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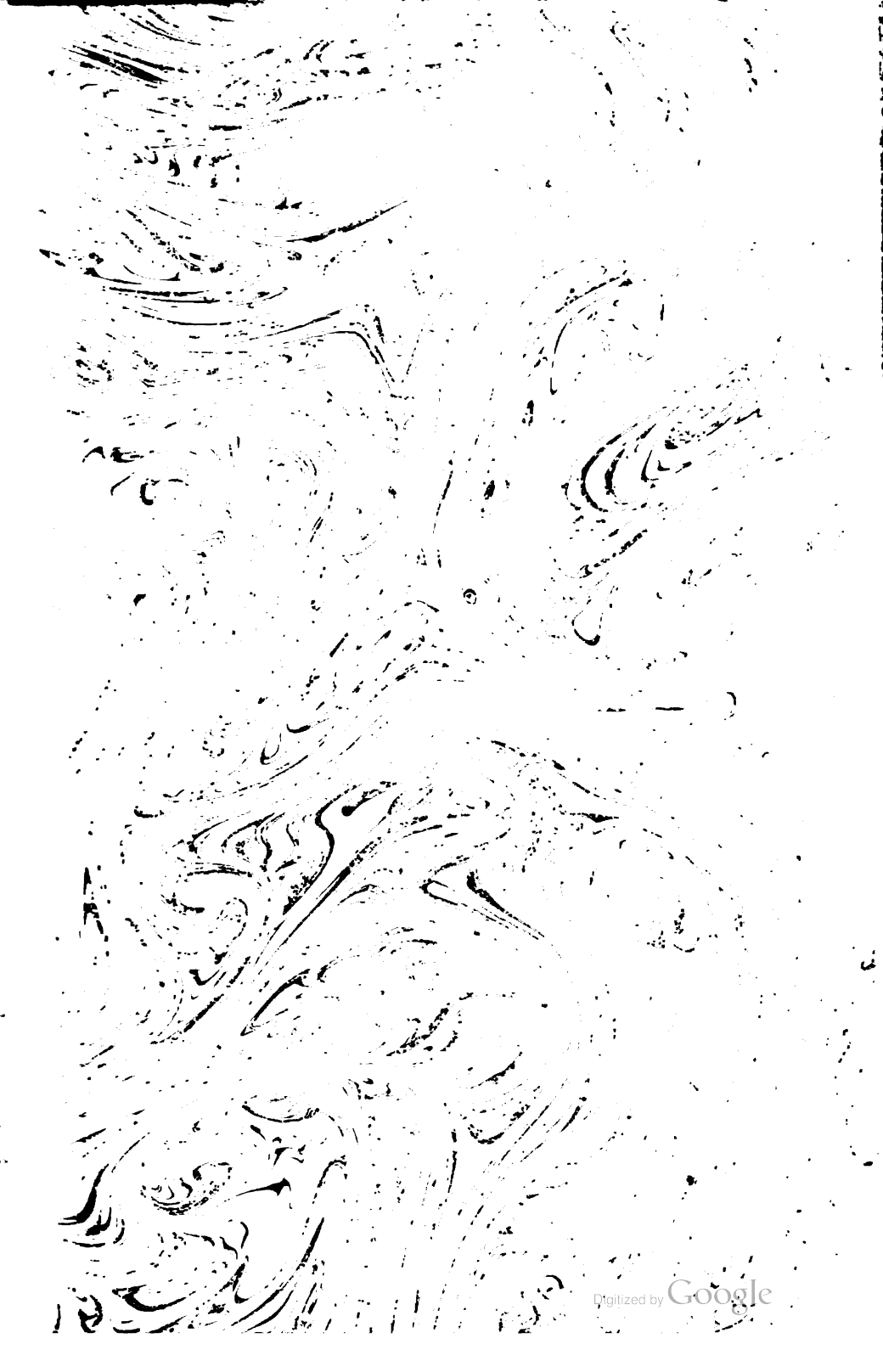
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COLLECTIONS
HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL

RELATING TO
MONTGOMERYSHIRE,
AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.



VOL. XIV.

⌘
LONDON :

PRINTED FOR THE CLUB BY

THOMAS RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

1881.

