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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ARMORIAL INSIGNIA

OF THE

VAUGHANS OF LLWYDIARTH,

WHICH ONCE SURROUNDED THEIR FAMILY PEW IN
LLANFANGEL CHURCH, BUT ARE NOW IN
WYNNSTAY CHAPEL.

WITH

MEMORIALS OF THE LLOYDS OF DOLOBRAN,
AND OTHER COGNATE FAMILIES.

BY

THE REV. W. V. LLOYD,

CHAPLAIN TO H. E. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K. G.

[*Reprinted from the MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS, October 1881.*]

LONDON:

T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF LLWYDIARTH.



WITH the kind assistance of Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., the writer has been enabled to fulfil a hope which was expressed as far back as our annual meeting in 1870.

Members of the Powys-land Club who attended the meeting in October of that year may remember seeing a number of panels of arms arranged on the wall of the room wherein the meeting was held. These armorial panels had for some time been packed away in a box, and in this form were handed over to the honorary secretaries of the club for arrangement and

exhibition by our vice-president, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. To the uninitiated they had little significance, but to the genealogist and antiquarian they were full of interest, having at one time surrounded the family pew of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, in the parish church of Llanfihangel. *In situ*, they must have presented an imposing if not an edifying appearance; and certainly deeply impressed the boyish mind of the late Rev. Robert Jones, vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe, who tells us that "among the many enjoyments of his stay at Llwydiarth, were his Sunday visits to the church at Llanfihangel, there to sit in state in a large pew of panelled and heraldically emblazoned oak, heavily canopied and corniced with the same substantial ornamentation."¹

The panels, as arranged for the meeting, gave the genealogical succession of the main line of the Vaughans, as well as certain collateral descents of families with whom this prominent Montgomeryshire family was allied.

As interesting vestiges of the past are not unfrequently swept away for ever by such calamitous fires as those of Warwick Castle, and of Wynnstay itself, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the Lloyds, representatives of the old Dolobran family, and other members of the club, who, by blood relationship and interest, have associations with the Llwydiarth family, have been induced to place on record, in the pages of our Transactions, and beyond the reach of such a contingency, these very interesting memorials of the old family.

Not only do these panels give us the male members of the families referred to, but each shield also impales the arms of the wife. The last generation indicated by this interesting series is that of Vaughan impaling Ririd Flaidd. Under the former, we have the initials "J. V." for John (ap Owen) Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1583. Under the latter, "D. V.," for his wife, Dorothy Vaughan, daughter of

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 163.

Howell Vaughan ap Howell ap David Lloyd of Glan Llyn Tegid, Merionethshire, descended from Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn. Under the initials "D. V." we have the date 1577. We may fairly conclude that our sheriff of 1583 was the builder of the canopied pew, and it is not unlikely that our great Welsh herald, "Lewis Dwne of Welshe Poole," assisted in the blazoning of this complicated genealogical effort. Although Dwne's official appointment as deputy herald-at-arms was not made until the 3rd February 1585, he had been some years before introduced and strongly recommended as an accomplished and conscientious genealogist, for the appointment, by many gentlemen of position and family. Such a reputation was the result of time, diligent research, and long antecedent knowledge. Being a contemporary of John Owen Vaughan, Dwne was just such a professor of the science as he most likely consulted and employed for the purpose. Be it so or not, none but a herald or genealogist of considerable local family knowledge could have accomplished the work, which has been handed down to us after the lapse of three hundred years.

The accompanying illustrations of the original shields symbolise the blood of three main lines of family descent, converging on John Owen Vaughan.

LINE A is that of his grandmother, Elizabeth Grey, ascending from her to the Greys, Earls of Tankerville and Lords of Powys; the Charletons, Lords of Powys; and to Hawise Gadarn, the heiress of the Convynian Princes of Powys.

LINE B gives the line from Celynin of Llwydiarth.

LINE C that of John Owen Vaughan's mother, Margaret, a co-heiress representing the blood of the Baskervilles, Bredwardines, Vaughans of Hergest and Tretower, Thomas ap Griffith ap Nicholas, Sir David Gam, knight banneret of Agincourt, and others.

The Vaughans of Llwydiarth were not an indigenous Powys-land family. No mention of any member of the family is *with certainty* made in our local records before

the middle of the fourteenth century. Celynin, their ancestor, was a contemporary of Sir John Charleton, the first baron, whose era connecting him with Powysland was from 1309 to 1353. The latter in 1340 made a grant of land to "Anian," or Einion, the son of Celynin. Griffith, the great grandson of this Einion, was implicated in Owen Glendower's rebellion, and as a tenant of Edward de Charlton, received a pardon in 1420. Lewis Glynn Cothi, a bard who flourished and wrote up to the accession of Henry VII, 1486, and who left on record many odes and elegies to members of prominent Welsh, and particularly Powysland, families, makes no allusion to the Vaughans of Llwydiarth. From this it may be inferred that they rose to notice and influence at a subsequent period.

Celynin, the first of the family who established himself in Montgomeryshire, was of a South Wales family. The herald Lewys Dwnn informs us that he "killed the Mayor of Caermarthen," and we are left to infer that this accidental homicide, or premeditated murder, necessitated a flight from his native county. His participation in a civil broil, and his subsequent flight from Caermarthen, offer no explanation for his seeking a refuge in Montgomeryshire. In the absence of any sympathy or local aid from some powerful family in the neighbourhood, he would not, in all likelihood, have done so. However, the same circumstantial and generally reliable herald gives us particulars of Celynin's marriages and issue, which aid us in accounting for his selection of Montgomeryshire as an asylum. One of his wives was Gwladus, the heiress of Llwydiarth. The other, for he was twice married,¹ was Gwenllian, the mother of his before-mentioned son Einion. Gwladus was a daughter and heiress of Ririd ap Cynvrig Efell ap Madoc, Prince of Powys Fadoc, and her mother was Arddyn, daughter of Ithell Goch of Burgedin ap David, the latter being the brother of Prince Madoc, as also of Griffith, the father of Owen

¹ Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. ii, p. 277.

ISSUE AND IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS OF CELYNIN OF LLWYDIARTH,

As given in LEWYS DWNN, vol. ii, p. 277.

Ririd ab Cynvrig Efell. † Arddyn, v. Ithel Goch ab David ab Meredith ab Bleddyn.

Gwenllian, v. Ryddarch † Celynin ab Ririd ab Cynddelw ab Iorw'th ab Gwrgeney † Gwladus, heiress of Llwydiarth, ap Tewdr. ab Uchdredd ab Aleth.

Ririd. Madog. Einion. † Gwenllian, v. Adda ab Meirig ab Pasgen. Iorwerth. Arddun. Gwladus Vychan.

Ierw'th. Llewelyn. † Lleuku, v. Edneved Lloyd o Vaelor ab Gr. ab Ieu'n ab Ierw'th Gôch. Gwladus. Lleuku. Arddun. Gwyril. Annes.

v. Einion ab Cynvelyn, 2nd wife. Lleuku, — † Jenkyn. † Gwenhwyvar, v. Ieun, Gethin Arddun. Jane. Anne. ab Madog Cyfin.

Gwen'n. Annes. Jenkyn Deio. † Meddevas, v. Gr. Deuddwr, Esq. Griffith (of Llwydiarth). Gwyril. Vaughan.

Bedo ab Deio. † Mawd, v. Mred'd Ieu'n Teg ab Deio Owen ab Deio. Lleuku ab Deio. † ab Gr. Derwas. (of Dolobran).

Llewelyn Moel v Pantri.

Cyfeiliog, Prince of Upper Powys. We here see that Gwladus, by father and mother, who were second cousins, had an influential connection with Powys-land.

It will also be relevant to our subject to remark that her grandfather, Cynvrig Efell, is said, by Lewis Dwnn, to be "the original of the family of Llanbedr Pont Stephen in South Wales".¹ This common family interest in Powys-land and South Wales affords a solution of a seeming improbability, which might otherwise suggest itself, of an alliance between a member of a distant South Wales family and a lady of Powys-land. We are not informed whether Gwladus was his first wife, but there is little doubt that she either was at the time, or had been, married to Celynin before he killed the Mayor of Caermarthen, and that Llwydiarth became his new home, and the power of his wife's family his protection from the consequences of this crime. As her inheritance went to the descendants of Einion, Celynin's son by another wife, the male issue, if any, of Gwladus probably predeceased Einion.

It has been advisedly mentioned that "with certainty" no member of the family is mentioned in our records until the middle of the fourteenth century.

An objection² has been made to the suggestion³ that "Celine filius Cheugret" who appears in the testing clause attached to the foundation charter of "Ouenius filius Griffini" of Strata Marcella Abbey, might be identical with Celynin ap Ririd of Llwydiarth. The objection at first sight seems conclusive, since the probable date of the charter was 1170, and Prince Owen Cyfeiliog, the founder, who stands two generations above Gwladus in the family succession, died in 1193. The testing clause, however, in this instance, is not necessarily of the same date as the charter itself. Owen's foundation charter, passed *circa* 1170, is lost. Its extant form is that of an *in speximus* or confirmation

¹ Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 320.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 335.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 399, n. 2.

charter of the 15th Edward II, 1321.¹ Celynin ap Ririd of Llwydiarth was then living. His fellow witnesses were "Beauvoir" and "Chinvellin filius Dolfinin." The latter's is a name so uncommon and striking that he may be taken as the Cynvelyn² ap Dolphin, ap Rhiwallon, ap Madoc of Nannau, ap Cadwgan, ap Bleddyn. Now as Gwladus, the wife of Celynin, and Cynvelyn ap Dolphin, were fourth cousins, or in the same generation, the latter must have been living in 1321.

Johannes (de Charleton) Dominus de Powys was a manucaptor, in 1322, for the good behaviour of "Gulfridus de Beaufour,"³ on his being discharged from imprisonment as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster. If "Beauvoir" of the testing clause is identical with this "Beaufour," he was also living in 1321. The contemporary representative of the Princes of Powys Gwenwynwyn was Sir John Charleton, who from Hawise derived his territorial title "Dominus de Powys," and through her was patron of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, founded by her ancestor Owen Cyfeiliog. The inspeximus charter of 15th Edward II, 1321, was one also of confirmation to the monks by Sir John Charleton, the representative of the founder; and the three witnesses in the testing clause that we have endeavoured to trace, were, doubtless, his tenants in fee of the barony of Powys. This seems to be the case, as far as Celynin is concerned, as his son, "Anian (Einion) ap Kelynnin," in the 14th Edward III, 1340, had a grant of Weston, in the ville of Pennyarth in Glannoc, from this same John de Charleton.

