwyn*), formerly the home of a branch of the Ap Owens (Bowen—see *Bowen of Llwyn-gwair*) of Pentre-Evan, in Cemmaes. In the civil war it was garrisoned for the king, and formed the head-quarters of the Earl of Carbery, but being invested by the Parliamentarians, "after some battery and forcing of an outhouse," it surrendered, and "there were found there forty good horses ready saddled and bridled, and 150 men." *Scotsborough*, another historic house, has been already noticed.



TENBY—TOWER OF ANCIENT GATEWAY.

Tenby, now a jaunty and fashionable watering-place (already partly described), was better known to our forefathers as a trading and fishing port of no small importance, and "a metely waullid burg," with strong gates, defended on two sides of the promontory on which it picturesquely stands by precipitous cliffs meeting in a point at the Castle Hill (which cuts the sea and shelters a cove for the shipping), and connected landward by powerful walls running at right angles to each other and to the cliffs, thus forming a nearly rectangular site. The walls, greatly strengthened in the time of Elizabeth, and still partly remaining, were high and powerful, and from the description given of one of the gates by Leland, who wrote

before Elizabeth's improvements, they must have been fitted for stubborn defence even before her time. He says of the "west gateway" that it was "the seemliest," as "circled on the outside with an embattled but open rofid tour,"—which exactly corresponds with the Gateway Tower in the *engraving* just given. An inscription commemorative of the Elizabethan restoration is still visible in the wall,—“A.D. 1588, E. R. 30.”

As to the name *Tenby*—a bone of contention among etymologists,—the key to its explanation is the old Cymric *Dinbych* (probably *din*, a fortified hill, and *bach*, small), precisely the same as the *Dinbych* (*Denbigh*) of the North, and meant originally to mark the smaller rock of the Castle Hill as compared with the larger one of St. Catherine, which then may have been connected with the mainland. In the *Annales Cambriæ*, A.D. 1154, it is called *Dynbech* and *Tinebeth*.



TOWER—SOUTH PARADE.

Of the time of the first building of Tenby Castle, or whether it was the work of Flemings or Normans, or both, nothing is certainly known. It is clear that it existed in 1152, for it was taken in that year by the sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys, when one of them, Cadell, was severely wounded (*Annal. Cambr., sub 1154*); and was reduced and destroyed by Maelgwyn, son of the Lord Rhys, in 1186. Nothing is more probable than that such a rock as the Castle Hill had been occupied as a place of strength by the Britons before Norman or Fleming, or even Saxon or Dane, had afflicted Dyfed; but beyond some mystic shadowings in a Welsh poem, *Mic Dinbych*, in the *Myvyr. Arch. of Wales*, we have no reference to it in such early literature of the country as has come down to our time.

During the Plantagenet and Tudor periods we hear not much of Tenby except as a place of trade; but in the troubles of Charles I. and his Parliament the town was a post of great

importance. In March, 1644, "Col. Rowland Laugharne proceeded to attack Tenby, where Commissary Gwyn was governor, and made a resolute defence, but after three days' battery, a great part of the town being beaten down, it was taken by storm." In 1648, when Cromwell came to the siege of Pembroke, the reduction of Tenby was entrusted to Col. Reade, who succeeded in taking the place on the 2nd June. The resistance, however, had been stubborn, as may be supposed from Cromwell's letter of the 21st of May to Parliament:—"The reducement of Wales is more difficult than expected, the town and castles of Pembroke and Tenby being equal to any in England, and well provided of all things" (*Fenton*, p. 370). This is the last we hear of Tenby as a warlike fortress. It then became as distinguished as "Dinbych y Pysgod" (Fish-Tenby) as it is in our day as "Tenby the Delightful."

The limestone rock of these parts is famous for its caves, as those of Lydstep,—cool and romantic retreats for the Tenby summer visitants—but it is more to our purpose to notice here the *bone caves* of Caldy Island, wherein some years ago were discovered great quantities



NARBERTH CASTLE (*drawn by Birket Foster*).

of bones of animals of an early period, denizens too of a climate much warmer than our present climate, such as the *Elephas primigenius* (mammoth), rhinoceros, tiger (*Felis tigris*) the hyena, as well as the bear, the deer, the wolf, the fox, pig, sheep, &c., from which two conclusions are legitimate and obvious,—first, that all these animals were in past time natives of Britain; and secondly, that Caldy Island, during the lifetime of such of those animals as lived only on dry land, was not an island, but was connected with the mainland. Little or no light, however, has been thrown by these explorations on the question of the "antiquity of

man" in these parts. The remains of the *priory* on Caldy Island are a memorial of Robert de Tours, who in the time of Henry I. founded the establishment as a cell to St. Dogmael's.

At *Narberth* (W., *Ar-berth*, "above the wood," spelled *Arberth* in the *Annales Cambriae* as early as A.D. 1116) was a castle of great antiquity, planted in a bold and picturesque situation, and commanding an attractive though limited prospect. It is related that on the descent of Arnulph de Montgomery upon Pembrokeshire in 1092, he gave a portion of the usurped territory around this spot to a knight in his train of the name of Stephen Perrott. This man is not said to have built a castle at *Arberth*, but to have provided for himself a temporary place of strength on an elevated spot between *Arberth* and *Templeton*, and in the midst of a deep forest. Of this place *Fenton* says that in his time some slight vestiges still appeared. But there was a castle at *Arberth* in 1219, for *Llewelyn the Great* burned it (*Annal. Cambr.*). *Stephen Perrott* was fortunate in marrying *Eleanor*, daughter and heiress of *Meirchion ap Rhys*, of *Iestynton* (now *Eastington*, and popularly called *Isseson*), in *Castle-martin*, who was not "grandson," as *Fenton* says, but direct descendant in the *sixth* degree of *Iestyn*, Lord of *Iestynton*, grandson of *Howel Dda*, whereby he obtained a large accession to his lands, and the shortest means of conciliating the natives, having married into the princely line of *Howel the Good*. His son, *Sir Andrew Perrott*, was the builder of *Narberth Castle* circa 1246. He married in that year *Janet*, daughter of *Ralph*, Lord *Mortimer*, created *Earl of March*. The castle was afterwards the possession of the *Mortimers*, *Earls of March*, and from them passed to *Richard*, *Duke of York*. In time it fell to the *Crown*, and was in the eighth of *Henry VIII.* given to *Sir Rhys ap Thomas*, "in recompense for his good services in the wars, as well in *England* and *Wales* as beyond seas done." Not long after *Sir Rhys's* death *Leland* describes it as "a praty pile of old *Sir Rhees's*," and adds, "there is a poor village, and by it a littel forest." The castle was inhabited as late as 1657 by a gentleman of the name of *Castell*, an adherent, it is believed, of the *Commonwealth* for the castle had, as usual with the castles of *Wales*, sided with the king, been worsted by battery, and got into the hands of the parliamentary leaders. *Capt. Castell* had raised the ire of the men of *Tenby*, who petitioned the king (*Charles II.*) to the effect that he had "during the time of usurpation" set up a market at the "village" of *Narberth*, to the detriment of the "loyal town of *Tenby*." *Narberth Castle* and manor became the property of the *Barlows* of *Slebech*, and continued in that estate.

Lawhaden Castle.—This name has assumed various shapes, and it seems difficult to decide which is the best. *Llewhaden*, *Lawhaden*, *Llanhawaden*, *Llanhuaden*, have all been tried, with the result that modern choice has settled upon *Lawhaden*—furthest of all from the true etymology. The name of castle and village of course followed that of the church close by, so that the first syllable, *Llan*, is presumably settled. The church was said to be dedicated to *St. Aeddán*, and if so, *Llan-Aeddán* is the genuine and original form of the name. This would easily slip into *Llan-aedan*, or *Llan-aden*; but it required the aid of dark times and ingenuity of strange tongues to bring it into *Llan-huadain*, or *Lawhaden*. With the last form, however, we must for the present rest satisfied.

Lawhaden Castle, although a bastioned and moated place, was never in fact a military fortress, and was not destroyed by warlike attack. It was, on the contrary, a sumptuous episcopal palace, a place therefore of peace. But it was made strong by reason of the wealth

it contained in days when the Bishop of St. David's was a territorial baron, living in great pomp and circumstance, when insurrection and conflict were frequent, and the abodes of the Norman chieftains and all their friends and supporters—which the Bishops of St. David's generally were—were subject to attack from the Welsh princes and people. The barony of Lawhaden had been given the Bishops of St. David's from an early time, and in virtue of this possession they were summoned to sit in parliament.

The castle stands on an elevation overlooking the wooded and pretty valley of the Cleddeu. It was built of hewn, closely jointed stone, with square-headed mullioned and labelled windows dressed with freestone, and was entered by a drawbridge and a great doorway surmounted by a magnificent semicircular arch, flanked by two powerful circular towers. The builder's name is not certainly known, but Bishop Thomas Beck (appointed in 1280),



LAWHADEN CASTLE.

who founded the *hospitium* whose ruins are close by, is thought to have begun it. The style of architecture of the front elevation betrays, however, a later date. Bishop Gower (1328), though a great builder, is not mentioned as having enlarged it; but Houghton (1361), who preferred it as a residence even to the magnificent palace at St. David's, added greatly to its buildings. Bishop John Gilbert (1389) resided and died here; Bishop Edward Vaughan (1509), a man of sumptuous taste, built the beautiful chapel of the place. It appears that with Vaughan ceased the addition of ornament and pride at Lawhaden Palace. In 1536 came Bishop William Barlow, who, in the plain language of Richard Fenton, "thought of nothing but translation to a better see, and enriching himself *per fas et nefas*, while he continued to wear the mitre of St. David, stripped the castle of Llewhaden and palace of St. David's of their leaden roofs, as well as all his other palaces of everything that could be converted into immediate profit, to furnish him by the dilapidations he himself had occa-

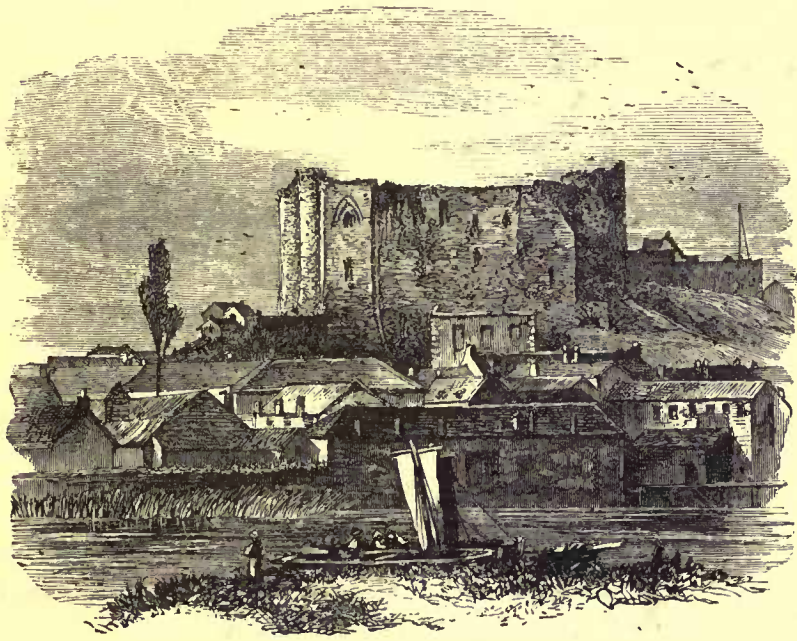
sioned with a plea for removing the see to Carmarthen." Archbishop Abbott in 1616 authorized Bishop Milbourne to demolish Lawhaden Castle, and also "the hall, chapel, cellar, and bakehouse belonging to the palace of St. David's; in short, to perfect what Barlow had begun." But this entire demolition was prevented by the translation of Milbourne to Carlisle, and thus the fine walls of Lawhaden Castle have been left to cope as best they can with time, the elements, and the sacrilegious road-maker and hovel-builder; trees now grow in the courtyard, and spring from the rubbish-covered floors of saloon and boudoir; the fine park which surrounded it is defaced and deforested, and the red deer park belonging to it at Llwydiarth, which existed as late as the time of Leland, is no longer known.

Whiston Castle (W., *Castell Gwys*) was the residence of a Norman settler of the name of Wiz, the daughter of whose grandson, Sir Philip Gwys, married the Welshman, *Gwgan* ap Bleddyn, from whom emanated the family of *Wogan* of Wiston, Picton, &c. Wiston was the head place of the Norman barony of *Dau-gleddeu*—a name already existing in that of the British *cantref* situated between the two rivers *Cleddeu*. Standing in the open country towards the mountains it was exposed to frequent attack during the raids of the Welsh princes into the territories of the Norman settlers. Cadell and his brother, sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, assisted by Howel, son of Owain Gwynedd, demolished it in 1146—"Castellum Wiz destruxerunt" (see *Annal. Camb.*, 1148); in 1193 Howel Sais, a son of "the Lord Rhys," surprised and captured Wiston, whereupon the Flandrenses and Franks of Pembroke attacked the town of *Llanwaden*, then in his hands, but failed in the attempt and returned in disgrace—"cum opprobrio" (*Annal. Camb.*); but about two years later the "Flandrenses" succeeded in recapturing Wiston Castle (*ib.*, 1195); in 1220 Llewelyn the Great of North Wales, having made way against the Normans in North and South, and given peace to the Flemings or "Flandrenses" of Dyfed, on their swearing allegiance to him, when they violated the oath, razed the castle of Wiston to the ground, putting the garrison to the sword. After this Wiston Castle became an unimportant fortress, and gradually fell into decay. *Gwgan* about this time married the heiress, and as a Welshman, being at peace with the native princes, established at Wiston a family of great respectability and long continuance in Pembrokeshire. (See *Wogan of Wiston, Picton, Boulston.*)

Haverfordwest Castle, perched on a rock overlooking the western *Cleddeu* at its junction with a smaller stream, was a place of magnitude and great strength. The spot, already a settlement of the Welsh, was seized upon by the Flemings on their introduction into the county (see *Flemings*), and made their chief post to defend the territory assigned them in Rhôs. It was well situated for the purpose right between that tract and the free mountains whence danger was to be apprehended, and also on the tidal river *Cleddeu*. The building of Haverfordwest Castle is attributed to Gilbert de Clare, first *Earl* of Pembroke, father of Richard (Strongbow) *Earl* of Pembroke, conqueror of Ireland. He is believed to have resided alternately here and at the castle of Pembroke. The date of the erection may be placed about the year 1112 or 1115. Giraldus Cambrensis tells us that in 1188 he and Archbishop Baldwin visited "Haverford" on their preaching tour, that "a sermon was preached by the archbishop," and "the word of God preached by the archdeacon," namely himself,—a distinction, we trust, without a difference,—and both the præternatural sensibility of the

Haverfordians and the eloquence of the archdeacon are by implication extolled in the assurance that, "wonderful and miraculous as it might appear, although the archdeacon addressed them both in the Latin and French tongues, those persons who understood neither of those languages were equally affected, and flocked in great numbers to the cross" (*Itin.*, xi.). At the castle a strange circumstance happened in those days: "A famous robber, confined in one of its towers, by stratagem, got three boys,—one the son of the Earl of Clare, another the son of the governor of the castle, into his hands in a bolted room, and threatening them with instant destruction, obtained indemnity and liberty on condition of sparing them."

The lordship and castle of Haverford were given by De Clare to his castellan, Richard Fitz-Tancred, whose son Robert was called Richard *de Hwlffordd*, a designation which shows



HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE.

that "Hwl-ffordd" was the old name of the place among the Welsh. The lordship was next vested in King John, who bestowed it on Walter Marshall (*circa* 1241), from whom it descended to the De Breoses, De Bohuns, &c., and was tossed from owner to owner for many years, until, like Pembroke, it came to Jasper Tudor, then to Henry, Duke of York, and finally to the Crown, where it has since continued.

Owen Glyndwr invested this castle, but had to retire without success. During the civil wars it had a garrison in defence of King Charles's cause, under command of Sir John Stepney; but they were half-hearted in the work, and evacuated the place. Cromwell having reduced Pembroke was not inclined to allow so strong a castle as that of Haverford to remain a danger behind him after his return. Nor was he inclined to go to the cost of bringing cannon from Pembroke to demolish it. The following letters under command of

the general to the Mayor, &c., of Haverfordwest, and that functionary's replies, are historically interesting as well as full of character and suggestiveness. They are found in the Haverfordwest Archives. (See also, Carlyle's *Cromwell*, iii., 404.)

"*To the Mayor and Aldermen of Haverfordwest.*—We being authorized by Parliament to view and consider what garrisons and places of strength are fit to be demolished ; and we finding that the Castle of Haverford is not tenable for the services of the State, and yet that it may be possessed by ill-affected persons, to the prejudice of the peace of these parts : These are to authorize you to summon in the hundred of Roose and the inhabitants of the Town and County of Haverfordwest ; and that they forthwith demolish the several walls and towers of the said Castle, so as that the said Castle may not be possessed by the enemy to the endangering of the peace of these parts. Given under our hands, this 12th of July, 1648 [the next day after the fall of Pembroke].

"ROGER LORT, JOHN LORT.
"SAMSON LORT, THOMAS BARLOWE."

"We expect an account of your proceedings, with effect, in this business, by Saturday, being the 15th of July instant."

[And the general himself, to prevent all parley, adds :—]

"If a speedy course be not taken to fulfil the commands of this warrant, I shall be necessitated to consider of settling a garrison.

"OLIVER CROMWELL."

The meekness of the following reply is remarkable, considering that the "castle" had hitherto been virtually Haverfordwest :—

"*For the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cromwell at Pembroke.*—Honoured Sir, we received an order from your Honour and the Committee for the demolishing of the Castle of Haverfordwest ; according to which we have this day set some workmen about it ; but we find the work so difficult to be brought about without powder to blow it up by, that it will exhaust an ' huge ' sum of money, and will not in a long time be effected. Wherefore we become suitors of your Honour that there may a competent quantity of powder be spared out of the ships, for the speedy effecting the work, and the county paying for the same. And we likewise desire that your Honour and the Committee be pleased that the whole county may join with us in the work ; and that an order may be considered for the levying of a competent sum of money on the several hundreds of the county, for the paying for the powder and defraying the rest of the charge. Thus being over-bold to be troublesome to your Honour—desiring to know your Honour's resolves, we rest your Honour's humble servants,—

"JOHN PRYNNE, Mayor. { JENKIN HOWELL, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM BOWER, JOB DAVIES.
ROGER BEVANS, ETHELDRED DAVIES."

"*To the Mayor, &c.*—Whereas upon view and consideration with Mr. Roger Lort, Mr. Samson Lort, and the Mayor and Aldermen of Haverfordwest, it is thought fit for the preserving of the peace of this county that the Castle of Haverfordwest should be speedily demolished : These are to authorize you to call unto your assistance in the performance of this exercise (?) the inhabitants of the hundreds of Dngleddy, Dewisland, Kemis, Roose, and Kilgerran ; who are hereby required to give you assistance. Given under our hands this 14th of July, 1648.

"OLIVER CROMWELL."

So fell quickly, by the aid of the inhabitants of five hundreds, the great castle of Haverfordwest. The keep, and certain other parts, however, were not demolished, and have since been of better service to the county as a county gaol.

The *Priory* at Haverfordwest, near the river-side below the town, of which there yet remain considerable ruins, was founded and liberally endowed by Robert de Hwlffordd, the second lord of Haverford Castle after the De Clares. It was a priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, having endowments consisting of

advowsons and tithes of several parishes in the barony. At the dissolution of "religious houses" in the time of Henry VIII., its annual revenue was £135 6s. 1d. (Speed), and was granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow of Slebech. The appearance of the site, with its mounds of ruins scattered over a wide extent of ground, gives evidence of the great dimensions and importance of the place when in its prime. The church was a spacious cruciform structure, 160 feet in length by 80 feet at the transepts, at the intersection of which there arose a massive tower supported by elegant pointed arches. It had an existence of about 350 years, when its tower bell resounded through the vale its matin and vesper call, and the slow monks went their measured rounds of devotion and meditation, and potation. It has had 330 years of rest, silence, and decay; and now only a small portion of its walls remains as a monument and a lesson. But all such spots are full of poetry and materials for the imagination. It may be too hard to say in the review—

" O Monachi, vestri Stomachi
Sunt amphora Bacchi ;
Vos estis, Deus est testis,
Turpissima pestis ;"

but it is true and charitable to say, with Thomson,—

" Full oft by holy feet our ground was trod ;
Of clerks good plenty here you mote espy ;"

and, taking it all and in all, the old church for its old time was not, perhaps, relatively less serviceable to humanity than is the modern church to the present time. But we cast off old garments, and choose the new.

On a crag in the open and slightly elevated country near the sea between Haverfordwest and St. David's—a district now remarkable for nothing except the poverty of its soil and the depressed and backward condition of its semi-Flemish population—stands the beautiful and romantic structure, *Roch Castle*, so called from the rock (Fr., *roche*) on which it is planted. Beyond doubt, it was built as a post of observation by the Flemish settlers. It sweeps far and wide the country of Pebydiog, then as Cymric and hostile as it could be, as far as the eye can reach, the ridge of Plumstone, and the bay of St. Bride's from the mouth of Milford Haven to St. David's Head. Its rocky site gave name to its earliest possessor known to history, Adam *de Rupe* ("Adam of the Rock"), founder also of Pill Priory, near Milford. The De la Roches in their earliest stages were of the first rank of Norman families, and of great possessions in Pembrokeshire. It appears probable that they had the province (now hundred) of Rhôs (Roose) committed to their care by Henry II., when it had been peopled with Flemings, for one of the family was styled "Comes Littoris," which office was hereditary, and the extent of its jurisdiction was marked by the two castles of Roch and Benton, the latter being on the haven, near Williamston, and nearly opposite Lawrenny. Roch Castle would be exactly suited for the residence of such an official, being in a commanding situation at the upper end of the Flemish province of Rhos, as Benton Castle was at the lower end. Fenton seems to think, from an "inquisitio post mortem" made after the demise of Thomas de la Roche, and mentioning the castle as being then deserted, that it was never since his time inhabited; and he intimates an opinion that Thomas de la Roche lived in the time of the Crusades. But we find from the pedigree of the family in *Dunn*

that there were in that family three of this name, the first and last living five generations apart—the first (probably the “Crusader”) living *circa* 1250, for his daughter married William de Valence, for a short time Earl of Pembroke (*d.* 1296); the second about the year 1420. This man died without issue male, and probably was the Thomas meant by the “inquisitio.” It is clear, at least, whether the De la Roches dwelt at Roch Castle or not, during these generations, that they continued in the county, and their intermarriages with the Carews, Malifants, Flemings, &c., are evidence of the standing they maintained. The name Roch still lives in Pembrokeshire, but is not traceable to this ancient Norman stock.

Roch Castle, during the civil wars, was put in a state of defence for King Charles I., under command of Capt. Francis Edwards, of Summerhill, but was as early as 1644 surrendered after a sharp siege and burning. The tradition, therefore, that Cromwell attacked it (Cromwell has been traditionally present wherever a castle has been destroyed!) is at fault, because Cromwell only came to this county in 1648, to the difficult task of reducing Pembroke Castle. The castle, never after restored, passed through various hands, and became at last the property of the Stokes family.

Beyond the peaceful region of Dewsland (*Pehydiog*), never desecrated by a Norman *Conquest*—although St. David’s was “piously” visited by the great Conqueror himself, and also by his son Rufus, and many a raid was made upon the land by “Franci” and “black pagans,”—lies the old cantref of *Cemmaes*, where the Norman pitched his tent with full and



CILGERRAN CASTLE (*from a photograph*).

effective purpose, built his castles, and took full possession of the soil. Here the castle of Newport and the barony of *Cemmaes* are the abiding memorials of his presence, and of many dark and sanguinary deeds which that presence occasioned; and on the margin of the barony the castle of Cilgerran serves the same purpose.

Cilgerran Castle, on the precipitous bank of the Teivi, more admirable for situation than any other castle in South Wales, not even excepting Pembroke or Llanstephan (see *engraving*,

p. 138) was begun, as reasonably conjectured by Roger de Montgomery, father of Arnulph, or Arnold, conqueror of Pembroke. This would probably be about the year 1092, after he had established himself at Montgomery (see *Montgomery Castle*)—but of definite statement on this subject the chronicles supply little or nothing. The position, on a lofty rock at the junction of a smaller stream with the Teivi, here dividing the Lord Marcher territory of Cemmaes from the unappropriated country, and commanding an extensive prospect on both sides the river, would commend itself to the warlike and ever-warring Britons from early times, and such castle-builders as the Normans would not be slow to see its value. Roger de Montgomery's raid into Ceredigion and Dyfed, however, would not detain him long, his territories in Montgomery and Salop were a sufficient care to him; and leaving some of his knights to try their fortune in Cardiganshire, he would be glad to leave a post like Cilgerran—from *his* point of view standing inconveniently beyond the Teivi, and exposed to constant attack from Dyfed. This was an exciting time in Dyfed, Ceredigion, Brecknock, and Glamorgan, as well as in North Wales. The Norman freebooting knights were everywhere busy on the borders, carving for themselves lordships out of the best spots in the lands of the Welsh, and building their castles to protect their ill-gotten gains. Already in Brecknock, Glamorgan, Cydweli, and Pembroke, in Montgomery, Chester, Shrewsbury, and Hereford, they were safely ensconced in their frowning fortresses, and treading on the neck of vassal natives.

The princes of the various provinces of Wales, not yet quite dislodged, but sitting on crumbling thrones of dominions more and more curtailed, sought each the increase of his own power by the destruction of that of the other; not unfrequently the diadem of the father was snatched from his brow by an ungrateful son, and that of brother by brother; or failing this, they plotted against the liberties and independence of their own country by basely aiding the common enemy. Henry I. was determined to perfect the work of Rufus by crushing the Welsh. It was only some three years before Roger de Montgomery's raid that the brave Rhys ap Tewdwr had won the bloody battle of Llechryd against the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (see pp. 145-6); but in 1092 Rhys ap Tewdwr succumbed to the Norman Newmarch, and before his mighty son, Gruffydd ap Rhys, had fully attained his manhood, South Wales south of the Teivi was at the mercy of the foreigner. In Ceredigion, the other side of that river, the proceedings of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, lord of the territory, and his son Owain (see p. 146), raised the ire of "the King of London" (Henry I.) to the highest pitch, and now it was that the time for the building of Cilgerran Castle, begun by Roger de Montgomery, came about.

Henry having proscribed Cadwgan, and having no liking for a Welsh campaign himself, gave the lands of Cadwgan to Gilbert de Clare, at the time Earl of Striguil, in Gwent, in case he could conquer them. Gilbert succeeded in the enterprise, and built a castle at Aberystwyth on the northern, and another at Cilgerran (or as called in the Brut, *Din-geraint*—the strong hill of Geraint) on the southern limit of the territory, the spot "whereon Roger the Earl had aforetime founded a castle" (*Brut y Tywysog.*). In the year 1161 or 1162 King Henry in person invades these parts, but at Pencader (*Annal. Cambr.*, 1164) makes peace with the disturber, "the Lord Rhys," who had destroyed many castles. Two years later, however, he gathers a great army for a second invasion, "comes as far as Oswestry," vowing "the expulsion and destruction of all the Britons" (*Brut y Tywysog.*), and

all North and South Wales arise in stern defiance. Owain Gwynedd, and Cadwaladr, his intrepid brother, are in the field, followed by all the hosts of Gwynedd; "the Lord Rhys," and all the South with him; Owain Cyfeiliog and Iorwerth Gôch ap Meredydd, and the sons of Madoc ap Meredydd, and all Powys with them; they mustered at Corwen; Henry advanced on the Ceiriog, near to Chirk, where he had a most narrow escape of his life; and what with terrific storms and floods, constant harassment, difficulty of obtaining provisions and the troubles from A'Becket's proceedings at Canterbury, Henry felt that he had more than enough to do, relinquished the campaign, and sullenly returned "without honour to London" (*Brut y Tywysog.*). In that same year, according to the same authority, did the Lord Rhys bring down wholesale destruction upon the castles of the Normans, amongst others the castle of Aberteivi (Cardigan), which he entered and burnt, and the castle of *Cilgerran*, where he took Robert Fitz-Stephen prisoner (*ibid.*, and *Annal. Cambr.*, ann. 1166). The Lord Rhys held it for many years, and here and at Cardigan Castle, where in 1188 he entertained Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus with great magnificence (see p. 148), he maintained, although deprived of the title of "prince," a state and splendour equal to those of a king. His death, however, which took place in 1196, again drew a veil of stormy clouds over the prospects of Dyfed and Cardigan, and we find the castle of Cilgerran possessed alternately by the contending native princes, and sometimes by the foreign usurper Gruffydd, son of the Lord Rhys, inherited it after his father, but we are told, on the generally safe authority of the *Annales Cambrie* (ann. 1201), that his brother, Maelgwyn, who had been disinherited, snatched it from him, and he again in turn was deprived of it by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who allowed the garrison to depart, but "without their arms." In 1214 Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, of North Wales, assisted by several other princes made a desolating raid into the south, overwhelming the Normans in their castles, and taking possession of many chief strongholds not then in their hands. Cardigan and Cilgerran Castles fell before them, as did also those of Cydweli, Llanstephan, and Carmarthen; but the two former they did not destroy (*Annal. Cambr.*).

Llewelyn for a time enjoyed an apparent triumph over the Plantagenets, and all their Lords of the Marches and Lieutenants in Wales (see p. 149). In 1216 he redistributed the princedoms or lordships of South Wales, and gave to Malgwyn, the turbulent and disinherited son of the Lord Rhys, Cilgerran Castle. William Marshal, the second Earl of Pembroke of that name, however, recovered possession in 1222 of this and the other castles which Llewelyn ap Iorwerth had conquered; and so great was the value he set upon this position that he immediately set to work to built a new castle at Cilgerran, on the same site, and probably incorporating parts of the old, and this is the castle whose remains now crown the rock.

From this time forth the castle of Cilgerran for ages remained in possession of the Earls of Pembroke for the time being. In 1258 a great army of Welsh under command of David ap Gruffydd, Meredydd ap Owain, and Rhys Fychan encamped near Cilgerran Castle, and fought a sanguinary battle with a host of English, Normans, and Welsh, under Rhys Gryg and Seneschal Patrick, when at length the Welsh, "Dei auxilio," got the better of the day, the English took to flight, leaving the dead and their caparisoned cavalry horses behind them, and with difficulty escaped into Cilgerran Castle (*Annal. Cambr.*). Lord (dominus) Patric Walter Malifant, the bold soldier of Pembroke, and several other distinguished

knights recently come from England, were among the slain. There was no attempt to capture the castle on this occasion; indeed, so great was the strength of the fortress after its renewal by Marshal, and so reduced were the resources of the Welsh, that we hear of no further siege or investment of the place until the Parliament in the time of the civil war attacked and dismantled it. Several minute details concerning its subsequent transference from earl to earl, its lapses to the Crown, its bestowment on Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, &c., are found in Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, and in Phillips's *Hist. of Cilgerran*, pp. 88—92, Henry VII. gave the Constablership of Cilgerran Castle to William Vaughan, of the Corsygedol stock (see *Vaughan of Corsygedol*), whose grandson, Rhys Vaughan, says Fenton, "styled of Cilgerran, laid the foundation of a respectable house in the vicinity, Glanddyvan, and married a daughter of Thomas Phaer, Doctor of Physic" (p. 505.) The present owner is Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., of Gogerddan.

It is worthy of remark that Cilgerran Castle was properly and strictly a military post and fortress, and was in no sense the castle of a Lord Marcher or centre of territorial ownership. It conferred no baronial title, was not held on conditions of knightly service, nor had attached to it any court or jurisdiction. Had it been otherwise the already ennobled family of Gogerddan might one day wear the added dignity of Barons of Cilgerran.

A full description of this mighty ruin and its superb environment of river, rock, and woodland would require too much space, but a reference to the view of the castle given on p. 138, will fully justify the language of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., who has said, "I have never seen ruins more happily combined with rocks, woods, and water, a more pleasing composition, or a more captivating landscape; . . . a more striking assemblage of natural and artificial beauties can nowhere be met with."

"Time was—and when the eve breeze whistled by,
The flap of red-cross banner ye might hear,
And sound of harp and voice, sweet minstrelsy!
Like fountain murmur stole upon the ear.
What floateth now beneath the clear blue sky?
What music greets the lonely wanderer?
The rank grass waving from yon hoary wall,
The sigh of night-winds through deserted hall!"—*Blackwell*.

Newport Castle, though now a more obscure remain, commemorates a far more perfect development of the feudal system than Cilgerran, or even Cardigan and Aberystwyth Castles. Sir Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd, lineal heir of the Barony of Cemmaes, represents a baronial title of higher dignity in some respects than even the Palatinate Countship of Pembroke.

The conquest of *Cemmaes* was effected about 1094 by Martin de Tours, a knight who by his name is marked as having originally come from Tours in France. He had settled at first in Devonshire, and came thence to the conquest of this district (see *Baronia de Kemeys*, p. 8). Newport before that time was called only by the name which still clings to it in the Welsh—*Trefdraeth*, and received the new name of Novo-Burgus, since modified into Newport, from the new possessor (*ib.*, p. 10). Martin de Tours, on the conquest being effected, was invested with the usual attributes of a Lord Marcher; he and his successors were summoned to the sovereign's council as barons, holding *in capite* from the English or Plantagenet king; the territory was constituted a lordship marcher, having *jura regalia* and

courts of its own, where all matters affecting life and property were tried; and the barons of Cemmaes continued to be "lordes of the Parliamente of England" up to the time when the lordship came by descent to the Audeleys, "whoe of themselves before were lordes of the Parliamente, and soe the place of Kemes was drowned in that respectè. But whiles it contynued in the names of the Martins, the first lordes thereof, and untill it came to the Lorde Audeley they were lordes of Parliamente by the name of Lordes of Cemeis" (*Baronia de Kemeys*, p. 24). The third Lord of Cemmaes, Sir William Martin, married Angharad, daughter of the Lord Rhys, and thus the family became identified with the people of the country. Sir Thomas D. Lloyd Bart., a lineal descendant of the Martins, first Lords of Cemmaes, and as such himself lord of the lordship, is quite entitled to claim the name and rank of Baron of Cemmaes—the last Lord Marcher title now subsisting (see *Lloyd of Bronwydd*).

The lordship marcher of Cemmaes, as described by the antiquary, George Owen of Henllys, himself its inheritor, extended along the sea-coast from the mouth of the Teivi to Fishguard, and thence southward by a line nearly direct to St. Dogwell's, where it took an eastern direction, passing Castle Henry, Maenclochog, Monachlog-ddu, to Llanfyrnach, its extreme eastern point, and thence northward, west of *Frenni Faur*, to the Teivi, below Cilgerran Castle.

The following charter, granted to the town of Newport by Nicholas Martin, fifth Lord of Cemmaes, and last of that name, is interesting as showing the condition of the people and the species of power exercised by a Lord Marcher in the time of King John. The date of the charter is 1215. The language is the dog-Latin of the period.

CHARTER OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT, A.D. 1215.

"LET THOSE, present and to come, know that I, Nicholas, son of William son of Martin, Lord of Kemes, have given and granted, and by this my Charter have confirmed to my Burgesses of Newburgh all the Liberties and Customs underwritten, which William son of Martin, my Father, to the same did grant and give, that is to say—That they shall have Common of Pasture in my Land and Common, in the Water from the Fosse which encloses the Town Eastwards to the Sea, and Easement of Wood for their Houses and Buildings, and for Firing, by view of the Forester. Likewise, if a Burgess dies of what death soever, unless by Judgment for Felony he should lose his life, I will have nothing of his Chattels, but his Relief, to wit, Twelve Pence. Likewise if a Burgess delivers up any of his Cattle (in charge) to any one, and the same is judged guilty of Felony or Robbery, or shall lose his Cattle, the Burgess, by good and lawful men may prove his Cattle, and have them. Likewise, if a Burgess hath hired Land of any Free Man, and that Free Man infringe the compact, I ought to cause him to hold to the Agreement; in the same manner I ought to compel the debtors of Burgesses of whom they hold bail and witnesses, and make them render their Debts. Likewise, a Burgess accused of any Forfeiture may be repyled by his Neighbours. Likewise, they ought to have a Bailiff and a Common Council for me and them. Likewise, no Foreign Merchant may buy or sell outside (*extra*) of my Borough of Newburgh. Likewise, a Burgess accused of Felony, or Robbery, if he calls on me, I am to defend him, and take upon me to enable him to make a good defence. Likewise, the Burgesses shall not be bound to go in the Army, except as the Burgesses of Pembroke do. Likewise, with the aforesaid Liberties, I have granted to them all the Liberties and good Customs of Pembroke, all which said Liberties I have granted and confirmed to them and their Heirs to be holden and had of me, and of my Heirs, freely and entirely and peaceably; and that this my Donation and Grant and Confirmation may be firm and steadfast for ever, to this Charter and Confirmation I have put my Seal. These being Witnesses—John de Arundel; Jordan de Cantiton; Robert ap Owen; William ap Gwrward, then Constable; David ap Owen; Henry Goit; William . . .; Howel ab Evan Meredith, Clerk; and many others."—(*Baronia de Kemeys*, p. 50.)