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~~Arche 1391~~



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From the Gift of
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"A Ruddy Lion Ramping in Gold."

The Seal of Sir EDWARD DE CHERLETON, LORD OF POWYS, appended to a Charter dated 6th July, 7 Henry V (1418), is adopted as the Seal of the Bowys-land Club. This remarkable Seal is not quite perfect, the edge having been splintered away, and the figure in the place of the crest having lost its head, which the engraver has supplied. It appears to have been a round seal, surrounded by an inscription, probably "*Sigillum Edwardi de Cherleton, Domini Powisie*", of which only the "g" in the word *Sigillum*, and "w" in the word *Powisie*, now remain. The shield in the centre is charged with the red lion of Powys—a lion rampant—and is probably held up by another lion rampant standing on its hind legs behind the shield, which is clasped by his fore paws. The side supporters, or rather ornamental figures (for it is said that supporters, in the present heraldic sense of the word, were unknown at that period), are wild men sitting astride of lions couchant.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 283.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

CONTENTS OF VOL. XIV.

Original Proposal for Formation of Club, Rules, and Amended Rules	vi
List of Members	xiii
Report of Fourteenth Annual Meeting	xix
Classified List of Articles presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library since November 1880	xxvii
Alphabetical List of additional Donors to the Powys-land Museum and Library in 1880	xxxv
Report of Museum Committee	xxxv
List of Literary Societies with which the Powys-land Club exchanges Publications	xxxviii
Obituary of Members of the Powys-land Club	xxxix

Southey and Heber in Powys-land. By Rev. D. R. THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Meifod	1
Note on Price of Perthairin. W. V. LL	12
Pedigree of Sir William Humphreys, Bart.	13
Correspondence. — Peter Le Neve, Norroy, and Bishop Humphreys	18
Notes by Rev. W. V. Lloyd, B.N.	25
Derwas Pedigree	29
Pedigree of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Davis of Highmead, Cardiganshire, and Dolgadfan Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire	30
Sculptured Tombstone in Meifod Churchyard. D. R. T.	33
Stone with Mason's Marks (?), Meifod	36
A List of Members of Parliament for Montgomeryshire. By ASKEW ROBERTS	37
The Family of Jones of Chilton and Carreghova, Llanymynech. By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, B.A., S.C.L., Oxon.	43
Parochial History of Llanymynech. By JOHN FEWTRELL. (<i>Concluded from Vol. XIII, p. 416</i>)	71
Chap. IX. Nonconformity	71
" X. Education	75
Appendix	78
Old Parr of Winnington. By ASKEW ROBERTS	81

Roads, Bridges, Canals, and Railways in Montgomeryshire. III. (<i>Continued from Vol. IX, p. 192</i>). By A. HOWELL	89
The Descent of Dame Margaret Broughton, Wife of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt. W. V. LL	107
Petition of Richard Grey, Lord Powys, to King Henry VI	125
Archaic Words, Phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire. By the Rev. ELLIAS OWEN, M.A. (<i>Continued from Vol. XII, p. 324</i>)	139
Montgomeryshire Worthies. By RICHARD WILLIAMS. (<i>Continued from Vol. XIII, p. 382</i>)	147
Welshpool.—Materials for the History of the Parish and Borough. (<i>Continued from Vol. XIII, p. 286.</i>) M. C. J.	161
Memoranda of Traditions respecting Welshpool and Local Events in the 18th Century. By Samuel Powell	212
Notes on Welshpool. By Thomas Rutter	215
Notes from various sources	220
The Family of Jones of Chilton and Carreghova, Llanymynech. By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, B.A., S.C.L., Oxon. (<i>Continued from Vol. XIV, p. 70</i>)	237
Bronze Spear-head found in Llandinam Parish. M. C. J.	269
Some Stone Implements in the Powys-land Museum. M. C. J.	271
1. Stone Axe-hammer found in the parish of Llanidloes	271
2. Stone Hammer found in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant	272
3. Hammer-stone found in Trefeglwys	273
4. Flint Axe-head found in Newtown parish	275
5. Hammer-stone (locality not known)	276
6. A Stone in the form of a Cup	277
7. Circular Flint Knife found in Trefeglwys parish	277
Middletons of Middleton. Norman descent. W. V. LL	279
Incidents in Montgomeryshire during, and also before and after, the Civil War in the time of Charles I, and during the Commonwealth. By Rev. GEORGE SANDFORD, Vicar of Ecclesall	293
Scholastic Ferule found in Melverley Church. M. C. J.	331
Evans of Montgomery and Chirbury. W J.	339
Relics found on the site of St. Gwyddfarch's Church, Meifod. By T. G. JONES, <i>Cyffin</i>	345
Description of the Armorial Insignia of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth,—which once surrounded their family pew in Llanfihangel Church, but are now in Wynnstay Chapel, with Memorials of the Lloyds of Dolobran, and other cognate families. By the Rev. W. V. LLOYD, M.A., Chaplain to H.R.H., the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.	355
Miscellanea. LXXIII to LXXX	397