Hence we have circumstantial evidence amounting almost to a certainty, that Celynin (ap Ririd) of Llwydiarth was identical with the "Celine filius Cheugret" of the inspeximus charter of the 15th Edward II, 1321.

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 15.

² Ancestor of the Gwynnes of Llanidloes, Jones of Trewythen, etc.

³ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 274.

Celynin, in 1321, was probably advanced in years, as we find his son a grantee in 1340.

About the year 1286 Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, and third cousin to Gwladus, wife of Celynin, died. He, or his son Owen, was doubtless the reigning Prince of Powys to whose dominions Celynin fled for protection after killing the Mayor of Caer-marthen.

A tradition of the family¹ has it that his home in South Wales was either burnt by the Normans, or by some hostile chieftain of the neighbourhood. Gwladus, his mother, the daughter of Richard, lord of Dinas Certhin, was obliged to fly, and was confined that night under a holly bush, *i.e.*, "Kelynen." From the latter circumstance he was baptised Kelynen; and from this also the crest of the family, a goat browsing a holly bush, is said to be derived.

I now proceed to the arrangement, in genealogical order and succession, of these shields, thirty in number, as they probably stood when surrounding the canopied family pew of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth in Llanfihangel Church, and as possibly they are now, or may be, set up in Wynnstay Chapel.

For purposes of reference, the three main lines of descent are each given in their tabular form.

LINE A refers to those shields which describe the ancestry of Elizabeth Grey, the wife of John ap Howell Vaughan, of Llwydiarth.

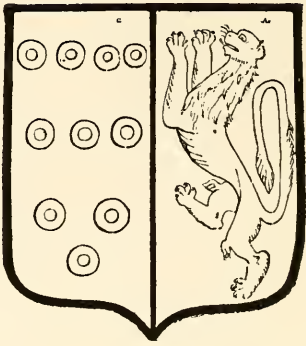
LINE B refers to the lineal male descent of John ap Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, from Celynin of Llwydiarth.

LINE C refers to the ancestry of Margaret Vaughan of Herast or Hergest, wife of Owen ap John Vaughan of Llwydiarth.

Under each of the shields bearing the wife's arms impaled is an inscription, copied in facsimile, giving the names of husband and wife.

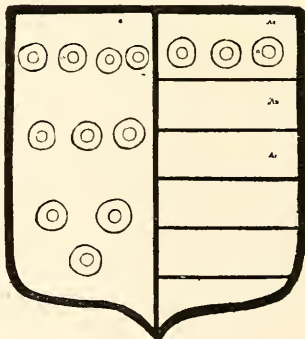
¹ *Ex inf.*, Mr. J. Pryce Davies of Bronfelin.

A 1.



John, ob. John, ob. John Liorltou: &c :
 hobye godoru : &c :

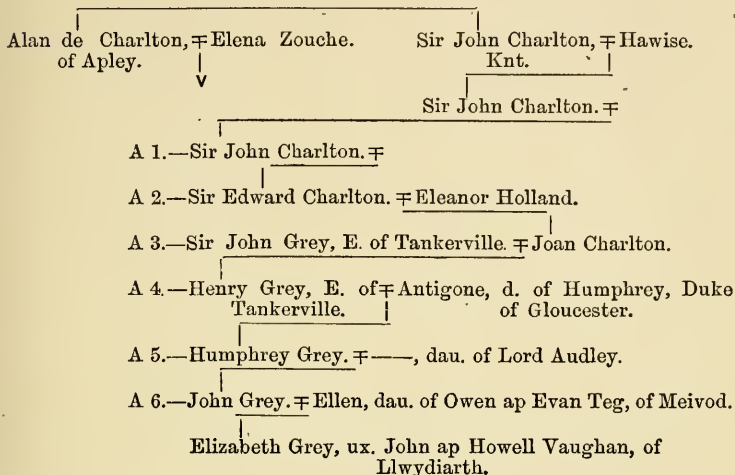
A 2.



: Edward: Liorltou: merch: Jorll: bent:

As the tinctures are indistinct, it has been thought desirable to give the verbal blazon in the explanatory letter-press.

LINE A.



A 1.—Inscription, “John ab John ab John Ciorlton ac hauye Ga-darn.”

ARMS.—*Or*, ten besants *gules*. Zouche for Charleton.

Impaling, *Or*, a lion rampant *gules*. Hawise Gadarn, Princess of Powys.

Why the Zouche arms are adopted for Charleton in all the shields ascribed to Charleton is not apparent.

The Sir John Charleton who married the heiress of Powys had a brother Alan of Apley, who married, in 1317-18, Elena, eldest daughter and co-heir of Alan, last Baron Zouche of Ashby, who died in 1314; but this would not confer the right to bear the Zouche arms on the grandson of Sir John Charlton and Hawise. Moreover, it is well known that the Charltons, Barons of Powys, discarding their paternal arms, whatever these might have been, adopted those of Powys Gwenwynwyn.

It is a singular fact that the Charltons of Apley, claiming descent from Alan de Charlton of Apley, assumed the red lion of Powys, and discarded their paternal arms, although they had no legitimate claim to a descent from the Princes or Lords of Powys. The genealogist of the Vaughan panels seems to have returned the compliment by assuming for their cousins of Powys the arms of the distinguished heiress, Elena la Zouche of the Apley line.

A 2.—Inscription, “Edward Ciorlton: merch Iarll Kent.”

ARMS.—*Or*, ten besants *gules*. Zouche for Charleton.

Impaling, Barry of six, *argent* and *azure*; in chief three besants *gules*. ? Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.

There can be no doubt that the herald or genealogist, being unable to ascertain the proper arms of Charleton, has again assumed for that family those of Zouche. What their arms were, or if they had any assigned to them at the time that Sir John Charleton married Hawise, Princess of Powys, it is difficult to settle. *Or*, on a chevron *vert*, three spread eagles *or*, are said to have been their arms, and as early as 16th February 1309, a deed of that date, executed by Sir John Charlton at Dublin, has a seal with these arms. As an indication that the Charletons had no settled arms, in general use, of their own, Dugdale gives the verbal blazon of Charlton's arms on stained glass, date 1332-5, as

Or, a lion rampant *gules*. *Vert*, a spread eagle *or*.

The Shropshire Herald's *Visitation* gives the arms of Sir John Charlton, husband of Hawise, as

Or, a lion's jamb erased in bend, *gules*.

The arms of St. John Charlton of Apley Castle, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1790, given in Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, are

Or, a lion rampant *gules*. On a canton sinister, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Zouche*; 2nd and 3rd, *azure* on a mount *vert*, a lion statant guardant *or*, for Fitz-Aer.

In the absence of any positive authority for the proper arms of Charleton, the herald, no doubt, thought that the arms of one heiress allied to the house were as good as another; but he has evidently here failed in assigning those commonly used by the Charltons of Powys, for as early as 1347, "Charlton, *or*, a lion rampant *sa.*," appears on the Calais roll of Edward III, showing that the first Sir John Charleton had by this time assumed the armorial bearings of his wife.¹

A grant of his grandson, Sir John Charleton (III), to the Grey Friars' College, Shrewsbury, is sealed with the lion rampant of Powys.²

But a noted example of the use of the arms of Powys by the Edward de Charleton referred to in this note is on his seal, attached to the charter of privileges, now at Garth, granted to Sir Griffith Vaughan and his brother Ieuan for the capture of Lord Cobham the Lollard, and which has for some years been adopted as the badge of the Powys-land Club. Still, as marking the transitional condition of the heraldry of this period, it may be remarked that the garter³ plate of this same Edward de Charleton differed from his seal attached to Sir Griffith Vaughan's charter, being crested with *two lions' jamps adorned with fleurs-de-lis*.

The impalement probably gives the arms of his wife Eleanor, widow of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and daughter of Thomas, and one of the sisters and co-heirs to Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent. She was half-sister to King Richard II, through her mother, Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," who, after the death of the Earl, married Edward the Black Prince.

¹ Feudal Barons of Powys, *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 276.

² *Ibid.*, p. 280.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 294.

A 3. Inscription, "Syr John Grae: merch Edward Ciorlton, wh Iarll Kent."

ARMS.—Barry of six, *azure* and *argent*. Grey.
Impalement, Zouche for Charleton.

These Grey arms, with the tinctures reversed (*argent* and *azure*), were those of Thomas Grey of Groby, Marquis of Dorset; George Grey of Ruthyn, Earl of Kent; the Greys de Wilton; and Greys of Codnor. The Greys of Berwick and Chillingham, the family of the Sir John Grey above, bore different arms, viz.: *gules*, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed, *argent*. The latter appears, seemingly, as a charge in one of the quarterings on the seal, still preserved, of Henry Grey, his son, second Earl of Tankerville. Sir John himself was of Heaton, Northumberland, and the eldest son of Sir Thomas Grey, knight, of Berwick and Chillingham, surnamed "de torto pede" (son of Sir John Grey, of Berwick, living in 1372). Sir John married Joan, elder daughter and co-heir of Edward de Charleton, Lord Powys. He was a distinguished commander under King Henry V, in France, fought at Agincourt, fell on the field of Beaugé, and is said to have been buried in St. Mary's chancel, Welshpool.

A 4. Inscription, "Ihari Grae Iarll Tangrffrid wh Umfre Duk o Gloss. Ter hari iii. John o Gaunt. Edward iii."

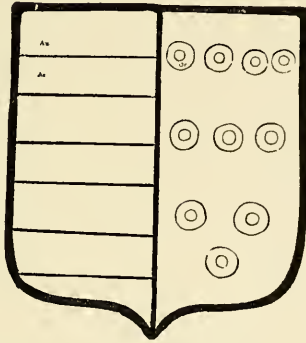
ARMS.—Grey, as before.

Impaling, *Gules*, two lions passant guardant *or*. John of Gaunt, for Antigone, natural daughter of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, younger son of King Henry IV.