Newport Castle, said to have been founded by Martin de Tours, the conqueror of Cemmaes, is believed to have been completely built by his great-grandson, Sir William

Martin, son of the Sir William who married the daughter of the Lord Rhys, and in the time of King John. We are shut in to this later date by the language of Giraldus, who passed here in 1188, and informs us that at that time the principal castle of Cemmaes was that of Lan-Neuer (Nevern), which clearly implies that Newport Castle was not then built. The site is a knoll above the town, commanding seaward a wide marine prospect, and landward the magnificent mountainous scenery of Carn Ingli and Precelly. The building, when in its prime, must have been an imposing and powerful fortress-palace, of great extent and ornamentation. The grand entrance from the north was, as usual with Norman castles, between two massive circular towers. There was an inner gate with portcullis. The ground plan of the castle was nearly circular, fifty paces in diameter, and included at least four principal towers, in which were built the great residential apartments. The whole was surrounded with a deep moat, in communication with an abundant supply of water—the “fossato qui claudit villam” mentioned in the Charter—notwithstanding the elevated situation.

We have no details within reach of the vicissitudes through which the castle of Newport passed, nor the manner and occasion of its destruction. The Lords of Cemmaes were generally, since the alliance with the princely house of Dinefawr, on good terms with the natives, and we have no account of their coming into collision with the English king. In the fifteenth century, after the excitement of Owen Glyndwr's insurrection had passed, the Lords of Cemmaes made *Henllys* their principal manorial residence, and allowed Newport Castle to fall into decay; but even long before this time—as early as the time of the great-grandson of Nicholas Fitz-Martin, “Philip Fychan of Henllys,” *circa* 1300—they were named after that place.

Nevern Castle, situated on the hill above the village and church of Nevern, formerly called Llan-nyfer, or, as in Giraldus, Llanhever, was of earlier origin than that of Newport. We learn in the *Annales Cambriae* that in 1191 “Rhys, son of Gruffydd,” that is, “the Lord Rhys,” having expelled the French from the castle of Neuer (Nevern), took possession of it; and the same authority states, under the year 1195, that Howel Sais (one of the sons of the Lord Rhys) demolished the castle and kept the lands in his own hands. The former transaction, or a similar transaction, may have taken place a few years earlier than stated by the *Annales*, for Giraldus in 1188 uses these terms:—“I shall not pass over in silence the circumstance which occurred in the principal castle of Cemmeis at Llanhever in our days. Rhys, son of Gruffydd, by the instigation of his son Gruffydd, a cunning and artful man, took away by force from William, son of Martin (de Tours), his son-in-law [a mistake: William was *grandson* of Martin], the castle of Llanhever, notwithstanding he had solemnly sworn by the most precious relics that his indemnity and security should be faithfully maintained” (*Itin.*, ii.). This castle was at that time, therefore, the residence of the Lords of Cemmaes, for William was the then lord, and it follows that Newport Castle was not yet built. The castle of Nevern was probably never thoroughly rebuilt after its destruction by Howel Sais in 1195.

Henllys, we have said above, had become the chief manor-house of the Lords of Cemmaes since about the year 1300. This was brought to pass by the marriage of the heir of the barony, Philip ap Richard, of Cemmaes, with Nest, daughter and co-heir of Llewelyn ap Rhydderch, of Henllys, from which time Henllys became the seat of the united family. In

the days of Fenton the old mansion had already gone to ruin, and now not a trace of it remains. But in digging, the old foundations are sometimes come upon.

St. Dogmael's Priory, near Cardigan, an important institution between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, dedicated to St. Tegwel, or Dogfael, was indebted for its establishment to the Norman Lords of Cemmaes, although its first beginning was in British times, and at a place called Caerau, about a mile distant. No sooner had Martin de Tours completed his conquest than he devoted a portion of the wealth he had acquired to the founding of a new monastery, in place of the more humble one hitherto supported by the family of Gwynfardd Dyfed. He was followed in the work by his son Robert Fitz-Martin, who completed it. Martin de Tours and Robert are said to have been both buried in the choir of the abbey. Here it was that Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis slept a night on their way from St. David's to Aberteivi, where they were to meet, and be entertained by the Lord Rhys (see p. 158). The abbey, on the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry, was given or sold to John Bradshaw, whose descendants for several generations resided there (see *Sheriffs of Pembroke*, 1571). The remains of this monastery and abbey, once so notable and extensive, are very insignificant.

SECTION IV.—NATIONALITY AND LANGUAGE IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

About one-half of Pembrokeshire is occupied by a people of a mixed nationality, speaking a modified English, and usually considered to be of Flemish origin. Hence the name *Anglia Transwalliana*, which Camden somewhat aptly applied to the district, and which has since become current as "Little England beyond Wales." The account usually given of the Flemish immigration, and, as a supposed consequence, of the type of language found in Roose and Castle-martin, although scarcely sufficient to explain all the features of the case, may be taken as correct as far as it goes. In the reigns of Henry I. and his brother William Rufus, we are told, great numbers of Flemings were encouraged or allowed to settle in the north of England, and the reason given for such encouragement is the fact that Matilda, or Maud, wife of the conqueror and mother of Rufus and Henry, was daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and that the immigrants had been driven in a state of destitution from their former homes by a great inundation of the sea. Having multiplied and become troublesome in the north, and the Norman settlers in Pembrokeshire at the same time being much molested by the Welsh, whom they had dispossessed of their lands, Henry hit upon the expedient both of relieving the northern districts of a nuisance, and protecting his kinsmen, the Normans in Wales, by transferring the Flemings bodily into Pembrokeshire, giving them a portion of the lands taken from the Welsh for their support, and the duty of "repressing the brutal temerity of the Welsh" as a pastime (*Will. Malmesb. Chron., ann. 1106*).

But it is to be noted that before the first arrival of these particular Flemings in England, a considerable number of their countrymen had already come over in the miscellaneous multitude of the conqueror's army. William had sent his enticing proclamation to Flanders, as well as other neighbouring states, inviting all who wished for conquest and booty in England to rank themselves under his standards. And Malmesbury tells us that in Rufus's time such

numbers of these people had come over that they appeared burdensome to the kingdom. The Flemings first settled in Rhôs, according to the *Annales Cambriæ*, our most reliable chronicle, in the year 1107; and according to *Brut y Tywysogion* (agreeing with Malmesbury), a year or two earlier. We have also intimation in the Welsh *Brut* of another settlement in the same parts in the year 1113; but this was probably only one of the many accessions which at different times before and after were made to the general body.

The notices given are so meagre and general that we can form no clear conception of the composition and organization of these new settlers. No hint is given as to their leaders, if they had any, of the mode of their transit, of the specific spots where they found shelter, or of the conflicts with the natives, whereby, with the aid of the Anglo-Normans, they must by degrees have fought for themselves a home. They were probably a horde of humble industrious people, having no persons of exceptional influence to act as guides or leaders, obeying the command of the king, as feudal discipline and necessity had taught them to do, and placed in their new homes under the military supervision and direction of Norman officials. As part of this arrangement the castle of Roch at one end of their territory, and of Benton at the other (see *Roch Castle*) would be well placed, and here we are told was stationed Adam de Rupe, in whose family was vested the hereditary office of *comes littoris*, "count of the shore," whose functions pertained to the government of the district lying on the sea from Newgale to Milford Haven. Haverford-west was the main centre for trade and defence of the Flemish territory. Giraldus Cambrensis, who flourished within fifty years of their settlement, and must have been well acquainted with their character and condition, describes them as "a people brave and robust; ever most hostile to the Welsh; well versed in commerce and woollen manufacture; anxious to seek gain by sea or land; a hardy race, equally well fitted for the plough or the sword." All this is likely enough to be true, but they seem to have lost some other qualities which, if Giraldus is correct, made them a still more extraordinary race. "These people," he says, "from the inspection of the right shoulder [bones] of rams, which have been stripped of their flesh, and not roasted but boiled, can discover future events, or those which have passed and remained long unknown. They know also what is transpiring at a distant place by a wonderful art and prophetic kind of spirit." Belief in fortune-telling and occult knowledge is still strong in Pembrokeshire.

The Language of the "Englishry."

The facts above given are sufficient to explain the character of the *language* of the Pembrokeshire "Englishry." How the Flemings, who used in their own homes a very different speech, came to speak English, is made clear by their previous sojourn and settlement in the north and other parts of England. How they cast their English into a peculiar mould, and made it a linsey-woolsey fabric of divers strange vocables and articulations, will be at once understood from the mixture of Normans, English, Welsh, and Flemish, which constituted their society. For even Welsh would in time settle among them; and that many English had been brought hither by the policy of Henry and his predecessors (as sagaciously conjectured by the antiquary, George Owen of Henllys) in order "to get rid of them" is not only highly probable, but almost satisfactorily proved by the physical characteristics, the names, and the mixed language of the district.

“Pembrokeshire English” has peculiar words, peculiar inflexions, idioms, and articulations. It has no words, but “oords;” is not pronounced, but “pronaawnced.” Mr. Purnell informs us (*Cambr. Journ.*, 1859), among other things, of a general habit of omitting the auxiliary verb, as “I written” for “I have written;” the vowel *o* is frequently ill-used, “cold” being pronounced “caauld,” and “told” “taauld;” the terminal *ow* in “borrow” is sounded “borra,” in “morrow” “morra;” to “mow” as to “maoo;” “going” is “gwain.” The neuter gender is never recognised by the common people, but everything is either *he* or *she*, and the masculine objective is always *n*, “I told him” is “I taauld’n.” “How” is universally used for “why.” “How did you come” would here have no reference to the manner of coming, but solely to the reason for coming. For “I am not,” “he is not,” the common expression is “I arn’t,” “he arn’t.” A couple does not necessarily mean two of a kind, but most usually usurps the meaning “a few.” When a person does a thing “leisurely” he does it “all by lejurs;” one person throwing a stone at another is said to “pile” him: “orra one” and “norra one” are used for “one” and “not one;” a cow addicted to pushing is said to “pilk;” a large piece of bread is a “culf;” a small cake baked is a “cook,” boiled it is a “trolley;” an article of good substance is said to have a good “sump” in it; a boon companion is a “scud;” one of stunted growth is “cranted;” one of weak condition of body is “hash;” one whose intellect is impaired is “dotty;” to be stern is to be “dern;” an unworthy person is “a pelt;” to be showy is to be “filty,” a woman over-dressed is “filty-fine;” oatmeal gruel is called “budram;” when a person discourses incoherently his address is a “rammas;” to fallow the land is to “velge” it; a furrow is a “voor;” any small meadow is “burgage;” to save water from running to waste is to “vang” it; to cover a fire so as to keep it over night is to “stum” it; to beg is to “kedge,” “soul,” or “hoggle,” and the second means begging at All Soul’s time; *man* is used very peculiarly under the form of “men,” “no, my good fellow,” is “no men;” “answer my lad” is “answer men;” a gap in a hedge is a “slop.” Traces of *Welsh* are seen in “cowell,” a kind of basket, *W.*, *cawell*; “coppat,” the thatch on a mow, or small stack of corn, *W.*, *cap*, *coppa*; “to freeth,” as in Devon, is to wattle, *W.*, *ffridd*, a division, quickset; completely is “rattle,” *W.*, *trwyadl*, thorough; to pour is to “hild,” *W.*, *hidlo*, to pass through a sieve; a great eater is a “gorral,” *W.*, *gor*, much, extreme, and *bol*, belly.

The boundaries of the “Englishry” and “Welshery” in Pembrokeshire are about the same to-day that they were 650 years ago. Roose, Castlemartin, Narberth, and Dungleddy hundreds, a few parishes excepted, were the parts peopled by the strangers in the twelfth century, and those are the parts which constitute the “Englishry” of the county now. In this general sense there is scarcely a parish which can be pronounced to have been lost or won on either side. George Owen, 260 years ago, with perfect knowledge of the subject, writes thus:—“The shire is well neere divided into two partes between the English speeche and the Welshe, for the hundreds of Castlemartin, Rowse, and all Narberth, excepting the parishes of Llandewi and Lampeter, and all Dougledy, excepting the parishes of Lanvalteg, Langain, Landyssilio, Lanykeven, and Crynow doe speake the Englishe, and then the hundreds of Kemes, Kilgerran, and Dewisland speake all the Welsh tongue; so that above seventy-four parishes are inhabited by the Englishmen and sixty-four parishes more by the Welshe, and the rest, being about six, speake both languages, beginning at Cronwre by Carmarthenshire, and soe passeth up to Lanhaden, where both languages are spoken, and

from thence between Bletlierston and Lanykeven to New Mote, and soe betweene Castle Blythe and Ambleston, and so betweene Trefgarn and St. Dogwell's, and over the hills betweene Hayse Castle, and then turning down Newgall Moore, as the same river leadeth to the sea betweene Roche Castle and bridge, the southern parte of which Lansker speaketh all English, and the Norther side Welshe, well neere, as I sayde before, parting the shire in two equall halves betweene them." (*Camb. Reg.*, ii., 78.)

This description would apply to the present state of things, with this important qualification, viz., that the line of demarcation marks nowhere so distinctly and definitely the parting of languages as it did in George Owen's time. With the march of education the English diffuses itself everywhere throughout the Welsh parts, not to the exclusion of the vernacular but as a companion speech; and on the other hand, Welsh people in no inconsiderable numbers, drawn by trade and inclination, settle in different parts, especially the towns of Roose and Narberth hundreds, and so far carry their language with them as to require places of worship where the ministrations are in that tongue. This is not the only happy result of the—

" Toning power of time,
And evanescent march of memory."

The hostility of the two races, once so intense and bitter, has disappeared, leaving behind it at the worst only a faint residuum which can be designated as " something " that is chilly and unsympathetic. But generally the tone of feeling is free from a sense of estrangement. Intermarriages often take place, promoted by and promoting reciprocal settlement and race admixture on either side the border line. Long past is the time when George Owen's words in this application, were true, that the English " held themselves so close " as " to wonder at a Welshman coming among them, the one neighbour saying to the other, ' Look, there goeth a Welshman. ' "

Names of places naturally follow race settlements. Names ending in *ton*, the Teutonic for " abode," are almost as common in Roose and Castlemartin, as those ending in the corresponding Cymric *tre* are in Dewsland. But through all time and circumstances, expulsion of race and hot furnace of bloody conflict, not a few of the ancient Welsh designations have come down to us almost unharmed and without disfigurement. Pembroke, Tenby, Narberth, and the various parish *Llans*, are conspicuous instances. With almost braver and more strenuous affection, like the little local shell-fish adhering to their native rock, the obscure hamlets, farmsteads, rills, and ridges cling to their early Cymric names, We have Tre-frân, Camrôs, Talbeny (*tal* and *pen*, by the way, meaning the same thing—a reduplication not uncommon in ancient twice-baptized local names, though here *tal* may be an adjective), Coedganlas, Pennar, and Pwll-y-crochan (Castlemartin), as well as Carew (*caer*), Benton (*pen*), and Begelly.

The question of local names brings into singular prominence the settlement in Pembrokeshire of another nationality—the *Danish*. In the ninth and tenth centuries, during the long struggle of the Danes to effect the conquest of England, the creeks and islands on the coast of Wales, and especially those of Pembrokeshire, were much infested with these strangers. They came in their ships in search of plunder. Sometimes their visits were hasty and brief, but at other times prolonged. Where they impressed their mark so deeply

in the form of a local name in their own strange language as to send it down through all time, it must be presumed that they had formed a prolonged settlement, and in the case of individuals a permanent home. The words *gard*, or *garth* (a protection); *wick* (a creek); *thorpe*, or *drop* (a village); *by* (an abode); *holm*, *ey* (an island); *stack*, *stakr* (a columnar rock), are all Norse, and are all found in Pembrokeshire names:—

Fishguard.	Freystrop.	Steepholm.
Hasguard.	Goulthrop.	St. Bride's Stack.
Goodwick.	Colby.	Stack Rocks.
Gellyswick.	Grassholm.	Stackpool.
Musselwick.	Flatholm.	Caldy.
Wick Haven.	Skokholm.	Ramsey.

Then there are such obviously Scandinavian names as Skomer, Skerry-back Islands, Haroldston, Hubbaston, Strumble Head, Sker-las. The same result would be obtained from a minute examination of *personal* names, and the *physical characteristics*, such as complexion, hair-colour, stature, &c., of the people; all would tend to show that the county of Pembroke has in past times been largely visited by the North Sea vikings, and that they left here not only fragments of their language, but a slight tinge of their blood.



THE HIRLAS HORN AT GOLDEN GROVE.

(As Engraved in Dunn's "Herald. Visitations of Wales", see p. 857, ante).

SECTION V.—HIGH SHERIFFS OF PEMBROKESHIRE FROM A.D. 1540 TO A.D. 1872.

As from absolute want of space the usual section on old and extinct families is unavoidably omitted, it is with the more gratification that we insert here a complete list of the Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire from the first appointment under the Act of Union in 1540 to the year 1872. This list contains representatives of almost every leading family in the county of Pembroke through that long period of time, with many historical and genealogical

A.D.

Alban Stepney, Esq., of Prendergast (see 1605)	1590
Edmund Winstanley, Esq., of St. Dogmael's	1591
Henry White, Esq., of Henllan, Castlemartin [son of Griffith (see 1561), <i>m.</i> Jane, daughter of Rich Fletcher, and had issue]	1592
John ap Rhys, Esq., of Rickeston (see 1582)	1593
Walter Vaughan, Esq., of St. Bride's [and of Golden Grove, <i>Carm.</i> ,—see 1586]	1594
John Philips, Esq., of Picton Castle	1595
John Lloyd, Esq., of Kilkiffeth	1596
Thomas Parry, Esq., of St. Dogmael's	1597
John Wogan, Esq., of Boulston (see 1574)	1598
Hugh Butler, Esq., of Johnstone [<i>m.</i> Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Perrott. See also 1588]	1599
John Scourfield, Esq., of New Moat	1600
Devereux Barrett, Esq., of Tenby [son of James, son of Harri Barrett of Pendine]	1601
George Owen, Esq., of Henllys (see 1587)	1602

JAMES I.

James Bowen, Esq., of Trefloyne (see 1552)	1603
Henry White, Esq., of Henllan (see 1592)	1604
Alban Stepney, Esq., of Prendergast [2nd son of Thomas Stepney ; <i>m.</i> , as wife, Mary, dau. and co-h. of William Philipps, of Picton, by whom alone he had issue, see <i>Cowell-Stepney of Llanelly</i>]	1605
Sir John Wogan, Knt., of Boulston	1606
Roger Lort, Esq., of Stackpool Court (see 1619)	1607
John Butler, Esq., of Coedcanlas (see 1558)	1608
Owen Elliott, Esq., of Narberth (see 1585)	1609
Thomas ap Rhys, Esq., of Scotsborough [son of Sheriff for 1593, see monument in Tenby Church]	1610
John Philipps, Esq., of Picton Castle (afterw. Knt. and Bart.)	1611
William Barlow, Esq., of Criswell [<i>Christ's Well</i> . He was of the <i>Slebach</i> family ; <i>m.</i> Elizabeth, dau. of John ap Rhys of Rickeston, —see 1593]	1612
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Kilkiffeth.	1613
John Stepney, Esq., of Prendergast [afterw. Bart. ; son of Alban Stepney, by his second wife, Mary (see 1605) ; <i>m.</i> Frances, dau. of Sir Francis Mansel, of Muddlescombe, <i>d.</i> 1637]	1614
Richard Cuny, Esq., of Lamphey	1615
Devereux Barrett, Esq., of Tenby (see 1601)	1616
William Scourfield, Esq., of New Moat [<i>m.</i> a dau. of Geo. Owen, of Henllys, see 1602]	1617
George Barlow, Esq., of Slebach	1618
Henry Lort, Esq., of Stackpool [son of Roger, —see 1607 ; <i>m.</i> Judith, dau. of Henry White (see 1604) ; father of Sir Roger, the first Bart. See 1651]	1619
Alban Philipps, Esq., of Nash [son of Morgan Philipps, of Picton ; he <i>m.</i> Janet, dau. and h. of Richard Nash, of Nash]	1620

A.D.

John Philipps, Esq., of Pentre Park. [See <i>Philipps, Peny Park</i>]	1621
Sir John Carew, Knt. [see <i>Carew Castle</i>]	1622
James Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair. [See <i>Bowen, Llwyngwair</i>]	1623
John Lloyd, Esq., of Hendre	1624

CHARLES I.

John Laugharne, Esq., of Tenby	1625
Griffith White, Esq., of Henllan, Castlemartin	1626
George Bowen, Esq., of Trefloyne (see <i>Tre- floyne and Trellwyn</i>)	1627
David Thomas Parry, Esq., of Noyadd Tre- fawr, <i>Card.</i>	1628
David Parry, his grandson (both in one year)	1628
Sir John Wogan, Knt., of Boulston [son of Sir John Wogan, by Jane, dau. of Richard Wogan, of Wiston. See <i>Boulston</i>]	1629
John Laugharne, Esq., of St. Bride's [son of Rowland, by Lettice, dau. of Sir John Perrott, of Haroldston ; <i>m.</i> Jane, dau. of Sir Hugh Owen, Knt.]	1630
George Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair [see <i>Llwyngwair</i>]	1631
Sir Richard Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle [son of Sir John, 1st Bart., by Anne, dau. of Sir John Perrott, of Haroldston]	1632
Hugh Owen, Esq., of Orielson (afterw. Kt.)	1633
John Scourfield, Esq., of New Moat	1634
John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston Castle	1635
John Stepney, Esq., of Prendergast	1636
John Philipps, Esq., of Fynnon-gain	1637
Thomas Warren, Esq., of Trewern. [Par. of Nevern ; of the line of Gwrward, son of William. Arms : <i>Az., a lion ramp. or— Dwnn</i>]	1638
George Carew, Esq., of Carew Castle [son of Sheriff 1622]	1639
Lewis Barlow, Esq., of Criswell [son of Sheriff 1612]	1640
James Lewis, Esq., of Kilkiffeth	1641
Alban Owen, Esq., of Henllys [son of Sheriff 1587]	1642
Thomas Butler, Esq., of Scoveston (for two years)	1643
William Philipps, Esq., of Haythog	1645
John Lloyd, Esq., of Lanfyrnach	1646
Abraham Wogan, Esq., of Boulston [son of Morris, by Frances, dau. of Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielson ; <i>m.</i> Jane, dau. of Sir Lewis Mansel, of Margam]	1647

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

Arnold Thomas, Esq., of Haverfordwest (for <i>Llangwatfan</i>)	1648
Sampson Lort, Esq., of East Meare	1649
James Philipps, Esq., of Tref-gib, Carmarthen- shire	1650
Roger Lort, Esq., of Stackpool Court. [Cr. a baronet 1662 ; <i>m.</i> , 1st, Hester, sister of	

	A.D.
Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey ; 2ndly, Anne, dau. of Humphrey Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven. His gr. dau., Eliz., <i>m.</i> Sir Alex. Campbell, ancest. to the Earls of Cawdor	1651
John Lort, Esq., of Prickeston [son of above]	1652
Sir Hugh Owen, Knt. and Bart., of Orielton	1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

James Price (<i>ap Rhys</i>), Esq., of Rickeston [son of John,—see 1593]	1654
Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle [son of Sir Richard, second Bart., by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Erasmus Dryden]	1655
Richard Walter, Esq., of Roch Castle [descended from an Essex family, intermarried with the Laugharnes and Warrens. The Walters are believed not to be extinct]	1656
Henry White, Esq., of Henllan, Castlemartin	1657

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Henry White, Esq., of Henllan (the same)	1658
George Howard, Esq., of Fleather Hill	1659

CHARLES II.

George Howard, Esq., of Flether Hill	1660
James Lloyd, Esq., of Kilthiwe	1661
David Morgan, Esq., of Coed Llwyd	1662
William Scourfield, Esq., of New Moat	1663
Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., of Landshipping	
Griffith Davies, Esq., of Bangeston	1664
Sir Herbert Perrott, Kt., of Haroldston [son of James Perrott, by Dorothy, dau. and co-h. of Sir Thomas Perrott, by Lady Dorothy Devereux]	1665
Thomas Phillips, Esq., of Tre-Llewelyn	1666
Lewis Barlow, Esq., of Criswell	1667
James Lewis, Esq., of Coedmore, <i>Card.</i> [maternal grandson of John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston]	1668
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Morvil	1669
John Williams, Esq., of Gurfreston	1670
James Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair	1671
Lewis Wogan, Esq., of Boulston [son of Sheriff for 1647]	1672
William Meares, Esq., of Eastington (see <i>Iestyn-ton</i>), Castlemartin	1673
William Warren, Esq., of Trewern, Nevern	1674
Nicholas Roch, Esq., of Richardson, in Roose	1675
Lewis John, Esq., of Lampeter Velfrey	1676
David Morris Griffith Beynon, of Manordivy	1677
Reynold Lewis, Esq. (see <i>Lewis of Henllan</i>)	1678
Francis Phillips, Esq., of Lampeter Velfrey	
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Wenallt, Newport	1679
Francis Phillips, Esq., of Waingron	1680
Sir John Barlow, Bart., of Minwear [son of George Barlow, by Joan, dau. and co-h. of David Lloyd, Esq., of Kilkiffeth]	1681
George Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair	1682

	A.D.
David Williams, Esq., of Hên Castle	1683
John Owen, Esq., of Trecwn	1684

JAMES II.

David Morgan, Esq., of Coed Llwyd	1685
John Barlow, Esq., of Criswell (<i>Christ's Well</i>)	1686
Charles Philipps, Esq., of Sandy Haven	1687
James ap Rhys, Esq., of Rickeston (son of Sheriff for 1654)	1688

WILLIAM AND MARY.

William Lewis, Esq., of Carew Castle	1689
Griffith Hawkwell, Esq., of Talybont	1690
Edward Philipps, Esq., of Picton Castle and Kilgetty [son of Sir Erasmus, by his second wife ; <i>m.</i> the heiress of Kilgetty, but <i>d. v. p.</i> and <i>s. p.</i>]	1691
George Meares, Esq., of Rhoscrowther	1692
William Allen, Esq., of Gelliswick (see <i>Allen of Cresselly</i>)	1693
David Parry, Esq., of Noyadd-trefawr, <i>Card.</i>	1694
Francis Meares, Esq., of Corston (<i>d.</i> in office)	1695

WILLIAM III.

George Lloyd, Esq., of Cwmgloyne	1696
Sir Thomas Stepney, of Prendergast (see <i>Cowell-Stepney</i> of Llanelly)	1697
Hugh Bowen, Esq., of Upton Castle	1698
William Scourfield, Esq., of New Moat	1699
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Grove, Narberth	1700
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Ffoes-helig, <i>Card.</i> [for lands in Clydey and Narberth, in right of his wife]	1701

ANNE.

John Edwardes, Esq., of Tref-garn [son of Owen Edwardes, by Damaris, dau. of James Perrot (see <i>Edwardes of Sealyham</i>)]	1702
Julius Deedes, Esq., of Excter, [for his lands in St. Dogmael's]	1703
Simon Wylly, Esq., of Lampeter Velfrey	1704
John Barlow, Esq., of Lawrenny	1705
George Owen, Esq., of Priskilly	1706
Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., M.P. and Lord-Lieut., of Landshipping [of the Orielton line; son of Sir Hugh, second Bart.; <i>m.</i> Emma, dau. of Sir W. Williams, Speaker of House of Commons <i>temp.</i> Charles II.]	1707
Sir William Lewis, Kt., Bristol (see <i>Henllan</i>)	1708
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Grove, Pembroke	1709
John Vaughan, Esq., of Trecwn (see <i>Barham of Trecwn</i>)	1710
Morris Morris, Esq., of Manordivy	1711
John Warren, Esq., of Trewern, Nevern	1712
John Symmons, Esq., of Llanstinan	1713
Charles Owen, Esq., of Great Nash	1714

GEORGE I.

Thomas Davids, Esq., of Dyffryn, Cilgerran	1715
John Skyrme, Esq., of Llawhaden	1716

	A. D.
Lewis Vaughan, Esq., of Jordanston, Fishguard	1717
Thomas Parry, Esq., of Manorowen	1718
William Wheeler, Esq., of Haverfordwest	1719
Richard Lowe, Esq., of Linney	1720
Stephen Lewis, Esq., of Llangolman	1721
Lawrence Colby, Esq., of Blerherstone	1722
John Lort, Esq., of Pricketon	1723
William Wogan, Esq., of Wiston	1724
John Child, Esq., of Begelly	1725
David Lewis, Esq., of Vogart, or Llandewi	1726

GEORGE II.

Sir Richard Walter, Kt., of Rhos Market	1727
Robert Popkins, Esq., of Forest	1728
Nicholas Roch, Esq., of Paskeston	1729
James Lloyd, Esq., of Kiltrhue	1730
John Laugharne, Esq., of Llanrythan	1731
John Allen, Esq., of Cresselly [see <i>Allen of Cresselly</i>]	1732
Nicholas Roch, Esq., of Pricketon	1733
James Philipps, Esq., of Pentrepark (now Pentypark)	1734
John Philipps, Esq., of Ford	1735
William Philipps, Esq., of Sandy Haven	1736
Thomas Davies, Esq., of Nash	1737
George Harries, Esq., of Tregwynt	1738
George Meare, Esq., of Pennar	1739
William Warren, Esq., of Longridge	1740
Matthew Bowen, Esq., of Westfield	1741
William Allen, Esq., of Gelliswick	1742
David Paynter, Esq., of Dale	1743
William Jones, Esq., of Llether	1744
John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston	1745
Morris Bowen, Esq., of Upton Castle	1746
Rowland Edwardes, Esq., of Tref-garn [son of Owen Edwardes; <i>m.</i> Anne, dau. of George Harries, of Priskilly, and had issue John, who <i>m.</i> the heiress of Sealyham,—see <i>Edwardes of Sealyham</i>]	1747
John Wogan, Esq., of Boulston	1748
Thomas Picton, Esq., of Poyston	1749
Sparks Martin, Esq., of Wither-Bush	1750
Hugh Meare, Esq., of Pearston	1751
John Owen, Esq., of Berllan	1752
George Barlow, Esq., of Slebech	1753
Essex Marychurch Meyrick, Esq., of Bush	1754
John Smith, Esq., of Jeffreyston	1755
John Hook, Esq., of Bangeston	1756
John Allen, Esq., of Dale (see <i>Allen-Philipps of Dale Castle</i>)	1757
John Adams, Esq., of Whitland	1758
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Brawdy	1759
Thomas Roch, Esq., of Butter Hill	1760

GEORGE III.

Rowland Philipps Laugharne, Esq., of Orlandon [son of Rowland Philipps, Esq., by Martha, dau. of John Edwardes, Esq.; <i>m.</i> Anne, dau. of the Rev. J. Laugharne, and assumed her nam]	1761
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	A. D.
William Wheeler Bowen, Esq., of Lambston	1762
John Tucker, Esq., of Sealyham	1763
William Ford, Esq., of Stone Hall	1764
John Francis Meyrick, Esq., of Bush	1765
William Williams, Esq., of Ivy Tower	1766
Council Williams, Esq., of Hermon's Hill, Haverfordwest	1767
John Griffiths, Esq., of Clynderwen	1768
Thomas Skyrme, Esq., of Rhaynor	1769
Thomas Colby, Esq., of Rhosygilwen	1770
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Cwmgloyne	1771
John Parry, Esq., of Portclew	1772
John Jones, Esq., of Brawdy	1773
Cæsar Mathias, Esq., of Hook	1774
John Lort, Esq., of Pricketon	1775
John Harries, Esq., of Cryg-glâs	1776
Nicholas Roch, Esq., of Paskeston	1777
Thomas Williams, Esq., of Trelethin	1778
John Griffiths, Esq., of Llauncych	1779
Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Kiltrhue	1780
Henry Scourfield, Esq., of Robeston	1781
Vaughan Thomas, Esq., of Posty, Blerherston	1782
Thomas Wright, Esq., of Pope Hill	1783
John Protheroe, Esq., of Egremont	1784
John Lloyd, Esq., of Dale Castle [<i>m.</i> , 1776, Elinor, dau. and h. of John Allen, Esq., of Dale Castle; <i>d.</i> 1820].	1785
William Knox, Esq., of Slebech [bought Slebech from John Symmons (Llanstinan), who had <i>m.</i> the heiress of the Barlows]	1786
James Philipps, Esq., of Pentrepark (see <i>Philipps of Pentypark</i>)	1787
John Philipps Laugharne, of Orlandon (son of Sheriff for 1761)	1788
George Roch, Esq., of Clareston	1789
William Philipps, Esq., of St. Bride's	1790
William Wheeler Bowen, Esq., of Lambston	1791
John Mathias, Esq., of Llangwarren	1792
John Higgon, Esq., of Scolton	1793
John Phelps, Esq., of Wither-bush	1794
John Herbert Foley, Esq., of Ridgeway	1795
Nathaniel Philipps, Esq., of Slebech [bought Slebech from William Knox, Sheriff for 1786]	1796
Abraham Leach, Esq., of Corston	1797
John Tasker, Esq., of Upton Castle	1798
Gwynn Vaughan, Esq., of Jordanston	1799
John Meares, Esq., of Eastington	1800
Morgan Jones, Esq., of Cilwendeg	1801
Hugh Stokes, Esq., of Hubberston	1802
George Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair	1803
Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., of Orielton [6th Bart.; son of Sir Hugh, by Anne, dau. of John Colby, Esq.; <i>d.</i> , 1809, unmarried, leaving Orielton to J. Lord. See <i>Owen, of Orielton</i>]	1804
John Hill Harries, Esq., of Heathfield (see <i>Harries of Heathfield</i>)	1805
Hugh Webb Bowen, Esq., of Camrose	1806
John Colby, Esq., of Fynnone	1807
John Hensleigh Allen, Esq., of Cresselly	1808
Charles Allen Philipps, Esq., of St. Bride's	

	A. D.		A. D.
Hill [third son of Joseph Allen, by Anne Philipps, of St. Bride's Hill,—see <i>Allen-Phillips of Dale Castle</i>]. He assumed the name of Philipps on succeeding to the estate]	1809	John Colby, Esq., of Fynnoné	1838
John Mirehouse, Esq., of Brownslade [son of the Rev. Canon Thomas Mirehouse; <i>m.</i> Mary, sister of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Greenfields, Machynlleth, 1823]	1810	Gilbert William Warren Davis, Esq., of Mullock	1839
Lewis Mathias, Esq., of Llangwarren	1811	Richard Llewellyn, Esq., of Tregwynt [son of Richard Llewellyn, of Holme Wood, near Bristol, by Anne Maria Ames, sister of Lionel Lyde, of Ayott St. Lawrence, Herts]	1840
William Henry Scourfield, Esq., of Robeston Hall	1812	George Roch, Esq., of Butter Hill [son of George Roch, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of William Jones, of Llether]	1841
Gwynn Gill Vaughan, Esq., of Jordanston	1813	Robert Frederick Gower, Esq., of Glandovan	1842
John Harcourt Powell, Esq., of Hook	1814	George Lort Philipps, Esq., of Dupleddale [eldest son of John Lort Philipps; <i>m.</i> , 1811, Isabella Georgiana, only dau. of John Hensleigh Allen, of Cresselly]	1843
Morris Williams, Esq., of Cymgloyne	1815	William Charles Allen Philipps, Esq., of St. Bride's Hill	1844
Henry Mathias, Esq., of Fernhill (afterwards knighted)	1816	Abel Lewis Gower, Esq., of Castlemalgwyn (see <i>Gower of Glandovan</i>)	1845
Charles Mathias, Esq., of Llangwarren	1817	John Harding Harries, Esq., of Trevacoan	1846
Robert Innes Ackland, Esq., of Boulston, by purchase (see <i>Ackland of Boulston</i>)	1818	William Henry Lewis, Esq., of Clymfiw	1847
Henry Davies, Esq., of Mullock	1819	Owen Owen, Esq., of Cwmgloyne	1848
GEORGE IV.			
Nathaniel Phillipps, Esq., of Slebech [only son of Nathaniel Phillipps, Sheriff 1796; <i>d. unm.</i> , and was succ. by his eldest sister, who <i>m.</i> Baron de Rutzen]	1820	Seymour Phillipps Allen, Esq., of Creselly	1849
Joseph Harries, Esq., of Llanunwas	1821	William Richards, Esq., of Tenby	1850
John Meares, Esq., of Eastington	1822	John Harcourt Powell, Esq., of Hook	1851
Owen Lewis, Esq., of Trewern, Nevern	1823	Henry Leach, Esq., of Corston	1852
Orlando Harries Williams, Esq., of Ivy Tower. [He <i>m.</i> , in 1809, Maria, only dau. and h. of William Williams, of Ivy Tower; in 1824 assumed her name; <i>d.</i> in 1849, <i>s. p.</i> , his wife having predeceased]	1824	Adrian Nicholas J. Stokes, Esq., of St. Botolph's	1853
George Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair [see <i>Bowen of Llwyngwair</i>]	1825	The Hon. R. Fulke Greville, of Castle Hall [son of Robert Fulke Greville, by Louisa, Countess of Mansfield. He <i>m.</i> Georgiana Cecilia, dau. of Charles Locke, and had issue; succ. to the property of Sir William Hamilton, which the latter had enjoyed by his first marriage with Miss Barlow]	1854
Jonathan Haworth Peel, Esq., of Cottesmoor [see <i>Massy of Cottesmoor</i>]	1826	John Leach, Esq., of Ivy Tower	1855
Anthony Innys Stokes, of St. Botolph's	1827	Lewis Mathias, Esq., of Lamphey Court	1856
Thomas Meyrick, Esq., of Bush	1828	Sir James John Hamilton, Bart.	1857
William Edwardes Tucker, Esq., of Sealyham [see <i>Edwardes of Sealyham</i>]	1829	Nicholas John Dunn, Esq., of West Moor (see <i>Dunn of Elm Grove</i>)	1858
WILLIAM IV.			
George Clayton Roch, of Clareston	1830	William Owen, Esq., of Poyston	1859
Morgan Jones, Esq., of Cilwendeg	1831	George Augustus Harries, Esq., of Hilton	1860
David Davies, Esq., of Carnachenwen	1832	Edward Wilson, Esq., of Hên Castle	1861
John Henry Philips, Esq., of Williamston (see <i>Scourfield of Williamston</i>)	1833	James Bevan Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair	1862
John Barham, Esq., of Trecwn (see <i>Barham of Trecwn</i>)	1834	William Rees, Esq., of Scovaston	1863
Nicholas Roch, Esq., of Cosheston	1835	Thomas Harcourt Powell, Esq., of Hook	1864
Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb Bowen, Esq., of Camrose	1836	Thomas Henry Davies, Esq., of Clareston	1865
VICTORIA.			
John Adams, Esq., of Hollyland (see <i>Adams of Hollyland</i>)	1837	William Walters, Esq., of Haverfordwest	1866
		Mark Anthony Saurin, Esq., of Orielson	1867
		George Richard G. Rees, Esq., of Penllwyn	1868
		Robert Pavin Davies, Esq., of Ridgeway	1869
		Morris William Lloyd Owen, Esq., of Cwm-gloyne	1870
		Baron F. De Rutzen, Slebech	1871
		Richard Edward Arden, Esq., of Pontfaen	1872

SECTION VI.—THE PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF PEMBROKESHIRE,

A.D. 1542—1872.