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	TO FACE PAGE
Sculptured Stone in Meifod Church. Lent by the Cambrian Archæological Association	33 ✓
Stone with Mason's Marks (?), Meifod	36 ✓
Plan of Old Town Hall, Welshpool	172 ✓
The Packhorse Inn, Welshpool	201 ✓
<i>Autotype, from Drawing by Mrs. Howell of Rhiewport.</i>	
Woodcut—Bronze Spear-head, Llandinam	270
„ Stone Hammer, Llanidloes	271
„ Stone Hammer, Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant	272
Dallastype—Hammer-stone, Trefeglwys	273
„ Flint Axe-head, Newtown	275
„ Hammer-stone (locality unknown)	276
„ A Stone in form of a Cup (locality unknown)	277
Woodcut—Circular Flint Knife, Trefeglwys	278
Dallastype—Seal of Tewkesbury Free Grammar School	334
Woodcut—Melverley Scholastic Ferule	335
Copperplate—Shield of Arms of Joseph Evans, Esq.	339 ✓
Lithograph—Plan showing Old Foundations on the site of St. Gwyddfarch's Church, Meifod	352 ✓
Woodcuts—Two Shields of Arms, “Vaughan of Llwydiarth” and “Lloyd of Dolobran”	355
Dallastype—Heraldic Insignia of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth—	
Plate 1 . . . to face p. 363 ✓	Plate 9 . . . to face p. 380 ✓
Plate 2 . . . „ 366 ✓	Plate 10 . . . „ 381 ✓
Plate 3 . . . „ 367 ✓	Plate 11 . . . „ 382 ✓
Plate 4 . . . „ 370 ✓	Plate 12 . . . „ 383 ✓
Plate 5 . . . „ 372 ✓	Plate 13 . . . „ 385 ✓
Plate 6 . . . „ 373 ✓	Plate 14 . . . „ 386 ✓
Plate 7 . . . „ 374 ✓	Plate 15 . . . „ 387 ✓
Plate 8 . . . „ 379 ✓	
Woodcut—Llwydiarth, 1684	378
„ Shield on Llwydiarth	379
Autotype—Arms of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran on panel formerly in Dolobran Hall.	390 ✓
Copperplate—Shield of Arms, “Davies of Fronfelin”	392 ✓
Woodcut—Token of Walter Griffiths of Llanfyllin, bearing “Goat passant”	395

Authors alone are responsible for facts and opinions.

PROPOSAL for a Society or Club, to be called the "POWYS-LAND CLUB", for the Collecting and Printing, for the use of its Members, of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains of Montgomeryshire.

It has occurred to more than one gentleman connected with Montgomeryshire, that it would be desirable to begin an historical and archæological collection for that county.

The county is rich in the remains of former ages, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powys and other scenes of historic interest, and yet having hitherto formed a portion of Wales which has not received its due proportion of archæological illustration.

A county history is the great desideratum; but considering the various qualifications required, in one person, to enable him to write a good county history, who is equal to such a herculean task?

It is seldom that in one mind can be found "the profundity of knowledge, the patient and laborious research, the skill in generalisation, the talent for detail, the aptitude for so many and so varied investigations, the taste, energy, and self-sacrificing zeal which can carry such labour to a successful termination". The late Walter Davies was the only man that could be named who would have been equal to the undertaking.

In the absence, however, of a county history, an historical and archæological collection for this county, specifically, would be both valuable and interesting.