Henry Grey, second Earl of Tankerville, left a son and heir, Richard, who succeeded him in the Barony of Powys, but not in the Earldom of Tankerville, and was fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death in 1450. He is said to have had, with other children, Humphrey, "who died issueless,"¹ and Eliza-

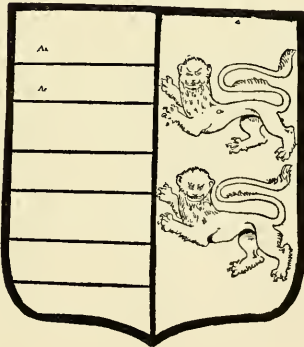
¹ "Feudal Barons of Powys," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 339. Refer also to Peerage Cases set out subsequently.

A 3.



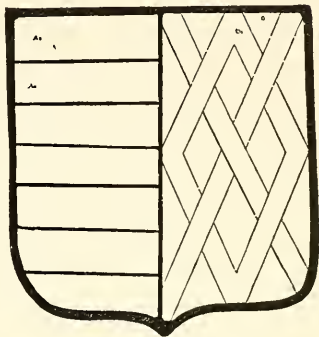
syr Johu groe merch Edward luoltwa
was forll kent

A 4.



Thor i groe forll tougrllid, by wntre.
duk o gloss ter hor i wy
Johu o gobbt edward, yn

A 5.



∴ wulfre groe; merthorhlyd dwale

A 6.



∴ Tshu grae ac eleu, ob, dweu ob jenu, ter

been married to Sir Roger Kynaston of Audley, knight. The authority of Lewys Dwnn, the herald, and of these shields, it will be seen, conflicts with that upon which Humphrey Grey, second son of the Earl of Tankerville, is said to have "died issueless."

A 5. Inscription, "Umffre Grae: merch Arglwyd Awdle."

ARMS.—Grey.

Impaling, *Gules*, a fret *or*, for Audley.

It was Richard Grey, Lord Powys, his elder brother, who married Margaret, the daughter of James Touchet, Lord Audley, the Lancastrian general at Bloreheath, who fell by the hand of Sir Roger Kynaston. It is possible that Humphrey Grey married another sister. According to the inscriptions and shields we shall see that Humphrey was succeeded by a son John, which is a difficulty hard to reconcile with the assertion that he "died issueless."¹ We are confronted with this further difficulty, viz.: that if Humphrey Grey had left legitimate male issue, the descendants would have had a prior claim to the dormant barony of Powys to either Henry Vernon, who claimed through a daughter of Richard Grey, Lord Powys, or to John Kynaston, who claimed through a sister of Richard Grey, Lord Powys. Lewys Dwnn also gives John Grey as the son of "Humphry Grey ap Henry Grey, Earle of Tankerville."²

Although no recorded particulars have been traced of any claim to the dormant barony of Powys made by the representatives of Humphrey Grey, it must not be taken for granted that no such claim was ever advanced. About the period when the Herberts were establishing themselves in Montgomeryshire, their interests seem to have conflicted with those of the Vaughans. For some unascertained cause, suits at law, fierce disputes between these dominant, but evidently rival houses, seem, with the overpowering influence and necessary ascend-

¹ "Feudal Barons of Powys," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 399.

² *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 294.

ancy of the Herberts, to have culminated in an open rupture. The historians of Shrewsbury tell us that in the year 1558, "Owen Vaughan" of Llwydiarth and "Master Newport," brother-in-law of the famous Baron of Chirbury, were, on account of some "old grudge," at daggers drawn in the streets of Shrewsbury. John Owen Vaughan, the son of Owen of 1558, and the builder of the family pew, himself was, in 1587, defendant in some suit in which Sir Edward Herbert, the purchaser of Powys Castle, and of the domains of the ancient Barons, was plaintiff.¹

The reasons given by William Herle, a cousin of Edward Herbert of Montgomery, to induce the Earl of Leicester to prefer Griffith Lloyd of Maesmawr as sheriff of the county in 1581, to John Owen Vaughan, was that the latter was a "ffactyous fellow;" and, moreover, was unfit for the office by reason "of certayne sutes in lawe dependynge" between him and Sir Edward Herbert, on whose behalf he had "interviewed" the Earl to prevent Vaughan's appointment. We know that the Herbert interest prevailed, that Griffith Lloyd was sheriff in 1581, and that John Owen Vaughan had to wait until 1583 before he obtained the coveted office.

As there are no records of these long-pending suits, it is impossible to say whence they arose. What we do know is that the Vaughans were the representatives of Humphrey Grey, second son of Henry, Earl of Tankerville; and the object of the long-pending legal conflict referred to may have been to gain possession of some portion of the Powys estates.

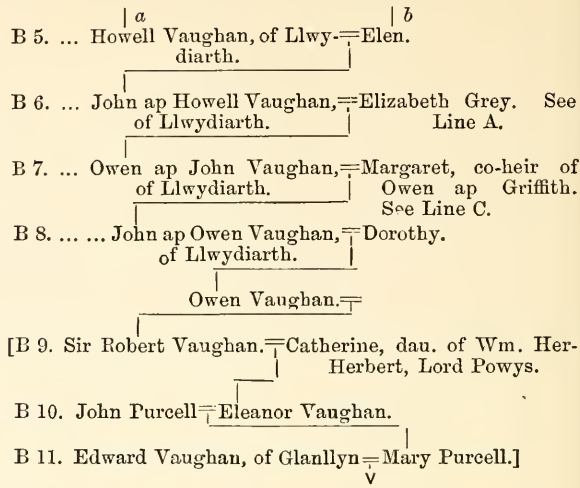
A 6. Inscription, "John Grae ac Elen ab Owen ab Ieun Tec."

ARMS.—Grey, as before.

Impaling, *Sable*, a he-goat passant *argent*, horned and hoofed *or*. Celynin of Llwydiarth.

Owen ap Ieuan Teg ap Deio, ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 404.



B 1.—Inscription, “Enion Kelynin: Gwenllian ab Adda.

ARMS.—*Sable*, a he-goat passant *argent*, attired (horned and hoofed) *or*, for Celynin of Llwydiarth.

Impaling, *Sable*, three nag’s heads, erased, *argent*, for Adam ap Meyrick ap Pasgen ap Gwyn ap Griffith ap Beli of the Garth, Lord of Guilsfield, Broniarth, and Deuddwr, to Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys.

This is the earliest shield of the male line of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth. Why the Llanfihangel pew was not decorated with that of Celynin, the first member of the family who settled at Llwydiarth, is not apparent.

It has been shown that Einion ap Celynin was living in 1340. Gwenllian, his wife, is said to have been the daughter of Adda ap Meyric, who was rector of Meivod in 1265.¹ Maintainers of the celibacy of the secular clergy in the thirteenth century, and sticklers for chronological consistency, may feel inclined to doubt this. The daughter of a rector in 1265 would be marriageable. It may be presumed that if Gwenllian were

¹ “History of the Parish of Meivod”.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, page 335.

B 1.



: enion: helyuin: gwenllin ab adda: :-

B 2.



: Tankin: ab: ll goennytfer, W: :-
 Ie m: gethin:

this daughter, she would then be married. When we consider that it is on record that her husband received a grant of land *seventy-five* years after, and that her first cousin, "Evan ap Ririd ap Meyrick ap Pasgen" appears as a burgess of Welshpool on a roll of the year 1406, it cannot be supposed that she was the daughter of the rector, if 1265 be the correct date of his incumbency.

B 2.—Inscription, Jankin ab Ll. Guenywyfer wh :
Jeun. . . . Gethin.

ARMS.—Celynin of Llwydiarth.

Impaling, Per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant, counter-changed; for Ieuan Gethin of Abertanat, descended from Einion Efell, natural son of Madog ap Meredith, Prince of Powys Vadoc.

In the pew series the shield of Llewelyn ap Einion, the father of Jenkin, is omitted. Llewelyn ap Einion, his wife Lucy, daughter of Ednyved Lloyd, ap Griffith ap Evan ap Iorwerth Goch, of Trevor Sontle, and his grandson Griffith ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn, are mentioned in a grant of pardon to the latter by Edward de Charlton, Lord Powys, 7 Henry V.

Gwenhwyvar, the above-mentioned wife of Jenkin ap Llewelyn of Llwydiarth, and the mother of his son Griffith, was the daughter of Jeuan Gethin of Abertanat by his second wife Arddyn,¹ or Eva,² sixth daughter of Jeuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys. The latter was the aunt of Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret of Agincourt. Annes, fifth daughter of Jeuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys, is given as another wife of Jenkin ap Llewelyn of Llwydiarth.³ Lewys Dwnn⁴ gives him a third wife "Lleuku v Einion ab Cynvelyn," by whom he had Deio, or David, the ancestor of the Lloyds of Dolobran, Jenkin Vaughan, and three daughters.

¹ Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 290, under "Aber Tanat".

² Eva, *ux.* of Ieuan Gethin ap y Cyffin.—"Cedwyn MS.", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. viii, 403.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ See accompanying pedigree.

B 3. Inscription, "Gryfythi : a : mallt ab holl. Selyf."

ARMS.—Celynin.

Impaling, *Or* a lion rampant, *azure*; for Mallt, daughter of Howell Sele of Nannau.

GriffithapJenkin was implicated in Owen Glendower's rebellion, and, in his pardon, before alluded to, mention is made of the twentieth part of one gavel of freehold land called "gavel Loidiarth", *i.e.* the township of Llwydiarth in the manor of Mechain Uchcoed, which his grand-uncle "Eden (? Edneved) ap Eignon ap Kelynnyn" had, for some unstated reason, previously forfeited. This son of Einion ap Celynin, in L. Dwnn's particulars of the issue of Einion ap Celynin,¹ is not mentioned.

Mallt, Griffith's wife, was the daughter of the celebrated Howel Sele of Nannau, who was slain by Owen Glendower for the treacherous attempt he made upon the life of the latter, when hunting in the park of Nannau.²

B 4. Inscription, "Howel : a : Marg'ed wh Jeu'n."

ARMS.—Celynin.

Impaling: Quarterly, *gules* and *argent*, four lions passant counterchanged of the field; for Meredith ap Cynan.