Like all the other counties, Pembrokeshire in its roll of parliamentary knights presents a faithful reflection of the most public-spirited and honoured of its patrician houses for the time being. The following lists cover a space of 330 years in the family history of Pembrokeshire, and a comparison of the names they contain with those in the roll of High Sheriffs, and in the preceding historical and antiquarian notes, will show that the great houses which have come down to us by tradition, and in some cases in their lineal representatives, were those to whose care were entrusted, by their fellow-citizens, the highest offices and most important trusts.

Whether to its credit or otherwise, Pembrokeshire has been pre-eminent for stubborn election contests, whose ruinous expenditure has told severely on the fortunes of more than one family. In 1831 the political tournament lasted *fifteen days*, and was renewed for another *fifteen days*. The time for such folly is past for ever. Landowners will have henceforth a better chance to retain their acres, and “independent voters” their senses. Perhaps education will also give the tenant-farmer and householder some conception of the meaning and reason of the franchise, and why this or that knight of the shire or burgess of a burgh should be sent up to “sit” at St. Stephen’s.

1.—*Members of Parliament for the County.*

HENRY VIII.	A.D.	JAMES I.	A.D.
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Haroldston . . .	1542	Alban Stepney, Esq., of Prendergast . . .	1603
EDWARD VI.		Sir James Perrott, Kt. [for H. West, 1620] . . .	1614
John Wogan, Esq., probably of Wiston Castle	1553	John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston Castle . . .	1620
MARY.		Sir James Perrott, Kt. (same as for 1614) . . .	1623
Sir John Wogan, Kt., of Wiston Castle . . .	1553	CHARLES I.	
Arnold Butler, Esq., of Johnston . . .	1554	John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston Castle, <i>1st Sess.</i> } 1625	
PHILIP AND MARY.		Robert (?) Wogan, Esq., <i>2nd Sess.</i> . . .	} 1625
Arnold Butler, Esq. (the same) . . .	1554	John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston Castle . . .	1628
Arnold Butler, Esq. (the same) . . .	1555	John Wogan, sen., Esq., of Wiston Castle . . .	} 1640
Thomas Cathern, Esq., of Prendergast [other- wise <i>Cadern</i> ,—see <i>Sheriffs</i> 1565] . . .	1557	Arthur Owen, Esq., <i>vice</i> Wogan . . .	} 1640
ELIZABETH.		OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.	
William Philips, Esq., of Picton Castle . . .	1558	Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle . . .	} 1554
Sir John Perrott, Kt., of Haroldston . . .	1563	Arthur Owen, Esq., of New Moat . . .	} 1554
John Wogan, Esq., of Wiston Castle . . .	1571	James Phillips, Esq., of Tirgibby, <i>Card.</i> . . .	} 1656
William Philips, Esq., of Picton Castle . . .	1572	Col. John Clarke, of Kensington, <i>Mid.</i> . . .	} 1656
Thomas Revell, Esq., of Forest, Cilgerran . . .	1585-6	RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.	
George Devereux, Esq. (of Lamphay ?) . . .	1588	Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle . . .	1658-9
[Bishop Barlow alienated the manor of Lam- phay to Richard Devereux, of the <i>Essex</i> and <i>Hereford</i> line.]		CHARLES II.	
Sir Thomas Perrott, Kt., of Haroldston . . .	1592	Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle (<i>d.</i> 1696)	1660
John Philips, Esq., of Picton Castle . . .	1597	[<i>Members from 1678—1714 not found.</i>]	
John Philips, Esq. (the same) . . .	1601		

	A.D.		A.D.
GEORGE I.			
Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., of Landshipping	1714	Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton. [Sir Hugh Owen <i>d. umm.</i> in 1809, and bequeathed his estates to his kinsman, John Lord, Esq., who assumed name of Owen, and was cr. a Bart. Contest : votes for Owen 1,529, for Hon. J. F. Campbell 1,344. Owen sat till 1831 unopposed]	1812
[Seat contested by <i>John Barlow, Esq.</i> , of Lawrenny.]			
Sir Arthur Owen, Bart. (the same)	1722		
GEORGE II.			
John Campbell, Esq. [<i>jure matris</i> , of Stackpool. Seat contested by <i>Sir Arthur Owen, Bart.</i>]	1727	GEORGE IV.	
John Campbell, Esq. (the same)	1741	Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton	1820
[Contested by John Symmons, Esq., of Llanstinan.]		WILLIAM IV.	
William Owen, Esq. [son of Sir Arthur Owen]	1747	Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton	1830
Sir William Owen, Bart. [<i>succ.</i> on death of Sir Arthur, 1753]	1754	Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton	1831
GEORGE III.			
Sir John Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle [<i>d.</i> 1764]	1761	[Contest : Polling 15 days ; votes for Owen 1,949, Hon. R. Fulke Greville 1,850.]	
[Contested by <i>Hugh Owen, Esq.</i> , son of Sir William.]		Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton	1831
Sir Richard Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle [son of Sir John]	1765	[The former election of Owen being declared void, writ issued for new election in October, when Greville again contested the seat. Polling 15 days. Votes : for Owen 1,531, for Greville 1,423.]	
Sir Richard Philipps, Bart. (the same)	1768	VICTORIA.	
[Contested by <i>Hugh Owen, Esq.</i> , as before.]		Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton	1837
Hugh Owen, Esq. [<i>vice</i> Philipps, whose election was declared void ; <i>succ.</i> as Bart. 1781]	1770	Viscount Emlyn [now Earl Cawdor, <i>vice</i> Owen, who was returned for Pembroke district]	1841
Lord Milford [late Sir R. Philipps], of Picton Castle, <i>vice</i> Owen <i>dec.</i>	1786	George Lort Phillips, Esq., of Lawrenny Park	1860
Lord Milford, of Picton Castle	1807	James Bevan Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair	1866
[Contest : votes for Lord Milford 1,195, for Sir Hugh Owen 1,102.]		John Henry Scourfield, Esq., of Williamston	1868
		[<i>The present sitting Member, 1872.</i>]	

2.—*Members of Parliament for the Pembroke District of Boroughs, A.D. 1542 to A.D. 1872.*

HENRY VIII.			
John Adams <i>de Peterston</i> [Peter-Church—whence "Pater;" also Patrick's-Church]	1542	Robert Davyes, Esq.	1571
EDWARD VI.			
Henry Adams, Esq., of Peter-church	1547	Robert Lougher, Esq., LL.D.	1572
Henry Adams, Esq. (the same)	1553	John Vaughan, Esq.	1585-6
MARY.			
Henry Adams, Esq. (the same)	1553	Nicholas Adams, Gent., of Pater-church	1588
Henry Adams, Esq. (the same)	1554	Sir Conyers Clifford, Kt.	1592
PHILIP AND MARY.			
John Garnons, Esq., "of the Middle Temple"	1554	John Lougher, Esq.	1601
William Watkyn, Gent.	1557	JAMES I.	
ELIZABETH.			
No Member given	1558	Richard Cuny, Gent. [see <i>Sheriffs</i> , ann. 1615]	1603
William Revell, Esq. [of Forest?]	1563	No name given	1614
		Lewis Powell, Gent. [member for Haverfordwest 1614 to 1623].	1620
		Sir Walter Devereux, Kt. [of Lamphey?]	1623
		CHARLES I.	
		Lewis Powell, Esq., 1st Session	1625
		Sir Hugh Owen, Kt., of Orielton, 2nd Session	1625
		Sir Hugh Owen, Kt., of Orielton (afterwards a Bart.)	1628

Sir John Stepney, 2nd Bart., of Prendergast— } A.D.
 1st Session } 1640
 Sir Hugh Owen, Kt., 2nd Session }
 Six Members for all Wales,—see names at
 p. 606 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

No name given 1654
 No name given. Possibly the second Member
 given under the *County* was a Borough
 representative 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Sampson Lort, Esq. }
 Arthur Owen, Esq. (afterw. Bart.), Orielton } 1658—9

CHARLES II.

[*Members from the Restoration to 1710 not found.*]

ANNE.

Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., of Landshipping }
 But on petition, after a contest— } 1710
 Lewis Wogan, Esq., of Boulston, *vice* Owen }

GEORGE I.

Thomas Ferrers, Esq. 1714
 [Contested unsuccessfully by *Sir George Barlow*]
 William Owen, Esq. (afterwards Bart.), of
 Orielton, *vice* Ferrers *dec.* 1722

GEORGE II.

William Owen, Esq. (the same) 1741
 [Contested by *Rawleigh Mansel*, Esq., of
Abercyfor, Carm.]
 Hugh Barlow, Esq. (formerly *Owen*), of Law-
 renny [*vice* Owen, who took the *County*] . 1747

GEORGE III.

Sir William Owen, Bart., of Orielton . . 1761

Hugh Owen, Esq. [son of last Member]. . . 1774
 Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. (the same). of Orielton 1780
 [Contest : Votes for Owen, 1,089 ; for *Lord*
Milford, 912.]
 Hugh Barlow, Esq. (form. Owen), of Lawrenny 1790
 Hugh Barlow, Esq. (the same) 1796
 Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., of Orielton [son of
 Member for 1780] 1809
 Sir John Owen (formerly *Lord*), *vice* Owen *dec.*
 [succ., on decease of Sir Hugh, to estates
 of Orielton, but not to title, and was
 created a baronet] 1809
 Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton 1812
 [Contested by *John Hensleigh Allen*, Esq.]
 Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, K.B., of Poyston,
 [*vice* Owen, who took the *County*] 1813
 John Jones, Esq. [*vice* Picton, killed at Waterloo] 1815
 John Hensleigh Allen, Esq. 1818

GEORGE IV.

John Hensleigh Allen, Esq. (the same) . . 1820
 Hugh Owen Owen, Esq. [now Sir Hugh, 2nd
 Bart.; sat till 1838 through five elections
 unopposed] 1826

WILLIAM IV.

Hugh Owen Owen, Esq. (the same) . . . 1830

VICTORIA.

Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., *vice* Owen
 resigned 1838
 Sir John Owen, Bart., of Orielton 1841
 [Contest : Votes, Sir John 246 ; *Hugh O.*
Owen (his son) 172 ; *James Mark Child*
 84. Sir John sat till his decease in 1861.]
 Sir Hugh Owen Owen, *vice* Owen *dec.* . . 1861
 [Contest : Votes Owen 668, *Hardwick* 304].
 Thomas Charlton-Meyrick, Esq., of Bush . 1868
 [Contest : Votes for Charlton-Meyrick 1,419,
Owen 1,049.]
 [*The present sitting Member*, 1872.]

3.—*Members of Parliament for the Town and County of Haverfordwest, from A.D. 1547 to A.D. 1872.*

EDWARD VI.

Richard Howell, Gent. 1547
 Richard Howell, Gent. (the same) . . . 1553

MARY.

Richard Tailour, Gent. 1553
 Richard Howell, Gent. 1554

PHILIP AND MARY.

Richard Hordell (query Howell?), Gent. . 1554

John Button, Gent. 1555
 Thomas ap Owen, Gent. [probably of *Pentre-*
Evan] 1557

ELIZABETH.

Hugh Harries, Esq. of Haverfordwest [son
 of Sir Hugh Harris, Kt.] 1558
 Rhys Morgan, Esq. [perhaps of *Iscoed, Carm.*] 1563
 John Garvans, Gent. 1571
 Rhys Morgan, Esq. (same as for 1563) . . 1572

	A.D.
Alban Stepney, Esq., of Prendergast [S. 1590]	1585-6
Sir John Perrott, Kt. [of Scotsborough?]	1588
Sir Nicholas Clifford, Kt.	1592
James Perrott, Esq. [prob. of Haroldston]	1597
John Canon, Gent. [Kilgetty family]	1601

JAMES I.

Sir James Perrott, Kt., of Haroldston	1603
Sir James Perrott, Kt. (the same)	1614
Sir James Perrott, Kt. (the same)	1620
Lewis Powell, Gent. [M.P. for Pembroke 1620.	
The Powells were afterwards of Greenhill]	1623

CHARLES I.

Sir Thomas Canon, Kt. [of Cilgetty]	1625	
Sir James Perrott, Kt., of Haroldston	1628	
Hugh Owen, Esq., of Oriulton. 1st session	} 1640	
Sir John Stepney, 2nd Bart.		} 2nd session.
Sir Robert Needham, Kt.		

COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

The "Barebones" Parliament. Six members summoned for all Wales, see p. 606]	1653
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OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Upton, Esq. [place unknown]	1654
John Upton, Esq. (the same)	1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Upton, Esq. (the same)	1658-9
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CHARLES II.

[Members from the Restoration to 1715 not found.]

GEORGE I.

John Laugharne, Esq. [probably of St. Bride's]	1714
Sir George Barlow, Bart., of Slebech [vice Laugharne, dec. Contest: Votes for Sir George Barlow 222; for John Barlow 181. On petition the latter seated]	1715
Sir John Philipps, of Picton Castle, vice Barlow deceased	1718
Francis Edwardes [prob. of Trefgarn,—see Sealyham]	1722
Erasmus Philipps, Esq., of Picton Castle [son of Sir John, at whose decease in 1736 he succ. as 5th Bart.]	1726

	A.D.
Erasmus Philipps, Esq. (the same)	1734
[Seat contested by Wyrriot Owen.]	

GEORGE II.

Sir Erasmus Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle	1741
[Contest: Votes for Philipps 247, for Hugh Barlow, 207.]	
Sir George Barlow, Bart., of Slebech, vice Philipps dec.	1743
William Edwardes [son of M. for 1722; sat till 1784]	1747

GEORGE III.

William Edwardes (the same)	1760
William Edwardes, cr. Baron Kensington	1776
Lord Milford, vice Kensington	1784
Lord Kensington, vice Milford, who sat for co.	1786
William, 2nd Lord Kensington, vice his father, deceased	1802
Lord Kensington	1812
[Seat contested: Votes for Kensington 220; for Nathaniel Phillips 98.]	
William Henry Scourfield, Esq., of New Moat	1818

GEORGE IV.

Richard Bulkeley Philipps, Esq., Picton Castle	1826
[Assumed name Philipps for Grant; cr. a Bart. 1828, and succ. to Picton estates 1833; cr. Baron Milford 1847; d. 1857.]	

WILLIAM IV.

Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle	1830
William Henry Scourfield, Esq., of Moat	1835
[Contest: Votes for Scourfield 251, for S. H. Peel 125.]	

VICTORIA.

Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle	1837
[Contest: Votes: Philipps 247; Scourfield 125.]	
Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. (the same)	1841
J. H. Philipps, Esq., of Williamston	1852
Hon. William Edwardes, vice Scourfield, who took the Co.	1868
The same, as Lord Kensington	1871
[The present sitting Member, 1872.]	

SECTION VII.—COUNTY MAGISTRATES OF PEMBROKESHIRE, 1872.

(CORRECTED TO DATE BY THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.)

Cawdor, The Earl of, Stackpool Court, Pembroke.
Lord Kensington, 12, John Street, Berkeley Square,
London.
Viscount Emlyn, Stackpool Court, Pembroke.
Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., Reform Club, London.
Hon. William Henry Yelverton, Whitland Abbey.

Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., Llanstephan, Carm.
Sir Thomas Davies Lloyd, Bart., of Bronwydd, Card.
Ackland, Robert Dudley, Esq., of Boulston.
Adams, John, Esq., of Hollyland, Pembroke.
Allen, Charles Hugh, Esq., of Letterston.
Allen, Charles, Esq., Tenby.

- Allen, George Baugh, Esq., of Kilrhiw, Narberth.
 Allen, Henry Seymour, Esq., of Cresselly, Pembroke.
 Allen, James, *Chancellor*, Castlemartin.
 Barham, Charles Henry, *Clerk*, of Trecwn, Fishguard.
 Berrington, William Morgan Davies, *Clerk*, Druidston.
 Beynon, John, Esq., the younger, Trewern, Narberth.
 Beynon, John Thomas, Esq., of Trewern, Narberth.
 Bowen, Chas. W. Townsend Webb, Esq., of Camrose.
 Bowen, James Bevan, Esq., of Llwyngwair, Newport, Pemb.
 Bowen, James, Esq., of Haverfordwest.
 Bowen, James, Esq., of Troedyraur, Cardigan.
 Brenchley, Thomas Harman, Esq., of Glan-eirw, *Card*.
 Brigstocke, William Owen, Esq., of Blaenpant, Newcastle Emlyn.
 Bryant, James Robertson, Esq., of Pembroke.
 Buck, William, Esq., Plasnewydd, N. Castle Emlyn.
 Buckby, R. H., Esq., Begelly, Narberth.
 Buckby, Richard, *Clerk*, of Begelly, Narberth.
 Clark, Frederick Guy L'Estrange, Esq., Pembroke.
 Colby, John, Esq., of Fynoné, Newcastle Emlyn.
 Colby, Thomas, Esq., of Pant-y-deri, Eglwysrwr.
 Davies, Arthur H. Saunders, Esq., of Pentre.
 Davies, David, Esq., of Cardigan.
 Davies, Gilbert William Warren, Esq., of Trewarren.
 Davies, Owen Edmund, Esq., Haverfordwest.
 Davies, Robert Pavin, Esq., Ridgeway, Narberth.
 Davies, Thomas, Esq., Bank House, Cardigan.
 Davies, Thomas Henry, Esq., of Hayston.
 Douglas, Charles, *Clerk*, Pembroke.
 Dunn, Nicholas John, Esq., of Elm Grove, Tenby.
 Dunn, Thomas Higgon, *Clerk*, Tenby.
 Dyster, Frederick Daniel, Esq., Tenby.
 Edwardes, Owen Tucker, Esq., Terhos, Haverford.
 Evans, Benjamin, Esq., Kidigill, Cardigan.
 Fitzwilliams, Edward C. Lloyd, Esq., Adpar, *Card*.
 Griffith, Moses, Esq., of Manorowen, Fishguard.
 Harford, Summers, Esq., of Clarboston Grange.
 Harries, Cecil Ans'n, Esq., of Llanunwas.
 Harries, George Augustus, Esq., of Hilton.
 Harries, Hugh Lloyd, Esq., Cefendref, Fishguard.
 Harries, John Henry, Esq., Heathfield, Letterston.
 Hartley, Milham, Esq., Bridell, Cardigan.
 Harvey, John, Esq., Haverfordwest.
 Higgon, James, Esq., of Scolton.
 Higgon, John, Esq., 14, Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, London.
 Howell, Hugh, *Clerk*, Llanfirmach.
 Hulm, William, Esq., Pembroke.
 Jackson, Thomas Thompson, Esq., New Milford.
 James, John, Esq., Treenwydd.
 James, John T. William, Esq., of Pantaision.
 Jones, John Morgan, Esq., Llanllwch House, Carmarthen.
 Jones, Richard Bowen, *Clerk*, Kilmaenllwyd, Narberth.
 Jordan, George Bowen Price, Esq., of Pigeonsford.
 Leach, Francis George, *Clerk*, St. Petrox, Pembroke.
 Leach, Henry, Esq., of Corston, Pembroke.
 Lewellin, Llewelyn, Dean of St. David's, Lampeter College.
 Lewes, William Price, Esq., Llysynwydd, Llandysil.
 Lewis, John Lennox Griffith Poyer, Esq., of Henllan, Narberth.
 Lewis, William Henry, Esq., of Clynyfw, N. C., Emlyn.
 Lloyd, J. F. Jones, Esq., Llancych, Llandysill.
 Lloyd, Thomas Davies, Esq., of Kilrhue, Cardigan.
 Lloyd, William, *Clerk*, Manordivy, Cardigan.
 Massy, Edward Taylor, Esq., of Cottesmoor.
 Mathias, Lewis, Esq., of Lamphey Court, Pembroke.
 Morgan, Howard Spear, Esq., Tegfynydd, Narberth.
 Morison, Alexander John, Esq., Portclew, Pembroke.
 Owen, Morris Williams Lloyd, Esq., of Cwmgloyne.
 Owen, William, Esq., Withybush, Haverford West.
 Owen, William Herbert Gwynne, Esq., Narberth.
 Owen, William Stephenson, Esq., Haverfordwest.
 Peel, Xavier de Castanos Royds, Esq., of Glanafon.
 Phelps, John, *Clerk*, Carew, Pembroke.
 Phelps, Peter, *Clerk*, Ambleston.
 Philipps, Frederick L. Lloyd, Esq., of Panty-park.
 Philipps, John Allen Lloyd, Esq., Mabus, Cardigan.
 Philipps, John Allen Philipps Lloyd, Esq., of Dale Castle.
 Powell, Walter Rice Howell, Esq., of Maesgwynne.
 Price, Lloyd, Esq., of Castle Pigny, Carmarthen.
 Rees, George Richards Graham, Esq., of Penllwyn.
 Rees, William, Esq., of Scoveston, Haverford West.
 Richardson, William, *Clerk*, Canon of St. David's.
 Roberts, John Davies, Esq., London.
 Roberts, Thomas, Esq., of Milford.
 Roch, Nicholas Adamson, Esq., of Pasketon, Pemb.
 Rowe, George, Esq., Haverfordwest.
 Sanders, Henry, Esq., Tenby.
 Saunders, Samuel Walker, *Clerk*, St. Ishmael's.
 Saurin, Mark Anthony, Esq., of Orileton, Pembroke.
 Scourfield, John Henry, Esq., M.P., of Williamston, *Chairman of Quarter Sessions*.
 Scourfield, Owen Henry Philipps, Esq., Williamston.
 Skone, Thomas, Esq., Haroldston House.
 Stanley, Edmund Stanley, *Clerk*.
 Starbuck, Alfred Basset, Esq., Milford.
 Stokes, John, Esq., of Cuffern, Haverford West.
 Summers, James Bowlas, Esq., of Moor, H. West.
 Summers, J. Bowen, Esq., Milton, Pembroke.
 Sutton, John Maule, Esq., Landshipping.
 Thomas, Theophilus Evan, Esq., Trehale, Mathry.
 Thomas, Thomas Reece, Esq., of Lampeter House, Narberth.
 Thomas, Richard James Harries, *Clerk*, Pembroke.
 Thomas, William Beach, *Clerk*, Canon of St. David's, Steynton, Milford.
 Tombs, Joseph, *Clerk*, Burton, Haverford West.
 Walcott, Henry Lyons, Esq., St. David's.
 Walters, William, Esq., Haverfordwest.
 Ward, Robert, Esq., Sodson, Narberth.
 Watkins, William, Esq., Pembroke.
 Wells, Charles Cook, Esq., Penally, Tenby.
 Williams, Ben Thomas, Esq., Merryvale, Narberth.
 Williams, Samuel Propert, Esq., of Lamphey Park, Pembroke.
 Worthington, John, Esq., Glynaml, Fishguard.

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

ACKLAND, Robert Dudley, Esq., of Boulston, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. of the co. of Pembroke; Freeman and J. P. of the co. of the town of Haverfordwest; formerly served in the Queen's 2nd Dragoon Guards (Bays); a Commissioner of Income Tax, &c.; son of the late Robert Innes Ackland, Esq., of Boulston, J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Pembroke, who also served in the 79th in seven general engagements in the Peninsular War (*d.* 22nd Nov., 1851); *b.* at Cottrell, Glamorganshire, 1820; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, 1847, to Elizabeth Mary Lloyd, dau. of John Philipps Allen Lloyd-Philipps, Esq., of Dale Castle, co. of Pembroke, and of Mabus, co. of Cardigan, and has issue—

1. Dudley John Innes.
2. Robert.
3. Innes Baldwin.
4. Jane.
5. Emily Winifred.
6. Lillian Constance.

Heir: Dudley John Innes Ackland.

Residence: Boulston, near Haverfordwest.

LINEAGE.

From the monuments in the interesting little church of Boulston (among which are several to the great family of Wogan, formerly possessors of the estate, see *Wogans of Boulston, Picton, Wiston, and passim*) it is seen that Dudley Ackland, Esq., was born at Philadelphia, North America, in 1748, and descended from the family of Ackland of Trennington, in Devonshire, having attained the rank of Major in the 91st Regt. Foot, *m.*, 1783, Jane, dau. of Francis Innes, Esq., of Dublin, and after a residence of several years at Pembroke, purchased in 1797 the estate of Boulston, and erected the present mansion on a more elevated spot in the grounds than the site of the ancient house now in ruins. He *d.* Oct. 4, 1809. His son,—

Robert Innes Ackland, Esq., entered the army and rendered distinguished service under Wellington, *m.* Caroline, dau. of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B. (see *Tyler of Cottrell, Glam.*), and had issue the following sons:—

1. ROBERT DUDLEY, now of Boulston (as above).
2. Charles, *d.* Aug. 31, 1858, *at.* 34.
3. Frederick, civil engineer, *d.* July 6, 1858, *at.* 29.
4. Henry, Lieut. in R. Pembroke Art. Militia, *d.* May 31, 1860, *at.* 29.

5. Robert Innes Ackland, Esq.; is in the Civil Service at Somerset House; *m.* Jane, elder dau. of Dr. Henry Brown, of Mortlake, Surrey.

Note.—The ruins of the old mansion of Boulston, formerly *Bulston*, the residence of the ancient family of the Wogans, adjoin the grounds. The church of Boulston, rebuilt by Robert Innes Ackland, Esq., in 1843, is also in the grounds, and is a "peculiar" in the gift of the family. A *tumulus*, also in the grounds, is spoken of by Fenton in his *Pembrokeshire* (p. 237) as being 300 feet in circumference and twelve feet high at the apex; it was opened in his presence, and yielded near the surface "a small urn with its mouth up very unusually, covered with a thin flag, and nothing in it;" about three feet lower "a rude cist, lined with a sort of clay, containing 'half-calcined bones' mingled with charcoal, having in the midst a flint with a broad end, grown smooth evidently by attrition, as if it had long been in the habit of polishing some hard substance." Fenton was not aware that this was an implement or tool of the "neolithic age," made smooth and sharp on purpose for cutting. The approach of night and bad weather caused the explorers to stop their work with this discovery, and possibly the tumulus has never yet been thoroughly examined. Fenton adds that other but smaller barrows lay near the large one. See further under Boulston, at p. 834.

ADAMS, John, Esq., of Hollyland, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; Sheriff for the same county 1837; son of John Adams, Esq., of Hollyland, by Sophia, dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Holcombe, M.A.; *b.* at Market Harborough 1796; *ed.* at Brasenose College, Oxford; *m.*, July 25th 1828, Anne (*d.* 1864), dau. of Henry Gibbons, Esq., of Oswestry, co. Salop; *s.* to estates 1833; has surviving issue,—

1. John A. Philipps, Capt. R.A., *b.* 1831.
2. Henry Joseph, *b.* 1835.
3. Augusta Mary.
4. Frances Louisa.
5. Agnes Anne.

Heir: John Alexander Philipps Adams.

Residence: Hollyland, near Pembroke.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th arg., a cross gu., thereon five mullets or—(*De Paterchurch*); 2nd and 3rd, sa., a martlet arg., the ancient arms of ADAMS.

Crest: A martlet, as in the arms.

Motto: Certior in celo domus.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Nicholas Adams, of Buckswood, co. of Pembroke, *circa* 1370. We have two good authorities for the genealogy of this ancient family in Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations* and the *Dale Castle MS.* Though independent of each other, they agree in making John Adams (son of Nicholas aforesaid) to be the husband of Alson or Elen, dau. of David *Patrick-Church*, otherwise called De Patrick-Church, from the place or parish where he had lands—afterwards called *Pater-Church*, and now *Pater*. John was succ. by his son,—

William Adams, who *m.*, according to Dwnn, Alson (*D. Castle MS.*, Margaret), dau. of Sir William Herbert, of Troy, cr. afterwards Earl of Pembroke. Here we ascertain the *period*, for Sir William Herbert was made Earl of Pembroke in 8th Edward IV., or 1468 (see *Herbert of Llanarth*, p. 777), and falling into the hands of the Lancastrians after the battle of Danes' Moor, 26th July, 1469, was beheaded at Banbury the day following. A great grandson of William,—

Harri Adams, was in possession of Hollyland when Lewys Dwnn, as deputy herald, visited the place in 1591, and he signed the pedigree which Dwnn then made out, "Harry Adams." He was, as our deputy herald expresses it, "Dustus off the Pies in the kowntie of Pembrwck," and *m.* Ann, dau. of Richard Wogan, Esq., of Boveston, by Maud, dau. of "Sir Thomas Ffylips," of Picton. His son Nicholas was succ. by William (1608), he by Nicholas (1650), whose grandson,—

William Adams, Esq., of Hollyland, was succ. by his son,—

William Adams, Esq., also of Hollyland, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Campbell, Esq., of Stackpool, and with other issue left an eldest son,—

John Philipps Adams, Esq., of Hollyland, father of—

John Adams, Esq., of Hollyland, who by his wife, Sophia Holcombe (*m.* 1795), left a son,—

JOHN ADAMS, ESQ., (as above).

Note.—The date of the erection of *Hollyland* is unknown, but the lands came into the possession of the Adams family in the year 1422. See further *Pater-Church*, p. 836.

ALLEN, Charles Hugh, Esq., of Priskilly Forest, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; third, but only surviving son of the late Charles Bowen Allen, Esq., of Rickeston Hall, Pembrokeshire, by Elizabeth, dau. of John Bowen, Esq.; *b.* at Haverfordwest, 1831; *m.*, 1856, Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Richard Sanders, Esq., of Clifton, Bristol; and has issue 3 sons and 1 dau.

Hair: Allen Charles Allen, *b.* 1857.

Residence: Priskilly Forest, Letterston, R.S.O.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, a bend rompu gu. between six martlets sa.; 2nd, ermine, on a canton gu. an owl arg.; 3rd, az., a chevron between three plates, each charged with an ermine spot gu.

Crest: A dove with an olive branch.

Motto: Amicitia sine fraude.

ALLEN, Henry-Seymour, Esq., of Cresselly, Pembrokeshire.

D. L. and J. P. for the co. of Pembroke, formerly Cornet and Sub-Lieut. 1st Life Guards; Capt. Seystlemartin, Yeomanry Cavalry; son of Seymour-Philipps Allen, Esq. (J. P. and D. L. for Pembrokeshire, and High Sheriff for the same, 1849), and the Lady Catherine, dau. of Newton, fourth Earl of Portsmouth; *b.* at Cresselly, 30th August, 1847; *ed.* at Harrow; *s.* to estates 1861.

Hair Presumptive: His brother, Frederick Seymour, *b.* 1849, Lieut. 15th Foot.

Residence: Cresselly, co. of Pembroke.

Town Address: Brooks's, St. James's Street.

Arms: Per bend rompu arg. and sa., six martlets counterchanged.

Crest: A dove with olive branch ppr.

Motto: Amicitia sine fraude.

LINEAGE.

This honourable family derives descent from Thomas Allen, of Gelliswick, who is said to have served with Cromwell in Ireland. John [William?] Allen, fourth in descent from Thomas, and Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1732 (see *Sheriffs*, co. Pembr.), *m.* Joan Bartlett, heiress of Cresselly, 1723, ever since which time the family have resided at Cresselly.

They have intermarried with Hertford (Marquess of), Sismondi (the historian), Sir James Mackintosh, Drewe of Grange, co. of Devon, Bayning (Baron), &c.

Note.—The mansion of Cresselly stands on the margin of an arm of Milford Haven, and is surrounded on all sides by a landscape of great beauty. The house, originally built in 1770, was enlarged by the present owner in 1869.

ARDEN, Richard Edward, Esq., of Pontfaen, Pembrokeshire.

High Sheriff for the co. of Pembroke 1872; J. P. and D. L. for Middlesex; F.G.S.; F.R.G.S.; patron of three livings; second son of the late Joseph Arden, Esq., of Islington, Middlesex; *b.* 1804; *m.*, first, 1832, Fanny (*d.* 1836), dau. of John Whitsed, Esq., M.D.; secondly, 1839, Mary, dau. of John Finney, Esq., and has, besides other children, a son,—

Percy, *b.* 1840; *ed.* at Harrow and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; a barrister of the Inner Temple.

Residences: Pontfaen, near Fishguard; Sunbury Park, Middlesex.

BARHAM, Rev. Charles Henry, of Trecwn, Pembrokeshire.

Was once M.P. for Appleby; J. P. for Pembrokeshire and Westmoreland; son of Joseph Foster Barham, Esq., M.P. for Stockbridge, and Lady Caroline, 2nd dau. of Sackville, 8th Earl of Thanet; *b.* in London 1808; *ed.* at Ch. Ch., Oxford; *grad.* M.A.; *m.* 1st, in 1836, Elizabeth Maria, dau. of William Boyd Ince, Esq., of Ince, co. Lancaster; 2ndly, Ellen Catherine, dau. of E. T. Massy, Esq., of Cottsmoor, co. Pembroke, only son of the Hon. E. Massy. (See *Massy of Cottsmoor.*)

Residence: Trecwn, Haverfordwest.

Town Address: Arthur's Club, St. James's St.

Arms: Quarterly, Barham, Foster, and Tufton (as heir-at-law to the late Earl of Thanet).

Crests: A heron among bulrushes—BARHAM; an arm in armour embowed, holding the head of a broken spear—FOSTER; on a wreath a sea-lion sejant ppr.—TUFTON.

Mottos: Tout bien ou rien. Si fractus fortis. Fiel pero Desdicao.

LINEAGE.

This family (whose name was *Foster*) derives its descent from the ancient family of Foster, or Forster, or Forester, a border clan of Northumberland A.D. 911, one of whose descendants, Joseph Foster, took the name of *Barham* in 1749 by act of parliament. His son, Joseph Foster Barham, *m.* Dorothea Vaughan, of *Trecwn*, Pembr., whose family came from an ancient race in Monmouthshire and Breconshire, and who settled in Pembrokeshire in the time of Henry VIII.

The Barhams are found in England soon after the Conquest at Barham Court and Barham Downs in Kent. One of them, Sir Randall Fitz Urse, was concerned in the murder of A'Becket in Canterbury Cathedral A.D. 1170, being one of the four king's knights, and in consequence fled the country. One of his relations took possession of his estate, and assumed the surname *Barham* from it, and from him it descended in unbroken line to Barth Barham, who did homage for it to Archbishop Wareham, *temp.* Henry VIII. In his posterity it continued till Thomas Barham, *temp.* James I. alienated it. His descendant, Dr. Barham, a learned and distinguished author, *b.* 1680, went to Jamaica and *m.* Elizabeth, widow of Thomas John Foster. His descendant,—

Joseph Foster Barham, Esq., inherited Trecwn, Pemb., from his aunt, Mrs. Martha Vaughan, the last of the ancient and honourable family of that name from Monmouthshire, above mentioned (see *Fenton's Pembrokeshire*). His son,—

Joseph Foster Barham, Esq., M.P. for Stockbridge for about fifty years, *m.* the Lady Caroline Tufton, dau. of Sackville Tufton, eighth Earl of Thanet, by whom he had five children.

1. Mary, *m.* Count Gaggiotti.
2. John Foster, *m.* Lady Catherine Grimston (who after her husband's death *m.* the Earl of Clarendon), was M. P. for Kendal, and *d. s. p.*
3. William, *d. s. p.*
4. CHARLES HENRY, now of Trecwn (as above).
5. Caroline Gertrude, *m.* the Rev. Saunderson Robins, and has issue.