It would be, in fact, to carry out, but in more detail with reference to Montgomeryshire, the idea which was broached with respect to all the counties of Wales in the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in the article—"On the Study and Preservation of National Antiquities."

Following the model of other societies, it is proposed that the collection should include—

1. A *Monasticon*, or a record of all monastic remains, whether buildings, tombs, inscriptions, utensils, seals, etc. [This is already in progress, but, from the few religious houses in the county, will not be extensive.]

2. An *Ecclesiasticon*, or a similar record of all that relates to parochial churches and chapels, whether of the established church, or of any description, etc., and of all objects, such as tombs, crosses, etc., connected with them.

3. A *Castellarium*, a similar record of castellated remains.
4. A *Mansionarium*, a similar collection relating to all ancient manor-houses, mansions, and houses of a certain degree of importance, and to their collected remains.
5. A *Villare* and *Parochiale*, applying to all buildings and remains of towns, villages, parishes, etc., including all public civil buildings, etc.
6. A *Chartularium*, including as complete an account as practicable of all ancient documents referring to the five preceding classes. The manorial history of the county may be illustrated, and the public record office and the muniment rooms of the magnates of the county would form an almost inexhaustible source of information under this division. It would be proposed to print the original documents *in extenso* where thought of sufficient interest.
7. An *Obituarium*, containing notices of pedigrees of ancient families, notices of celebrated characters, and collections of all that relates to the public and private life of all classes who are or have been inhabitants of the district.
8. An *Ordinary of Arms*, containing authentic copies of all existing remains of mediæval heraldry.—Drawings and copies of inscriptions, etc., on church windows, monuments, etc.
9. The collecting and printing of MS. collections connected with the district, or throwing any light on any of the families of the county.
10. An *Itinerarium*. Notices, plans, and surveys, of all British, Roman, or other ancient roads or ways, etc.
11. Traditions, customs, folk-lore, ballads, etc.

Various topographical and genealogical articles have appeared in publications that are rare and difficult of access, and it would be proposed to reprint such of these articles as may be thought of sufficient interest and value, with such additions as may be procurable; for instance: the topographical accounts of the parishes of Meifod and Llanwnog, which appeared in the *Cambrian Quarterly Review*, and the accounts of Garthbeibio, Llangadfan, and Llanerfyl, and of Llanymynech, that appeared upwards of seventy years ago in the *Cambrian Register*, and such like. They would form models for topographical accounts of other parishes.

And it is wished to reprint several of the articles bearing upon Montgomeryshire which have already appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

It is proposed to print the articles in parts, as they are available, and not necessarily in any particular classified order; but when a sufficient number to form a volume is collected, to make the information easily accessible by means of copious *Indices*.

It is also proposed to make such arrangements with the Cambrian Archæological Association as may be found mutually desirable and practicable. It is the wish of the promoters of this scheme to form the closest connection with that well-tryed and excellent institution. The scheme may appear extensive, but it will be carried out only so far as materials offer and opportunity occurs.

This preliminary proposal was circulated in the first instance in influential quarters, with the view of testing how far the scheme met with approval, and was likely to be supported.

The collection of two or three facts—in themselves, and, while separate, comparatively unimportant—will often be found to throw light on each other, and will not unfrequently lead to the clearing up of doubtful points, or the discovery of error. In this light all may assist in the work proposed.

“If a collection could be made”, said the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, “of all the isolated and floating facts connected with the various branches of topographical knowledge, it is obvious that thus an invaluable body of information and ample store of materials might be amassed, of the utmost importance to the traveller, the antiquarian, the man of science, and the naturalist.” The custodian of almost every parochial register may find in it much that is novel and valuable. Any accurate observer who will transcribe all the monumental inscriptions in any church, chapel, or burial place, would render valuable service.

If it meet with support, it is intended to organise and carry it on with the honorary assistance of such as consent to associate themselves for the purpose; the necessary funds for printing and illustrating, transcribing public records, etc., being provided by the subscription of the members. But it is by no means wished to restrict the Association to pecuniary subscribers only. Contributors of archæological information of all the descriptions before indicated would be welcomed as members with as much warmth as pecuniary subscribers.