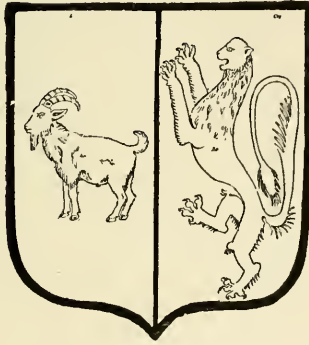
Howel ap Griffith of Llwydiarth married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Evan ap Owen ap Meredith of Neuaddwen in the parish of Llanervyl. This Meredith married Margaret, daughter of Jeuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys, aunt of Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret, and was a lineal descendant from Meredith, brother of Griffith ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales. This Meredith was styled Lord of Rhiwhirieth, Coedta-log, and Neuaddwen. On the death of Howel ap Griffith of Llwydiarth, Margaret, the Neuaddwen

¹ *Visitations of Wales*, vol. ii, p. 277.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 343.

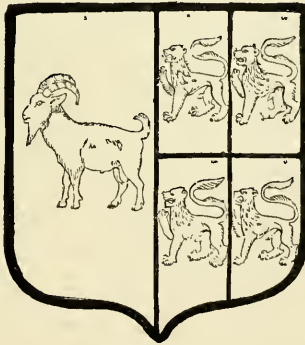
³ *Cambrian Register*, vol. ii, p. 383, gives the tinctures "*azure* and *gules*".

B 3.



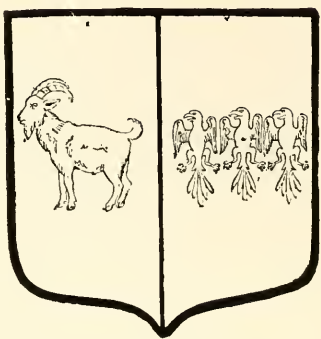
: CRYPETHI : a : mallt : ab : bol : le hyl

B 4.



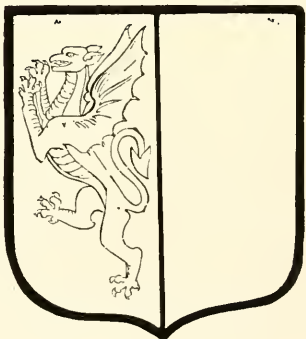
: : Howel : a : marged : w : seu n

B 5.



: Hol: vachan: ac: Elen: verch: John: ap: mael: ed

B 6. (Also C 6. 5)



: A: John: de: Groe: :

heiress, married Rhys ap David Lloyd ap David ap Einion of Newtown Hall, and on his decease she married, thirdly, Griffith ap Howell ap David Bowdler of Brompton, a descendant of the De Boulers, Lords of Montgomery.¹

B 5. Inscription, "Holl : Vachan : ac : Elen verch : John ap Mered."

ARMS.—Celynin or Vaughan of Llwydiarth.

Impaling, *Vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*; for Elen, daughter of John ap Meredith of Ystym Cegid, descended from Rhodri ap Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales.

Howell Vaughan is mentioned in a grant, under the conventual seal of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, 12th September, 1522, to his son, Jeuan ap Hoell Vaughan and daughter Margaret. The latter are represented as holding a tenement under the Abbot, formerly in the possession of Jeuan Vaughan (third son) ap Jeuan ap Madoc (ap Gwenwys). Jeuan Vaughan was the grand uncle² of Howell Vaughan, and the uncle of Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret.

Under the head of *Villa de Tyre Menyth* (Tirymynech) in the Ministers' Accounts, 32-33 Henry VIII, of Strata Marcella Monastery, the above is stated to have been a holding of Hoell Vaughan under the Abbot.²

It is probable that he was a monastic official, as we find *Robertus ap Res, clericus*, who succeeded him in these abbey tenures, styled *custod. bescors* and *custod. Mon. ibm.*, in the Ministers' Accounts of 34 Henry VIII.

B 6 (also C 6, 5).

There is some confusion as to this shield, but we think it right truthfully to give the shields as they are actually emblazoned. The arms are :

¹ *L. Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 294; and *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 401.

² Annes, daughter of Jeuan ap Madoc ap Wenwys, married Jenkin ap Llewelyn, of Llwydiarth (*Cedwyn MS.*).

³ *Mont. Coll.* vol. v, p. 402.

Arg., a griffin segreant, *vert* (which are the arms of Wyllyam, father of Elen, wife of Griffith C. 6 ap Meredith Vaughan).

The impaled portion is left void.

The inscription is "John ac Grae."

His arms should be "Vaughan impaling Grey."

John ap Howell Vaughan married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Grey ap Humphrey ap Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville and Lord of Powys. A rise in the fortunes of the house of Llwydiarth is traceable to this alliance with the Greys. Sir Edward Grey, Lord Powys, was patron and chief steward, "senescallus capitalis", of the Abbey of Strata Marcella; and it was doubtless owing to this circumstance, and to this Grey marriage, that we find John ap Howell Vaughan adding to those tenures which his father before him had held under the conventual seal. Amongst these may be named the grange of Talerthig, the vill of Tirymynech, and other monastic lands, which he farmed under the abbey before and after the dissolution.¹ He also held, what was then a rare distinction, the commission of the peace for the county. He was one of the first appointed magistrates, and as "Johe's ap Hoell Vich'n, armiger" was on the roll at the county assizes held at Montgomery 36 Henry VIII.

The lease of a tenement called Tyddyn Havod y Voel, in the parish of Llanbryn-mair, was granted by John, Abbot of Ystrad Marcell, to John ap Howell Vychan of Llwydiarth, Esq., dated 30th August 1530.²

B 7.—Inscription, "Owen Vachan a Marget wh Owen".

ARMS.—Vaughan of Llwydiarth.

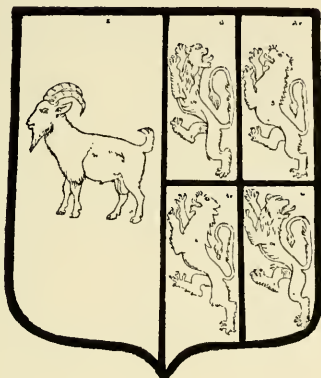
Impaling, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, a lion rampant regardant, *or*; for Elystan Glodrydd. 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable*.

Owen "Vaughan", as the son of John and grandson of Howell Vaughan (the younger), is the first who

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, pp. 401, 402.

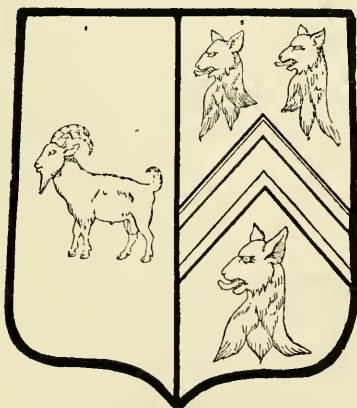
² *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 328.

B 7.



owen: bach: a: marget: w: owen:

B 8.



IV

DV
1577

converted that term of distinction into the family surname. About the year 1558, the interests of the old abbey tenants evidently clashing with those of the purchasers of its lands on the dissolution, we find Owen Vaughan contending in the law courts with Nicholas Purcell for the possession of abbey lands. His wife Margaret was the daughter and co-heiress of Owen ap Griffith of Gorddwr in Melienydd, a descendant of Elystan Glodrudd, by Blanche, daughter of Watkin Vaughan of Hergest, or Herast, whose ancestry bore the armorial insignia emblazoned on the shields under line C.

B 8.—Inscription, “I. V. D.V., 1577”.

ARMS.—Vaughan of Llwydiarth.

Impaling, *Vert*, a chevron between three wolf's heads, erased *argent*; for Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.

The date, 1577, is doubtless that of the year when the Vaughan armorial canopy was set up over the family pew in the church of Llanfihangel, of which the following description by the rector, the Rev. Edward Evans, is appended to the report of the Powys-land Club's meeting in the year 1870, when the original of the present illustrated series of shields was arranged in pedigree form on the walls of the room in which the meeting was held.

“The pew itself was of the usual description of oak paneling, seven feet five inches long, by three feet ten inches in width. The peculiarity belonging to it was a canopy, supported by six posts eight feet high, one at each corner of the pew, and one in the centre of each side. The arms or shields were painted on the panels, of which this canopy was composed, and also on the panels between the posts, the space between which was three feet two inches and a-half. These last panels formed what might be called a cornice all round, and had shields painted both sides, except the end panels next the wall. The pew was situated inside the chancel screen.”

John ap Owen Vaughan was Sheriff of Montgomery-

shire in 1583.¹ He married Dorothy, the daughter of Howell Vaughan of Glanllyn, in the parish of Llanwchlynn, in the county of Merioneth. The following memorials of her family are interesting, as showing, by prior alliances, a connection with the Llwydiarth and other Montgomeryshire families. Of her paternal ancestor, Ieuan ap Griffith ap Madoc, it is stated that he lived in great credit and esteem in the days of Edward III (1327-77). His tomb is still to be seen at Llanwchlynn, with the inscription—"Hic jacet Johannes ap Griffith ap Madoc ap Iorwerth, cuius animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen. A° D'ni 137-" (the end of the numerals being broken off).²

Ieuan Vaughan, his son, married Anne, second daughter of Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret, by whom he had David ap Ieuan, the father of David Lloyd, who purchased the demesnes of Glanllyn, 19th Henry VII, 1503-4. The latter married Lowry, daughter of Howell Vaughan of Llwydiarth, and was the father by her of Howell Vaughan of Glanllyn, the father of Dorothy, the wife, as well as second cousin, of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth. Her brother John, Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1595, continued the line of Glanllyn, whose great grandson, Edward Vaughan, reunited the families, and acquired the Llwydiarth estates by marrying Mary Purcell, senior co-heiress of her mother, Eleanor, wife of John Purcell of Nantcribba, and the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Vaughan of Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn.³

¹ See "Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire".—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. v. p. 399, *et seq.*

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v. p. 404, n. 5.

³ *Ibid.* There are in Wynnstay Chapel three other shields we think it well to notice, although they were not and indeed, the seat being erected in 1575, could not have been in the original heraldic pew in Llanfihangel Church. If they were properly placed they would go into the B chart, and be styled B 9, B 10, and B 11; and we have inserted them therein in square brackets.

B. 9. No inscription. ARMS—Celynin, impaling Herbert. Sir Robert Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Knight, married Catherine, daughter of William Herbert, Lord Powys.