BEYNON, John Thomas, Esq., of Trewern, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; son of the late John Beynon, Esq., of Trewern; *b.* 1807; *m.*, 1829, Catherine, second dau. of the late Charles Allen Philipps, Esq., of St. Bride's Hill (of the Cresselly family, and assumed name Philipps), and has issue,—

John, *b.* 1829; J. P. for the co. of Pembroke.

Residence: Trewern, near Narberth.

BOWEN, Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb-Esq., of Camrose, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for the same co. 1836; eldest son of the late Hugh Webb-Bowen, Esq., of Camrose, who was son of George Webb, Esq., of Hasguard, in the same co. of Pembroke, by his wife, Anne Bowen, ultimate heiress of Camrose. Hugh Webb succ. to the estate in 1821, when he assumed the surname and arms of Bowen in addition to his own. He was twice *m.*, and left, with other issue, *Charles Wheeler Townsend*, as above, who is *unm.*

Residence: Camrose House, Haverfordwest.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., a lion rampant sa.—BOWEN; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a fesse between three owls or.—WEBB.

Crest: A lion rampant as in the arms.

LINEAGE.

The *Bowens* of Camrose and Wolfsdale "were offsets" of the line of John Bowen of Llech-mellir (now often named Lochmeyer), and his wife Ivan, dau. and h. of William Roblyn, of Roblinston, co. of Pemb., about the time of Henry IV. (*Fenton*).

BOWEN, James Bevan, Esq., of Llwyngwair, Pembrokeshire.

M.P. for co. Pemb. 1866 to 1868; Vice-Chairman Pemb. Quarter Sessions (appointed 1870); was High Sheriff Pemb., 1862; Mayor of Newport, Pemb., 1870-71.

J. P. for the cos. of Pemb. and Cardigan; and D. L. cos. Pemb. and Carmarthen; a member of the Inner Temple; son of the late George Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair, and Sarah his wife, dau. of J. Thomas, Esq., of Long-House, co. of Pemb.; *b.* at Llwyngwair, 21st May, 1828; *ed.* at King's Coll., London, and Worcester Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1849, M.A. 1851; *s.* 1856; *m.*, 6th, May, 1857, Harriette, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Standly, of Southoe, Hants; has issue—

1. *George Bevan, b. 1858.*
2. *James Robert, b. 1860.*
3. *Blanche Harriette, b. 1864.*

Hair: George Bevan Bowen.

Residence: Llwyngwair, near Newport, Pemb.

Town Address: United University Club, S.W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., a lion rampant or between eight bezants; 2nd, gu., a chevron or between two knots in chief, and a lion rampant or in base; 3rd, az., a hawk ppr.

Crest: A lion rampant or, holding in the paws a knot as in the arms.

Motto: Audaces fortuna juvat.

LINEAGE.

The *Bowens* of Llwyngwair, previous to the beginning of the sixteenth century seated at *Pentre-Evan*, in the same co. of Pemb., trace an unbroken descent from the poet-prince *Gwyn-fardd Dyfed* (living A.D. 1038), who was himself of the lineage of Meurig, an early King of Dyfed. A careful collation of the *Dale Castle* or *Mabrus MS.* with Lewys Dwnn, the *Golden Grove MS.*, &c., results in the following reliable genealogy:—*Gwynfardd* was s. by his son,—

Cyhylyn, Prince of Dyfed, who *m.* *Gwrangen Fein-droed* ("the slender-footed"), dau. and h. of Sir Tristram, Comes or Earl of Worcester. His son,—

Gwrward of Cemmaes (corrupted "Keineys"), s. about 1195.

The princely character was now lost, for Cemmaes had been made a Norman barony, and the native lords held under the foreigner. The historic reality and period of *Cyhylyn* and *Gwrward* are clearly demonstrated by a charter of Nicholas (son of Sir William Martin), Lord of Cemmaes (*circa* 1220), granting and confirming to the heirs of *Gwrward* and *Llewelyn*, sons of *Cyhylyn*, the lands of *Preccely* from the *Via Flandrica*, crossing the mountains at *Bwlchgwynt*, to *Eglwyswen*, *Melinau*, *Cilgwyn*, &c. ("*Ego Nicholaus . . . confirmavi hereditibus Gwrward filii Cuhelyn, et hered. Lewelini filii Cuhelyn, totam terram meam in Presselewe, &c.*"—*Baronia de Keineys*, p. 48). He *m.* *Gwenllian*, dau. of *Ednyfed Fychan*, Councillor and General of Prince *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth* of North Wales (see *Ednyfed Fychan*). His son,—

Gwilym ap Gwrward (*circa* 1227), *m.* *Joan*, dau. of Sir Leonard Stackpool of Stackpool, Pemb. [Some pedigrees repeat *Gwrward* and *Gwilym*, which is an obvious mistake.]

Eion Wavr, "o'r Coed" ["of the Wood"], Esq., *m.* *Dido*, dau. of *Cadwgan Dhu*, Lord of *Aberporth*. [From this point the pedigree is more clear.]

Owen ap Einion &c., Esq., *m.* *Gwenllian*, dau. of Sir William Cantington, Kt., of *Trewilym*.

Llewelin ap Owen, &c., Esq., *m.* *Nest*, dau. of *Howell Fychan*, Esq.

Evan Bowen Esq., of *Pentre Evan*, [the first to assume the surname Bowen—he built *Pentre-Evan*], *m.* *Margaret*, dau. of *Arnold of Hubberston*, Esq.

Gwilym Bowen, Esq., *m.* *Agnes*, dau. of *James ap Einion*, Esq., of *Henllan* [in *Castlemartin*]. Here the *Bowens* of *Trellwyn*, near *Tenby*, branch off with *Thomas*, 3rd son.—*D. Castle MS.*]

Owen Bowen, Esq. [Sheriff of Pemb. 1544], *m.* *Janett*, dau. and h. of *John ap Harry ap Llewelyn*, Esq., of *Gumfreyston*.

Sir James Bowen, Kt., *m.* *Mary*, dau. of *John*

Herle, Esq., of *Brecknockshire*,—her mother was [*Margaret*], dau. of *Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicolas*, of *Newton* [*Dinefawr*,—comp. *Dwnn*, i., 169. In the 8th Henry VIII., A.D. 1516, *Sir James Bowen* was commissioned to be auditor and attorney for the barony of *Cemmaes*, to take fines of tenants, punish offenders, &c. He was prob. the same *Sir James*, and this was the period when the family became seated at *Llwyngwair*. See *Baronia de Keineys*, p. 19].

Matthias Bowen, Esq., of *Llwyngwair*, *m.* *Mary*, dau. of *John Philips*, Esq., son of *Sir Thomas Philips*, Kt., of *Picton*.

James Bowen, of *Llwyngwair*, Esq. [Sheriff of Pemb. 1622; was at *Llwyngwair* when *Dwnn* visited it 1591], *m.* *Elenor*, dau. of *John Griffith*, Esq., of *North Wales* [son to *Sir William Griffith*, of *Penrhyn*, Kt., *Dwnn*, and *Golden Grove MS.* *Dwnn* gives the names of 17 children born to *James Bowen*, 10 sons and 7 daus.].

George Bowen, of *Llwyngwair*, Esq. [Sheriff of Pemb. 1632], *m.* *Dorothy*, dau. of *John Scourfield*, Esq., of *Moat*.

James Bowen, Esq. [of *Llwyngwair*], High Sheriff of Pemb. 1671, *m.* *Elizabeth*, dau. of *John Owens*, Esq., of *Orielton*. [He was living in 1705. *Dale Castle MS.*]

George Bowen, Esq., of *Llwyngwair* [Sheriff of Pemb. 1682], *m.* *Dorothy*, dau. of *Essex Meyrick*, Esq., of *Bush*, near *Pembroke*.

James Bowen, Esq., of *Llwyngwair*, *m.* *Alice*, dau. of *Robert Rowe*, Esq., of *Lunyn*.

George Bowen, of *Llwyngwair*, Esq. [Sheriff of Pemb. 1803], *m.* *Easter*, dau. of *William Thomas*, Esq., of *Pentowyn*.

James Bowen, Esq., of *Llwyngwair*, *m.* *Martha*, dau. of *Evan Jenkins* of *Gloquely*.

George Bowen, Esq., of *Llwyngwair*, Sheriff of Pemb. 1825, *m.* *Sarah*, dau. of *J. Thomas*, Esq., of *Long-house*, co. of Pemb., and was s. by his eldest son,—

JAMES BEVAN BOWEN, Esq., now of *Llwyngwair* (as above).

Note.—The mansion of *Llwyngwair*, beautifully situated, environed by noble woods and rising grounds, near the historic *Nevern* and *Newport*, and a tidal river, has a name which is peculiarly agreeable to *Pembrokeshire* people, and indeed to the people of *Wales* generally, the particular reasons for which need not be here specified. It is sheltered from the keener winds, and commands in the milder direction a fine prospect, including in its features the boldly planted ruins of *Newport Castle*. Under the Norman conquest of *Cemmaes* it fell to the lot of one *Cole*, a knight in the service of the lord of the barony, and his descendants continued here, according to *Fenton*, till "about the middle of the fifteenth century."

A cluster of cistvaens with an overthrown cromlech are on the estate. In 1810 *Mr. Fenton* found in them charcoal, pieces of urns of rudest pottery, particles of bones, and black sea-pebbles (*Hist. of Pemb.*, pp. 554-5).

BOWEN, James William, Esq., of *Tygwyn*, *Pembrokeshire*.

Barrister-at-law in leading practice on the *South Wales Circuit*; *D. L.* for the co. of *Pembroke*, and *J. P.* for the cos. of *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*; Patron of the living of *Llanfair-nant-Gwyn*, co. of *Pembroke*; son of the late *Thomas Bowen*, Esq., of *Panty-*

deri, in the co. of Pembroke, formerly a Captain in the 10th Royal Hussars; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; *m.*, 1st, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Edward Bearcroft, Esq., of Meer Hall, in the co. of Worcester; 2nd, Jane Eliza, youngest dau. of Francis Huntsman, Esq., of Loversall Hall, Doncaster; *s.* in right of his mother to estates of William Morgan Williams, Esq., of Trefach, in the co. of Pembroke; has issue one son and one daughter.

Residence: Tygwyn, Pembrokeshire.
Town Address: 10, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park.

BOWEN, Rev. William Wheeler Webb, of Camrose, Pembrokeshire.

M.A., Vicar of Camrose (*cam-rhos*), co. of Pembroke, since 1833; second son of the late Hugh Webb-Bowen, Esq. (see *Webb-Bowen of Camrose*); *b.* at Camrose House, November 7, 1803; *ed.* at the Grammar School, Bristol, under Dr. Goodenough, and *grad.* at Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1828; B.A. 1830, M.A. 1832; *m.*, 1st, June 29, 1830, Mary Grace Josephine Vonburr Fortune, dau. of Rev. Frederic Fortune, M.A., Rector of Moat, in the co. of Pemb. (she *d.* June 13, 1841); 2nd, October 14, 1845, Olivia Duffin, dau. of Charles Duffin, Capt. Bengal Cavalry, and has had issue by the two marriages ten sons living and two dead, and four daughters, two of whom are married.

Residence: The Vicarage, Camrose, Haverfordwest.
For *Arms.* see *Webb-Bowen of Camrose*.

BRYANT, James Robertson, Esq., of Pembroke.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Pembroke; J. P. for the borough of Pembroke; M.R.C.S., London; Capt. Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry; son of the late James Bryant, Esq.; *b.* at Lynn Regis, Norfolk; *ed.* at Dr. Valpy's school at Reading; *m.*, 1st, 1836, Harriet, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Lascelles, late 66th Regt.; 2nd, 1855, Eliza Juliana, dau. of Rev. James D. Hastle, Rector of Euston, Suffolk, Fellow and Tutor of Trin. Coll., Cambridge; has issue three sons and three daughters.

Residence: Pembroke, South Wales.

CAREW, George Henry Warrington, Esq., of Carew Castle, Pemb., and Crowcombe Court, Som.

Descended maternally from the Carews of Carew Castle.

(*Particulars not received in time.*)

CAWDOR, John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, Earl of, of Stackpool Court, Pembrokeshire.

Creations—Baron Cawdor 1796, Earl of Cawdor 1827. Second Earl of Cawdor; Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Carmarthen; J. P. and D. L. for Nairnshire, and J. P. for Pembrokeshire; was M.P. for co. Pemb. 1841—1859; President of Carmarthenshire Chamber of Agriculture; patron of 12 livings; eldest son of John Frederick Campbell, first Earl of Cawdor and third Baron Cawdor (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1817; *ed.* at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1838, M.A. 1840; *m.*, 1842, Sarah Mary, second dau. of the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish, and has issue surviving—

1. *Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell, Viscount Emlyn*, *b.* 1847; *m.*, 1868, Edith, eldest dau. of C. Turnor, Esq., and Lady Turnor, of Stoke Rochford; J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Pemb. and Carm.

2. Ronald George Elidor, *b.* 1848.

3. Alexander Francis Henry, *b.* 1855.

1. Victoria Alexandrina Elizabeth, *b.* 1843; *m.*, 1846, Lieut.-Col. F. Lambton, S. F. Guards.

2. Muriel Sarah, *b.* 1845.

3. Evelyn Caroline Louisa, *b.* 1851.

4. Rachel Anne Georgiana, *b.* 1853.

His lordship *s.* on the death of his father, 1860.

Heir: Frederick Archibald, Viscount Emlyn
Residences: Stackpool Court, near Pembroke; Golden Grove, Carmarthen; Cawdor Castle, N.B.
Town House: 74, South Audley Street, W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st, or, a stag's head caboshed sa.—CALDER; 2nd, gyronny of eight or and sa.—CAMPBELL; 3rd, arg., a galley sa.—CAMPBELL; 4th, gu., a cross or—LORT.

Crest: A swan ppr.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a lion guardant gu.; *Sinister*, a stag ppr.

Motto: Be mindful.

LINEAGE.

This family is of the clan *Campbell*, and a junior branch of the house of Argyll in Scotland. Their first coming into Wales was through the marriage of Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., of Cawdor Castle, Nairnshire, with Elizabeth, sister and only heir of Sir Gilbert Lort, Bart., of Stackpool Court. Their son,—

John Campbell, Esq., *m.* Mary, eldest dau. and co-h. of Lewis Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, *Card.*; and *d.* 1775, was succ. by his eldest son,—

Pryse Campbell, Esq., of Stackpool Court and Cawdor Castle, who *m.* Sarah, dau. of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., and had issue—

John Campbell, Esq., of Stackpool Court, &c.; created, 1796, Baron Cawdor; *m.*, 1789, Lady Caroline Howard, eldest dau. of the Earl of Carlisle; *d.* 1821. His son,—

John Frederick, second Baron Cawdor, *b.* 1790; created Earl of Cawdor 1827; *m.*, 1842, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas, second Marquess of Bath, and left, with other issue, at his decease in 1860, an eldest son,—

JOHN FREDERICK VAUGHAN, now Earl of Cawdor (as above).

Note.—The name *Stackpool* was at first the designation of the *inlet* near the *Stack*, a projecting rock at its mouth; and the first Norman settler, Sir Elidur, called himself De Stackpool. The spelling *Stackpole* is incorrect and misleading.

CHANDLER, Rev. Henry Christian David, of Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

Rector of Narberth; Surrogate of St. David's; son of Thos. Chandler, Esq., late of Yardley Wood, Worcestershire; *b.* at Yardley, Worcestershire, Jan. 19, 1837; *ed.* at College School, Bristol, and by private tuition; took B.A. (*Ægrotat.*), 1859, at Gonv. and Cai. Coll., Cambridge; *m.*, 23rd February, 1865, Harriet Mary, only dau. of General Robert Home, C.B., late H.M. Madras Army; has issue two daus. and one son.

Residence: North Sodstone House, near Narberth.

CLARK, The Venerable George, of Roboston Wathen, Pembrokeshire.

Archdeacon and Prebendary of St. David's; Prebendary of Hereford; M.A. of Oxford; held Vicarage of Cantley, Yorkshire, 1845; Rectory of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, 1854; Prebend. of Hereford Cathedral 1849; Archdeaconry and Prebend of St. David's, 1864; Author of *Visitation Charges*, 1865 and 1867, and sundry *Sermons*, published at different times; *b.* in London, 1809; *ed.* at University Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834; *m.*, 1837, a dau. of Rev. J. R. Senior; and has issue 1 son and 4 daus.; *s.* to Roboston Wathen House by purchase 1867.

Residence: Roboston Wathen.

Town Address: United Clergy and Laity Club, Charles Street, St. James's.

Arms: Arg., a chevron gules charged with three cross crosslets between three martlets ppr.; on a chief azure a lion passant or.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant or, holding in its dexter paw a trefoil.

Note.—Mansion erected about 1815.

COLBY, John, Esq., of Fynone, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the cos. of Pembrokeshire Carmarthen, and Cardigan; High Sheriff for Pembrokeshire in 1838; son of the late John Colby, Esq., of Fynone, and his wife, Cordelia Maria, dau. of Major Colby, of Rhosygilwen, co. Pembrokeshire; *b.* at Fynone on February 24th, 1816; *ed.* at Trinity Coll., Oxford; *m.*, 1841, Frances Anna, eldest dau. of James Higgon, Esq., of Scolton, Pembrokeshire (see *Higgon of Scolton*); *s.* to estates in 1831.

Heir presumptive: His brother Robert, Rector of Ansford, Somerset.

Residences: Fynone, and Rhosygilwen, Pemb.

Town Address: University Club, Pall Mall.

Arms: Az., a chevron between three escallop shells or.

Crest: A broken dagger with four drops of blood.

Motto: Dum spiro spero.

LINEAGE.

The Colby family is one of considerable age, originally settled in Norfolk. One of its members was Sir John Colby of Swarston (fourteenth century). One branch came to Pembrokeshire, to Blatherston, which place still belongs to Mr. Colby of Fynone. Laurence Colby was High Sheriff in 1722; Thomas Colby in 1770; John Colby in 1807, and in 1816 for Carmarthenshire. (See *Sherriffs.*)

The Colbys have been represented in the army and navy by several distinguished officers, four of whom of high rank were killed during the civil wars. Major-Gen. Colby, R.E., *b.* 1784, and Capt. Colby, R.N., are names well known. The Colbys entered *Rhosygilwen* through the marriage about 1715, of John Colby, Esq., brother of Laurence Colby, Esq., the sheriff above-mentioned, with Miss Jones, heiress of that place. (See further *Colby of Pant-y-deri.*)

John Colby, Esq., of Fynone, *m.* Cordelia Maria Colby of Rhos-y-gilwen (the late Mrs. Colby of Rhos-y-gilwen, a descendant of the above-named John Colby, Esq. and Miss Jones, whereby the two branches of the family were united, and left issue,—

1. JOHN COLBY, Esq., of Fynone (as above).

2. Charles, Capt. 28th Regt., *d.* in India.

3. Edward, also an officer in the army, *dx.*

4. Robert, in Holy Orders, Rector of Ansford (as above), *m.* Miss Vaughan, of Brynog, Card., and has issue a son.

1. Cordelia, *m.* Capt. McNeill Boyde, R.N. (*dec.*), and has issue, John McNeill Boyde, *b.* Sept. 2, 1841; Archibald Henry, *b.* April 1, 1851; Colin Edward, *b.* Jan. 1, 1853.

2. Mary, *m.* Major Henry Lewis of Clyview.

3. Eliza, *m.* Edward Bearcroft, Esq., of Meer Hall, Wor., and has issue Hugh Edward.

Note.—The mansion of *Fynone* (see *engraving*, p. 844) was erected about the year 1795, a little distance from the site of the old house. It is in the midst of fine trees, and grounds tastefully kept; a waterfall about a mile from the house is especially an object of admiration.

COLBY, Thomas, Esq., of Pant-y-deri, Pembroke-shire.

Eldest son of Major-General Thomas Frederic Colby (*d.* 1852), by his wife, Elizabeth Hester Boyd, dau. of Archibald Boyd, Esq., Treasurer of Derry, Ireland, and sister of the Very Rev. Archibald Boyd, Dean of Exeter; son of Thomas Colby, Captain Royal Marines, son of Thomas Colby of Rhos-y-gilwen, son of John Colby of Cilgerran, son of Laurence Colby of Castle Deran; *b.* 1830; *ed.* at Bonn on the Rhine; *s.* 1852; *is unm.*

Residence: Pant-y-deri, Eglwys-wrw, Pemb.

Arms: Per pale, *dexter*—az., on a chevron between three camels' heads arg., two crescents and a star, gules; *sinister*—azure, a chevron between three scallop shells or.

Crest: An arm in armour, in the hand a dagger embued.

Motto: Dum spiro spero.

LINEAGE.

The descent of this family is the same with that of Colby of Fynone, two lines of Colbys having been united in the latter. (See *Colby of Fynone.*)

Thomas Colby, Esq., of Rhos-y-gilwen (*b.* 1717, *d.* 1789), descended maternally through Anne Jones of Rhos-y-gilwen (like Colby of Fynone ultimately), from the Warrens of Trewern (*ext.*), by his wife, Esther Davies, of Gilfach, left a son, Thomas Colby, Capt. of Marines, who, besides other issue left a dau., Cordelia Maria, (who *m.* John Colby, Esq., of Fynone, and survived him as Mrs. Colby of Rhos-y-gilwen; *d.* 1869); and an eldest son and successor,—

Thomas Frederic Colby, Major-Gen., *b.* 1784, who *m.*, 1828, Hester Boyd (as above), who had issue—

Thomas Colby, Esq., now of Pant-y-deri (as above); William Henry; John; James; Anne; Cordelia; Maria.

Note.—The mansion of Pant-y-deri, which is of moderate size, contains parts which are of considerable age, although the time of the erection is unknown; several additions have been made, the last of which, about the year 1840, was the most considerable.

DAVIS, Gilbert William Warren, Esq., of Trewarren, Pembroke-shire.

Lord of the Manor of St. Ishmael's, Pembroke-shire; J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for the same co. 1839; son of Henry Davis, Esq., of Mullock in the said co.; *b.* at Mullock, March 14, 1809; *ed.* at Dr. Butler's at Shrewsbury; *m.* Margaret, dau. of the Rev. T. S. Biddulph, of Amroth Castle, Pembroke; *s.* on his attaining his 25th year, March 14, 1834; has issue three sons and seven daughters.

Heir: Henry Warren Davis.

Residence: Trewarren, Milford Haven.

Note.—On the estate at Trellyn-uchaf, near Fish-guard, is a *cromlech* or so-called Druidic altar. The house of *Trewarren* was erected in 1872.

DE RUTZEN, Frederick Leopold, Baron, of Slebech Hall, Pembroke-shire.

A Baron of the (late) kingdom of Hanover; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for same co. 1871; son of the late Franz, Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall, by his wife Mary Dorothea, dau. and co-h. of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., of Slebech Hall (See *Slebech*), and has issue—

Albert, *b.* 18—; Stipendiary Magistrate for Merthyr Tydfil 1872; *m.*, 1872, Horatia Augusta, eldest dau. of Alan James Guiston, Esq., of Dirlerton, co. of Carm.

Residence: Slebech Hall, near Haverfordwest.

DUNN, Nicholas John, Esq., of Elm Grove, Pembroke-shire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for same co. 1858; son of the late John Dunn, Esq., of Westmoor House, Pembroke-shire, who was in the Commission of the Peace (but never qualified) for Pembroke-shire, and was an officer in the Yeomanry Cavalry; *b.* at Westmoor House, 23rd July, 1820; *ed.* at Pembroke Coll., Oxford, and Middle Temple; *s.* on death of his father, October, 1834; *m.*, 1855, Emma, dau. of Major Hutchins, 30th B.N. Infantry, and has issue four sons and six daughters.

Heir: John Henry, *b.* 1857.

Residence: Elm Grove, St. Florence, Tenby.

Arms: Az., a wolf rampant arg., armed and langued gu.

Crest: A lion's paw erased, grasping a serpent.

Mottos: Profuit hoc vincente capi. Industriosus otium pœna.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Sir Henry Dwnn, son of Owen Dwnn, Esq., of Muddlescombe. Owen Dwnn (*Picton Castle*), of the line of Dwnns of Abercyfor and Cydweli, *m.*, about 1460, Catherine, dau. and h. of Sir John Wogan of Picton, whose gr. grandfather, Sir John Wogan of Wiston, had *m.* Joan, or Ivan, dau. and h. of Sir William Picton, a Norman knight who had settled on the lands of Picton Castle (so called after his name), given him by Arnulph de Montgomery, *temp.* William Rufus. (See *Picton Castle and Pembroke Castle.*) We are informed in *The Heraldic Visitations of Wales* by Lewys Dwnn, who himself claimed to be of this venerable lineage, that the Dwnns of Cydweli traced direct to *Meurig*, King of Dyfed. The lineage paternal and maternal of the present family is thus of a very ancient description, the former being Cymric, the latter Norman.

The celebrated Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, theologian and poet (*b.* 1573), whose biography, by quaint Isaac Walton, is one of the most delightful books of that age, was descended from a branch of this family.

Lewys Dwnn, the Deputy Herald, was by his mother (whose surname he assumed) grandson of Capt. Rhys Gôch Dwnn, gr. gr. grandson in a direct line of David Dwnn, brother of Owen Dwnn of Cydweli, Carm., above named. David removed to Montgomeryshire, being appointed steward to Edward Cherleton, Lord Powys, and by marriage became possessed of Cefn y Gwestyd, near Welshpool. Lewys was the only child of his parents, and was born in that neighbourhood. His labours in Welsh genealogy extended from about 1580 to 1614, and he is supposed to have died about 1620. The pedigrees he collected, published in 1846 under the editorship of Sir S. R. Meyrick, and entitled *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, are of the greatest value in the investigation of the descent of Welsh families; but Lewys Dwnn was not only industrious and honest, but also credulous and uncritical, and his immense collection must be used with care and sifting discrimination.

EDWARDES, Mrs. Tucker-, of Sealyham, Pembrokeshire.

Anna Martha Tucker-Edwardes, widow of William Tucker-Edwardes, Esq., of Sealyham (who was *b.* 1873; *d.* 1825), is the second dau. of the late John George Philipps, Esq., of Cwmgwili, co. of Carm. (see *Philipps of Cwmgwili*, and of *Ystradawrallt*); was *m.* to Mr. Tucker-Edwardes in 1807, and has surviving issue—

John Owen, *b.* 1808; *m.*, 1840, Anna Jane, dau. of W. Jones, Esq.

Owen John, *b.* 1815; *m.*; residence, Trerhos.
Thomas, *b.* 1816; residence, Cleddy Lodge, Haverfordwest.

Mary, *m.*, 1845, Col. A. Borradaile.
Anna Martha, *m.* William Owen, Esq., Tan-y-gyrt, Denbighshire.

Emma Mary Anne Grace.

Residence: Sealyham, near Haverfordwest.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., a chevron embattled and counter-embattled or between three sea-horses naïant arg.—TUCKER; 2nd and 3rd, ermine, a lion rampant sa.—EDWARDES.

Crest: A bear's paw holding a battle-axe arg.
Motto: Garde la foi.

LINEAGE.

This family represents the Tuckers of Sealyham, who claimed through female descent to be of the *Games* of Breconshire through Sir David Gam, Kt., and the *Edwardes* of Trefgarn, descended, according to the *Dale Castle MS.* and *Lewis Dwnn* (who visited Sealyham and drew out the family lineage in 1597, when *Richard Edwardes*, who signs the pedigree, was Chancellor of St. David's), from the line of *Tudor Trevor*, Lord of the Marches. The representative of the family at this time was *Thomas Edwardes*, Esq., of Trefgarn, who *m.* Sage, dau. of *Thomas Tucker*, Esq., of Sealyham. His son,—*Owen Edwardes*, Esq. (living 1613), *m.* Elliw,

dau. of *Morgan Foel*, of Haverfordwest, and had a son, *John*, of Trefgarn, who by his wife *Anne*, dau. of *Thomas Birt*, left a son and heir,—

Owen Edwardes, Esq., of Trefgarn, who *m.* *Damaris*, dau. of *James Perrott*, Esq., and sister (*Dale Castle MS.*) of *Sir Herbert Perrott*, Kt., of *Haroldston* (see *Sheriffs*, 1665), and left a son,—

John Edwardes, Esq., of Trefgarn, who by his wife *Frances* (*m.* 1685), dau. and co-h. of *William Philipps*, Esq., of Haythog, had a son,—

Owen Edwardes, Esq., of Trefgarn, living 1720. He *m.* *Jane*, dau. and heiress of *Rowland Mortimer*, Esq., of *Castell-llwyd*, Carm. (see *Mortimer of Geneurglyn and Coedmore*), by *Jane*, dau. of *Thomas Bowen*, Esq., of *Trellwyn* (see *Trellwyn and Llwyngwair*). They had two sons, *Rowland* and *Francis*, from the latter of whom descended the Pembrokeshire Barons *Kensington* (see *Kensington*), and from the former—by his wife *Anne*, dau. of *George Harries*, Esq., of *Priskilly*—the family of *Tucker-Edwardes* of Sealyham. His son,—

John Owen, *m.*, 1777, *Catherine*, dau. and co-h. of *John Tucker*, Esq., of Sealyham. His son was the late—

William Tucker Edwardes, Esq., of Sealyham (as above).

EVANS, Charles Tasker, Esq., of Upton Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Late Ensign 1st Batt. 10th Foot; is patron of the living of *Nash*, Diocese of *St. David's*; son of the late *William Paynter Evans*, Esq., of Upton Castle, and great-nephew of *Pierce Evans*, Esq., J. P., formerly of Upton Castle; *b.* at Upton Castle, 3rd December, 1844; *m.*, 26th April, 1870, *Mary Paynter*, dau. of *Joshua Paynter*, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Residence: Upton Castle, near Pembroke.

Crest: A boar's head.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Evans*, of Upton Castle, the ancient residence of the *Malefants* (extinct since fourteenth century), trace from the *Rev. Mr. Evans*, who *m.* a niece of *Mr. Tasker*, owner by purchase of Upton. On *Mr. Tasker's* decease, leaving no issue, she, along with her two sisters, co-heiresses, succeeded to the estate, which ultimately devolved upon *Mr. Evans* and his issue.

The *Malefants*, of Norman origin, were a prominent family also in Glamorganshire, which county they had entered from Pembrokeshire during its occupation by the Norman lords (see *Malefant of St. George's*). The original stock at Upton became extinct with *Henry Malefant*, whose dau. and co-heiress, *Alice*, *m.* *Owen*, son of *Griffith ap Nicholas* of *Dinefawr*, grandfather of *Sir Rhys ap Thomas*, of *Dinefawr*, *Carew Castle*, &c. Their issue took the surname *Bowen* (*ap Owen*), and continued at Upton Castle for many generations until the race ended in heiresses, the estate, about 1760, was sold, and the mesme of Upton became the property of *Mr. Tasker*, before named.

Note.—For a view of Upton Castle see p. 836. Of its condition about the commencement of the present

century Mr. Fenton says:—"There is but little of the castle remaining besides the entrance between two bastions finely overgrown with ivy, giving it a picturesque appearance. The chapel is a simple plain building as it now appears, without doubt totally altered as to its external form, having modern windows and a common slated roof. It stands a little apart from the castellated remnant of the building, but was at one time, I am inclined to think, attached to and made a portion of it. Divine service is never performed there now, and it seems perfectly desecrated. The mother church, about a mile off, is called Nash."

FORTUNE, William, Esq., of Leweston House, Pembrokeshire.

D. L. and in the Commission of the Peace for the co. of Pembroke; son of the late William Fortune, Esq., J. P., of Leweston House, and formerly of Haverfordwest, by Catherine, dau. of John Savery, Esq., of Butcombe Court, Somerset, and Shilston House, Devon; *b* at Haverfordwest, 21st of March, 1802; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, 19th July, 1828, Thomasina Hannah Newtonia von Burr, youngest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Fortune, M.A., of New Moat, by Harriette Sophia, only dau. of Major Newton Barton Burr, whose father, Frederic Burr, Esq., *m.* Catherine Barton, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Robert Barton, whose father, Robert Barton, Esq., of Brigstock, Northamptonshire, *m.*, 1677, Hannah Smith, one of the half-sisters of Sir Isaac Newton, Kt., the astronomer; *s.* to estates in 1826; has issue two daughters,—

1. Newtonia von Burr.
2. Marianne.

Heirs: His two daus., co-heiresses.

Residence: Leweston House, near Haverford.

Arms: Or, on a mount, in base vert, a female figure representing "Fortune," the dexter hand resting on a wheel, in her sinister a cornucopia; in chief gules a tower, on each side two swords in saltire proper.

Crest: A dexter arm in armour embowed, hand clenched, the wheel of Fortune suspended from the wrist.

Motto: Audaces fortuna juvat.

GOWER, Robert Frederic, Esq., of Glandovan, Pembrokeshire, and Clyn-Derwen, Carmarthenshire.

High Sheriff for co. Pembroke 1844; son of the late Robert Gower, Esq., of Glandovan; *b.* 31st December, 1794; *m.* Lillias Millar Stewart, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Kirkcowan, N.B.; *s.* 1837; has issue—

1. Capt. Erasmus Gower, *b.* 1833; was Capt. 12th Lancers, now of the Castlemartin Yeomanry; J. P. for co. Carmarthen.
2. Abel Anthony Gower, } both *d.* young.
3. Robert Lewes Gower, }
4. Grace Lillias Gower.
5. Sarah Amelia Georgiana Gower.

Heir: Erasmus Gower.

Residences: Glandovan, Cilgerran; Clyn Derwen, Narberth Road.

Town Address: Conservative Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., a chevron between three wolves' heads or; 2nd, or, a cross patonce az.; 3rd, gu., three snakes enowed ppr.

Crest: A wolf's head.

Motto: Frangas non flectes.

LINEAGE.

In addition to the article under *Clynderwen* (p. 285) the following particulars of lineage subsequently obtained are now supplied.

The Gowers of Glandovan are descended from the Gowers of Trencham, before they were created Dukes of Sutherland. William Gower, Esq., of Boughton St. John's, M.P. for Ludlow twenty-six successive years (his name appears as subscriber to fund for rebuilding St. Mary's Church, Cardigan, 1703), *m.* Jane Stedman, only dau. of James Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida, and Margaret, dau. of Richard Owen, of Rhiwsaeson, Mont. Her grandfather, John Stedman, Esq., of Strata Florida, had *m.* Jane, dau. of Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Trawscoed, 1628 (see *Lisburne of Trawscoed*, and *Stedman of Strata Florida*), heiress of Glandovan, and on failure of male issue, heiress also of Strata Florida. William Gower was the son of Abel Gower, Esq., of Boughton St. John's (who was second cousin of Lord Gower, of Trencham); grandson of Abel; great-grandson of George, of Colemarsh, Worcestershire; and gr. gr. grandson of William Gower, Esq., of Colemarsh.

William Gower, Esq., by the above-named Jane Stedman, of Glandovan, had issue—

1. William Gower, Esq., Capt. in the East India Service; *m.* Bridget Ford, of Bury, and had issue 2 sons and 2 daus. All *d.* young but Anna Emma, who *m.* J. Fox, Esq.
2. James, *d.* unmarried.
3. *Abel Gower*, Esq., of whom again.
4. Martha, *d.* unmarried.
5. Jane, *m.* Capt. John Donkley, R.N., *d.* 1758.
6. Barbara, *m.* Captain Blarkeney, R.N.
7. Anna Emma, *d.* at Glandovan.
8. Margaret, *m.* John Clies, Esq., whose dau. Henrietta *m.* the celebrated first Lord Rodney.
9. Adeliza, *m.* Robert Gustard, Esq.
10. Catherine, *m.* Lieut. Owen, R.N.

Abel Gower, Esq., of Glandovan, *m.* Letitia, only dau. and h. of the Rev. Erasmus Lewes, of Lampeter-pont-Stephan, sixth son of John Lewes, Esq., of Gernos, Cardiganshire, and had issue 9 sons and 8 daus. The eldest son,—

Sir Erasmus Gower, Admiral of the White in 1792, received, with Admiral Lord Cornwallis, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and in 1794 the thanks of the East India Company for the safe convoy of thirteen of their ships from China to England; in 1798 he was sent to quell the mutiny at the Nore; commanded Lord Macartney's Embassy to China; and was Governor of Newfoundland; *d.* *unm.*, 1814.

Abel Anthony Gower, Esq., of Glandovan, Castle Malgwyn, Clyn Derwen, and Pontvane, *d.* *unm.* at Glandovan, 1837.

Robert Gower, Esq., *m.* Sarah, dau. of George Royal, Esq., had issue 4 sons and 3 daus.

ROBERT FREDERIC GOWER, ESQ., now of Glandovan, &c. (as above).

Abel Lewes Gower, Esq., of Castle Malgwyn,

m. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James Logan, Esq., of Clarkston, Stirlingshire; *d. s. p.* 1849, at Castle Malgwyn.

John Lewes Gower,
Erasmus William Gower, } both *d. young.*
Georgiana Gower, *d. unmarried.*
Sarah Gower, *d. unmarried.*

Note.—*Glandovan* is at present let to Archdeacon North.

GRIFFITH, Moses, Esq., of Manor-Owen, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; on the roll of Sheriffs for 1871; formerly in the Medical Department of the Army; son of Samuel Griffith, Esq., of Poyntz Castle, Pembrokeshire; *b.* at Poyntz Castle, 30th April, 1789; *ed.* at the Grammar School, Haverfordwest; is *unm.*

Residence: Manor-Owen, near Fishguard.

HARRIES, George Esq., of Trevaccoon, Pembrokeshire.

Son of the late John Harding Harries, Esq., J. P. for the co. of Pemb., and Sheriff for the same 1846, and Martha, dau. of William Williams, Esq., of Llandygige, St. David's; *b.* at Solva, October 31, 1818; *ed.* at Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey; *m.*, 1855, Charlotte Frances Forster, dau. of Rev. Charles Manners Forster and Charlotte Frances Forster; *s.* to Trevaccoon estates 1869; and has issue one son, Charles Harding, and six daughters.

Heir: Charles Harding, *b.* 1859.

Residences: Trevaccoon, St. David's, and Rieckston Hall, Milford.

Crest: A rising eagle.

LINEAGE.

This family has long been settled in Pembrokeshire, possessing the estates of Cryglas and Trevaccoon, and has intermarried with the ancient family of Warene of Trewern, Newport, now extinct (see Trewern), who are held to have originated in the marriage of one of the Conqueror's followers with a dau. of Gwynfardd, a regulus of Dyfed.

They were formerly known as Harries of Cryglas, in the same co., a property still in their possession. The late Major Harries, grandfather of the present representative, was a gentleman on active military duty in the Cinque Ports Cavalry, but resided at Trevaccoon the latter part of his life. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Pope Hill, co. of Pembroke, by whom he had—

John Harding Harries, Esq., father of—
GEORGE HARRIES, Esq. (as above).

HARRIES, George Augustus, Esq., of Hilton, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for same co. 1860 (see *Sheriffs*); younger son of the late Major Samuel Harries, of Trevaccoon (see *Harries of Trevaccoon*), by Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Williams, Esq., of Pope Hill, both in the co. of Pembroke; *m.*, 1845, Bridget, dau. of the late Thomas Perkins, Esq., of Haverfordwest, and has issue.

Residence: Hilton, near Haverfordwest.

Arms: See *Harries of Trevaccoon*.

HARRIES, John Henry, Esq., of Heathfield, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; Lieut. Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia; son of the late George Jordan Harries, Esq., of Heathfield and Priskilly, co. Pemb., by his wife Susannah Caroline, dau. of Henry Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, Somerset; *b.* at Heathfield, 2nd December, 1840; *m.*, 16th March, 1867, Ellen Eliza Florence, dau. of Lieut.-Col. James Florence Murray; and has issue two daus.—Eliza Caroline, *b.* 1868, and Frances Maria, *b.* 1870; *s.* to estates on the death of his father in 1865.

Residence: Heathfield, Letterston, S. Wales.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., three mullets pierced or; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a chevron ermine between three garbs or.

Crest: A mullet of five points pierced or.

Mottos: Y gwir yn erbyn y byd. Integritas semper tutamen.

LINEAGE.

This family has been known as of Tregwynt, Tresissyllt, Priskilly, and Heathfield successively. They were settled at the first-named place about the year 1600, the then owner being Llewelyn Harries, Esq., whose son,—

Thomas Harries, Esq., *m.*, 1640. Anne Bowen, of Llywngwair. His 2nd son, James, *m.* Ellen Griffiths, of Tresissyllt, and his son, John, *m.* Ursula Owen, of Priskilly. There followed George Harries, of Tresissyllt (*d.* 1766), who *m.* a Symmons, of Llanstinan; John, of Tresissyllt, who *m.* a dau. of the Rev Joseph Hill, of Colebrook, co. Carm.; and his son,—

George Harries, Esq., of Priskilly, who *m.*, 1781, a Bowen of Leweston. His eldest son, John Hill, was father of—

George Jordan Harries, Esq., of Priskilly and Heathfield, whose eldest son is—

JOHN HENRY HARRIES, Esq. (as above).

Note.—The well-preserved Cromlech at Trellys, near Fishguard, and a very fine old Roman encampment at Pwllcaerog (Pwll-caerog), St. David's parish, are on this estate.

HIGGON, James, Esq., of Scolton, Pembroke-shire.

J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; son of John Higgon, Esq., who was High Sheriff for Pembrokeshire 1793; *b.* at Haverfordwest 1793; *ed.* at Eton, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; *m.*, 1818, Frances, dau. of Abel Walford Bellairs, Esq., of Uffington, co. Lincoln; *s.* to estates 1817; has issue two sons and two daus. The eldest dau. *m.* to John Colby, Esq. (see *Colby of Fynone*), the youngest *m.* to Rev. J. A. Clarke, of Welton Park, Northamptonshire.

Residence: Scolton, near Haverfordwest.
Arms: Arg., a lion rampant gu.
Crest: A lion rampant as in arms.
Motto: Mea gloria fides.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the ancient Welsh family of *Higgon*, one of whom served as High Sheriff for Carmarthenshire in 1551, and another in 1558 (see *Sheriffs, co. of Carm.*).

Note.—The old mansion of *Scolton* was destroyed by lightning about two centuries ago, when the family went to reside in Haverfordwest, and remained there till 1841, when they returned to their old and newly restored family place.

JAMES, John Taubman William, Esq., of Pantaision, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. co. of Pembroke, and J. P. co. of Cardigan; formerly an officer 83rd Regt.; son of the late Col. John James, of Pantaision, and his wife, Margaret Christian Taubman, eldest dau. of Major Taubman, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man; *b.* at Haverfordwest, Oct. 31st, 1812; *s.* 1819; *m.*, Dec. 28th, 1836, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Jones-Parry, R.N., of Llwyn-Onn, co. Denbigh (see *Jones-Parry of Llwyn-Onn*); has issue one son, Robert Lloyd James, and one dau., Margaret Ellen James.

Hair: Robert Lloyd James, *b.* 1854, *m.*, 29th Aug., 1872, Annie Sophia, eldest dau. of F. W. Docker, Esq., of Bangor, co. Carnarvon.

Residence: Pantaision, near Cardigan.
Arms: Sable, a dolphin naiant, embowed or, between three cross crosslets of the second—**JAMES**; quartering *Taubman*, *Bateman*, and *Vaughan*.

Crest: A demi-bull rampant, sable, horned and hooped or.

Motto: Ffyddlon at y gorphen—"Faithful to the end."

LINEAGE.

This family has been resident at and in possession of Pantaision beyond any record to the contrary. There is a tradition in the family that

there were thirteen William Jameses in succession before the last two Johns; but it does not seem ever to have had very extensive possessions, or to have arrogated to itself a place among the chief families of the county. It has intermarried with families of higher pretensions for the last four generations, the Jones-Parrys of Llwyn-Onn, Madryn, &c., the Taubmans of the Isle of Man (through them from the Christians, Curvens, and other old families of Cumberland), the Batemans of Pembrokeshire, and Vaughan Thomas of Posté, Pembrokeshire, descended from the Vaughans of Brecknockshire.

William Jones, Esq., of Pantaision, gr. gr. father of the present proprietor, *m.* Margaret, dau. and h. of Vaughan Thomas Esq., of Posté, co. of Pemb. His eldest son,—

William Jones, Esq., of Pantaision, *m.* Rebecca Bateman, sister and sole heiress of John Bateman, Esq., of Robeston Wathen, and had a large family of sons and daughters, the eldest son being—

Col. John James, of Pantaision (as above), who *d.* 1819, leaving two sons,—

JOHN TAUBMAN WILLIAM, now of Pantaision (as above), and—

Rev. Mark Wilks W. James, M.A., who *m.*, 1846, Charlotte Ellen, dau. of Capt. Jones-Parry, of Llwyn-Onn, co. of Denbigh, and had issue.

Note.—At the west end of Pantaision there is a scarped earthwork, marked in the ordnance map as "Castell," locally, however, called *Castell-ion*; there is also on a farm belonging to the estate, called Waun-Whiod, a *tumulus*, called in the ordnance map "crug," whether originally a burial-place or beacon is not known; there is also a smaller one (not marked in the map) on an adjoining farm of the estate, called Bryncws.

The present house of *Pantaision* is of the Italian villa style, and was built in the year 1836. Two or three (and probably more) successive houses have been standing on or near the same spot.

JENKINS, Richard David, Esq., of Pantirion, Pembrokeshire.

In the Commission of the Peace for the cos. of Pembroke and Cardigan, and J. P. for the borough of Cardigan; has been thirteen times Mayor of Cardigan; patron of the living of Llangoedmore, Card.; eldest son of the late Griffith Jenkins, Esq., youngest son of Griffith Jenkins, Esq., of Cilbronnau, co. of Cardigan (see *Lineage, Heyward of Cilbronnau, Card.*), by Anne, his wife, dau. of Richard Jones, Esq., of Pantirion aforesaid; *b.* at Pantirion, August 1, 1815; *m.*, 1st, May 19, 1840, Elizabeth Anne, the only child of John Bowen, Esq., of Tredefaid, Pembrokeshire, and Mary, his wife, dau. of Thomas Davies, Esq., of the Bridge House, Cardigan; 2nd, February 1, 1855, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Lewis, Esq., surgeon R.N., and Jane, his wife, dau. of Hugh Davies, Esq., a banker at Machynlleth, Mont., and has surviving issue—

1. Richard Bowen, in holy orders.
2. Mary Anne.
3. Margaretta Elizabeth, *m.* to William Picton Evans, Esq., and has issue.
4. Laurence Hugh.

Heir: Rev. Richard Bowen Jenkins, M.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford.

Residence: Pantirion, Pembrokeshire.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., on a cross sa., five crescents. In the dexter canton a spear-head erect gu.—*Sir Griffith ap Elidur Goch*; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., three boars' heads caboshed sa., for *Cadwgan*; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a lion rampant regardant or—*Elystan Glodrydd*—JENKINS.

Crest: A naked arm holding an oak club.

Motto: Da yw ffon amddiffyniad.

LINEAGE.

The descent is from *Elystan Glodrydd* through Sir Griffith ap Elidur Goch, for the full particulars of which see the family pedigree under *Heyward of Cilbronnau*, Card.

Griffith Jenkins, Esq., above named, and Ann, his wife, had issue—

1. RICHARD DAVID JENKINS, as above.
2. Griffith John, *d. s. p.*
3. Elizabeth Mary, *m.* to Rev. D. P. Thomas, M.A., of Cwm-mawr, Carm., Rector of Llan-maes, Glam., and had issue John Griffith Stuart, *d. s. p.*, and Frances Anne.
4. Anne, *d. s. p.*
5. Mary, *m.* to Thomas Davies, Esq., of Park-y-prat, Pemb., and had issue Griffith Ormond and William Henry.

Note.—It is believed that an old monastery was erected in a field still called "Park Monachlog," on a slope not far from Pantirion House, overlooking the river Teivi prior to the erection by Martin de Tours of the abbey of *St. Dogmael's*. The last portion of the ruins were taken down about eighty years ago. *Trefasser*, in the par. of Llanwnda, Pemb., now belonging to Mr. Jenkins, is said to have been the birthplace of *Asser Menevensis*, the friend and biographer of King Alfred. See Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 26.

JENKINS, Thomas Askwith, Esq., of Trevigin, Pembrokeshire.

Major on the Retired List of the Madras Army, on the General Staff of which he served ten years, and latterly as Deputy Quarter-master-General; in the Commission of the Peace for the cos. of Pembroke and Cardigan; eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Jenkins of Pen'rallt, Cardiganshire (who was the third son of Griffith Jenkins, Esq., of Cilbronnau), by Jane, only dau. of Thomas Morris, Esq., of Trevigin and Bachhendre; *b.* at Trevigin, 10th July, 1809; *m.* at Madras, on the 15th May, 1841, Harriet, eldest dau. of Capt. Henry Hutchinson, H.E.I.C. Maritime Service, by his wife, Christian Wilkinson, only child of Henry Tripp, Esq.; *s.* to Trevigin, and to the lordship of the manor of Monnington on the demise of his uncle, Thomas Morris, Esq., in 1851; has issue—

1. Thomas Morris, Lieut. Madras Staff Corps.
2. John Henry.
3. Harriet Hannah Morris.

Residence: Trevigin, Pembrokeshire.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., on a cross sa. five crescents or; in the dexter canton a spear's head erect, gu.—*Sir Griffith ap Elidur Goch*; 2nd and 3rd, quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., three boars' heads caboshed, sa.—*Cadwgan*; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a lion rampant or—*Elystan Glodrydd*, for JENKINS, and quartering, besides thirty-three others, the arms of MORRIS—Az., in an orle of roses, arg. a lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with the escutcheon of Rhys ap Tewdwr; gu., a lion rampant within a bordure indented or, for *Jenkin Llwyd of Cemmaes*.

Crest: A dexter arm embowed, holding a club, all proper.

Motto: Da yw ffon amddiffyniad.

LINEAGE.

For full lineage of the Jenkins family see *Jenkins of Cilbronnau*, Card. The family of *Morris*, now extinct in the male line, is descended from Jenkin Llwyd of Cemmaes, of the tribe of *Gwynsardd Dyfed*, a powerful chieftain in his time. He *m.* Eva, the dau. and *h.* of Meredydd ap Thomas, of Trefgarn, ap Llewelyn the last Lord of South Wales, who *m.* the Lady Eleanor, gr. dau. of Edward I., King of England.

Morris ap Morris ap Owen of Pencelly, in Cenarth, ap Hywel ap Jenkin Llwyd, of Cemmaes, was in 1580 residing at Fynnonau, in the parish of Manordeivi, Pemb., and the family records further show that the third from him, Philip Morris, settled in 1650 at Bach-hendre, parish of Llanvihangel Penbedw, Pemb., and his gr. grandson, Thomas Morris, of that place, the father of the late Thomas Morris, Esq., removed to Trevigin in 1803.

KENSINGTON, William Edwardes, Baron,

Creation 1776. Fourth Baron Kensington in the peerage of Ireland; formerly in the Coldstream Guards; Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Pembroke; M.P. for Haverfordwest since 1868; eldest son of William, third Baron Kensington, by Laura Jane, dau. of Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hepburn, co. of Durham; *b.* 1835; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, 1867, Grace Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Johnstone Douglas, Esq., of Lockerbie House, co. Dumfries, N.B.; *s.* as fourth Lord Kensington on the death of his father, 1871, but is not prevented by his title from retaining his seat in the Commons. Has brothers living—

Cuthbert Ellison, *b.* 1838.

Henry George, *b.* 1844.

Residence: 69, Grosvenor Street, W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ermine, a lion rampant sa.—EDWARDES; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a chevron between three crosses bottony or—RICH.

Crest: On a mount vert, a wyvern, wings expanded arg.

Supporters: Two reindeer ppr. armed and unguled or.

Motto: Garde la foi.

LINEAGE.

The descent of Lord Kensington is from the house of *Edwardes of Sealyham*, co. of Pembroke, the grandfather of the late Lord Kensington, being Francis Edwardes, Esq., second son of Owen Edwardes, Esq., of Trefgar, whose eldest son became progenitor of the Sealyham family. Francis Edwardes *m.* the Lady Elizabeth *Rich*, only dau. of Robert Rich, second Lord Holland, Earl of Warwick, and Baron Kensington. His only surviving son was *William*, second Baron Kensington, who inherited estates of Rich family on demise of his cousin, Edw. Henry Rich, seventh Earl Warwick, but not title, which went to Edward Rich, cousin and heir male. He was created Baron Kensington, peerage of Ireland, in 1776, the former barony having expired at the death of Edward, eighth Baron, *s. p. m.* (See further *Edwardes of Sealyham*.)

LEACH, Henry, Esq., of Corston, Pembroke-shire.

Late Capt. H.M. 45th Regiment; J. P. for co. of Pembroke; Sheriff for same co. 1852; Capt. Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry; eldest son of the late Henry Leach, Esq., D. L. and J. P. for co. of Pembroke, Major Commandant of Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry; *b.* at Ddol, Cardiganshire, 15th August, 1824; *ed.* at private schools; *m.*, 1867, Mary, second dau. of the late Francis Edwardes Lloyd, Esq., of Plas Cil-y-bebyll, Glamorganshire; J. P. for that co.; *s.* 1864.

Heir Presumptive: His brother, William, Major H. P., unattd.

Residence: Corston, near Pembroke.

Crest: A swan on a bugle.

Motto: Jubee cavere.

LEACH, John, Esq., of Ivy Tower, Pembroke-shire.

J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for same co. 1855; Major of Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Cavalry; son of the late John Leach, Esq., of Pembroke, by his wife, Charlotte, dau. of G. Elliot, Esq.; *b.* at Pembroke, Jan. 8th, 1826; *ed.* at Harrow, and University Coll., Oxford; *m.*, Sept., 1851, Mary Anne Agnes, dau. of the late Henry Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh Manor, Bath, Somerset, and Stubbings House, Berks; *s.* 1837.

Residence: Ivy Tower, near Tenby.

Town Address: Windham Club.

Arms: Gu., a chevron arg. betw. three swans ppr.

Crest: A swan on a trumpet.

Motto: Jubee cavere.

LEWIS, John Lennox Griffith Poyer, Esq., of Henllan, Pembrokeshire.

D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; J. P. for the cos. of Pembroke and Carmarthen;

High Sheriff for the latter co. in 1867; son of the late John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan (see *Lineage*); *b.* 1819; *ed.* at Bromsgrove School, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1848; *s.* 1834; *m.*, Feb., 1857, Katharine, dau. of Daniel Poyer Callen, Esq., of Molleston, co. of Pembroke.

Heir Presumptive: His brother, the Rev. Richard Lewis, Rector of Lampeter Velfrey, Pembrokeshire.

Residence: Henllan, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

Town Address: Oxford and Cambridge Club.

Motto: Be wise as serpents.

LINEAGE.

The family of Lewis of Henllan trace a direct lineage from *Gwynfardd Dyfed*, a lord of Dyfed, or Pembrokeshire, and descendant of Meurig, an early King of Dyfed. *Gwynfardd*, a poet as well as a lord of territory, was a contemporary with Howel Dda (the Good), the Legislator of Wales (*d.* 948), and resided near Whitland, *Carm.* From the valuable MS., "*The Book of Golden Grove*," we learn that a descendant of *Gwynfardd*,—

Llewelyn *y Coad* ("of the wood"), son of Owen ap Robert, *m.*, 43 Edward III. (A.D. 1369) Nest, dau. of Howel Fychan (Vaughan), and had issue besides Rhys, ancestor of the Owens (extinct) of Trecwn, and Ievan, ancestor of the BOWENS of Pentre-Ivan, Llwynwgair, and Trelloyne (see *Bowen of Llwynwgair*), and other children,—

Philip, of Pant-tég, who had a son Howel, and he a son,—

Lewis, of Panteg (in Velfrey), who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Sir Thomas Philips, Kt., of Cilsant (15th cent.), (who became the founder of the great family of Picton Castle by his mar. with Jane, dau. of Henry Donne of that place,—see Lewis Glyn Cothi, *Works*, p. 301.) and had issue a son,—

Davis ap Lewis (here the surname Lewis begins to be settled), who *m.* Dyddgu, dau. of Lewis ap Thomas ap John, of Cwmgwili (D., 860, p. 12) and had, with other issue, a second son,—

Lewis David, whose wife was Agnes, dau. of Jenkin Ievan Powell, and had a son David, who *m.*, and besides an eldest son,—

John David Lewis, of whom hereafter, and a youngest, Lodwick, had a second son,—

Gruffydd David Lewis. He *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Lewis Richard, and had a son and successor, Reynold Lewis, Esq., of Llanddewi (Velfrey), whose wife was dau. of John Philip Lewis Thomas of that place, by whom he had issue. Her mother was dau. of John Holland, jun.

John David Lewis, above named, eldest son of David, left a son,—

Lewis John (Sheriff of co. of Pemb. 1676?), who had four sons,—1. Sir William Lewis, Kt., Mayor of Bristol; 2. George, *m.* a dau. of Francis Phillips, of Waun-gron, Sheriff of co. of Pemb. 1680; 3. Reynold, *m.* Cissil, dau. of John Lloyd, of Cilgwyn, Card.; 4. Roger; and two daus.,—Mary, who *m.* Morris Davids, of Gilfach Simmonds, near Lampeter Velfrey; Anne, who *m.* John Howell, of Glan-tâf, and a 4th son,—

Griffith Lewis, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Robert Prust, and left a son, Roger, whose son,—

Richard Lewis, Esq., *b.* May, 1727, *m.* Mary,

dau. of John Griffith, Esq., of Glan-yr-hydd, co. of Carm., and by her had five children—John, David, Catherine, Mary, and Margaret. Richard *d.* in 1770, and was *s.* by his son,—

John Lewis, Esq., who *d. unm.* in 1780, and was *s.* by his brother,—

David Lewis, Esq., who *m.*, 1786, Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Morgan Lewis, merchant of Carm., and had issue seven children, Mary, John Evan, Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine, Elinor, and Owen. David *d.* in 1816, and was *s.* by his son,—

John Lewis, Esq., of Henllan, who *m.*, 1st, 1817, Eliza, dau. of Charles Callen, Esq., of Grove, and had by her two sons,—

1. JOHN LENNOX GRIFFITH POYER LEWIS, Esq., now of Henllan (as above).

2. Richard, *b.* 1820, in Holy Orders, Rector of Lampeter Velfrey (1851), M.A. of Wor. Coll., Oxford 1846; *m.*, 1847, Georgiana, dau. of Major Lewis, and has one son, Arthur Griffith Poyer Lewis, *b.* March, 1848.

Mr. Lewis *m.*, 2ndly, in 1823, Elizabeth, dau. of William Humphreys, Esq., of Pembroke, and had by her surviving issue one son, Hubert, and one dau., Elizabeth. He *d.* 14th March, 1834, and was *s.* by his son, as above.

LEWIS, William Henry, Esq., of Clynyfw, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; in the Commission of the Peace for the cos. of Carmarthen and Cardigan; High Sheriff for co. of Pemb. 1847; Major of Royal Pemb. Art. Militia; son of the late Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Clynyfw, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pemb., by Elizabeth, dau. of William Lewis, Esq., of the Llwyn-y-grawys family; *b.* 1807; *m.*, 1850, Mary, dau. of John Colby, Esq., of Ffynonau (Fynoné), Pembrokeshire; *ed.* at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford.

Residence: Clynyfw, near New Castle-Emlyn.

LLOYD-PHILIPPS, Frederick Lewis, Esq., of Pentypark, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. for the cos. of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; D. L. for Cardiganshire; a Capt. Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia; is patron of the living of Walton East, Pembrokeshire; son of Col. James Philipps Lloyd-Philipps (see *lineage*); *b.* at Mabws, Cardiganshire, 15th June, 1823; *ed.* at Brasenose College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851; *m.*, 1851, Elizabeth Francis, dau. and co-heiress of John Walters-Philipps, Esq., of Aberglasney, co. Carmarthen; succ. brother, J. Beynon Lloyd-Philipps, Esq., 1865.

Heir presumptive: His Cousin, Harry Lloyd.

Residences: Pentypark, Haverfordwest; Hafoduceddyn, Carmarthen.

Arms: Az., a wolf rampant argent—LLOYD; arg., a lion rampant sa, ducally gorged and chained or—PHILIPPS.

Crests: A wolf as in the arms. A lion as in the arms.

Mottoes: Ar Dduw y gyd. Ducit amor patriæ.

LINEAGE.

This family of Philipps of Pentypark (formerly generally written *Pentre-park*) has descended—as we learn from the pedigrees in *Lewys Down* and in the *Dale Castle* and *Gilfach MSS.*—from a junction of the great houses of Thomas of Dinefawr, father of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, *Bowens* of Pentre-evan (see *Bowen of Llwynygwair*), *Philipps* of Picton, and *Lloyd* of Ffoes-y-bleiddiaid. (For full lineage see *Lloyd Philipps of Dale Castle*).

John Lloyd, Esq., of Ffoes-y-bleiddiaid, had a third son,—

Col. James Philipps Lloyd, of Pentypark, *b.* 1762, who *m.* Winifred, dau. of J. Thomas, Esq., and had issue two sons,—

James Beynon, who in 1837 succeeded his father at Pentypark, *d.* 1865, and

FREDERICK LEWIS, now of Pentypark (as above)

Note.—The old mansion of *Pentypark* having been destroyed by fire, the present one was built in 1710. See a reference to the situation of *Pentypark*, p. 841.

LLOYD-PHILIPPS, John Philipps Allen, Esq., of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, and Mabws, Cardiganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Cardigan and Pembroke, and the county and town of Haverfordwest; High Sheriff for co. Cardigan 1844; Major of Royal Cardigan Militia; patron of the living of Dale, Pemb.; eldest son of the late John Allen Lloyd, Capt. Coldstream Guards, of Dale Castle, by Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Bishopp, of Storrington, Sussex, and assumed the surname Philipps in addition to his own of Lloyd, under direction of the will of James Philipps, Esq., of Pentypark (see *Lineage*); *b.* at Chichester June 26, 1802; *ed.* at Bury St. Edmund's School; succ. 1823 on death of his grandfather, John Lloyd, Esq. (see *lineage*); *m.*, 1st, Dec. 9, 1823, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Bartlet, R. E., she *d.* 1863; 2ndly, June 20th, 1865, Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of Peel Stevenson, Esq., of Uffington, Linc.; has surviving issue from the first marriage one son and five daus. now living.

1. John Allen (see *Lloyd-Philipps of Mabws*).
2. Charlotte Maria, *m.* Henry Mathias, Esq., of Haverfordwest, and has issue.
3. Elizabeth Mary (see *Ackland of Boulston*).
4. Mary Frances, *m.* Capt. Cornes, R.E.

Heir: John Allen Lloyd-Philipps, late Capt. 82nd Regt., *b.* 1824.

Residences : Dale Castle, Haverfordwest, Pembroke-shire ; and Mabws, Cardiganshire.

Arms : Arg., a lion rampant sa., ducally gorged and chained or.

Crest : A lion, as in the arms.

Motto : Ducit amor patriæ.

LINEAGE.

Rhodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great (*d.* A.D. 876), king, first of North Wales, then of all Wales, had six sons, between the three elder of whom he divided his dominion, and the youngest of whom was Idwal or *Tydwal Gloff*, who *m.* Helen, dau. of Aleth, ruler of *Dyfed*, which included Pembroke-shire (see p. 846).

From them, in the sixth generation (see *Gilfach and Dale Castle MSS.*, and *Dwnn's Herald. Visit. of Wales*), came the celebrated knight or Lord of Castell Hywel, *Cadivor ap Dinawal*, or *Dyfnwal*, who took the fortress of Cardigan from the Normans A.D. 1155 (p. 168), and *m.* Catharine, dau. of Lord Rhys, deprived by the Plantagenet king of his rightful title of "Prince of South Wales." See *Lloyd of Maesyfelin* ; *Lloyd of Castell-Isuel*.

His descendants in regular succession were—*Rhydderch ap Cadivor*, *Rhys ap Rhydderch*, *Cadwgan Fawr ap Rhys*, *Cadwgan Vychan*, *Cadwgan Grach of Carrog*, *Llewelyn ap Cadwgan Vychan*, *Rhys Ddu ap Llewelyn*, *Evan ap Rhys*, *Meredydd ap Evan*, *Morgan ap Meredydd*, *David Llwyd ap Morgan*, who *m.* a dau. of Gogerddan, and had a son,—

Oliver Lloyd, Esq., of Ffosybleiddiaid (the first mentioned as of Ffosybleiddiaid, a property still in the family). *David Lloyd* of Ffosybleiddiaid, his son, *m.* Gwladys, dau. of Richard Herbert, Esq., of Pencelli, and left a son,—

Oliver Lloyd, who *m.* a *Lloyd* of Llanllyr. His son, *David Lloyd*, had a son,—

John Lloyd, Esq., of Ffosybleiddiaid, who *m.* *Mary*, a dau. of *James Phillips*, Esq., of Pentypark, co. Pemb. (first mention of Pentypark, which still continues in the family). Their son,—

James Lloyd, Esq., *m.* *Anna Maria*, dau. and heiress of *Richard Lloyd*, Esq., of Ystradteilo and Mabws ; *d.* June 6, 1800. The eldest son of *James Lloyd*, Esq., of Mabws, was—

John Lloyd Phillips, Esq., who *m.* *Elinor*, dau. and heir of *John Allen*, Esq., of Dale Castle, Pemb. He *d.* 1820, leaving an eldest son,—

John Allen Lloyd, Esq., of Dale Castle and Mabws, of the Coldstream Guards ; *b.* 1777 ; *m.*, 1801, *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Col. Bishopp*, *d.* 1805, and was succ. by his eldest son,—

JOHN PHILLIPS ALLEN LLOYD-PHILLIPS, Esq., now of Dale Castle (as above).

MASSY, *Edward Taylor*, Esq., of Cottesmore, Pembroke-shire, and Dirreens, co. Limerick.

J. P. and *D. L.* of the co. of Pembroke ; formerly a Capt. in the Royal Flintshire Militia ; only son of the Hon. *Edward Massy*, second son of the second Lord Massy, by *Catharine*, only dau. of *John Villiers Tuthill*, Esq., of Kilmore, in the co. of Limerick (see *Lineage*) ; *b.* in the city of Chester on the 4th of July, 1807 ;

ed. at Brasenose Coll., Oxford ; *B.A.* 1830 ; *m.*, 8th October, 1835. *Helen*, only dau. of *Jonathan Haworth Peel*, Esq., of 'Cottesmore (formerly known by the name of "the Cotts") and Denant, in the co. of Pembroke, who was first cousin of the late Right Hon. *Sir Robert Peel*, second Bart., and has issue 6 sons, and 7 daus. one of whom is dead ; *s.* to the co. Limerick estates January, 1836 ; to Cottesmore by purchase from *J. H. Peel*, Esq., 1839.

Residence : Cottesmore, near Haverfordwest.

Arms : Quarterly : 1st and 4th, arg., on a chevron between three lozenges sable a lion passant or—*MASSY* ; 2nd and 3rd, sable, a lion passant arg—*TAYLOR* ; and impaling *PEEL*,—three sheaves of as many arrows ppr., banded gu., on a chief az. a bee volant or.

Crest : Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head gu. armed sa.

Motto : Pro libertate patriæ.

LINEAGE.

Hamon de Massy came over from Normandy with *William the Conqueror*, and received large grants of land from *Hugh Lupus*, first Earl of Chester, who made him one of his eight barons under the title of "Baron de Dunham-Massy" in Cheshire. The title and lands of Dunham-Massy descended in direct succession to the sixth baron. *Hugh Massy* of Sale, a descendant of *Robert*, second son of *Hamon*, the second baron, *m.* *Margaret Percy*, and went over to Ireland in 1641 holding a military command, and received some years afterwards, in reward for his services, the lands of *Duntrigue*, in the co. of Limerick.

Hugh, his eldest son, *m.* *Amy*, dau. of *John Benson*, Esq., and had issue 3 sons and 2 daus. ; his 3rd son, *Charles*, Dean of Limerick, was father of *Sir Hugh Dillon Massy*, first baronet.

Col. Hugh, his eldest son, *m.* *Elizabeth*, dau. of the Rt. Hon. *George Evans*, father of the first Lord Carbery, and had issue 6 sons and 4 daus. ; his sixth son, *General Eyre Massy*, in reward for his services, was created in 1800 *Baron Clarina*, of Elm Park, co. Limerick.

Hugh, eldest son of *Col. Hugh Massy*, created in 1776 *Baron Massy of Duntrigue*, in the co. of Limerick, *m.*, 1st, *Mary*, dau. and co-h. of *Col. James Dawson*, of Ballynacourty, co. Limerick, and had issue 3 sons and 2 daus. ; his 2nd son, *James*, assumed the name of *Dawson*, from whom the family of *Massy Dawson* ; 2ndly, *Rebecca*, dau. of *Francis Dunlap*, Esq., and had issue 3 sons and 3 daus.

Hugh, his eldest son, second baron, *b.* 1733, *d.* 1790, having *m.*, 1760, *Catherine*, eldest dau., and, with her sister, *Sarah*, Countess of Carrick, co-h. of *Edward Taylor*, Esq., of Ballyport, co. Limerick, had issue 4 sons and 4 daus.

The Hon. *Edward Massy*, his second son, *b.* 1766, *d.* 1836, having *m.* in 1795, *Catherine*, only dau. of *John Villiers Tuthill*, Esq., of Kilmore, co. Limerick, had issue, besides 4 daus., an only son,—

EDWARD TAYLOR MASSY, Esq., now of Cottesmore, co. Pembroke (as above).

Note.—The present house, erected nearly on the site of the old house by the present proprietor, was completed in 1841. See *Engraving*, p. 841.

MATHIAS, Lewis, Esq., of Lamphey Court, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. of the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff 1856; Guardian of the Poor of the parish of Lamphey; son of the late Charles Mathias, Esq., of the same place; *b.* 1813; *ed.* at Oxford; *m.*, 1845, Emily, dau. of Mr. J. B. Lawes, Roehamstead, Herts, and has issue.

Residence: Lamphey Court, Pembroke.

LINEAGE.

This family was formerly of Llangwarren, co. Pemb., and held a good position in the county.

Note.—Near Lamphey Court stand the ruins of *Lamphey Palace*, one of the several sumptuous residences of the Bishops of St. David's in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is one of the most venerable piles in a district abounding in memorials of the past. A good part of this splendid ruin is turned into a kitchen and fruit garden, and many of the finest architectural features are concealed or destroyed. Whether this arises from the want of thought, or from the misfortune of its having no owner to protect it, we know not, but it is impossible to witness the Vandalism without real regret. In spite of all, however, the place continues to present some beautiful features, among which are remains of an arcade similar in conception to those witnessed in the great palace of St. David's, and in the castle of Swansea, and in all cases owing their existence, it is believed, to that great builder, Bishop Gower.

MEYRICK, Thomas Charlton, Esq., of Bush, Pembrokeshire.

M.P. for Pembroke boroughs from 1868; patron of the living of Gumfreston, near Tenby; son of Sir John Chiverton Charlton, of Apley Castle, Shropshire, by his 1st wife, Sophia Jane, dau. and heiress of Thomas Meyrick, Esq., of Bush, Pembroke, whose surname he has assumed in addition to his own; *b.* at the Vineyard, Wellington, Shropshire, March 14th, 1837; *m.*, 10th of April, 1860, Mary Rhoda, 2nd dau. of Col. Frederick Hill, who is brother of the 2nd Viscount Hill, and has issue—

1. Frederick Charlton, *b.* July, 1862.
2. St. John Meyrick, *b.* August, 1866.
3. Rowland Francis, *b.* Sept., 1867.
4. Dora Rhoda, *b.* May, 1861.

Residence: Bush, near Pembroke.

Town Address: Windham Club, St. James's.

Arms: The Meyrick arms—Sa. on a chevron arg. between three brands erect raguly fied, ppr., a fleur-de-lis gu. between two Cornish choughs respecting each other ppr.

Crest: A tower arg., thereon a Cornish chough.

Motto: Heb Dduw heb ddim; Duw a digon.

MORGAN, Howard Spear, Esq., of Tegfynydd, Pembr., and Carmarthenshire.

J. P. for cos. of Carmarthen and Pembroke, and J. P. and D. L. for the bor. and co. of Haverfordwest; only son of the late John Lloyd Morgan, Esq., M.D., of Haverfordwest and Tegfynydd; *b.* at Haverfordwest, April 30th, 1824; *ed.* at Swansea and University of Edinburgh; *m.*, 27th Nov., 1856, Annie, dau. of Henry Lloyd, Esq.; *s.* to estates 1867; has issue—

1. Christopher Hird, *b.* 29th Nov., 1857.
2. Hugh Kenyon.
3. Edith Margaret.
4. Lloyd Spear.
5. Katherine Jane.

Hair: Christopher Hird Morgan.

Residence: Tegfynydd, near Narberth.

Crest: A stag's head couped at the shoulders; an armed arm embowed grasping a javelin.

Motto: Fortitudine et prudentia.

OWEN, Sir Hugh Hugh, Bart.

Baronetcy created 1813. Second Bart.; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; Lieut.-Col. Pemb. Militia; was M.P. for the Pembroke boroughs from 1826 to 1838, and afterwards from 1861 to 1868 (see *Parl. Annals*); eldest son of Sir John, first Bart., of Orierton; *b.* 1803; *s.* 1861; *m.*, first, 1825, Angelina Maria Cecilia, dau. of Sir C. G. Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar Park (she *d.* 1844); secondly, 1845, Henrietta, dau. of the Hon. Edward Rodney, Captain R.N., and has issue from both marriages; eldest son,—

Hugh Charles Owen, *b.* 1826.

Town Address: Reform Club.

Arms: Gu., a chevron between three lions rampant or.

Crest: A lion rampant, as in the arms.

Motto: Honesta optima politia.

LINEAGE.