B. 10. No inscription. ARMS—Barry nebulée *argent* and *gules*,

Anna Josephine, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Edward Vaughan of Glanllyn, becoming the wife of the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, devised to her husband in fee the accumulated inheritances of her own line, of the Purcells, of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, and of the Morrisises of Llangedwyn.

Not only does the present baronet of Wynnstay inherit these accumulated possessions, but he also represents the blood of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth and Glanllyn; for the second cousins, John Owen and Dorothy Vaughan, had a daughter, Dorothy, who was the wife of Andrew Meredith of Glantanatt, whose heiress became the wife of Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, whose great granddaughter, Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Thelwall and Sydney

over all on a bend *sable*, three boar's heads coupé of the first, for Purcell. Impaling Celynin, for Eleanor, heiress of Sir Robert Vaughan, and wife of John Purcell of Nanteribba.

B. 11. No inscription. ARMS—*Vert*, a chevron between three wolf's heads *argent*, for Edward Vaughan of Glanllyn. Impaling Purcell, for Mary, elder co-heiress of John Purcell of Nanteribba.

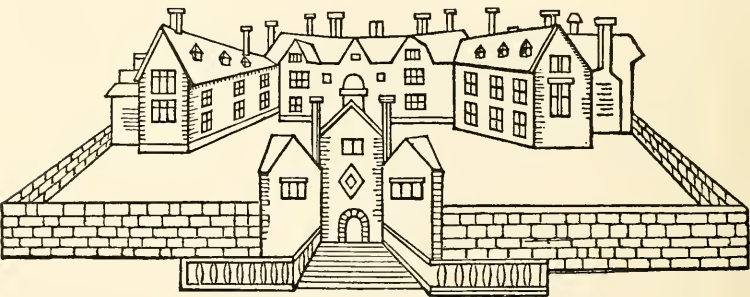
It may not be inappropriate, also, here to mention, that two hatchments which were formerly at Llangedwyn Hall, have lately been presented to the Powys-land Museum, which supplement the heraldic insignia of the Vaughans. These hatchments are emblazoned as follows:

I. A shield of six quarterings—1. *Vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or* (Wynn). 2. *Argent*, two foxes counter salient in saltier *gules*, the dexter surmounted of the sinister (Williams). 3. *Gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*, armed *azure* (Griffith ap Cynan, King of North Wales). 4. *Sable*, three Saxon's heads. 5. *Sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *argent*. 6. Same as 1. An escutcheon of pretence quarterly. 1 and 4. *Vert*, a chevron *ermine*, between three wolf's heads *argent*. 2 and 3. *Sable*, a goat statant, attired and hooped *or*. This was the hatchment of Ann, the daughter and heiress of Edward Vaughan (B 11), and the first wife of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

II. A quarterly shield of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. 1 and 4. Wynn. 2 and 3. Williams; on an escutcheon of pretence, *Vert*, a chevron *ermine*, between three wolf's heads *argent* (Vaughan), impaling *Argent*, a chevron between three molehills *vert* (In right of his second wife, Frances Shakerley). This was the hatchment of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., who survived his first wife, Ann Vaughan, and married secondly, Frances Shakerley.

Wynn, heiress of Garthgynan and Branäs, married Sir William Williams of Llanvorda, Bart. Through this succession of heiresses, the present baronet represents the Vaughans, and through them the Greys, Barons of Powys. The pregnant questions to be answered are these. Do not these impaled shields of the Llanfihangel pew imply what the herald, Lewys Dwnn, seems to confirm,¹ that Humphrey Grey, *second* son of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, did not die "issueless"? Again, was that issue legitimate, for there is nothing in Dwnn to show that it was otherwise? If so, have we any reason to suppose that the Vaughans of Llwydiarth ever claimed the dormant barony of Powys? Elizabeth Grey, the wife of John ap Howell Vaughan of Llwydiarth, was the granddaughter of this Humphrey, who was the brother of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Kynaston. We know that Edward Kynaston, descendant of the latter, claimed the barony through the sister; but it seems to have been still more open to the Vaughans to have claimed it through her brother.

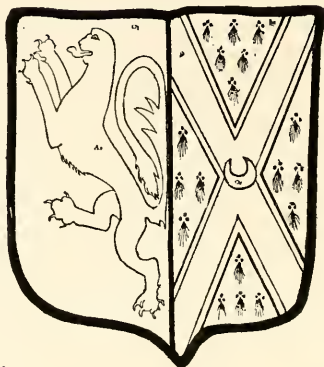
It has been already shown that for a number of years suits of law had been pending between the Vaughans and Herberts, for which no more satisfactory cause can be assigned than that the Vaughans were claimants either of the territorial title, or of the estates, of the Barony of Powys.



Llwydiarth, 1684.

¹ *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 294.

B 3. 1.



hote ob llyf moti :-
ob eniou :-

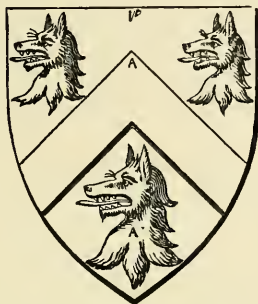
B 4. 1.



Jem, ob odworn, ob, wreth, gole dbrydd
wreth, ob Jem, boch

Some interesting particulars of a visit paid to Llwydiarth in 1684 by Henry, the first Duke of Beaufort, Lord President of Wales, will be found in the *Sheriff's of Montgomeryshire*.¹

Over the entrance to the quadrangle were the crest, "a wolf's head erased," and the arms, *vert*, a chevron, between three wolf's heads, erased, *argent*, of the



Vaughans of Glanllyn. On a second shield were the following quarterings of the old Llwydiarth family.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a goat passant, *argent*, *Vaughan of Llwydiarth*; *Azure*, a chevron between three cocks, *argent*. *Aleth*. Quarterly, *Gules* and *argent*, four lions passant, counterchanged of the field. *Meredith ap Cynan*. *Gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*. *Elystan Glodrydd*.

B 3, 1.—Inscription, "Holl. ab Silyf. Mali ab Enion."

ARMS.—*Or*, a lion rampant *azure*; for Howell Sele of Nannau. Impaling, *Ermine*, on a saltire *gules*, a crescent *or*; for Mali, daughter of Einion ap Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Cynvrig ap Osborn Fitzgerald.

Mallt, the issue of this match, married Griffith ap Jenkin of Llwydiarth.

B 4, 1.—Inscription, "Jeun ab owen ab mreth. Goleubrydd mreth. ab Jeun Vach."

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 407.

ARMS.—Quarterly, *Gules* and *argent*, four lions passant, counterchanged of the field, for Evan ap Owen ap Meredith of Neuaddwen.

Impaling, *Argent*, a lion passant *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lys *gules*, for Goleubydd, daughter of Meredith ap Evan Vaughan ap Griffith ap Ieuan Lloyd of Mathavarn, descended from Einion ap Seissyllt.

The mother of Goleubrydd was Mallt, daughter of Rhys Gethyn of Bualt, and sister to Sir Richard Gethyn, knight.¹

B 5, 1.—Inscription, “John ab Meredith, Gwenuhwyvar ab Einion”.

ARMS.—*Vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*, for John ap Meredith, descended from Owen Gwynedd.

Impaling, *Sable*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys *argent*; for Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Einion, descended from Collwyn ap Tangno, head of the fifth of the fifteen tribes.

John ap Meredith of Ystym Cegid, and Gwenhwyvar ap Einion, were the father and mother of Ellen, wife of Howell Vaughan of Llwydiarth. Lewys Dwnn¹ calls Gwenhwyvar the daughter of Gronwy ap Evan ap Jeva ap Einion of Evionydd, descended from Collwyn ap Tangno.

B 5, 2.—Inscription, “Meredith ab Jeun ab Mered. Marged ab Einion ab Ithel.”

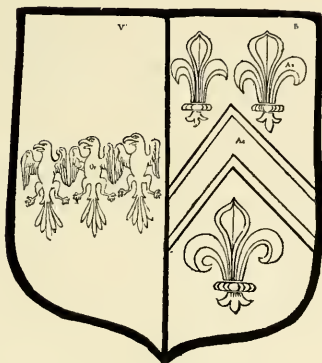
ARMS.—*Vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*; for Meredith of Ystym Cegid, ap Evan ap Meredith ap Howell ap David ap Griffith ap Caradock ap Thomas ap Rhodri ap Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales.

Impaling, *Vert*, a chevron *argent*, between three wolf's heads erased *argent*; for Margaret daughter of Einion ab Ithel, descended from Ririd Flaidd.

¹ “Cedwyn MS.”—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 20.

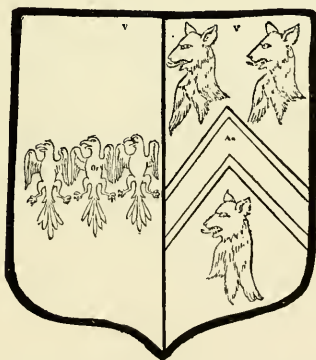
² *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 291.

B 5. 1.



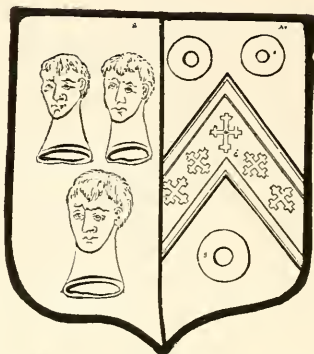
Thon, oh, wreth, Gwenddwr,
Abenion.

B 5. 2.



wreth ab, Iemy, a hmed,
ma ged, ad, emon, ab, Ithel.

C 1.



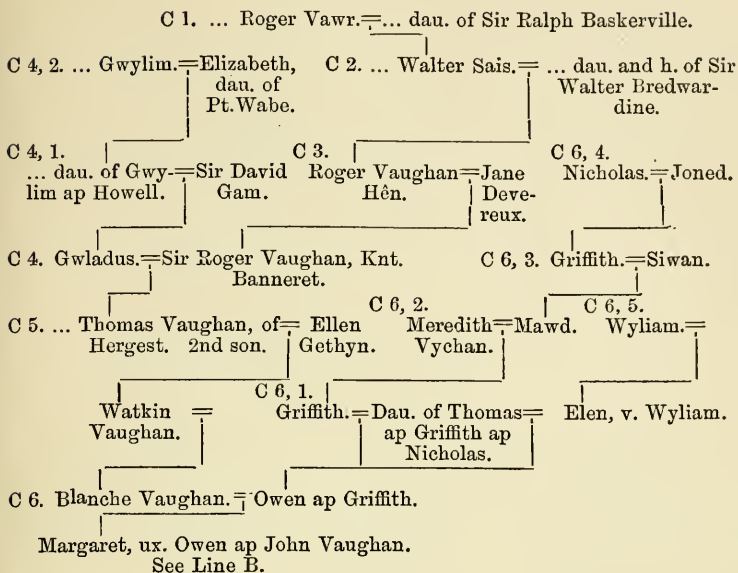
:-: Roeller: bodyr: nüz: Rolle: :-
:-: bohyrkkild :-: :-

C 2.