Sir John Owen, the first Baronet, was maternally descended from the old house of Orierton, beginning in that line with Sir Hugh Owen, Knight, of Bodowen, Anglesey (see *Sheriffs*, 1577), who *m.* Jane, dau. and sole h. of George Wyrriott, possessor of Orierton. Paternally he was descended from the family of Lord, being the son of Joseph Lord, Esq., who *m.* Corbetta, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. John Owen; *s.* to the estates under the will of Sir Hugh Owen, sixth and last bart. of that line, and assumed the name and arms of Owen. He was created a Bart. in 1813; was Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, and Governor of Milford Haven; and represented successively for many years the boroughs of Pembroke and Haverfordwest (see *Parl. Annals*).

OWEN, William, Esq., of Withybush, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for co. of Pembroke 1859, being then of Poyston in the same co.

Residence: Withybush, near Haverfordwest.

(Further information in next edition.)

PEEL, Xavier de Castanos Royds, Esq., of Glanafon, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; Lieut.-Col. of the Rifle Volunteers; was in the Army; son of the late Jonathan Haworth Peel, Esq., of Glanafon; *b.* at Bury St. Edmund's, 13th of July, 1808; *m.*, April 17, 1838, Mary, dau. of Roger Eaton, Esq., of Parkglas, in the co. of Pembroke.

Residence: Glanafon, near Haverfordwest.

LINEAGE.

This family is from a younger branch of the Peels of Lancashire, of whom the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., was the most distinguished.

PHILIPPS, Rev. James Henry Alexander (late Gwyther), of Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Clerk in Holy Orders; M.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge; Vicar of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest; was for many years Vicar of Madeley, Salop; is patron of the livings of Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog-ddu, Lllysyfrân (alternately with J. W. Scourfield, Esq., M.P.), Begelly and East Williamston, Llandowror and Reynalton; author of various sermons, published separately and at different times; son of Rev. H. Gwyther, Vicar of Yardley, Worcestershire, and assumed the surname Philipps on succeeding his half-brother, Lord Milford, in 1857 (see *Lineage*); *b.* at Winkfield, Wilts, Aug. 26, 1814; *ed.* at Trinity Coll., Camb., where he *grad.* B.A. 1838, M.A. 1841; *m.*, Feb. 14, 1844, Mary Catherine, dau. of William Woolrych Lea, Esq., of Ludstone Claverley, Salop; *s.* to Picton Castle and the extensive estates thereto belonging in 1857; has had issue 2 sons (both deceased) and 6 daus, 2 living:—

1. Mary Philippa, *m.*, 1868, to Charles E. G. Fisher, Esq., and has issue.
2. Amy Octavia.

Residence: Picton Castle, Haverfordwest.

Town Address: 60, Princes Gate, Hyde Park.
Arms: Arg., a lion rampant sa., ducally gorged and chained or.

Crest: A lion, as in the arms.

Motto: Ducit amor patriæ.

LINEAGE.

The ancient house of Picton traces in unbroken line from Cadifor ap Collwyn, Lord of Dyfed, in Pembrokeshire, otherwise called Cadifor Vawr, or Cadivor the Great. It has intermarried at different periods of its more recent history with the Philippses of Cilsant; the Perrotts of Haroldston; the Wogans of Wiston; the Droydens of Northamptonshire; the Earl of Wicklow's family; the Leas of Ludstone, Shropshire, and of Hagley, Worcestershire. Among the distinguished men it has supplied in past time may be named Sir John Wogan, Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Donn, and Sir John Philipps (the Good).

Cadifor Fawr, Lord of Blaen-Cych, was father of Bledri, Lord of Cilsant (the place which became so celebrated as the cradle of the clan Philips, Philipps, and Phillipps, so widely spread in South Wales); and he of Rhys ap Bledri, whose son, Sir Aaron, fought in the Crusades under Richard I., and was made Knight of the Sepulchre.

Philip ap Meredith of Cilsant was sixth in direct line from Sir Aaron; and his son,—

Sir Thomas ap Philip, *m.* Jane, dau. of Sir Henry Donne, Kt., of *Picton*, who had inherited that place in right of his mother, Catherine, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Wogan of *Picton*, whose ancestor, Sir John Wogan, Kt., of Wiston, had entered *Picton* by marrying Joan, dau. and h. of Sir William *Picton*, the first and only Norman possessor of the place. (See further *Picton Castle*.)

John *Philips* of *Picton*, son of Sir Thomas, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, co. of Carn., Chamberlain of North Wales. His grandson,—

Sir John Philips, was Lord of *Picton* when Lewys Dwnn, Deputy Herald, visited the place in Oct., 1591, and completed the pedigree of the family up to that date, and the document was signed by him as "John Phillipps," though Dwnn persists in spelling the name according to his own notion of phonography, "Ffylips, Esgwier, Dustus o'r Pies a'r Corwm." He was made a bart. in 1621, and *m.*, as first wife, Ann, dau. of Sir John Perrott, Kt., of Haroldston, and was *s.* by his eldest son,—

Sir Richard Philipps. Here the name first assumed this form, and has been followed by different branches of the clan; but the late Sir Thomas Philipps, of Middlehill, preferred the form adopted by "John Philipps" in Dwnn. Sir Richard was followed by Sir Erasmus (*d.* 1697), he by Sir John (*d.* 1736), and he by a second Sir Erasmus, fifth Bart., who dying *s. p.*, the title devolved on his brother,—

Sir John Philipps, sixth Bart. Of another brother, *Bulkeley Philipps*, hereafter. Sir John was *s.*, 1704, by his only son,—

Sir Richard Philipps, seventh Bart., of *Picton Castle*, cr. Lord Milford 1776, and *d. s. p.* 1823, when the title became extinct.

Bulkeley Philipps, above mentioned, of Abercover, left a dau., Mary Philippa, who *m.* James Child, Esq., of Begelly, and left an only child of the same name, who, by her first husband, *John Grant*, Esq., of Nolton, left a son,—

Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant, who became in 1823 heir to the *Picton* estates under the will of

Lord Milford, assumed the name and arms of Philipps, was cr. a baronet in 1828, and Baron Milford in 1847. He *m.*, 1854, the Lady Anne Jane, dau. of the Earl of Wicklow, and *d. s. p.* 1857. His mother, Mrs. Grant, *m.*, secondly, the Rev. Henry Gwyther, M.A., of Yardley, Worcestershire, by whom she left, besides a dau., Maria Philippa, now *dec.*, a son,—

JAMES HENRY ALEXANDER, who, on the death of his half-brother, Lord Milford became inheritor of the Pictou estates, assumed the surname Philipps, and is now of Pictou (as above).

Note.—For an account of *Pictou Castle*, with an engraving, see p. 834. To the particulars there given it may be added that the castle is an oblong building, flanked with six large bastions, with a narrow projection, terminating in two bastions of smaller dimensions at the east end with handsome doorway—originally moated, with drawbridge. The west end was materially added to, at a very large cost, by the first Lord Milford.

PHILLIPS, Mrs. LORT, of Lawrenny Park, Pembrokeshire.

Isabella Georgiana, widow of George Lort Phillips, Esq., of Lawrenny Park, (M.P. for the co. of Pembroke from 1860 until his death in 1866; High Sheriff for the same co. 1843; J. P. and D. L.; who was son of John Lort Phillips, Esq., of Lawrenny, by Augusta, dau. of William Ilbert, Esq., of Bowrings Leigh, co. of Devon, *b.* July, 1811; *ed.* at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; and *s.* to a portion of his estates on death of his father in 1840, and to the remainder on death of Sir Wm. Owen Barlow, Bart. to whom he was heir-at-law, in or about 1852); is the only dau. of John Hensleigh Allen, Esq., of Cresselly, in same co., by Gertrude, third dau. of Lord Robert Seymour, son of a Marquess of Hertford; she was *m.* to Mr. Lort Phillips in 1841, and *s.* at his decease *s. p.* 1866.

Heir: Her husband's nephew, a minor.

Residences: Lawrenny Park, Pembroke; and Ashdale, Haverfordwest

Arms: Arg., a lion rampant, sa., ducally gorged and chained or.

Crest: A lion rampant, as in the arms.

Motto: Animo et fide.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Lort Phillips* trace to George Phillips, Esq., M.D., and a junior branch of the *Lorts* of Stackpool, through the marriage of the said George Phillips with Eliza, dau. of John Lort, Esq., of Prickeston; and to the Barlows of Cresswell. The property of the *Lorts* of Stackpool (an ancient family now extinct) passed, through marriage of the heiress into the family of Campbell, now Earls of Cawdor. John Barlow, Esq. was High Sheriff for the co. 1562. The name is now extinct, the property having come through the female line to George Lort Phillips, Esq.

Note.—On the estate is *Cresswell Priory*, originally a seat of the very ancient family of Barlow, now extinct. The names of Barlows of Slebech and Cresswell are often seen in the roll of High Sheriffs for the co. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Lawrenny Hall was pulled down after the death of the last resident, Hugh Barlow, Esq., M.P., who *d.* in 1809. The present handsome castellated building was erected on the ruins of the old house in 1852, by George Lort Phillips, Esq., M.P., who *s.* to the estates collaterally on the death of Sir William Owen, Bart.

ROBERTS, John Davies, Esq., of Rose Hill, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. for co. of Pembroke, appointed in 1860; second son of William and Margaret Roberts, of Milford; *b.* at Milford, February 20th, 1828; *ed.* at Bristol; *m.*, 1st January, 1857, Frances Maria Byrde, dau. of George Samuel and Charlotte Carpenter Byrde; has issue 2 sons and 5 daus.

Heir: George William Roberts.

Residence: Rose Hill, Pembrokeshire.

Town Address: Royal Crescent, Notting Hill.

Arms: See *Roberts, Thomas, of Milford*.

ROBERTS, Thomas, Esq., of Hamilton House, Milford, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; eldest son of the late William Roberts, Esq., by his wife Margaret, *née* Davies, of Newport; *b.* at Milford, August 6th, 1823; *s.* 1837; *m.*, 1848, Jane, dau. of John Ralph, Esq., then of Beaumaris, and has surviving issue 2 sons and 1 dau.

Heir: William Robert Roberts, *b.* 1856.

Residence: Hamilton House, Milford.

Arms: Erminois, a lion rampant guardant gu. in chief, two square castles towered and domed ppr., all within a bordure indented of the second.

Crest: A lion rampant guardant gu. gorged with a collar engrailed gold, holding in the dexter paw a dagger ppr., and resting the sinister paw upon a shield, or, charged with a bull's head caboshed between three mullets of six points gu.

Motto: Gwna ddaioni nid rhaid ofni.

LINEAGE.

This family is of Powysian and Dyvedian descent. William Roberts, father of the present representative, was an eminent shipowner and shipbuilder, whose father was originally from North Wales, and whose family, according to Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, is entitled to direct descent from Celynn of Llwydiarth in Powys, who was sixth in descent from Aleth, Lord of Dyved. The mother of the present Mr. Roberts was Margaret, dau. of John Davies, Esq., Newport, Pemb., paternally descended from the Havards of Moilgrove, who are stated by Theophilus Jones,

in his history of Brecknockshire, to be lineally descended from Laurence Havard, Esq., of Cryngae, co. of Carm., an estate which comprised the Dolhaid and Goytre properties at that time. The said Laurence Havard, *temp.* Elizabeth, resided at Cringae Castle, now in ruins. That part of the Priory Church at Brecon now called "The Vicar's Chapel" was erected by the Havards of Pontwilym, and the historian referred to states that it was called in the reign of Elizabeth "The Havard Chapel." In the wall of that chapel is the Havard crest, a bull's head cut in stone, with the motto underneath, "In Deo spes est." (See further *Evans of Nantyerry*, and *Havard of Pontwilym*.)

ROCH, Nicholas Adamson, Esq., of Paskeston, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; son of the late Rev. Dr. Roch of Paskeston, who was son of Nicholas Roch, Esq., of Paskeston, J. P. for the co. of Pembroke, and Sheriff for the same co. 1777.

Residence: Paskeston, near Pembroke.

ROCH, William Francis, Esq., of Butter Hill, Pembrokeshire.

Son of the late George Roch, Esq., of Butter Hill, who was son of George Roch, Esq., by Mary, dau. and co-h. of William Jones, Esq., of Llethyr, Brawdy.

Residence: Butter Hill, near Haverfordwest.

SAURIN, Mark Anthony, Esq., of Orielton, Pembrokeshire.

(*Particulars not received.*)

SCOURFIELD, John Henry, Esq., of Williamston, Pembrokeshire.

M.P. for the co. of Pembroke since 1868; was M.P. for the bor. of Haverfordwest 1852—1868; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pemb.; High Sheriff for same co. (as Phillips) 1833; son of the late Owen Phillips, Esq., of Williamston, by Elizabeth, dau. of the late Henry Scourfield, Esq., of Moat, co. of Pemb.; *b.* 1808; *ed.* at Harrow and Oriel Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1828, M.A. 1832; *m.*, 1845, Augusta, second dau. of the late John Lort Phillips, Esq., of Lawrenny and Haverfordwest; assumed in 1862, by royal license, the name of Scourfield on inheriting under the will of his maternal uncle, W. H. Scourfield, Esq., late of Moat; has, with other issue,—

Owen Henry Phillips, *b.* 1847.

Residence: Williamston, Haverfordwest.

Town Address: Boodle's, and Oxford and Cambridge Clubs.

Note.—The Scourfields of Moat were an ancient Pembrokeshire family, who intermarried with the Wogans of Wiston, Bowen of Llech-Meilir, Owen of Henlllys, Owen of Orielton, &c.

THOMAS, Rev. Llewelyn Lloyd, of Newport, Pembrokeshire.

Rector of Newport and Morvil; Rural Dean of Upper Cemmaes, Pembrokeshire; appointed to Capel Cynon, Card., November 3rd, 1822, which was resigned for Newport, Pemb., September 3rd, 1824; appointed to Morvil August 7th, 1844; son of John Thomas, Esq., surgeon, &c., Aberdŵar, Carmarthenshire; *b.* at Aberdŵar, November 11th, 1798; *ed.* at Lanpeter Pont Stephen; *m.*, 1st, February 23rd, 1820, Louisa Charlotta, dau. of Colonel Owen Lloyd, of Cardigan; 2ndly, May 2nd, 1839, Eliza Dickinson, of Guildhall, London; has had issue by the first marriage 4 sons and 10 daus.,—by the second 6 sons and 4 daus.

Residence: Newport Rectory, Pembrokeshire.

Note.—For a notice of *Newport Castle* see p. 874. There is a cromlech below the town, as well as at Pentre-Evan. The tower of Newport Church is considered very handsome. The school, supported until lately by Lady Bevan's charity, was established about the year 1820.

WALTERS, William, Esq., of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Pembroke; High Sheriff for same co. 1866; a banker at Haverfordwest and other places.

(*Further information in next edition.*)

WHITE, George, Esq., of Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

J. P.; Mayor of Tenby for the seventh time in 1871; son of the late Robert Davis White, Esq. (see *lineage*); *b.* at St. Florence 1825; *m.*, 1st, Mary, dau. of Thomas Baldwin Dundridge, Esq., of the co. of Devon, by whom he had issue a son, George Dundridge, *b.* 1845, *deceased*; 2ndly, Letitia, dau. of David Hart, Esq., of Leytonstone Park, Essex, by whom he has issue,—

Arthur White, b. June 15, 1871.

Heir : Arthur White.

Residence : St. Mary's Hill, Tenby.

Town Residence : 23, York Terrace, Regent's Park.

Arms : (*Temp.* Henry III.). Sa., a chevron between three stags' heads caboshed or.

Crest : A peacock in its pride.

Motto : Stare super vias antiquas.

LINEAGE.

When this ancient Pembrokeshire family first settled at Tenby is not now to be ascertained. So early as the middle of the thirteenth century, however, the name of Jasper le White occurs. One of his descendants, John White, was bailiff of the town in 1415, and from that year we have no difficulty in tracing the pedigree to the existing representative. John White in 1420 filled the office of mayor, a post to which he was re-elected no fewer than seventeen times. His tomb exists at Tenby Church, but the date of his death is illegible.

Thomas White, as Mayor of Tenby, succoured and entertained Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, the Countess of Richmond, and her young son Henry (who was born at Pembroke Castle), on their flight to Brittany. He *d.* in 1482. His son,—

Jenkyn, or John, Mayor of Tenby in 1498, had issue by his second wife, Christina, co-heiress of John Eynon of *Henllan*, James White, whose eldest son,—

Griffith White, *m.*, firstly, Mary, dau. of Sir Owen Perrott, and secondly, Margaret, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Watkins, of Narberth, by whom he had a son,—

Henry White, who *m.* Jane, dau. of Richard Fletcher, of Bangor, whose eldest son,—

Griffith White, Esq., of *Henllan*, Castlemartin (Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1626), *m.* a dau. of Richard Lort, Esq., of Stackpool, and had issue,—Roger, Thomas, John, Henry. Thomas and John *d.* unmarried. Henry, by his wife, Mary Bodely, left one son only, Griffith, who *m.* the dau. and heiress of Griffith Davies of Bangeston.

Roger White, Esq., the eldest, had three sons—Thomas, John, William, of whom the first died without issue. John's grandson,—

Francis White, Esq., born at Studdock, near *Henllan*, 1698, by his second marriage had three sons and several daus., the eldest being—

Henry White, Esq., of Hill, *b.* 1749, *m.* Jane, dau. of Robert Davies, Esq., of Prickeston, and had issue,—

Robert Davies White, Esq., *b.* 1787, *m.* Martha, dau. of William Palmer, of Conchyland, and had issue,—

GEORGE WHITE, ESQ. (as above).

Note.—It is noteworthy in the history of this patriotic family that one of its line should be mayor of

the then important town of Tenby when Henry Tudor made his escape from Pembroke in 1472, and that the present representative, to whose exertions was mainly due the erection of the beautiful memorial to the Prince Consort (see p. 838), should in 1865 be the Mayor of Tenby to receive H. R. H. Prince Arthur, when commissioned by the Queen to inaugurate it. It is said that so sensible was Henry VII. when, after thirteen years of exile, he succeeded in gaining the throne, of the service and loyalty of the mayor of Tenby, that he granted to his family—for Thomas White had now been three years dead—a lease at a nominal rent of all the Crown lands about Tenby, and kept up at intervals a friendly correspondence with them. The roll of Pembrokeshire *Sheriffs* contains the names of members of this family not less than seven times between the years 1559 and 1657. (See *Sheriffs*, pp. 382—4).

WILLIAMS, Ben Thomas, Esq., of Merryvale, Pembrokeshire.

Barrister-at-Law (called January, 1859); Recorder of Carmarthen 1872; practises on the South Wales Circuit; J. P. for the co. of Pembroke; has written extensively for the legal press; author of several pamphlets, one of which on the "Jamaica Riots" attracted much attention; son of Rev. Thomas R. Williams, of Merryvale, in the co. of Pembroke, Independent Minister; *b.* at Merryvale, Nov. 19th, 1832; *ed.* at the University of Glasgow; *grad.* M.A. May, 1854; *m.*, August 20th, 1857, Margaret, only surviving child of Thomas John, jun., of Dolemain, in the co. of Pembroke, gentleman, deceased, who, on decease of her grandfather, succeeded to estate of Dolemain, which has been for several centuries in the family; has issue two sons and one daughter.

Heir : Oliver John.

Residence : Merryvale, near Narberth.

Town Address : 1, Pump Court, Temple.

Arms : Argent, a lion rampant sable.

Crest : Out of a mural crown a demi-lion, as in the arms.

Motto : Heb Dduw heb ddim.

Note.—Mr. Williams's maternal grandfather, the late Mr. B. R. Thomas, of Narberth, was a gentleman of great ability, and an active promoter of education. The present holder, as his heir-at-law, has succeeded to Merryvale, a small estate comprising part of the ancient village of Templeton.

ANNALS, & c., OF WALES.

RADNORSHIRE.

(MAESYFED.)

1.—*The Name.*

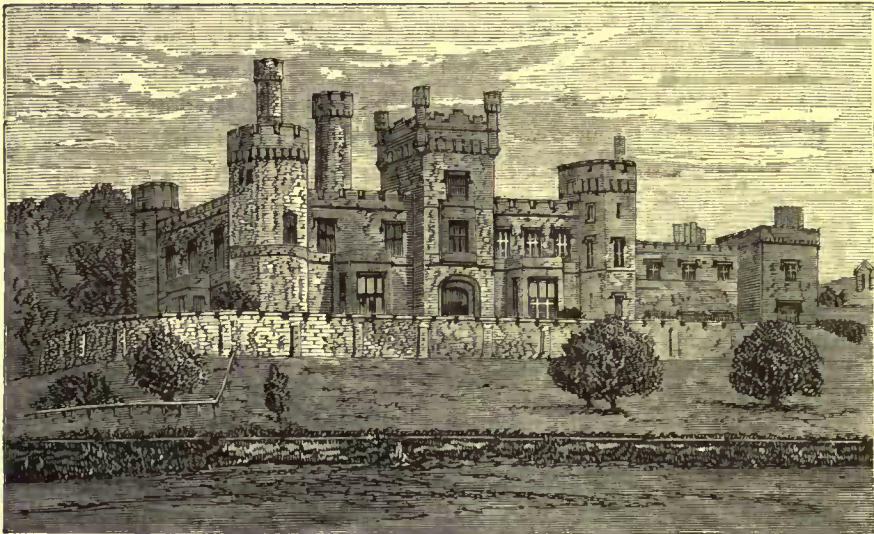
THE Welsh name of this district took in early times the forms *Maes-hyfed* and *Maes-hyfaidd*—from *maes*, a field, and *Hyfaidd*, said by some to be the name of its ruler, a son of the rather fabulous Caradoc Freichfras; but as some explain it, “summer-like, fair” (*haf-aidd*). *Maeshyfed* is the name which occurs in Caradoc of Llancarfan’s *Brut y Tywysogion*, written probably in the twelfth century, and in other *Bruts*, and in all cases seems to apply to a particular spot or fortress (either New or Old Radnor) rather than to a district or territory. The name *Radnor* presents no obvious etymons, but it may claim an antiquity almost equal to that of *Maes-hyfed*, for we find it mentioned in the *Annales Cambriæ* as early as A.D. 1196, where it is said that Rhys ap Gruffydd (the “Lord Rhys”) led an army into Herefordshire, and burned it—“redenor combussit;” and under the year 1231 it records that Llewelyn the Great devastated Brecon, Hay, and the castle of *Radnor*. There was an ancient castle at “Old Radnor” in early times, called *Pen-crug*, by Giraldus “Cruker” (*Crug-caer*, the fortress rock or eminence), as well as at the place called New Radnor, once a considerable town. To whichever of the two places the *Annales* refer, Giraldus evidently means by “Radnor” New Radnor, and by “Cruker” Old Radnor, for he states that they went from Radnor to Cruker, which stood at a distance of “two miles.”

2.—*General Description and History of Radnorshire.*

Radnorshire, which by the 27th Henry VIII., cap. 26 (see p. 757), was made a county proper out of the “Lordships Marchers” formed by the Normans “within the country or dominion of Wales,” in ancient times belonged principally to the kingdom of Powys, but partly to *Gwent* and partly to *Feryllwg*; it is bounded on the north by Montgomeryshire, on the south by Breconshire, on the east by Shropshire and Herefordshire, and on the west by Breconshire and Cardiganshire. The population for the last five decades has been as follows :—

Total population of Radnorshire—1831	...	...	...	...	24,651
”	”	1841	...	...	25,356
”	”	1851	...	...	24,957
”	”	1861	...	...	25,382
”	”	1871	...	...	25,428

Without any lofty mountains, Radnor must still be termed a mountainous county. A large proportion of its surface is covered by eminences too high to be correctly described as hills, but not sufficiently imposing to be classed with such mountains as those of Merioneth or Carnarvon ; and although in places, as in the romantic valley—or rather, gorge—of the Elan, along the Wye at Rhayader, on the Ithon, and on the Edw (made for ever famous as the stream which watered the demesne and castle of Llewelyn), there are spots of great boldness and sublimity, the heights and depressions of Radnorshire generally offer quiet and rounded surfaces, and few features of striking grandeur. The hills are not arranged in chains



MAES-LLWCH CASTLE : THE SEAT OF WALTER DE WINTON, ESQ. (from a photograph).

or ridges, but are massive groups thrown confusedly, as it were, on the platform of the county, and left to settle their points of junction and rights of occupation as they best could. *Radnor Forest*, belonging to the Crown, and running nearly east and west (2,163 feet above sea-level gives the highest elevation and the most connected range in the county. On the right of the road leading from Rhayader to Llanidlas arises to the height of 1,750 feet *Rhydd Hywel*; and *Bryn Maen* ("the Stone Hill"), in the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-Melan, is 1,700 feet; Camlo Hill, near Abbey Cwm-hir (1,650 feet); and Craig-y-Foel, near Nant-gwylt, overhanging precipitously the Elan (1,550 feet), are the next chief eminences. The side of the county lying upon Herefordshire is generally level.

The *Wye*, its western boundary, is the chief river of Radnorshire. From Rhayader to Llysven it pursues a course nearly due south, and through scenes of almost unsurpassable beauty. At Glasbury it takes a sharp turn eastward, forming an angle, on the slope above

which, in full command of extremely rich and varied scenery, is planted one of the most imposing mansions in the county, *Maes-llwch Castle*; a little further down the river is Clyro Court (Thos. B. Baskerville, Esq.), and Clyro (Rev. R. L. Venables); and two or three miles up the stream is Boughrood Castle (Rev. Hugh Bold), and Boughrood Vicarage (Rev. Henry de Winton). In the neighbourhood of Builth, so famous for its scenery, are Llanelwedd Hall (H. G. Howell, Esq.); Wellfield (E. D. Thomas, Esq.); Pencerrig (Mrs. Thomas); Llwyn Madoc (Samuel Beavan, Esq.); and a few miles east, Glascwm Court, the property of the same gentleman, descended from the Beavans of Ty'n-y-cwm; Llysdinam Hall (G. Stovin Venables, Esq.), on the margin of the Wye above Penybont, is just within the limits of Breconshire. Near Rhayader are several mansions of the gentry, as Penlanoleu (Henry Lingen, Esq.); Y Dderw (Hugh P. Prickard, Esq.); Bryn-tirion (Sam. C. Evans Williams, Esq.); Nantgwyllt (Robert Lewis Lloyd, Esq.), situated in one of the most picturesque dells in Wales; Cwm Elan (Lady Otway); Doldowlod (James W. Gibson Watt, Esq.); Abbey Cwm-hir, on a tributary of the Ithon; and further north, Penithon (George Augustus Haig, Esq.). Passing Nantmel (Rev. Thos. James Thirlwall), and Llwyn-y-barried (E. M. Evans, Esq.), the road for New Radnor eastwards, cutting the county nearly into two halves, brings us to the fertile district of Pen-y-bont, as remarkable for the abundance of its streams as Llandrindod, two or three miles southward, is for its bleakness and salubrity. The watersheds of the county pour into this favoured locality the Ithon, with its several tributaries of the Clywedog, the Aran, the Carnau, &c., making a pleasant land of streams and richly wooded valleys, well chosen by the monks of Abbey Cwm-hir for its productiveness and peaceful quiet, as well as for a landscape universally admired, as being, in places, of extreme picturesqueness and grandeur. The three churches of Nantmel, Llanybister, and Llangunllo, standing at small distances from the interesting remains of Abbey Cwm-hir, have the reputation of having been founded at a very early period of the British Church, the coming of Austin to convert the Saxons.

Between Penybont (J. C. Severn, Esq.), situated about the centre of the county, and Presteign, the chief county town, are Downton (Lady Cockburn), Harpton Court (Rev. Sir Gilbert F. Lewis, Bart.), the ancient abode of the Lewis family; Evancoed (R. B. R. Mynors, Esq.); Newcastle Court (Lord Ormathwaite); Barland (T. B. Mynors, Esq.); New Radnor (Rev. T. C. Prickard). Both Old and New Radnor were in past times more eminent than at present; had warlike castles, good markets, and a large population—the position of the former being important from its natural strength as an elevated base of limestone rock, and of the latter as guarding one of the principal passes into the territory of the Welsh princes from hostile Mercia. Why two places of equal antiquity should bear the contrasting names of “Old” and “New” is not quite clear, and is made less so by the circumstance that New Radnor has been marked in recent times more by decay than growth. It was at New Radnor that Giraldus Cambrensis and Archbishop Baldwin in A.D. 1188 began their crusading tour through Wales. They were met here by Prince Rhys ap Gruffydd “the Lord Rhys”), who seemed disposed to become a crusader himself, but afterwards failed—as the celibate arch-deacon says, through the wicked dissuasion of his wife. Giraldus speaks of Old Radnor, which, as already said, he calls “Cruker,” as simply a “castle.” At Glascwm, he tells us (following his bent for marvels), that there was a “portable bell endowed with great virtues called Bangu” the bell carried by the sexton at funerals in all Catholic churches of that

period], “and said to have belonged to St. David.” A certain woman “secretly conveyed this bell to her husband, who was confined in the castle of Raiadr-gwy [Rhayader]—which Prince Rhys, son of Gruffydd, had lately [1178] built—for the purpose of his deliverance.” The keepers of the castle “not only refused to liberate the man, but seized and detained the bell, and in the same night, by divine vengeance, the whole town except the wall on which the bell hung was consumed by fire.”

The town of New Radnor had been destroyed by Meredydd ap Owain long before the visit of Giraldus. It again grew into some note, but *temp.* Henry IV. was burnt by Owen Glyndwr, and was never restored to its former state. On the creation of the county by 27th Henry VIII., New Radnor, still maintaining traditional repute, was appointed, alternately with Rhayader, as the place for holding the courts and assizes of the shire, but in after years Presteign, although on the extreme verge of the county, became the county town, and has continued so ever since. The chief mansions near Presteign are Boultibrook, the beautiful seat of Sir Harford J. J. Brydges, Bart., and Norton Manor (R. Green Price, Esq.).

In pre-Norman times, when the Briton enjoyed his own land, the great Cantref of *Maelienydd* in this region belonged to Powys, the remainder of Radnor was chiefly in *Feryllwg*, usually described as lying “between the Severn and the Wye,” among whose princes Elystan (Athelstan) Glodrudd is the best known. He was godson of the English king Athelstan, of the lineage of Tudor Trevor, founder of the “tribe of the Marches,” and died about A.D. 1000. The Romans had doubtless asserted a general dominion over this part after their conquest of the Silures (the inhabitants of this and adjoining districts), as evidenced by their roads and stations, as at Cwm, on the Ithon north-east of Llandrindod; but of their doings here we find no historic trace. The eighth century conflicts between the Welsh and the Mercians are commemorated for ever by the great earthwork of Offa’s Dyke, which cuts off a corner of this county between Knighton and Old Radnor, leaving Presteign some four miles on the English side of the boundary. When the Norman Lords Marchers attacked Wales, and established head-quarters at Brecknock and Hereford, this district was absorbed into those great lordships, under the rule prominently of the Mortimer and De Breos families. The Lord Marcher government was of course only strengthened by the conquest of Wales by Edward I. It was brought to an end, Radnorshire made a county, and the equal laws of England established in it by Henry VIII. when the history of Wales merges in the general history of the empire.

3.—*High Sheriffs of Radnorshire from A.D. 1544 to A.D. 1872.*

The roll of sheriffs of this county with some few omissions as far as the year 1856, was published in Williams’s “Hist. of Radnorshire.” The following list has been collated with it, and brought down to the present time.

	A.D.		A.D.
HENRY VIII.			
John Baker, Esq., of Presteign	1544	John Vaughan, Esq., of Hargest	1545
		John Bradshaw, Esq., of Presteign.	1546

	A. D.
EDWARD VI.	
Richard Bleck, Esq., of New Radnor . . .	1547
Peter Lloyd, Esq., of Boultibrook . . .	1548
Rhys Gwilim, Esq., of Aberedw . . .	1549
Sir Adam Melton, Kt., of Salop . . .	1550
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Harpton . . .	1551
James Price, Esq., of Monach-ty . . .	1552

	A. D.
MARY.	
Griffith Jones, Esq., of Trewern . . .	1553
Francis Price, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1554
Sir Adam Melton, of Salop . . .	1555
John Bradshaw, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1556
Peter Lloyd, Esq., of Boultibrook . . .	1557

	A. D.
ELIZABETH.	
John Bradshaw, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1558
Stephen Price, Esq., of Pilleth . . .	1559
Evan Lewis, Esq., of Gladestry . . .	1560
John Knill, Esq., of Knill . . .	1561
Sir Robert Whitney, Kt., of Whitney . . .	1562
Morgan Meredydd, Esq., of Llyn-went . . .	1563
John Price, Esq., of Monach-ty . . .	1564
Evan Lewis, Esq., of Gladestry . . .	1565
Robert Vaughan, Esq., of Winforton . . .	1566
Griffith Jones, Esq., of Llowes . . .	1567
John Bradshaw, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1568
Edward Price, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1569
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Boultibrook . . .	1570
Robert Vaughan, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1571
David Lloyd Meredith, Esq., of Nant-mel . . .	1572
William Lewis, Esq., of Nash . . .	1573
James Price, Esq., of Monach-ty . . .	1574
Edward Price, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1575
John Price, Esq., of Monach-ty . . .	1576
John Price, Esq., of Pilleth . . .	1577
Evan Lewis, Esq., of Gladestry . . .	1578
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Bettws . . .	1579
Roger Vaughan, Esq., of Clyro . . .	1580
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Boultibrook . . .	1581
Rhys Lewis, Esq., of Gladestry . . .	1582
Thomas Wigmore, Esq., of Shobdon . . .	1583
Evan Lewis, Esq., of Gladestry . . .	1584
Morgan Meredith, Esq., of Llyn-Went . . .	1585
Thomas Hankey, Esq., of Ludlow . . .	1586
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Boultibrook . . .	1587
John Weaver, Esq., of Stepleton . . .	1588
John Bradshaw, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1589
Edward Price, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1590
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Bettws . . .	1591
Evan Lewis, Esq., of Gladestry . . .	1592
Peter Lloyd, Esq., of Stocking . . .	1593
Thomas Price, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1594
Humphrey Cornewall, Esq., of Stanage . . .	1595
Edmund Vinsalley, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1596
Clement Price, Esq., of Coed-wgan . . .	1597
Thomas Wigmore, Esq., of Shobdon . . .	1598
James Price, Esq., of Monach-ty . . .	1599
Richard Fowler, Esq., of Abbey Cwm-hir . . .	1600

	A. D.
James Price, Esq., of Pilleth . . .	1601
Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Boultibrook . . .	1602

	A. D.
JAMES I.	
Edward Winston, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1603
John Bradshaw, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1604
Humphrey Cornewall, Esq., of Berrington . . .	1605
Evan Vaughan, Esq., of Bugeil-dy . . .	1606
John Townsend, Esq., of Ludlow . . .	1607
— Whitney, Esq., of Whitney . . .	1608
Sir Robert Harley, Kt., of Brampton . . .	1609
John Vaughan, Esq., of Kinnersley . . .	1610
Hugh Lewis, Esq. [of Harpton] . . .	1611
Thomas Powell, Esq., of Cwm-dauddwr . . .	1612
James Price, Esq., of Pilleth . . .	1613
John Lloyd, Esq., of Bettws . . .	1614
Richard Fowler, Esq., of Abbey Cwm-hir . . .	1615
Robert Whitney, Esq., of Whitney . . .	1616
Richard Jones, Esq., of Tre-wern . . .	1617
Ezekiel Beestone, Esq., of Walton . . .	1618
Samuel Parker, Esq., of Ludlow . . .	1619
Hugh Lewis, Esq., of Harpton . . .	1620
Humphrey Cornewall, Esq., of Brampton . . .	1621
Allen Currard, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1622
Thomas Rhys, Esq., of Dysserth . . .	1623
John Read, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1624

	A. D.
CHARLES I.	
Humphrey Walcot, Esq., of Walcot . . .	1625
Richard Fowler, Esq. [of Abbey Cwm-hir] . . .	1626
Evan Vaughan, Esq., of Bugeil-dy . . .	1627
Robert Weaver, Esq., of Aylmstry . . .	1628
Griffith Jones, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1629
William Vaughan, Esq., of Llowes . . .	1630
John Maddocks, Esq.	1631
James Phillips, Esq., of Llan . . .	1632
Roderic Gwynne, Esq., of Llanellwedd . . .	1633
Richard Rodd, Esq., of Rodd . . .	1634
Nicholas Meredith, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1635
Morgan Vaughan, Esq., of Bugeil-dy . . .	1636
Morris Lewis, Esq., of Stones . . .	1637
Evan Davies, Esq., of Llanddewi . . .	1638
Brian Crowther, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1639
Robert Williams, Esq., of Caebalfa . . .	1640
John Powell, Esq., of Stanage . . .	1641
William Latchard, Esq., of Bettws . . .	1642
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Caer-fagu . . .	1643
Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Caer-fagu (the same) . . .	1644
Brian Crowther, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1645
Thomas Weaver, Esq., of Aylemstry . . .	1646
Robert Martin, Esq., of New Radnor . . .	1647
Robert Martin, jun., Esq., ditto . . .	1648

	A. D.
INTERREGNUM.	
Henry Williams, Esq., of Caebalfa . . .	1649
Nicholas Taylor, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1650
John Dantzey, Esq., of Gladestry . . .	1651
John Will, Esq., [imperfect] . . .	1652

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

	A.D.
John Walsham, Esq., of Knill	1653
Samuel Powell, Esq., of Stanage	1654
Richard Fowler, Esq., of Abbey Cwm-hir	1655
John Davies, Esq., of Monach-ty	1656
James Price, Esq., of Pilleth	1657

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Harpton	1658
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Harpton (the same)	1659

CHARLES II.

Evan Davies, Esq., of Llanddewi	1660
John Walcot, Esq., of Walcot	1661
— Lewis, Esq., of Hindwell	1662
Henry Williams, Esq., of Caebalfa	1663
Thomas Eaglestone, Esq., of Presteign	1664
Nicholas Taylor, Esq., of Heath	1665
Robert Martin, Esq., of New Radnor	1666
Andrew Philipps, Esq., of Llanddewi	1667
Ezekiel Beestone, Esq., of Walton	1668
Roger Stephens, Esq., of Knowle	1669
John Walsham, Esq., of Knill	1670
John Richards, Esq., of Evan-jobb	1671
Edward Davies, Esq., of Llanddewi	1672
James Lloyd, Esq., of Kington	1673
William Whitcombe, Esq., of London	1674
William Probert, Esq., of Llanddewi	1675
Robert Cutler, Esq., of Farington	1676
Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Monmouth	1677
Hugh Powell, Esq., of Cwm-Elan	1678
Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Bugeil-dy	1679
Henry Probert, Esq., of Llowes	1680
Henry Mathews, Esq., of Llantwardine	1681
Evan Powell, Esq., of Llanbister	1682
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Harpton	1683
John Davies, Esq., of Coed-gleison	1684

JAMES II.

Samuel Powell, Esq., of Stanage	1685
Henry Davies, Esq., of Graig	1686
William Taylor, Esq., of Norton	1687
Nicholas Taylor, Esq., of Heath	1688

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Clyro	1689
John Fowler, Esq., of Bron-y-dre	1690
William Probert, Esq., of Llanddewi	1691
Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Bugeil-dy	1692
Hugh Lewis, Esq., of Hindwell	1693
Robert Cutler, Esq., of Street	1694
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Nant-gwylt	1695
William Fowler, Esq., of Grainge	1696
Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Harpton	1697
Thomas Williams, Esq., of Caebalfa	1698
Walter Davies, Esq., of Ludlow	1699
Edward Price, Esq., of Boulthbrook	1700
John Waddeley, Esq., of Hereford	1701

ANNE.

A. D.

John Read, Esq., of Montgomery	1702
— Price, Esq., of Presteign	1703
Morgan Vaughan, Esq., of Bugeil-dy	1704
David Morgan, Esq., of Coed-gleison	1705
Edward Howarth, Esq., of Caebalfa	1706
Adam Price, Esq., of Boulthbrook	1707
Hugh Gough, Esq., of Knighton	1708
William Chase, Esq., of London	1709
Charles Hanmer, Esq., of Llanddewi	1710
Charles Walcot, Esq., of Walcot	1711
James Stephens, Esq., of Bess-brook	1712
Robert Tonman, Esq., of Fron	1713

GEORGE I.

Walter Price, Esq., of Cefn-pwll	1714
Edward Fowler, Esq., of Abbey Cwm-hir	1715
John Clarke, Esq., of Blaidd-fa	1716
John Miles, Esq., of Evan-jobb	1717
Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq., of Garth	1718
Hugh Powell, Esq., of Cwm-Elan	1719
Fletcher Powell, Esq., of Downton	1720
Nicholas Taylor, Esq., of Heath	1721
Charles Hanmer, Esq., of Llanddewi	1722
Giles Whitehall, Esq., of Moor	1723
Hugh Morgan, Esq., of Bettws	1724
Folliot Powell, Esq., of Stanage	1725
Edward Burton, Esq., of Fron-lâs	1726
Edward Shipman, Esq., of Bugeil-dy	1727

GEORGE II.

Henry Williams, Esq., of Skyn-lâs	1728
Harford Jones, Esq., of Kington	1729
John Tyler, Esq., of Dilwyn	1730
Stephen Harris, Esq., of Bessbrook	1731
Thomas Holland, Esq., of Llangunllo	1732
Thomas Gronows [? Gronw], Esq., of London	1733
Matthew Davies, Esq., of Presteign	1734
John Clarke, Esq., of Blaidd-fa	1735
John Williams, Esq., of Skreen	1736
John Jones, Esq., of Tre-vannon	1737
Sir Robert Cornewall, Kt., of Berrington	1738
Henry Howarth, Esq., of Caebalfa	1739
Mansel Powell, Esq., of Eardisley	1740
Edward Price, Esq., of Boulthbrook	1741
Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Gladestry	1742
Peter Rickards, Esq., of Evan-jobb	1743
William Wynter, Esq., of Brecon	1744
William Ball, Esq., of Kington	1745
Henry Williams, Esq., of Skyn-lâs	1746
John Patteshall, Esq., of Puddleston	1747
John Warter, Esq., of Kirgton	1748
Morgan Evans, Esq., of Llanbarryd [? Llwyn- barried]	1749
Hugh Gough, Esq., of Knighton	1750
Francis Walker, Esq., of Verny-hall	1751
Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Bugeil-dy	1752
Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Llanbadarn-fynydd	1753
John Bishop, Esq., of Gladestry	1754
William Go—, Esq., of Kingwood	1755

	A.D.
John Lewis, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1756
John Evans, Esq., of Cwm-dauddwr . . .	1757
Daniel Davies, Esq., of Llanbadarn-fawr . . .	1758
David Stephens, Esq., of Nant-mel . . .	1759
John Daykins, Esq., of Llanbister . . .	1760

GEORGE III.

John Evans, Esq., of Llanbarryd [? Llwyn-barried] . . .	1761
Evan Vaughan, Esq., of Llwyn-madog . . .	1762
James Williams, Esq., of Trawley . . .	1763
James Broom, Esq., of Ewithington . . .	1764
Sir Hans Fowler, Kt., of Abbey Cwm-hir . . .	1765
Samuel Evans, Esq., of Newchurch . . .	1766
Sir John Meredith, of Brecon . . .	1767
John Trumper, Esq., of Michael-Church . . .	1768
James Watkins, Esq., of Clifford . . .	1769
Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq., of Garth . . .	1770
Charles Gore, Esq., of Ty-faenor . . .	1771
William Whitcombe, of Clyro . . .	1772
Bernard Holland, Esq., of Llanbister . . .	1773
Walter Wilkins, Esq., of Maes-llwch . . .	1774
John Griffiths, Esq., of Kington . . .	1775
Richard Davies, Esq., of Llan-Stephen . . .	1776
William Powell, Esq., of Llanwrthwl . . .	1777
Harford Jones, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1778
Jonathan Field, Esq., of Llanbadarn-fynydd . . .	1779
Thomas Cook, Esq., of Ludlow . . .	1780
Jonathan Bowen, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1781
Thomas Bevan, Esq., of Skynlâs . . .	1782
Thomas Price, Esq., of Glaschw . . .	1783
Buthe Shelley, Esq., of Michael-Church . . .	1784
James Price, Esq., of Clyro . . .	1785
Bridgwater Meredith, Esq., of Clyro . . .	1786
John Price, Esq., of Penybont . . .	1787
Bell Lloyd, Esq., of Boultribrook . . .	1788
Thomas Duppa, Esq., of Longueville . . .	1789
Francis Garbett, Esq., of Knill . . .	1790
Thomas Jones, Esq., of Pencerrig . . .	1791
John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton . . .	1792
William Symonds, M.D., Hereford . . .	1793
Richard Price, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1794
Francis Fowke, Esq., of Llanstephan . . .	1795
John Pritchard, Esq., of Dolyfelin . . .	1796
Percival Lewis, Esq., of Downton . . .	1797
John Benn Walsh, Esq., of Cefn-llys . . .	1798
John Bodenham, Esq., of Grove . . .	1799
James Lloyd Harris, Esq., of Kington . . .	1800
Hugh Powell Evans, Esq., of Noyadd . . .	1801
John Sherburne, Esq., of Llandrindod . . .	1802
Marmaduke Thomas Howell Gwynne, Esq., Llanelwedd . . .	1803
Thomas Frankland Lewis, Esq., of Harpton . . .	1804
Charles Rogers, Esq., of Stange . . .	1805
Thomas Stephens, Esq., of Kinnerton . . .	1806
Thomas Burton, Esq., of Llanbister . . .	1807
Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Pencerrig . . .	1808
Thomas Whittaker, Esq., of Cascôb . . .	1809
George Crawford Ricketts, Esq., of Cwm . . .	1810

	A.D.
John Cheesement Severn, Esq., of Michael Church . . .	1811
Thomas Grove, Esq., jun., of Cwm-Elan . . .	1812
Daniel Reed, Esq., of Cornel . . .	1813
Charles Humphreys Price, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1814
William Davies, Esq., of Caehalfa . . .	1815
Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., of Boultri- brook . . .	1816
Penry Powell, Esq., of Penllan . . .	1817
Hugh Stephens, Esq., of Cascôb . . .	1818
Morgan John Evans, Esq., of Llwyn-barried . . .	1819
James Crummer, Esq., of Howey Hall . . .	1820
Robert Peel, Esq., of Cwm-Elan . . .	1821
Peter Richard Mynors, Esq., of Evan-coed . . .	1822
John Hugh Powell, Esq., of Clyro . . .	1823
Hugh Vaughan, Esq., of Llwyn-Madoc . . .	1824
Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., of Cefn-llys . . .	1825
James Watt, Esq., of Doldowlod [the eminent engineer] . . .	1826
Samuel Beavan, Esq., of Glas-cwm . . .	1827
David Thomas, Esq., of Well-field . . .	1828
John Morris, Esq., of Kington . . .	1829
Robert Bell Price, Esq., of Downfield . . .	1830
Thomas Duppa, Esq., of Longueville . . .	1831
Thomas Evans, Esq., of Llwyn-barried . . .	1832
Walter Wilkins, Esq., of Maes-llwch . . .	1833
Guy Parsons, Esq., of Presteign . . .	1834
Thomas Williams, Esq., of Crossfoot . . .	1835
James William Morgan, Esq., of Glasbury . . .	1836
Hans Busk, Esq., of Nant-mel . . .	1837
Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart., of Llanyre . . .	1838
Henry Lingen, Esq., of Penlan-oleu . . .	1839
Edward Rogers, Esq., of Stange Park . . .	1840
Edward Brees, Esq., of Knighton . . .	1841
David Oliver, Esq., of Rhydoldog . . .	1842
Edward David Thomas, Esq., of Wellfield . . .	1843
David James, Esq., of Wonaston, Presteign . . .	1844
James Davies, Esq., of Moor Court . . .	1845
Thomas Prickard, Esq., of Dderw . . .	1846
Henry Miles, Esq., of Downfield . . .	1847
John Edwards, Esq., of Brampton Brian . . .	1848
Edw. Myddleton Evans, Esq., of Llwyn-barried . . .	1849
Edward Morgan Stephens, Esq., of Llananno . . .	1850
Aspinall Phillips, Esq., of Abbey Cwm-hir . . .	1851
Sir Harford James Jones Brydes, Bart., of Boultribrook . . .	1852
Jonathan Field, Esq., of Esgair-drain-llwyn . . .	1853
John Jones, Esq., of Cefn-faes . . .	1854
John Abraham Whittaker, Esq., of Newcastle Court . . .	1855
Robert Baskerville Mynors, Esq., of Evan-coed . . .	1856
Francis Evelyn, Esq., of Corton . . .	1857
Howel Gwynne Howell, Esq., of Llanelwedd . . .	1858
James Watt Gibson Watt, Esq., of Doldowlod . . .	1859
George Harry Philips, Esq., Abbey Cwm-hir . . .	1860
George Greenwood, Esq., of Abernant . . .	1861
Walter de Winton, Esq., of Maesllwch Castle . . .	1862
Henry Thomas, Esq., of Pencerrig . . .	1863
George Augustus Haig, Esq., of Pen-Ithon . . .	1864
Thomas William Higgins, Esq., Cwm Llanyre . . .	1865
Edward Coates, Esq., of Whitton . . .	1866

	A.D.
Charles Marsh Vials, Esq., of Hendre	1867
Walter Thomas Mynors Baskerville, Esq., of Clyro Court	1868
James Beavan, Esq., of Presteign	1869

	A.D.
Edward Jenkins, Esq., of The Grove	1870
Sir John James Walsham, Bart., of Knill Court	1871
Robert Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Nant-gwylt	1872
John Percy Severn, Esq., Penybout, <i>nom.</i> for 1873.	

4.—Members of Parliament for Radnorshire and Radnor Boroughs from A.D. 1542 to A.D. 1872.

HENRY VIII.

Sir John Baker, Kt., for <i>County</i>	1542
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EDWARD VI.

Rhys Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Borough</i>	1547
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MARY.

Charles Vaughan, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1553
Rhys Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
John Bradshaw, jun., Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1554
Robert Vaughan, Gent., for the <i>Bor.</i>	

PHILIP AND MARY.

Charles Vaughan, Esq. (?), for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1554
John Knill, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
No name given for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1555
Stephen Price, Esq. (Presteigne), for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Jenner Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1557
Rhys Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	

ELIZABETH.

Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1559
Robert Vaughan, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1563
Morgan Price, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Walter Price, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1571
Rhys Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Roger Vaughan, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1572
Watkin Vaughan, Gent., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1585
Hugh Davies, Gent., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
The same for <i>Co.</i> and <i>Bor.</i> respectively	1586
Evan Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1588
James Walter, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
James Price, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1592
Thomas Crompton, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
James Price, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1597
Stephen Price, (?), for the <i>Bor.</i>	

JAMES I.

James Price, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1603
Sir Robert Harley, Kt., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
The same for <i>Co.</i> and <i>Bor.</i> respectively	1614
James Price, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1623
Charles Price, Gent., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
James Price, Esq., of Pilleth, for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1626
Charles Price, Gent., for the <i>Bor.</i>	

Richard Jones, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1628
Charles Price, Gent., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
The same for <i>Co.</i> and <i>Bor.</i> respectively	1640
Charles Price, Esq., <i>succ.</i> by—	} for the <i>Co.</i> } 1640
Arthur Annesley, Esq. . . . .		to
Philip Warwick, Esq., <i>succ.</i> by—	} for the <i>Bor.</i> } 1653
Robert Harley, Esq.	

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

“Rump” or “Little” Parliament: Six Members summoned for all Wales 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

George Gwyn, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1654
Henry Williams, Esq. [for the <i>Bor.</i> ?]	
The same	1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Henry Williams, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1658
Robert Weaver, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	

CHARLES II.

Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1660
Member for <i>Bor.</i> not found	
Rowland Gwynne, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1678
Member for the <i>Bor.</i> not found	

JAMES II.

Richard Williams, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1685
Member for <i>Bor.</i> not found	
Sir Rowland Gwynne, Kt., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1688
Member for <i>Bor.</i> not found	

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

John Jefferies, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1690
Member for <i>Bor.</i> not found	
Thomas Harley, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1698
Member for <i>Bor.</i> not found	

ANNE.

Thomas Harley, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	1702
Thomas Harley, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1707
Robert Harley, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Thomas Harley, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1710
Lord Edward Harley for the <i>Bor.</i>	

	A. D.
GEORGE I.	
Sir Richard Fowler, Bart., for <i>Co.</i>	} 1714
Lord Edward Harley for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Sir Richard Fowler, Bart., for <i>Co.</i>	} 1715
Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
Sir Humphrey Howarth, Kt., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1722
Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	

GEORGE II.	
Sir Humphrey Howarth, Kt., for the <i>Co.</i> [sat till 1755]	} 1727
Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i> [sat till 1768]	
Howel Gwynne, jun., Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1755
Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	

GEORGE III.	
Lord Carnarvon for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1761
Thomas Lewis, Esq., for the <i>Bor.</i>	
[<i>Edward Lewis</i> also ret. for <i>Bor.</i> , but retired.]	
Chase Price, Esq., of Harpton, for <i>Co.</i>	} 1768
John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton	
Edward Lewis, Esq., of Downton	
[Double return— <i>Edward Lewis</i> seated.]	
Edward Lewis, Esq., of Downton	} for <i>Bor.</i> 1774
John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton	
[On petition, <i>Edward Lewis</i> seated.]	
Thomas Johnes, Esq. [of Llanfair-Clydogau, <i>Card.</i> , and of Croft Castle, <i>Heref.</i>], for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1777
Thomas Johnes, jun., Esq. [son of last; of Hafod, <i>Card.</i> , M.P. for Cardigan 1774], for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1770
John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton	
Edward Lewis, Esq., of Downton	} for the <i>Bor.</i>
[Double return: on petition, <i>John Lewis</i> of Downton seated.]	

	A. D.
David Murray, Esq. (brother to Lord Elibank), for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1790
Viscount Malden, <i>vice Murray dec.</i> , for <i>Bor.</i>	} 1794
Walter Wilkins, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1796
Richard Price, Esq., <i>vice Malden</i> , for <i>Bor.</i>	
Walter Wilkins, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1802
[Contested by <i>John Macnamara</i> .]	
Richard Price, Esq., [sat till 1847] for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1812
[Contested by <i>Percival Lewis</i> .]	

GEORGE IV.	
Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, <i>vice Wilkins deceased</i> , for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1828

WILLIAM IV.	
Walter Wilkins, Esq., for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1835

VICTORIA.	
Walter Wilkins, Esq. (the same, <i>d.</i> 1840)	} 1837
Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., for the <i>Co.</i> 1840—1868	
Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., <i>vice Price</i> , for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1847
Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., <i>vice Lewis dec.</i> , for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1855
Richard Green Price, Esq., <i>vice Lewis dec.</i> , for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1863
Hon. Arthur Walsh, <i>vice Walsh</i> raised to the peerage, for the <i>Co.</i>	} 1868
[<i>The present sitting Member, 1872.</i>]	
Marquess of Hartington, <i>vice Price retired</i> , for the <i>Bor.</i>	} 1869
[<i>The present sitting Member, 1872.</i>]	



THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF RADNORSHIRE.

BASKERVILLE, Walter Thomas Mynors, Esq.,
of Clyro Court, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor; High Sheriff for same co. 1868; eldest son of the late Thomas B. Mynors Baskerville, Esq., of Clyro Court, J. P. and D. L., and sometime M. P. for Herefordshire, by his second wife, Elizabeth Mary, dau. of Rev. Powell Colchester Guise; *b.* 1839; *s.* on death of his father 1864.

Hair (presumptive): His brother, Henry With-
erstone, *b.* 1841, an officer in the army.

Residence: Clyro Court, near Hay.

Arms: Arg., a chevron gu. between three
hurts.

Crest: A wolf's head erased, arg., holding in
the mouth a broken spear.

Motto: Spero ut fidelis.

LINEAGE.

The line of Baskerville is traceable to the age of
the Conquest, and finds its first representative in
England on the roll of Battle Abbey as *Baskerville*,
and in Leland's *Collectanea*, as *Baskville*.

John Baskerville, Esq., of Aber-Edw, co. of
Radnor (A. D. 1597), was son of Humphrey Basker-
ville, whose brother James was ancestor of the
later Baskervilles of Erdisley, Heref., whose
pedigree was recorded in the *Visitation* of Hereford
in 1634 (see note on *Dwnn's Herald. Visit. of
Wales*, i., 256). He *m.* Sarah, dau. of Thomas
Lewis, Esq., of Harpton. Fifth in descent from
John Baskerville was—

Thomas Baskerville, Esq., of Aber-Edw, whose
line terminated in an heiress, whose dau., Meliora
Powell, in 1787 *m.* Peter Rickards *Mynors*, Esq.,
of Treago, (Tre-iago) and had a second son,—

Thomas Baskerville Mynors, who on the death
s. of Lieut.-Col. Baskerville, of Richardston,
representative of the elder branch, inherited his
estates and assumed the surname Baskerville in
addition to his own of Mynors. His eldest son,—

WALTER THOMAS B. MYNORS BASKERVILLE,
is now of Clyro Court (as above).

BEAVAN, Samuel, Esq., of Glascomb Court,
Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor;
Sheriff for same co. 18—; only surviving
son of Edward Beavan, Esq., of Kington,
by his wife, Elizabeth Lewis; *b.* 1790, at
Island House, Kington; *m.*, Firstly,

Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of — Lewis,
Esq., 2ndly, Eliza, dau. and heiress of
Dr. Gommery of Leominster; 3rdly, 1855,
Eliza Ann (*d.* 1872), dau. of Hugh
Vaughan, Esq., of Llwynmadock, Radnor-
shire, J. P. and D. L. of that co., and High
Sheriff for the same 1825; and has issue.

Residence: Glascomb Court, Colwyn, near
Builth.

Arms: Az., a dove arg. between three gem
rings or.

Crest: On a mount vert an eagle rising, in its
beak a gem ring, as in the arms.

Motto: Semper virtute constans.

LINEAGE.

This family derives maternally from the *Beavan*
of *Ty'n-y-cwm*, Rad., and paternally from the *Bevan*
of *Castle Cradock*, Carm., members of which family
served the office of sheriff for the co. of Carmarthen
on several occasions (see *Sheriffs*).

Francis *Beavan*, LL.D., of *Ty'n-y-cwm*, Radnor-
shire, had a grandson,—

John Beavan, *b.* 1609, whose only dau. and
heiress *m.* John *Bevan* of Castle Cradock, Car-
marthen, *b.* 1648, *d.* 1693. The Bevans of Castle
Cradock originated in

Lewis Bevan, whose grandson, Lewis Bevan,
Esq., of Pen-y-coed, High Sheriff for the co. of
Carmarthen 1634, *m.* Miss Lewis of Carmarthen,
and had with other issue,—

John Bevan, above mentioned.

John Bevan had issue by Miss Beavan of *Ty'n-*
y-cwm, Samuel, *b.* 1680 (*d.* 1721), *m.*, 1708, Hannah
Beavan of Llwyn-gwilym, and had issue a son,—

Samuel Beavan (*b.* 1721), who adopted the sur-
name (Beavan) of his maternal ancestors; *m.*,
1742, Fortune Williams, of Skreen, Radnor (she *d.*
1802), and had, with other issue,—

Samuel, Rector of Newchurch, *d. s. p.* 1820;
John; and *Edward*.

John Bevan, *b.* 1748, Major Commandant of
the Radnorshire Militia, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of
— Trumper, Esq., of Michael Church, and had
issue *Hannah* (who *m.* Rev. John Wall of Kington,
d. 1826).

Samuel, of *Ty'nycwm*, J. P., Major of the
Hereford Militia; *b.* 1783 (*d.* 1836), *m.*, 1808,
Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Simmonds, Esq., of
Dover, and had issue, Samuel (who *d.* young);
John, *b.* 1793, *d.* 1849, Capt. in the 54th Regt.,
Henry Augustus, *d.* 1843, Surgeon Hereford Mi-
litia, and in practice at Hereford, and

Elizabeth Heultrigge Curra, *b.* 1816; *m.*, 1836,
Frederick Seekamp Dixon, Esq., son of Thomas
Dixon, Surgeon Hereford Militia, and has issue,—

Rosa Theresa Mary Seekamp, *b.* 1837, *d.* 1840.

Anne Maria Elizabeth Beavan, *b.* 1845.

Arthur Thomas Frederick Beavan, *b.* 1847.

Frederica Frances Mary Seekamp, *b.* 1849.

Hannah Rosina D'Oilly Wall, *b.* 1851.

Edward Beavan, Esq., above named, *b.* 1761 (*d.* 1831), *m.* Mary Lewis, and had by her a family of twelve children, among whom were the following:—*Edward*, *b.* 1784, Lieut. in the 1st Royals, *d.* at Lisbon, *John*, *b.* 1787, *d. s. p.* *Henry* (*d.* 1838), *m.* Mary Nicholls, and had issue. He was paymaster of the Hereford Militia. *Fortune*, *m.* to Morris Sayce. *Theophilus*, *d. s. p.* *Thomas*, *d.* 1843 *s. p.*; was Surgeon 7th Hussars, and—

SAMUEL BEAVAN, Esq., now of Glascomb Court (as above).

BRYDGES, Sir Harford James Jones, Bart., of Boultonbrook, Radnorshire.

Baronetcy created 1807. Second Baronet; J. P. for cos. of Radnor and Hereford; High Sheriff for Radnor 1852; only son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., K.C., LL.D., of Boultonbrook, sometime ambassador in Persia; *b.* at The Whittern (Lyonsshall Parish), Herefordshire, 1808; *grad.* at Merton Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1830, M.A. 1858; *m.*, October 10, 1850, Mary Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Captain John Moberly, R.N., at Barrie, co. of Simcoe, Dominion of Canada; *s.* 1847.

Residence: Boultonbrook, near Presteign.

Town Address: Athenæum Club, Piccadilly.

Arms: The arms of *Harford*, *Brydges*, *Moberly*, and *Jones*. The arms of Brydges and Jones are quartered thus: 1st and 4th, arg., a chief gu. over all a bend engrailed sa., charged on the chief point with a chaplet or—BRYDGES; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a chevron between three crows sa., in chief the star of the Order of the Crescent; on a chief of augmentation vert a lion couchant in front of the sun in splendour ppr., being the royal arms of Persia, granted to the first Bart. by Fateh Ali Shah, King of Persia—JONES.

Crests: 1. Two wings addorsed arg., charged with a bend engrailed sa.—*Brydges*; 2, on a cushion gu., garnished and tasselled or, a representation of the royal crown of Persia—*Jones*; 3, a crow sa., resting the dexter claw on the star of the Order of the Crescent.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a wyvern vert gorged with an eastern crown or; *sinister*, a lion ppr. gorged with an Eastern crown vert, granted by royal warrant with the arms of *Jones*, 1810.

Motto: Deus pascit corvos.

LINEAGE.

Lieut.-Col. James Jones, son of Griffith Jones, Esq., of Trevern, Radnorshire, distinguished himself in the battle of Blenheim, and received from the hand of Queen Anne a sword of honour, still preserved in the archives of the family. By his third wife, Mary, dau. and co-h. of B. Harford, Esq., of Bosbury, Heref., he left a son,—

Harford Jones, Esq., who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Brydges, Esq., of Old Colwall, Heref. His only son,—

Harford Jones, Esq., of Presteign, Sheriff of co. Radnor 1778; *d.* 1798, leaving an only son,—

The Right. Hon. Sir Harford Jones Brydges,

Bart., of Boultonbrook, Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia, &c.; created a baronet 1807; *m.*, 1796, Sarah, dau. of Sir Henry Gott, Kt., and widow of Robert Whitcomb, Esq., of Whittern, Herefordshire; assumed in 1826, by royal licence, the surname Brydges in addition to his own of Jones, and left, with other issue,—

HARFORD JAMES JONES-BRYDGES, the present Baronet, of Boultonbrook (as above).

COCKBURN, Sir Robert, Bart., of Downton, Radnorshire.

Creation 1628.—Eighth Baronet, and a minor; son of Sir Edward Cludde Cockburn, seventh Bart., of Cockburn, Berwickshire, by his wife Mary Anne Frances, dau. of Robert Kerr Elliot, Esq., of Harwood and Clifton, Roxburghshire; *b.* 1861; has a brother, James Stanhope, *b.* 1867, and three sisters.

Residence: Downton, New Radnor.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., six mascles or, three, two, and one; 2nd and 3rd, arg., three cocks gu.; in the centre over all a heart gu.

Crest: A cock ppr.

Supporters: Two lions rampant gu.

Motto: Accendit cantu. Over Crest: Vigilans et audax.

DE WINTON, Rev. Henry, Boughrood, Radnorshire.

Rector of Boughrood 1849; Rural Dean; Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of St. David's; son of the late Rev. Walter de Winton, Vicar of Llanigon, Bronllys, and Boughrood, diocese of St. David's; *b.* at Hay 7th Nov., 1823; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1846, M.A. 1849; *m.*, 7th Nov., 1848, Thomasine Septima, dau. of Rev. John Collinson, Rector of Boldon, Durham; has issue seven sons and seven daus. (including one dau. deceased).

Residence: Boughrood Rectory, Radnorshire.

Arms: Arg., a wyvern vert.

Crest: A wyvern's head erased vert.

Motto: Syn ar dy hyn (=Estote prudentes).

LINEAGE.

The descent is from Robert de Wintona, who came into Glamorganshire with Robert Fitzhamon soon after the Conquest. The pedigree of the family is given in Jones' *Hist. of Breconshire*. See also *De Winton of Maesllwch Castle*.

DE WINTON, Walter, Esq., of Maes-llwch Castle, Radnorshire.

J. P. for the cos. of Brecon and Radnor; High Sheriff for the latter co. 1862; eldest son of the late Walter Wilkins, Esq., of Maes-llwch Castle, sometime M.P. for the

co. of Radnor (see *Parl. Annals*), who in 1839 assumed the surname De Winton, by Julia Cecilia, dau. of the Rev. R. J. Collinson, rector of Gateshead, Durham; *b.* 1832; *m.*, 1867, Frances Jessie, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, rector of Ingestrie and Church Eaton, Stafford.

Residence : Maes-llwch Castle, near Hay.

Town Address : Carlton Club.

Arms : Per pale or and arg., a wyvern vert between two spear-heads, sa.

Crest : 1. A wyvern's head erased vert, colored, arg.; 2. issuing from a mural crown a demilion rampant, holding in his paws a rose branch, all ppr.

Motto : Syn ar dy hun.

LINEAGE.

Thomas Wilkins, living 1700, prothonotary South Wales circuit, was son of Rev. Thomas Wilkins, rector of St. Mary Church, co. Glam., and Prebendary of Llandaff, who claimed descent from Robert *De Winton*, said to have obtained lands near Cowbridge at the conquest by Robert Fitzhamon.

The Roll of Sheriffs and Parliamentary Annals of Radnorshire show the names of several members of the Wilkins family.

Note.—For an engraving of the noble castellated mansion of Maes-llwch, see p. 913.

EVANS, Edward Middleton, Esq., of Llwynbarried, Radnorshire.

J. P. for the co. of Radnor.

(*Full particulars not received in time.*)

HAIG, George Augustus, Esq., of Pen-ithon, Radnorshire.

J. P. for the co. of Radnor; High Sheriff for same co. 1864; son of the late Robert Haig, Esq., by Caroline, dau. of Sir William Wolseley, 7th Bart. of Wolseley, co. of Stafford; *m.*, and has issue 5 sons and 5 daus., all living; settled at Pen Ithon 1858, which estate he acquired by purchase.

Heir: Charles Edwin Haig, educated at Shrewsbury and Exeter Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1870.

Residence: Pen Ithon, Radnorshire, via Newtown, North Wales.

Town Address: 7, Argyle Street.

Arms: Az., a saltire with a star in chief and base, and a crescent on each flank arg.

Crest: In a weir a rock ppr.

Motto: Tyde what may.

LINEAGE.

The descent of this family is from the Haigs of Bemerside, a house of great prominence in the Scottish wars of the fifteenth century.

HOWELL, Howel Gwynne, Esq., of Llanelwedd Hall, Radnorshire.

J. P. for Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; High Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1858; eldest son of the late Thomas Howell, Esq., surgeon 6th Dragoon Guards, by Anne Howell Gwynne, only dau. of Marmaduke H. T. Gwynne, Esq., of Garth, Brecknockshire, and Llanelwedd Hall, Radnorshire; *b.* 1820; *m.*, 1860, Mary Henrietta, only dau. of the late Rev. T. K. Warren Harries, M.A., Rector of Mursley, Bucks, and second son of the late Major Harries, of Trevacon, Pembrokeshire; *s.* to the Llanelwedd estate 1849, on the death of his maternal uncle, Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq., without issue.

Residence: Llanelwedd Hall, Builth, Radnorshire.

LEWIS, Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland, Bart., of Harpton Court, Radnorshire.

Creation 1846.—Third Baronet; Canon of Worcester 1856; was Rector of Gladestry, co. Radnor, 1832—1860, and of Monnington-on-Wye 1832—1864; Rural Dean; J. P. for the co. of Hereford; second son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, P. C. M. P., first Bart., of Harpton Court, by his first wife, Harriet, dau. of Sir George Cornwall, Bart., of Moccas Court, Heref.; *b.* 1819; *ed.* at Eton and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833; *m.*, 1843, Jane dau. of Sir Edmund Antrobus, second Bart.; *s.* his brother the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the distinguished writer and minister, 1863; has issue surviving,—Herbert Edmund Frankland, *b.* 1846.

Mary Ann.

Elinor.

Heir: His son, Herbert Edmund Frankland.

Residence: Harpton Court, near Kington.

Arms: Arg., a cross double-parted sa. fretty or, in the first and fourth quarters an eagle displayed gu.; in the second and third a lion rampant of the second, ducally crowned or.

Crest: On a cap of maintenance an heraldic tiger statant or.

Motto: Expertus fidelem.

LINEAGE.

In the roll of *Sheriffs*, and in the *Parl. Annals* of the co. of Radnor, the names of Lewises of Harpton are seen frequently to occur since the middle of the sixteenth century. Sometimes they are of Harpton, sometimes of Downton in the same county.

John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton, fourth in descent

from Thomas, Sheriff for the co. in 1552; *m.*, 1778, Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.; was father of—

Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, first Bart., of Harpton Court. He followed out the traditions of his family by devoting his life to public affairs, and rose to distinction in the various offices of Secretary to the Treasury, Vice President of the Board of Trade, Commissioner of the Poor Law, &c., and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Sir George Cornwall Lewis, second Bart.; *b.* 1806; *m.*, 1844, Lady Maria Theresa Villiers (sister of the late Earl of Clarendon), widow of Thomas H. Lister, Esq.; M.P. for Radnor; P. C.; successively Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary for the Home Department, and Secretary of War, and author of several important works on History and Politics. *He d. s. p.* in 1863, and was succeeded by his only brother,—

THE REV. SIR GILBERT FRANKLAND LEWIS, now of Harpton Court (as above).

LINGEN, Henry, Esq., of Penlanoleu, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor; High Sheriff for same co. 1840 (see *Sheriffs*); second son of the late William Lingen, Esq., of Burghill, Hereford, by his wife, Anne, dau. and h. of John Barrett, Esq., of Hollins Hill, Wor.; *b.* 1803; *m.*, 1837, Priscilla, dau. of Joseph Jones, Esq., of Aberystwyth, Card., and has issue surviving one son. Brother living, Charles Lingen, Esq., M.D., J. P. Hereford.

Hair: Rev. Charles Nelson, *b.* 1843; *ed.* at Pemb. Coll., Cambridge; B.A.; J. P. for the co. of Radnor.

Residence: Penlanoleu, near Rhayader.

Arms: Barry of six or and az.; on a bend gu. three roses arg.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or a garb vert.

LINEAGE.

The seat of this family was originally in the neighbouring co. of Hereford, where Sir John Lingen, of Stoke Edith, *temp.* Charles I., was prominent among its ancestors.

LLOYD, Robert Lewis, Esq., of Nantgwyllt, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple; High Sheriff for Radnor 1872; son of the late Thomas Lewis Lloyd, Esq., J. P., D. L., of Nantgwyllt, High Sheriff for the co. of Cardigan 1822, by his wife Anna, dau. of the late E. Davies, Esq., of Treforgan, Card.; *b.* Jan. 9th, 1836; *ed.* at Eton, and Magdalen Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* M.A. 1862; *m.*, June 6th, 1865, Mary Anne Jane, eldest dau. of John Lewis, Esq., late of Llanllyr, co. of Cardigan; has issue 3 sons and 1 dau.

Hair: His son, Robert Wharton Lewis Lloyd.

Residence: Nantgwyllt, near Rhayader.

Crest: A wolf statant ppr.

LINEAGE.

The lineage of this family combines the two well-known houses of *Lewis* of Cwm-dauddwr ("the valley of two waters," a faithful description of the locality between the rivers Wye and Elan near their junction, often erroneously spelled "Cwmtoyddwr") and *Lloyd* of Nantgwyllt (*nant*, a dingle; *gwyllt*, wild, rugged).

The *Lewis*es of Cwm-dauddwr had become allied with the old family of the *Lloyds* of Wern-newydd, Llanarth, Card. David Lloyd, of Wern-newydd (living 1690), had four sons—Watkin, Edward (who *m.* Anne, dau. of James Stedman, of Strata Florida, and *d.* 1754), David, and Richard, who all *d. s. p.*, leaving the race to be represented by two surviving daus.—Bridget, who *m.* Morgan Lloyd of Glansein (see *Lloyd, Glansein*); and *Posthuma*, who *m.* Robert Lewis, Esq., whose grandson,—

John Lewis, Esq., of Cwm-dauddwr, Rad., *m.* Elizabeth Lloyd, of Nantgwyllt, and had a son,—

Thomas Lewis (Lloyd), Esq., who, in 1824, by sign-manual adopted his mother's surname in addition to his own of Lewis; and by his wife Anna, before-named, had, with other issue, a son,—

ROBERT LEWIS LLOYD, Esq., now of Nantgwyllt (as above).