: Cwollte: lais: merch: f: wotr: broddordyu

LINE C.



C 1.—Inscription, “Roesser Vawr wh Rasse Basyrffld”.

ARMS.—*Sable*, three men’s heads coupé at the shoulders, *argent*, crined *or*, each having a snake wreathed round his neck, *azure* (the snakes in this instance are omitted); for Roger Vawr.

Impaling, *Argent*, between a chevron *gules*, charged with five cross crosslets *or*, three hurts *sable*; for Baskerville of Herefordshire.

Roger Vawr was of Llechry, and descended from Drumbenog, lord of Cantrev Selyf, son of Maenyrch ab Dryfin, Prince of Brecknock. Bleddyn ab Maenyrch, his brother, was the last Welsh sovereign of Brecknock, slain in battle circa A.D. 1100, and was the ancestor of Sir David Gam, knight banneret of Agincourt. Roger Vawr married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Baskerville, knight.

C 2.—Inscription, “Gwalte Sais, merch Sr Watr Brodorddyn”.

ARMS.—*Sable*, three men's heads coupéd at the shoulders, *argent*, crined *or*, each having a snake wreathed round his neck, *azure*; for Walter Sais, *jure uxoris*, of Bredwardine. Impaling, *Gules*, a lion statant guardant *argent*; for Bredwardine.

Walter Sais, son of Roger Vawr, married Florence, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Piers¹ Bredwardine, knight. Her sister and co-heiress Alice, married Sir Walter Baskerville, knight.²

C 3. Inscription, "Roesser iebank a Roesser Hên, Sir Walter Devrax".

ARMS.—Walter Sais (omitting the snakes).

Impaling, *Vair*, *or* and *gules*; Ferrers of Chartley.

Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine Castle, married Jane, daughter of Sir Walter Devereux, K.G., who by Anne, daughter and heiress of William Lord Ferrers of Chartley, obtained the barony of Ferrers. The arms of Devereux proper are, *argent*, a fess *gules*, in chief, three torteaux.

C 4.—Inscription, "Thom. Vachan, Gwladus wh S'r dd Gam."

ARMS.—*Sable*, three men's heads, coupéd at the shoulders, *argent*, crined *or*, each having a snake wreathed round his neck, *azure*; for Sir Roger Vaughan.

Impaling: *Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three cocks, *gules*, armed and wattled, *or*; for Gwladus, daughter of Sir David Gam, descended from Einion Sais.

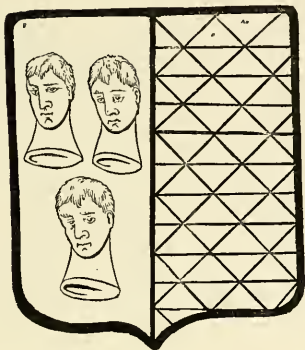
This is an error in the inscription. It was Sir Roger Vaughan, knight banneret of Agincourt, who was the *first* husband of Gwladus; she married secondly Sir William ap Thomas, the ancestor of the Herberts. Thomas Vaughan, mentioned above, was the second son of Sir Roger and Gwladus³. Lewys Glyn Cothi, about the year 1454-5, wrote an elegy to Gwladus. Her husband accompanied his father-in-law, Sir David Gam, to Agincourt,

¹ Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 190.

² *Ib.*, vol. i, p. 256.

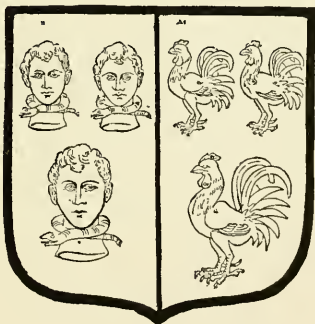
³ *Ib.*, vol. i, p. 190.

C 3.



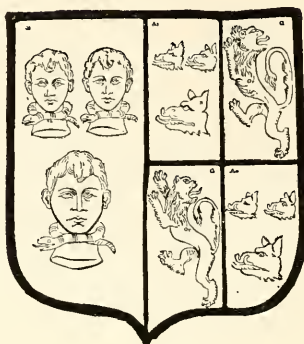
: Roeller : hebouk : s. Roeller, heü : str
; woller debrog :

C 4.



Thom vorhou : dwlodd : w. hdd : gent :

C 5.



Thomas, bachon ac elnor gethin

C 6.



Orain a blaen merch watgyn

where they both fell in the *melée* of Welsh knights who, in the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester, were defending King Henry V. Gwladus died in 1454. Sir David ap Llewelyn, commonly called "Gam", *i.e.*, squinting, was fourth in descent from Einion Sais, and inherited the estate and demesne of Castell Einion Sais; his father Llewelyn had also purchased for three hundred marks the Peyton estates from William Peyton, the last Brecknockshire resident of this Norman family.¹ Lewys Glyn Cothi has complimentary odes and laudatory elegies to some of the descendants of Sir David Gam.



C 5. Inscription, "Thomas Vachan ac Elnor Gethin."

ARMS.—Walter Sais.

Impaling: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent*, three boar's heads, coupéd, langued *gules*, tusked *or*. 2nd and 3rd, *Gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*; for Ellen Gethin, descended from Elystan Glodrydd.

The Prices of Newtown Hall, of the same stock, reversed these quarterings.

Thomas Vaughan was of Herast or Hergest, and second son of Sir Roger Vaughan, knight banneret of Agincourt. The other sons of Sir Roger were Watkin Vaughan of Bredwardine, eldest, and Sir Roger Vaughan junior, Knight, of Tretower, third son. We gather from the many odes and elegies with which Lewys Glyn Cothi the bard has commemorated this influential and distinguished family, that these Vaughans of Herast, Tretower, Porthamyl, and Talgarth, possessed vast estates in the counties of Monmouth, Brecknock, and Glamorgan. It is said of Sir Roger Vaughan, junior, the third son of the hero of Agincourt, that he built the "Plas Reiol" in Cardiff. Several of their numerous estates, as Dinas, Tretower, etc., centred at last in Walter Vaughan of Talgarth, the last of the family in the male line.

In an elegy to this Thomas Vaughan of Herast,

¹ Lewys Glyn Cothi, *Dosp.* i, n. 4.

Lewys Glyn Cothi gives stirring particulars of the Battle of Danesmore, near Banbury. There was something of a fatality in the family. It was the misfortune of Thomas Vaughan, when nearly sixty years of age, to be taken prisoner and to be beheaded in the company of Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and Sir Richard Herbert his brother. In this disastrous defeat of the Yorkists it is said that some five thousand Welshmen were left dead on the field.

Ellen Gethin was the daughter of David of Llinwent or Leintwardine, Radnorshire, ap Cadwgan ap Philip Dorddû of the tribe of Elystan Glodrydd, by Tanglwst, daughter of Jeuan Lloyd ap Jeuan Vaughan ap Jeuan ap Rhys ap Llowdden. She was a lady of considerable vindictive energy, and a singular instance of her ferocity is given in an old MS.

“Ellen Gethin (or the terrible) of Hergest, a devilish woman, was cousin german to John Hir ap Philip Vaughan, who was killed by the said Ellen at David’s church, for that he before had killed her brother, David Vaughan, at Llynwent, in Llanbister, Radnorshire.”¹

Her effigy, and that of her husband, described by Lewys Glyn Cothi, are in the church of Kington, Herefordshire.²

C 6. Inscription, “Owaina, Blaens merch Watgyn Vch.”

ARMS.—Elystan Glodrydd. Impaling: Vaughan of Hergest.

Owen ap Griffith of Gorddwr in Melienydd, ap Meredith Vychan, descended from Elystan Glodrydd married Blanche, daughter of Watkin Vaughan of Hergest, eldest son of Thomas ap Sir Roger Vaughan, knight banneret. Blanche’s mother was Sibylla, daughter of Sir James Baskerville of Eardesley, knight.

In two odes,³ complimentary of the valour, influence, and wealth of this Watkin Vaughan, the latter of

¹ Lewys Glyn Cothi’s *Poems Dosp.*, i, n. 56.

² *Ib.*, *Dosp.*, i, vii.

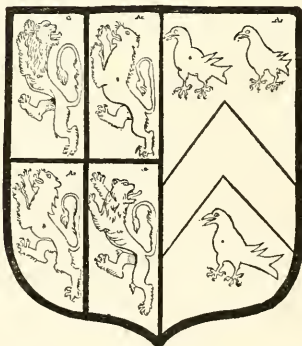
³ *Ib.*, *Dosp.*, i, 10, 11.

C 6. 1.



: Gwddu ac Eleudw byllian :-

C 6. 2.



Mreddachan i mawd, wjgrwll abnikol

which seems to have been written the year after the defeat and decapitation of his father Thomas at Danesmore, Lewys Glyn Cothi urges him to avenge his father's death.

C 6, 1.—Inscription, “Grufin ac Elen wh Wylham.”

ARMS.—Elystan Glodrydd.

Impaling *Argent*, a griffin segreant, *vert*.

Griffith of Gorddwr, ap Meredith Vychan is here said to have married Elen, daughter of William, whose arms, with a difference of tinctures, indicate a descent from Llowdden of Mouddwy (*gules*, a griffin segreant *or*) ; but Lewys Dwnn¹ says that the mother of Owen ap Griffith of Gorddwr was—*verch* Thomas ap Griffith ap Nicholas, whose arms were *argent*, a chevron between three ravens proper. Griffith was probably twice married.

C 6, 2.—Inscription, “M’red Vachan e Mawd mh Grwff ab Nikolas.”

ARMS.—Elystan Glodrydd.

Impaling *Argent*, a chevron, *sable*, between three ravens proper ; for Griffith ap Nicholas of Newton.

Meredith Vaughan of Gorddwr married Mawd, or Margaret, daughter of the celebrated Griffith ap Nicholas of Newton, near Llandeilo Vawr, Carmarthen-shire. He was an only son of Nicholas ap Philip, by Jonet, daughter of Llewelyn Voethus. He had three wives. The first was Mably, daughter of Meredith ap Henry Dwnn of Kidwelly ; his second was Siwan, daughter of Sir John Perrott of Pembrokeshire, the mother of Mawd ; and the third was Jane, daughter and co-heir of Jenkin ap Rees ap David of Gilvachwen, Cardiganshire.

Griffith ap Nicholas was a person of considerable possessions and power in the reign of Henry VI, and maintained princely establishments. He threw his in-

¹ *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 291.

fluence into the scale of the Yorkists, and with a body of some eight hundred chosen men joined the standard of the Earl of March, and proceeding with him to the Battle of Mortimer's Cross there fell, in the hour of victory, mortally wounded. He was the grandfather of the celebrated Sir Rhys ap Thomas, and ancestor of the present Lord Dinevor.

In the *Cambrian Register*, vol. i, pp. 54-64, there is a biographical sketch of this Griffith ap Nicholas. There is also a laudatory ode to him from the pen of Lewys Glyn Cothi, *Dosp.* ii, 1.



C 6, 3.—Inscription, “Gruff ab Nikolas, Siwan mh Sr Thomas Paratt”.

ARMS.—Griffith ap Nicholas, descended from Elidur Dhu.

Impaling *Argent*, on the stump of a tree proper, a parrot, *vert*; for Perrott.

This seems to refer to the crest, for the arms of Perrott are *gules*, three pears pendant *or*, on a chief *argent*, a demi-lion rampant issuant *sable*, armed of the field. Crest, a parrot *vert*, holding in its dexter paw a pear *or*.¹



C 6, 4.—Inscription, “Nikolas, Ioned mh Gruff ab Lln Voethus.”

ARMS.—Nicholas ap Philip ap Sir Elidur Dhu.

Impaling: *Argent*, on a cross *sable*, five crescents *or*, in the first quarter a spear's head, *gules* for Jonet, daughter and heiress of Griffith ap Llewelyn Voethus, the great grandmother of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

¹ Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 90, n. 5.

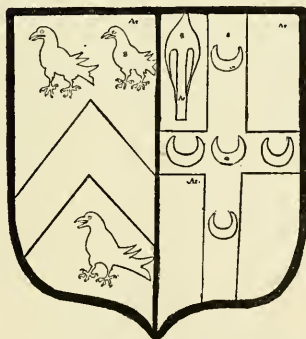


C 6. 3.



gruff ab nikolag - tison
 w. f. Thomas portt

C 6. 4.



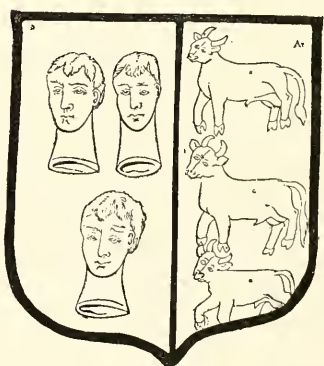
nikolae - koned w gruff
 ob tti - doethus

C 4. 1.



∴ f : dd : gom : gwentlion :
 ∴ w : gwiliam : holl ∴

C 4. 2.



∴ gwiliam : holl : elizabeth ∴
 ∴ w : phylpot : wabe ∴

C 6, 5.

ARMS.—*Arg.*, a griffin segreant *vert*; for Wyliam, father of Elen, wife of Griffith (C. 6 1) ap Meredith Vaughan.

The impaled portion of the shield is left void, the arms of Wyliam's wife probably not being known.

The said Wyliam is, however, unknown to the writer; and his daughter's marriage with Griffith ap Meredith Vaughan is contradicted by L. Dwnn. As explained under B 6, by some confusion, the inscription to this shield is "John ac Grae", which is clearly a mistake. The arms corresponding to such an inscription would be "Vaughan impaling Grey". We, however, give the shields precisely as we find them, and as they were probably set up in the Llanfihangel pew. **1312181**

C 4, 1.—Inscription, "Sr DD Gam. Gwenllian mh Gwylim holl."

ARMS.—*Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three cocks, *gules*, armed and wattled, *or*; for Einion Sais, ancestor of Sir David Gam, knight banneret.

Impaling Walter Sais, or the arms of Gwilim ap Howell.

Lewys Glyn Cothi says that the mother of Gwladdus was a daughter of "Llewelyn ab Hywel Grach, Esq."

C 4, 2.—Inscription, Gwilim ab Holl : Elizabeth mh Phylpot Wabe."

ARMS.—Walter Sais, for Gwilim ap Howell.

Impaling *Argent*, three bulls trippant *gules*, hooped *sable*, horned *argent*.

These were the arms of the father and mother of Gwenllian, the wife of Sir David Gam.

It may be assumed that there are no male representatives of the later members of the family of Llwydiarth. Sir Robert Vaughan, father of the heiress, the wife of John Purcell of Nantcribba, had three brothers. John, his elder brother, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Herbert of Montgomery, and was of the Inner Temple in 1606. Charles, another brother, was of the Inner Temple in 1614, and Edward, another

brother, of the Inner Temple in 1618. The inscription on the Vaughan monument in Llangedwyn Church, which presents a difficulty, would lead to the inference that they died without issue. Edward Vaughan of Glanllyn, and eventually of Llwydiarth, who married Mary, elder co-heiress of John Purcell, is there said to be "Ye adopted heir of *Edward Vaughan* of Llwydiarth, Esquire, *son and heir* of Sir Robert Vaughan, knight."¹ The only son of Sir Robert Vaughan mentioned in Dwnn's Llwydiarth pedigree was "Herbert" Vaughan, who is said to have escaped with Sir Arthur Blayney from the Parliamentarians 5th June 1648². His son Edward, mentioned in the inscription, may not then have been born. John Purcell of Nanteribba, and his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Vaughan, probably predeceased Eleanor's brother Edward, for the latter to have adopted Edward Vaughan of Glanllyn, his niece's husband.

A *cause célèbre*, arising from the disputed succession to the Llwydiarth estates, occurs as early as the 1st Charles I, 1625. The aggressive claimant was Charles Vaughan, a younger brother of Sir Robert Vaughan. The following recorded particulars are derived from the Record Office files of Edward Purcell of Nanteribba, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in that year.

"Calendar. prison. in custod Edri Purcell ar. Vic. Cora Thome Chamberlayne Milit. Justic. 16 May, 1 Ch. I.

"Carolus Vaughan, gen. comiss. per Edr'um Price Thomam Jukes et Thomam Kerry, armigeros, pro suspicio murdri.

"Ball. William Penryn de Dythur, ar., et Thomas Mores de Llangedwyn, ar.

"Rob'tus Peers, gen. comiss. per eosd'm Justic. pro conli."

Petition to Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, knight (Justic. D'ni Regis de Banco et Justic. Cestr.) and Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, knight (alter Justic. Cestr.), Justices of Assize.

"The Humble Petition of Charles Vaughan and Rowland

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 410.

² *Cambrian Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 71.

Vaughan, gent., for and on the behalf of Themselves and fortie-one persons more here undermentioned, humbly showing. That they and the said 41 persons were about 13 weeks past comitted by Edward Price, Esq'r., and certain others of the Justices of the Peace for the said county, to the gaole of the said county for the supposed murtheringe of one Cadwalader ap Griffith in and touching the taking of the poss'ion of the house of Llwydiarth, in the said county, being late the inheritance of S'r Robert Vaughan, knt., deceased, etc., etc."

Charles Vaughan, before noticed as a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1614, was the third son of Owen Vaughan, and grandson of John ap Owen Vaughan, the builder of the Llanvihangel pew. His mother was Catherine, daughter and eventual heiress of Maurice ap Robert of Llangedwyn. Rowland was probably the son of the barrister, and prisoner at the bar.

The administrative powers of the law were evidently against the prisoner. The contest for possession was with John Purcell, the son of the High Sheriff, who had married Eleanor, the niece of Charles Vaughan, and the daughter of his elder brother, Sir Robert Vaughan. It is scarcely matter of surprise that Charles Vaughan, the next male heir, should have warmly protested against the alienation of a family property which had been the inheritance of the family from the time of Celynin of Llwydiarth.

William Penrhyn of Rhysnant in Deuddwr, one of his bails, was sheriff in 1604, and the other, Thomas Morris of Llangedwyn, was probably the cousin of Charles Vaughan. The latter married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Pryse of Eglwysegle, by Dorothy, daughter of Robert Davies of Gwysannau; but his apparent rights, and the influence of his family connections, seem to have been of little avail when in conflict with those of the Purcells and Herberts. However, we gather from the Llangedwyn inscription that the rights of succession of his younger brother Edward were eventually recognised. We also read of a Mr. Maurice Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Canon of Windsor,

as a donor of £5 to the charities of the parish of Llan-vyllin.

It is understood¹ that to this day there are many persons living in the neighbourhood of the estates, and claiming descent from some of the Vaughan offshoots, who bitterly lament the alienation of the ancestral property.

LLOYDS OF DOLOBRAN.

But there are undoubted representatives in the male line of Celynin now in possession of a portion of the ancient estate of Deio or David of Dolobran, the son of Jenkin ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Celynin of Llwydiarth, by his second wife Lleuku, or Lucy, the granddaughter of that same Cynvelyn ap Dolphin, who, it has been shown, was a fellow-witness with Celynin ap Ririd in 1321.

Seventh in descent from Ieuan Teg² of Dolobran, son of Deio, was that Charles Lloyd of Dolobran whose earnest religious convictions taught him to think less of liberty and the possessions of this world than of a glorious inheritance in the next.

His great grandson, James Lloyd, sold the Dolobran estate in 1780, and died without issue; but his second cousin, Sampson Lloyd of Bordesley, Warwickshire, grandson of Sampson, *second* son of Charles, the estimable member of the Society of Friends, continued the line of Celynin of Llwydiarth, which is now represented by great grandsons of Sampson Lloyd of Bordesley, viz., Sampson Samuel Lloyd, late M.P. for Plymouth, and Henry Lloyd, Captain in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

A very interesting memorial of the family is an oak panel, which stood over the fireplace of the old hall at Dolobran, upon which are emblazoned the arms of Lloyd of fifteen quarterings, impaling Stanley of six

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 259, n. 1.