MYNORS, Robert Baskerville, Esq., of Evan-coed, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor and Hereford; High Sheriff for Radnor 1856; eldest son of the late Peter Rickards Mynors, Esq., of Tre-ago, co. Hereford and Evan-coed, Rad., by Mary, dau. of Edmund Trowbridge Halliday, of Chapel-Cleeve, Somerset; *b.* 1819; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford, and called to the Bar; *m.*, 1852, Ellen, dau. of Rev. Edward Higgins, of Bosbury, Hereford, and has issue.

Hair: His son, Willoughby Baskerville, *b.* 1854.

Residences: Evan-coed, New Radnor; Tre-ago, near Ross.

Arms: Sa., an eagle displayed or, on a chief az., bordured arg., a chevron between two crescents in chief and a rose in base of the second.

Crest: A naked arm embowed, the hand grasping a bear's paw erased.

Motto: Spero ut fidelis.

LINEAGE.

The Mynors are said to have settled at Treago (Tre-ago) soon after the Conquest. The family combines by marriage the Prickards of Evan-coed and Baskervilles of Aberedw (see *Baskerville of Clyro Court*).

MYNORS, Thomas Baskerville, Esq., of Barland, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor; youngest son of the late Peter Rickards

Mynors, Esq., of Evancoed, Rad., and Treago (Tre-iago), Heref. (see *Mynors of Evancoed*); *b.* 1834; *ed.* at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; *m.*, 1865, Constance, dau. of Green Price, Esq., of Norton, Presteign.

Residence : Barland, near New Radnor.

Arms : For arms and lineage see *Mynors of Evancoed*.

PHILIPS, George Henry, Esq., of Abbey Cwm-hir, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor; High Sheriff for same co. 1860; second son of the late Francis Aspinall Philips, Esq., Bank Hall, Lancashire (the eldest son being Francis, now of Bank Hall); *b.* 1831; *ed.* at Chr. Ch., Oxford; *m.*, 1867, Anne, dau. of the Rev. Charles Kenrick Prescott, M.A., Rector of Stockport; is heir presumptive to his brother of Bank Hall.

Residence : Abbey Cwm-hir, Penybout, Rad.

Arms : Per pale az. and sa. within an orle of fleurs-de-lis arg., a lion rampant ermineo ducally crowned and holding in the paws a masle or, a canton ermine.

Crest : A demi-lion rampant ermineo collared sa. ducally gorged or.

Motto : Simplex munditiis.

LINEAGE.

This family in its chief branches has been seated for several generations at Heath House, co. of Stafford, and Manchester, co. of Lancaster, but came originally from Wales. (See *Philips, Gwernvale, Brecc.*) Several members of the family removed to America, where in Pennsylvania and New York they rose to eminence. The patriarch of the family removed from Wales in the reign of Edward VI., and settled at Heath House, Staffordshire, a property which has ever since continued in his descendants. From him in the third or fourth generation sprang Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of Manchester, *b.* 1693, ancestor in direct line of Mr. Philips of Abbey Cwm-hir (as above), R. N. Philips, Esq., M.P., of the Park, Manchester, &c. *Philips of Heath House*, co. Stafford, and *Philips of Wilcombe*, co. of Warwick, represent the elder branch.

PRICE, Richard Green, Esq., of Norton Manor, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for co. of Radnor; was M.P. for Radnor District of Boroughs 1863—1869; Lord of the Manor of Norton; eldest son of the late George Green, Esq., by Margaret, dau. of the late Richard Price, Esq., of Knighton, whose eldest son, Col. Richard Price, for many years M.P. for the Radnor boroughs (see *Parl. Annals*), *d. s. p.*, and left his estate to his

nephew, Richard Green, who thereupon assumed the additional surname Price; *b.* 1803; *m.*, first, 1837, Frances Milborough, dau. of D. R. Dansey, Esq., of Easton Court, Heref.; secondly, Laura, dau. of Richard H. King, Esq., M.D., of Mortlake, Surrey, and has issue by both marriages.

Heir : Richard Dansey, *b.* 1838.

Residence : Norton Manor, near Presteign.

Town Address : Reform Club.

LINEAGE.

The Prices (from *Ap Rhys*) of Knighton are an ancient Welsh family, among whose most distinguished members may be mentioned *Chase Price*, Esq., M.P. for his co., and Col. Richard Price, his nephew, who represented the Radnor district of boroughs for the period of forty-eight years (see *Parl. Annals*).

PRICKARD, Mrs., of Dderw, Radnorshire.

Maria Maude Prickard, widow of Thomas Prickard, Esq., of Dderw, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor, who *d.* 1869, leaving, with other issue, an eldest son and heir,—

HUGH POWEL, Major commanding Royal Radnor Rifles.

Residence : Dderw, near Rhayader.

Arms : (Not sent.)

(*Further particulars in next edition.*)

PRICKARD, Rev. Thomas Charles, of New Radnor, Radnorshire.

Clerk in Holy Orders; Rector of New Radnor; J. P. for the co. of Radnor; son of the late Thomas Prickard, Esq., of Dderw, near Rhayader (see *Prickard of Dderw*); *b.* at Dderw, Aug. 19, 1831; *ed.* at Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1854; *m.*, Aug., 1866, Emily Matilda, dau. of the Rev. Augustus James Sharp, Rector of Snailwell-cum-Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.

Residence : The Rectory, New Radnor.

Arms : See *Prickard of Dderw*.

THOMAS, Edward David, Esq., of Wellfield, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Brecon and Radnor; eldest son of David Thomas, Esq., of Wellfield; *b.* at Wellfield on 1st March, 1808; *ed.* at Shrewsbury and Wadham Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. in 1829, and subsequently M.A.; *m.*, 12th Sept., 1837, Arabella Emma, younger of the two

daus. of John Samuel Gowland, Esq., of Cagebrook, co. Hereford; *s.* to estate in 1841; is patron of the living of Llanelwedd, co. Radnor; has issue three sons and two daus. living, eldest dau. *d.* Feb., 1858.

Hair: Edward David Thomas, *b.* Oct., 1839; *ed.* at Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford; *m.* to Caroline Louisa, eldest dau. of C. Greenly, Esq., of Titley Court, co. Hereford.

Residence: Wellfield, near Builth.

Arms: Per pale arg. and gu. on a chevron engrailed two griffins passant, combattant, counterchanged; on a chief wavy az. three cinquefoils arg.

Crest: Out of a mural crown arg. a demi sea-horse gu.

Motto: I Dduw bo'r diolch.

LINEAGE.

This family is a younger branch of the ancient family of *Thomas of Llwyn-madoc*, co. of Brecon, and Pencerrig, co. of Radnor, and claim to be of the lineage of *Elystan Glodrudd*, Prince of Ferlex.

Note.—*Well-field*, sometimes incorrectly spelled *Welfield*, is beautifully situated on high ground above the Wye, near Builth. There is an ancient British or Danish camp on an elevated part of the grounds, a quarter of a mile eastward of the house.

VAUGHAN, James, Esq., of Builth, Breconshire.

J. P. for Radnorshire and Breconshire; Surgeon-Major retired, Indian Army (Bombay); F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S.; author of a pamphlet on "The Gums and other Products of Aden, Arabia Felix;" youngest son of the late Hugh Vaughan, Esq., of Llwynmadock, Llansantffraed in Elvel, Radnorshire; *b.* at Llwynmadock, 18th June, 1818; *ed.* at private schools, Ludlow Grammar School, &c.; is *unm.*

Residence: Castle, Builth, Breconshire.

Town Address: East India United Service Club, 14, St. James's Square, S.W.

LINEAGE.

For lineage see *Vaughan of Llansantffraed, Rad.*

VAUGHAN, Rev. Hugh, of Llantsantffraed and Llwynmadock, Radnorshire.

M.A.; Vicar of Llansantffraed in Elvel, co. Radnor, 1838; Rural Dean 1852; eldest son of the late Hugh Vaughan, Esq., of Llwynmadock, co. of Radnor, J. P., D. L., High Sheriff for Radnor 1825; *b.* 1802; *ed.* at Jesus Coll., Oxford; B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828.

Residence: The Vicarage, Llansantffraed, Builth.

Arms: The pedigree of Vaughans of Glaschwyr gives no account of their arms.

LINEAGE.

Evan Vaughan (1679) lived at *Y Fedw*, Rad. His son Evan lived at *Disserth*, Rad., and afterwards at *Cil-y-berllan*, which became his property after the death of Hugh Evans in 1710. His son,—

Hugh Vaughan, *b.* 1722; Sheriff of Radnorshire 1762; *m.*, 1775, second wife (portion £280), Ann Williams of Llanybister, and had by her an only son,—

Hugh Vaughan, *b.* 1777 (*d.* 1851), *m.* Hannah Lewis, of Tanhouse, Builth, and had issue ten children, of whom the eldest is—

HUGH VAUGHAN, now Vicar of Llansantffraed (as above); and the youngest James Vaughan, Esq., now of Builth (see *Vaughan of Builth*).

VENABLES, George Stovin, Esq., Llysdinam Hall, Breconshire.

Barrister-at-Law; Queen's Counsel; J. P. for the cos. of Brecon and Radnor, and D. L. for Breconshire; second son of the late Ven. Richard Venables, Archdeacon of Carmarthen (see *Venables of Clyro*); *b.* June, 1810; *ed.* at Charterhouse and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* M.A. 1835; is *unm.*

Residence: Llysdinam Hall, Breconshire.

Town Address: 2, Mitre Court, Temple, E.C. Athenæum, and Oxford and Cambridge Clubs.

VENABLES, Rev. Richard Lister, of Clyro, Radnorshire.

Vicar of Clyro, with Bettws Clyro, 1847; J. P. for cos. of Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor; D. L. for the co. of Radnor, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; eldest son of the late Ven. Richard Venables, M.A., Archdeacon of Carmarthen, and Sophia, his wife, dau. of George Lister, Esq., of Grosby House, Lincolnshire; *b.* May, 1809; *ed.* at Charterhouse and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835; *m.*, 1st, 1834, Mary Augusta, widow of F. Adams, Esq. (she *d.* 1865); 2ndly, 1867, Agnes Minnie, dau. of the late Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esq.; has issue by second marriage one dau., Katharine Diana.

Residences: Clyro Vicarage, Radnorshire; Llysdinam Hall, Breconshire.

Town Address: Oxford and Cambridge Club.

WATT, James Watt Gibson, Esq., of Doldowlod House, Radnorshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Radnor; son of James Gibson, Esq., M.D., late 13th Light Dragoons; *b.* at Edinburgh Aug. 4, 1831; *ed.* at Rugby and Magdalen Coll., Cambridge; assumed the surname Watt by

letters patent in 1856 in addition to that of Gibson on succeeding to the estates of the late James Watt, Esq., his great uncle.

Residences: Doldowlod House, Radnorshire; Heathfield, Staffordshire.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: The arms of Gibson and Watt quartered.

Crests: An elephant and a pelican in her nest.

Motto: Pandite celestes portæ.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the celebrated mechanic, *James Watt*, of Greenock, D.C.L., F.R.S., Member of Royal Institute of France, &c., so well known for his inventions for the application of steam-power. He left a dau. who *m.*

James Miller, Esq., of Glasgow, and had issue two daus., Margaret and Agnes, the younger of whom *m.* in 1826,

James Gibson, Esq., M.D., 13th Light Dragoons, and had issue,—

1. Agnes Miller, *m.* Chilley Pine, Esq., 4th Dragoon Guards, *dec.*, and has issue a son, *Arthur*, *b.* 20th April, 1854.

2. JAMES WATT GIBSON, now of Doldowlod (as above).

3. Margaret Elizabeth, *m.*, 1864, to Henry B. Marsh, Esq., and has issue a dau., *b.* 29th May, 1870.

Note.—The mansion of Doldowlod in the Elizabethan style was erected in 1845. The date of Heathfield is about 1792.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Charles Evans, Esq., of Bryntirion, Radnorshire.

Bachelor of Arts, Oxon; Student of Law, Lincoln's Inn; J. P. for the co. of Radnor;

County Magistrate; son of Rev. John Williams (late Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, afterwards Vicar of Spelsbury, Oxfordshire, now of Bryntirion Hall, Radnorshire) and Jane Patterson, of Devonshire; who *m.*, 1st., John Patterson, Esq., *b.* at Spelsbury, Oxfordshire; *ed.* at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1864; *m.*, Feb. 26th, 1867, Mary Caroline, 3rd dau. of the late Rev. Henry William Robinson *Luttman-Johnson*, formerly *Michell*, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford; afterwards of Binderton House, Sussex, and has issue three daus.

Residence: Bryntirion Hall, near Rhayader.

Town Address: New University Club.

Arms: Party per cross; 1st and 4th, arg., three horses' heads sa.; 2nd, a chevron or between three boars' heads ppr.; 3rd, arg., a lion rampant gu.

Crests: A boar's head ppr. and a lion rampant, as in the arms.

Motto: Deo fidelis et Regi.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from David Williams of Rhayader, and Evan Evans of Noyadd, Cwmdaiddwr, Radnorshire, whose descendants intermarried. Jonathan Williams, Author of the *History of Radnorshire*, was a member of this family.

Note.—The mansion of *Bryntirion Hall* is newly erected in an elegant style of architecture partaking of some of the features of the Swiss and French villa. It stands on a slope, and has command of much of the fine scenery of the Wye valley near Rhayader.



ADDENDA TO COUNTY FAMILIES.

All other particulars with which the Editor is favoured in time will be put in their proper places under their proper counties in the Second Edition.]

GRIFFITH, Boscawen Trevor, Esq., of Trevalyn Hall, Denbighshire.

Was an officer 23rd Welsh Fusiliers; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for same co. 1864 (see *Sheriffs*); son of the late Thomas Griffith, Esq., of Trevalyn Hall, J. P. and D. L., High Sheriff for 1849 for the co. of Denbigh (*d.* 1856), by Elizabeth, dau. of William Boscawen, Esq.; *b.* 1835; *m.*, 1857, Ellen, dau. of V.-Admiral N. Duff, of Bath, and has issue.

Residence: Trevalyn Hall, near Wrexham.

HOPE, Samuel Pearce, Esq., of Marchwiel Hall, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff for the same co. 1871; son of the late Samuel Hope, Esq., by Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Bateman, Esq., of Middleton Hall, Derbyshire; *b.* 1823; *m.*, 1855, Amelia, dau. of John Prys Eyton, Esq., of Plas Llannerch-y-mor, Flintshire, and sister of Adam Eyton, Esq., and has issue.

Residence: Marchwiel Hall, near Wrexham.
Town Address: Carlton Club.

SAUNDERS, William Francis David, Esq., of Glanrhyd, Carmarthenshire.

Only surviving son of the late Francis David Saunders, Esq., of Tymawr, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Cardigan, Capt. 16th Regt. Trichinopoli Light Infantry (*d.* Jan. 8, 1867, *æt.* seventy-nine), by Mary Jane, dau. of the Rev. George W. Green, of Court Henry, co. of Carm., now residing, as do her daughters, at *Court Henry*; *b.* Sept. 7, 1851; is *unm.*

Residence: Glanrhyd, Llandeveilog, Carm.
Arms: (Not sent).

VAUGHAN, Henry Gwynne, Esq., of Cynghordy,
(Additional, see p. 305.)

J. P. and D. L. for the 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, by Jane, dau. of William Vaughan, Esq., of Penymaes (of the line of Vaughans of Merthyr), Llanvillo, by Isabella Gwynne, the last survivor of the line of Gwynnes of

Cynghordy; *b.* 1812; *m.*, 1839, Anne, youngest dau. of the late David Pritchard, Esq., of Dolygaer, J. P. for the co. of Brecon, by Anne, dau. of Edward Thomas, Esq., of Llwynmadoc; assumed by royal licence in 1855 the surnames Gwynne Vaughan instead of his own of Jones; has issue ten children, the eldest son being Thomas, *b.* 1844; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School; a Capt. Royal Brecknock Militia.

Heir: Thomas Gwynne Vaughan.

Residence: Cynghordy, Llandoverly.

Arms: Ermes, two chevrons arg. between three boys' heads affronté couped at the shoulders ppr., crined or, around the neck of each a snake nowed ppr., all within a bordure of the second.

Crest: In a wreath on a mount vert, in front of a boy's head, as in the arms, a snake, also as in the arms.

Motto: Asgre lan diogel ei perchen.

LINEAGE.

The old family of *Gwyn*, otherwise *Gwynne*, of Cynghordy, had dwelt at that place for several generations prior to Thomas Gwynne, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Dr. Richard Baily, Chancellor of Hereford. His son,—

William Gwynne, Esq., of Cynghordy, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Morgan, Esq., Braham Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue a dau. and h.,—

Isabella, who *m.* William Vaughan, Esq., of Penymaes, Llanvillo, co. of Brecon, and had a dau., Jane, who *m.*—

Samuel Jones, Esq., of Llanvillo, and had with other issue—

HENRY, now of Cynghordy, who adopted the surname *Gwynne-Vaughan* (as above shown).

YORKE, Simon, Esq., of Erddig Park, Denbighshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Denbigh; High Sheriff 1848; son of the late Simon Yorke, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of the same place; *b.* 6th April, 1811, at Erddig; *s.* 1833; *m.*, August 6, 1846, Victoria Mary Louisa, dau. of General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., youngest son of Lord Brownlow, and has issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Heir: His eldest son, Philip, *b.* 1849.

Residence: Erddig Park, Wrexham.

Arms: Argent, on a saltier az. a bezant or, with a crescent for difference.

Crest: A lion's head erased proper, collared gu., thereon a bezant or.

Motto: Nec cupias, nec metuas.

LINEAGE.

The Yorkes have long resided at Erddig, and trace their descent from the Yorkes of Dover, of

whom Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, in the Peerage of England, appointed Lord Chancellor of England in 1736, created Earl of Hardwicke 1754, represented the elder branch. Amongst the distinguished members of the Erddig house may be mentioned—

Philip Yorke, Esq., author of the *Royal Tribes of Wales*, published in 1799, which has now become very rare.

Simon Yorke, Esq., of Erddig (uncle of the distinguished Lord Chancellor Hardwicke), *m.* Anne, sister and *h.* of John Miller, Esq., Master in Chancery, of Erddig, who purchased that place, and enlarged the mansion in 1713, *d. s. p.* 1733, leaving his estate of Erddig to his sister's son, Simon.

Simon Yorke, Esq., of Erddig, *m.* Dorothea, dau. of M. Hutton, Esq., of Newnham, Herts, and *d.* 1768, leaving his property to his only son Philip.

Philip Yorke, Esq., of Erddig, author of *The*

Royal Tribes of Wales, *m.*, 1770, Elizabeth, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, and had by her a son, Simon, as below. He married, secondly, Diana, dau. and *h.* of Peirce Wynne, Esq. (see *Yorke of Dyffryn Aled*). He *d.* 1804, and was succ. by his eldest son,—

Simon Yorke, Esq., of Erddig, *b.* 1771, *m.*, 1807, Margaret, dau. of John Holland, Esq., and dying 1834, was succ. by his son,—

SIMON YORKE, Esq., now of Erddig, as above.

Note.—Erddig Park mansion was built in 1687 and in 1713 purchased and enlarged by John Miller, Esq., as shown above. Erddig is a large, solid, unpretending mansion, with suites of rooms furnished in the antique style, and enriched with objects of art and antiquity, arms of the royal tribes of Wales, &c. The situation of the house is highly picturesque.

CORRECTIONS, ETC. IN COUNTY FAMILIES.

ANWYL, Robert Charles, Esq., of Llugwy, p. 699 ; has five (not "six") sisters living.

ARENCO-CROSS, John William, Esq., of Iscoed, p. 280 ; *d.* at Biebrich on the Rhine, 25th Sept., 1872.

BULKELEY, Sir Richard B. Williams-, of Baron Hill ; is tenth baronet, not tenth "baron." At p. 363, Edmund and Arthur Williams were fifth and seventh sons respectively of William Williams of Cochwillan, "called sometimes W. Wynn Williams."

CONWY, Capt. Conwy G. H. R., p. 444 ; Gwenydd Frances Conwy *m.* 1872, to Capt. Somerset.

COWELL-STEPNEY, Sir John S., Bart., p. 283. Eldest son, William Frederick, *d.* Nov. 1872.

GLYNNE, Sir Stephen R., Bart., p. 447. Rev. Henry Glynn, *d.* July 20, 1872.

GRIFFITH, Capt. David White, of Bryntêg ; p. 43, read Emily, dau. of J. Keily (not Reily), Esq., and gr. dau. of the late John Keily, Esq., of Stranccally Castle, co. Waterford.

GULSTON, Alan James, Esq., of Dirleton, p. 288. Horatia Augusta Stepney Gulston *m.*, 1872, Albert de Rutzen, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate of Merthyr Tydfil.

HANMER, Sir John, of Bettisfield Park, p. 447 ; created Baron Hanmer of Hanmer, 1872.

HORTON, Isaac, Esq., of Ystrad ; p. 290, *d.* June 23rd, 1872, *at.* sixty-four.

JAMES, J. T. W., Esq., of Pansaison, p. 902. Robert Lloyd James, Esq., *m.*, 29th Aug., 1872, Annie Sophia, eldest dau. of F. W. Docker, Esq., of Menai View, Bangor.

KNEESHAW, Richard, Esq., of Penmaenmawr ; p. 356. The arms are—Gu., a raven volant arg. ; Joshua Kneeshaw *m.* Lucy, dau. of John Dobby, not Doblin. William Kneeshaw, son of Joshua, was Lieut. R.A. ; Louisa Domville *m.* Capt. Stratford Tuke ; Mary *m.* Arnold Loxley, Esq., of Norcott Court.

LEWES, William Price, Esq., of Llysnewydd, p. 293. Capt. William Price Llewellyn Lewes *m.*,

1872, Sarah Cecilia, younger dau. of the late John Drane Drake, Esq., of Stokestown, co. Wexford.

LLOYD, Thomas Edward John, Esq., of Aberdunant, p. 357. Robert Lloyd Jones-Parry, Esq., of Aberdunant, was eldest son of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, Esq., of Llwyn-Onn.

MORRIS, Thomas Charles, Esq., of Bryn-Myrddin, p. 297 ; *s.* to a moiety of the estates of his cousin (not "uncle"), the late David Morris, Esq.

MYDDELTON-BIDDULPH, Col. Robert, of Chirk Castle, p. 412 ; *d.* 1872.

PLATT, John, Esq., of Bryn-y-neuadd, p. 360, *d.* 1872.

POWELL, Lancelot, Esq., of Aberclydach House, p. 118. John Powell, Esq., of Brecon, *d.* 1809.

PROTHEROE, Mrs., of Dolwilim, p. 301, *d.* 20th May, 1872.

REES, John Van der Horst, Esq., of Kilymaenllwyd, p. 302 ; *dele* "*m.* dau. of B. Jones, Esq., of Llanelly, and has issue," an inadvertent error.

RICHARDSON, John Crow, Esq., p. 632. Amy Serocold *d.* 15th Aug., 1872.

ROBERTS, Gabriel, Esq., of Plas Gwyn, p. 415. Rev. Gabriel Lloyd Roberts, *d.* 7th May, 1872.

ROGERS, J. E., Esq., of Abermeurig, p. 210 ; was High Sheriff of co. Cardigan 1872.

WEST, W. Cornwallis, Esq., p. 416 ; appointed, 1872, Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Denbigh ; *m.*, Oct. 5, 1872, Mary Fitz-patrick, dau. of Rev. Frederick and the Lady Olivia Fitz-patrick, of Cloone, co. Leitrim, and niece of the Marquess of Headford.

WILLIAMS-DRUMMOND, Sir James Hamlyn, of Edwinsford, p. 306. The Lady Mary Eleanor Williams-Drummond *d.* Aug. 18, 1872.

WILLIAMS, Edward, Esq., of Wrexham, p. 417. Heir, Joseph Llewelyn Williams, M.B., eldest son,

WILLIAMS, Richard, Esq., of Trosyrafon, p. 49 ; *d.* 1871.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN WALES.

To the leading families of a province the superior culture of its sons is an appropriate subject of thought and care.

Time was when the high schools of Britain—schools really high and distinguished for their period—were confined to this western region now called *Wales*. To the Germanic clans who conquered what is now named England, schools were unknown; and some centuries had passed before Alfred the Great—in large degree through the aid of the Welshman Asser, whom he summoned for the purpose from St. David's—succeeded in turning the minds of the Anglo-Britons (miscalled "Anglo-Saxons") from the barbaric pursuit of the sword to mental culture and semi-civilized manners. Great schools at this time existed at Llanilltyd-fawr (now Llantwit-major) in Glamorgan, Bangor-Iscoed near Wrexham, and other places, to which the youth of Wales, and even of foreign countries, resorted by thousands. The domestic feuds of the Welsh in the early Middle Ages, and the desolating wars of the various invasions and conquests of Wales by English and Normans, totally annihilated, even to their last remains, these seats of learning, while side by side with the growing power of the English people arose by steady progress a taste for knowledge and great institutions of learning. Thus was Wales made to change positions with England.

Time will again come when Wales shall possess her schools, and the genius of her sons shall have free scope and the stimulus of native culture. Education, by stealing marches, will create its own opportunities and deliverance. Statesmen will arise who, free from prejudice, and capable of rational judgment, will discern and recognise the claims of *thirteen counties of the realm*, with a population of over *a million and three hundred thousand souls*. Already a new life is being infused into the older grammar schools, which, mainly through the pious liberality of individuals, had since the Reformation been established; and in healthful competition with these, as population is increasing, middle-class schools of a superior kind, through the enterprise and ability of independent teachers, are arising. Under the new Education Act, with all its imperfections, a vast impulse is being imparted to *Elementary Education*; and more pressing demands will be felt for a *higher education* midway between the Common School and the University. The Cambridge University Local Examinations are doing a real work in this direction, and have, along with other movements within the last seven years, created a new educational period in Wales.

We accordingly already find, in addition to the excellent grammar schools of Monmouth, Cowbridge, Llandovery, Swansea, Ruthin, and Beaumaris, and some others, such vigorous Middle-class Schools as that of *Grove Park, Wrexham*, conducted by Mr. J. Pryce Jones, L.C.P., taking high rank in these examinations. The only private schools belonging to

Wales which are mentioned, *ex. gr.*, in the Schools Inquiry Commissioners' Report for 1868, are the Grove Park School and Thistleboon House School, Swansea. Both these are named on account of the number of pupils they have passed through the University and other School Examinations. *Grove Park School*, from its long standing (estab. 1823), its extensive and convenient premises, the number of its masters, and the success of its pupils in the various public examinations, may fairly rank as one of our most efficient Public Schools.

We have other good grammar schools at Aberystwyth (Mr. Edward Jones, B.A.), Swansea, Cardiff, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Bangor (endowed), Bottwnog (endowed), &c.; and altogether, it may be said that Middle-class Education gives fair promise of keeping in advance of Elementary Education in the Principality. What we now want is *not* an institution to occupy the ground legitimately possessed by these schools, but one of a different order, to take the better class pupils prepared by these, and carry them on to higher studies.

The proposed University College of Wales.—It is generally known that an effort has for some years been making to establish a University College for Wales. The chief requisites were—a broad, unsectarian basis, and a scheme of thorough education, adapted in its working to the circumstances of the Principality. In 1862 a beginning was made and carried efficiently forward to establish such an institution; and after a large sum of money had been obtained, and popular interest evoked by the labours of one individual, a committee was formed, from whose *Minutes* (1864) this account of the origin of the Foundation is extracted:—

“The movement for the establishment of collegiate and university education in the principality of Wales originated in a series of letters to the public journals in the autumn of the year 1862, by the Rev. Dr. T. Nicholas, Professor of Theology, Philosophy, &c., at the Carmarthen College, which series of letters, at the request of several friends of education, afterwards appeared in the form of a pamphlet, entitled *Middle and High Schools and a University for Wales*. The question speedily won a good amount of public attention and favour, and a desire was generally felt for further action in the matter. Mr. W. Williams, M.P., on the 23rd October, 1863, announced to Dr. Nicholas his willingness to contribute £1,000 towards the object.”

The founder of the enterprise acted as secretary until a subscribed fund of about £14,000 was secured, and the noble building, called the “Castle House,” at Aberystwyth was purchased for £10,000. He then, in 1867, left the matter in the hands of a “Committee.” At p. 140 a reference has been made to the state of the enterprise in the beginning of 1872; and now an effort is being made (Nov., 1872) to open a Boys’ School as a “beginning.” So much time and money, however, have been lost, that the success of the work has become problematical. The interests of the youth of a whole province have been made to wait upon an incompetent management. It is to be hoped that by and by the Government will rescue the enterprise from impending failure. Many persons have wrought earnestly and contributed largely towards this much-desired object, and they have a right to expect from those who have undertaken to expend the fund a reasonable account.

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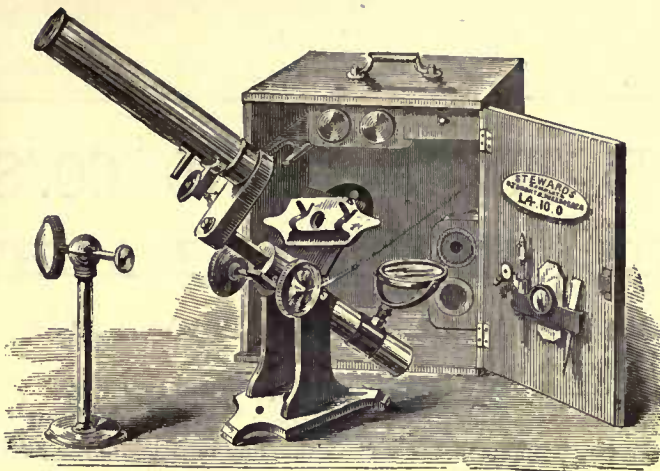
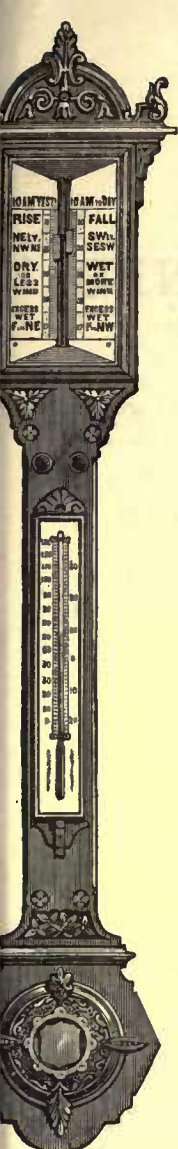
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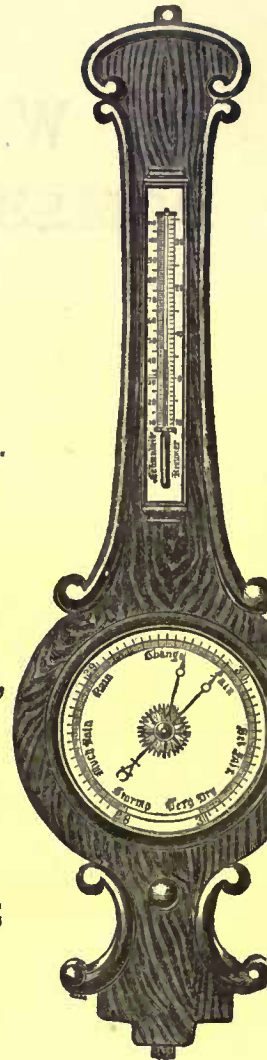
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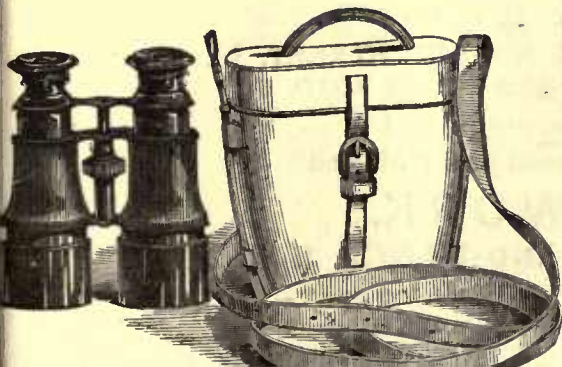
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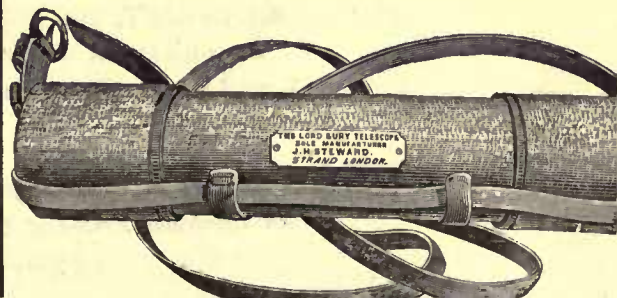
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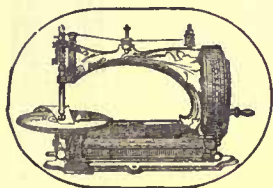
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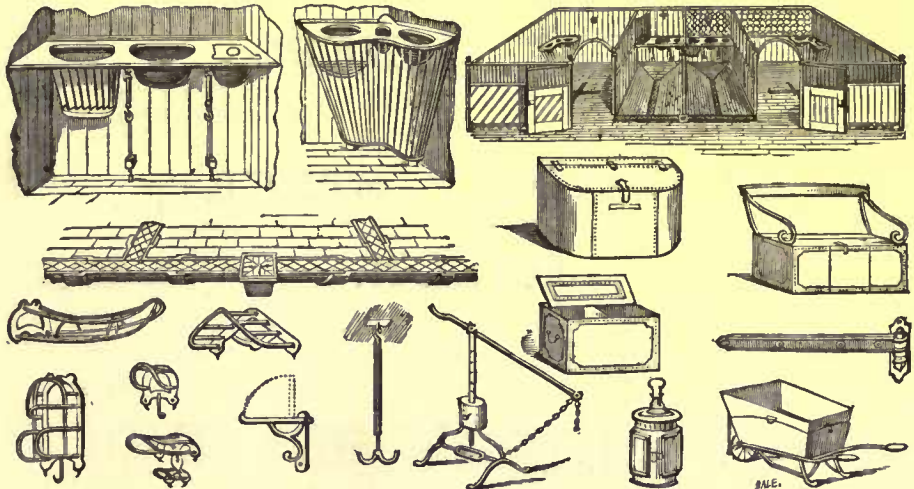
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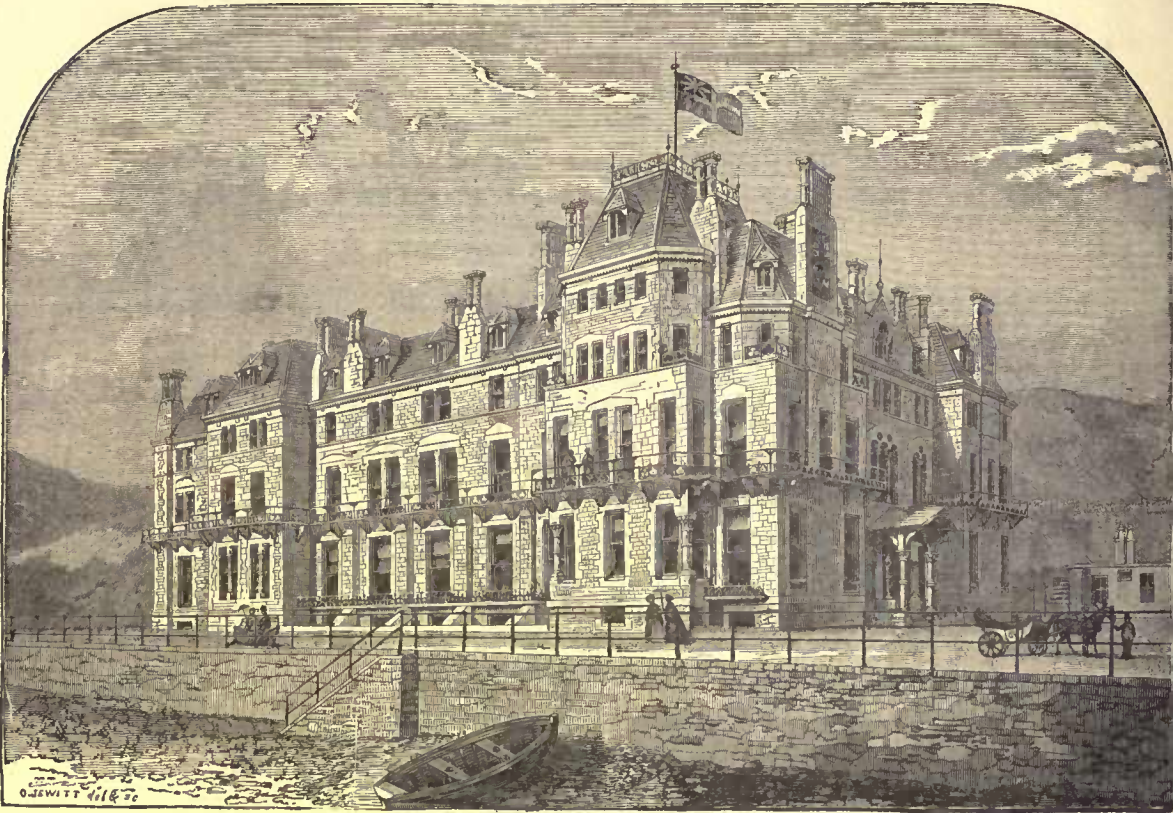
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