² See shield, with impalement of his granddaughter's arms, Line A 6.



SHIELD OF ARMS OF CHARLES LLOYD ESQ.
EMBLAZONED ON A PANEL, FORMERLY
AT DOLOBRAN HALL.

Mont. Coll. Vol. XIV
to face p. 390.

quarterings. They are the arms of Charles Lloyd, the first of that Christian name, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of a family long seated at Knockyn, Shropshire. Joan, daughter and heiress of the last Baron le Strange of Knockyn Castle, married Sir George Stanley, whose son Thomas became second Earl of Derby of that family.¹ This panel Mr. James Lloyd, before he sold Dolobran, removed and presented to his relatives. We are indebted to Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd and Captain Henry Lloyd, of the Montgomeryshire Cavalry, for the accompanying autotype from this Dolobran panel. It has this additional interest for the local genealogist and antiquary, that its blazonry stands upon the authority of Charles Lloyd, who was himself a distinguished genealogist. It may be remarked that the first or paternal quartering, *azure*, a chevron *argent*, between three cocks, *argent*, is that of Aleth, King of Dyvet, the ancestor in the sixth ascending generation from Celynin of Llwydiarth. *Sable*, a goat passant, *argent*, the arms adopted by the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, is unnoticed. Its recognition in the panel seems, however, to be conveyed in the form of a crest. There is very little doubt that, consistently with the rules of heraldry, Charles Lloyd was right in giving the more ancient paternal coat in the first quarter.

Thomas Lloyd, the third son of Charles Lloyd and Elizabeth Stanley, joined William Penn in the colonisation of Pennsylvania, and was Deputy-Governor and President of Council in the province from 1684 to 1693. Celynin has still his representatives on the other side of the Atlantic, viz., the issue of Governor Thomas Lloyd by his two wives, many of whom are now occupying important and distinguished positions. Amongst them may be mentioned Mr. Charles Perrin Smith of

¹ Gough's *History of Middle*, p. 25.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 333; and xii, pp. 175, 176, *n.* 4, to which the reader is referred for full and interesting details of the family descent.

Trenton, New Jersey, a descendant who has for some years past been a member of the Powys-land Club, and has compiled from her Transactions *Addenda to the Lloyd Lineage*, a work of his supplemental to one already privately circulated (1870) in America, entitled *Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family*.

John Lloyd, another brother of the Governor of Pennsylvania, has left a memorial of his generosity and interest in Meivod, his native parish, in the form of a silver gilt flagon and paten for Eucharistic uses.¹

DAVIES OF BRONFELYN.

We have also an undoubted descendant from Dackus Dhu,² said to be the son of Howell ap Llewelyn ap Einion ap Celynin of Llwydiarth. Mr. J. P. Davies of Bronfelin, Caersws, eleventh in descent from Dackus Dhu, was sheriff of the county in 1869. There is a remote branch of his family settled in Worcestershire, and now represented by Colonel Davies of Elmly Park. In the accompanying four-quartered shield, which is said to be identical with a seal attached to the will, proved in 1704, of his progenitor, Edward Davies of Maesmawr, it will be seen that the first quartering shows the goat passant, and that this family also have agreed with that of Llwydiarth in discarding the more ancient coat of Aleth, adopted by the Lloyds of Dolobran.

The crest is, however, interesting as illustrating the legend, before referred to, of Celynin's birth and exposure beneath a holly bush. The arms given of the Davies' of Marsh,³ Shropshire, "*Sable, a goat argent, attired or, standing on a child proper, swaddled gules, and feeding on a tree, vert,*" conforms still more closely to the particulars of the legend. Why the goat, emblematic of destruction, perhaps when confronting a

¹ For inscription, see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 339.

² "Cedwyn MS.," *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 39; and Burke's *General Armoury*, "Davis of Marsh, co. Salop".

³ Burke's *General Armoury*.



Davies of Bronfelyn.

holly bush, should symbolise protection to the house of Celynin, is not apparent. We know that the goat everywhere throughout the East is the pest of arboriculture. Herds of them rove and follow their own sweet will uncontrolled over the face of the country, leaving it without the vestige of a tree. When visiting the King of Greece at his delightful retreat, Tautoi, near Athens, where all the surroundings were luxuriantly timbered, the writer asked him how it was that Tautoi presented such a contrast to the whole coast line of Greece, and to the region beyond the limits of his domain, which seemed destitute of timber. He remarked that it mainly arose from the fact that since he had established himself at Tautoi, he had never permitted a goat to go loose on the place.

The goat's proverbial predatory habits, and the antiquity of the Davies crest, have their illustration in an important discovery of nine Roman signets in some lead mines. The discoverer, the Rev. S. S. Lewis, in the *Transactions of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*,¹ describes one of these gems showing, as seen



in the accompanying woodcut, that the Roman goat had as keen an appetite for the tender shoots and bark of trees as any Welsh goat. He proceeds to say, "Another gem, of which an engraving is subjoined, has been communicated to me by its owner, Mr. Waldron of Llandaff, as having been found, in 1876, in the same excavations of the mine that we described above. It is a red jasper with the surface slightly impaired by a flake at the upper end; the subject of the intaglio is a

¹ Vol. iv, p. 284. The woodcut is lent by the Rev. S. S. Lewis.

goat, erect on his hind legs, doing his worst to an olive tree. So he is represented on a terra-cotta lamp from Cumæ, in my own collection; and so Ovid (*Fasti*, i, 353-58) and Virgil (*Georgics*, ii, 381) allude to him as loving to attack the vine."

The writer is unable with any distinctness to ascertain who were the heiresses represented by the quarterings introduced into the preceding shields of arms. Following the custom of some continental nations, the Welsh, or, certainly many Montgomeryshire families, include in their shields the arms of females, whether heiresses or not, and thus assign to an ordinary impalement the heraldic value of a quartering; the significance of the latter being that the males of her line failing, the lady was either sole or co-representative with sisters of her immediate progenitor.

OTHER DESCENDANTS.

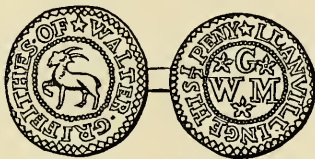
Branching off from the family tree there are probably descendants of Owen ap John ap Howell Vaughan of Llywydiarth. By a second wife he had Rowland of Caergai, Cadwalader, and five other sons.³ The eventual heiress of Caergai in Merionethshire married the Rev. Henry Mainwaring, who sold it in 1740 to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

Cadwalader, the second son, was bailiff of Llanvyllin in the 24th Elizabeth, 1581. *Humfridus DD. Cadd'r de Bachie. gen.*, on the general jury of the county in 1634, and *Griffinus David Cadd'r, gen.*, sixth on the county grand jury of the same year, were not improbably grandsons of Cadwalader. *Johes Griffith ap Griffith de Globwell et Bachie, gen.*, was a grand juror for the hundred of Llanvyllin, 14th Charles I, 1638. In this family succession were doubtless *Thomas Griffith, gen.*, bailiff of Llanvyllin in 1640 (16 Ch. I), in which year the Assizes were held there, and *Walter Griffith, gen.*, bailiff in 13th Charles II (Commonwealth).

John Griffiths of Bachie, having adopted the Noncon-

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 404.

formist scheme of church government, is said to have sheltered in his house, Bachie Place, the first congregation of Independents, under the ministry of the celebrated Vavasour Powell.¹ Walter Griffiths was his brother, and probably the bailiff of Llanvyllin in 1661, who minted the halfpenny token, without date, here reproduced. The goat *passant* would seem to indicate,



if not to confirm, in connection with the foregoing, their relationship with the Vaughans of Llwydiarth.

Mr. Peter Griffith of Oswestry, mercer, son of Mr. Cadwalader Griffiths of Bachie, in 1689 made a bequest to the poor of Llanvyllin, as did also Mr. John Griffiths of Bachie in 1722.

Nathaniel Griffith of Bachie, and the brother of Thomas Griffith of Rhual, near Mold, Flintshire, gave land in Llanvyllin whereon to build a chapel for the Independent congregation; and a deed confirming this grant was passed by his brother, Thomas Griffith, Esq., in 1738.²

It is understood that Mr. T. Griffith Jones, the author of the *Parochial History of Llansantffraid*, together with his cousin, that accomplished Welsh scholar recently deceased, the Rev. Robert Jones, vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe, is a descendant of the owner of the token, and of the founder of the chapel in 1708.

“Thomas Dios, gent.”, a Commonwealth grand juror in 1654, was of Garth, in the parish of Guilfield. If we are to accept the crest arms and quarterings, as given on an old hatchment in the church,³ as those of his

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 62.

² *Ib.*, p. 96.

³ Copied by his representative, Mr. Edward Dios of “The Denvers” and “The Moat”, in 1818.

family, viz.:—in the first quarter, *Sable*, a he goat passant, *argent*; crest, a goat browsing a holly bush—he must have been a cadet of Llwydiarth.

The table of Celynin's immediate descendants given in an early portion of this paper, although at variance in some important particulars with others, has the following authority for its introduction.

It is derived from the original visitation of the "Three counties of North Wales above Conway", in the autograph of Lewis Dwnn, deputy herald by patent in 1586. This, with the attesting subscriptions of the names of those interested, is in the library at Hengwrt.

Its authority has been followed for the reason that it gives interesting particulars, and is the only account of Celynin's descendants in the undoubted autograph of the herald.

This original visitation, when in the possession of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, was copied, and each page attested by the transcribers, William Hughes and John Davies (of Rhiwlas) in 1685.

This Celynin table, derived from the printed *Visitations* of Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 277, has the following attestation:—

"This page agrees w'th ye originall, being compar'd by us,

WM. HUGHES,
JOHN DAVIES."

The Powys-land Club,

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The Trustees are prepared to receive and take charge of, and earnestly solicit, donations and bequests of Antiquities, Books, Maps, Pictures, Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Specimens of Art or Natural History, and other articles which may be deemed suitable and proper to be deposited in the Museum and Library.

On behalf of the Museum and Library Committee,

MORRIS C. JONES, F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool,
Honorary Secretary and Curator.

1st October, 1881.

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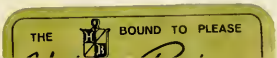
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