MORRIS C. JONES,	} <i>Hon. Secs.</i> <i>pro tem.</i>
20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool.	
T. O. MORGAN,	
Aberystwith.	

1st March, 1867.

The Club was constituted on the 1st October 1867; when Part I was issued to the members, and the following Rules adopted:—

ORIGINAL LAWS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

I. The Club shall consist of not more than one hundred members.

II. The Council shall consist of the following persons, in whom the management of the Club shall be vested, that is to say, the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, Treasurer, and twelve other Members.

III. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the first Officers and Council of the Club:—

President—The EARL OF POWIS.

Vice-Presidents—The LORD SUDELEY; The BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH;

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, Bart.

Council.

Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, M.A.,
Melksham, Wilts.

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., M.P.,
Plas Dinas.

J. PRYCE DREW, Esq., M.A.,
Milford, Newtown.

Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, M.A.,
Rector, Newtown.

Ven. Archdeacon FOULKES, M.A.,
Rector, Llandyssil.

ABRAHAM HOWELL, Esq.,
Rhiewport, Welshpool.

DAVID HOWELL, Esq.,
Dolguog, Machynlleth.

Rev. D. PHILLIPS LEWIS, M.A.,
Vicarage, Guilsfield.

HON. CHAS. HANBURY TRACY, M.P.,
Gregynog, Newtown.

PRYCE BUCKLEY WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Pennant, Welshpool.

Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A.,
Rector, Llanfyllin.

C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN, Esq., M.P.,
Coed y Maen, Welshpool.

Hon. Treasurer—THOMAS BOWEN, Esq. (Messrs. Beck & Co.), Welshpool.

Hon. Secretaries—MORRIS C. JONES, Esq., 29, Abercromby Square, Liverpool
(and Gungrog, Welshpool); T. O. MORGAN, Esq., Aberystwith
(and Lincoln's Inn).

IV. A General Meeting of the Members shall be held annually, on the first day of the month of October, or on a day soon after, and at such place as the Council shall appoint. And the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings, on giving, through the Secretaries, a fortnight's notice to the Members.

V. The Council shall be elected at a General Meeting, to continue in office for three years, and be capable of re-election.

VI. The names of the Members proposed to be elected into the Council shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretaries one fortnight before the General Meetings; and notice of the persons so proposed shall be forwarded by the Secretaries to all the Members.

VII. At the General Meetings votes for the election of the Council may be given either personally or *by letter* addressed to the Secretaries; but no Member shall be entitled to vote at a General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council, or in the offices of Secretaries or Treasurer, shall be provisionally filled up by the Council.

IX. Those gentlemen who have assented or do assent to these rules, and have signified their wish to become Members, shall be deemed original Members of the Society.

X. Subsequent Members may be elected by ballot at any one of the General Meetings, according to priority of application, upon being proposed in writing by two existing Members. One black ball in five shall exclude.

XI. The subscription of each Member shall be paid in advance to the Treasurer, and shall be as follows:—Any Member of the Cambrian Archæological Association who shall become an *original* Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of half-a-guinea; any other Member of the Club shall pay the annual sum of one guinea. If any Member's subscription shall be in arrear for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after being reminded by the Treasurer, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a Member of the Club.

XII. The Council may elect as an Honorary Member any gentleman contributing papers or information such as shall, in their judgment, be in furtherance of the objects of the Club.

XIII. The objects of the Club shall be carried out with the honorary assistance of the Members, and the funds of the Club shall be disbursed in printing and illustrating such information as shall be contributed by the Members, searching for and transacting public records, etc., and the necessary expenses of the Club.

XIV. The members are earnestly invited to contribute articles and information; and contributors of papers shall be entitled to twelve copies of such articles.

XV. Every Member not in arrear of his annual subscription will be entitled to one copy of every publication of the Club, to be delivered as soon as it shall be completed.

XVI. The Council shall determine what numbers of each publication shall be printed, and the copies over and above those required for the Members shall be sold to the public at such time and price as may be fixed by the Council, and the proceeds to be carried to the account of the Club.

XVII. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at an Anniversary Meeting; one month's notice of any proposed alteration to be communicated, in writing, to the Secretaries.

At the Second Annual Meeting of the Club, held on the 11th of October 1869, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, the following alterations in the Laws were made—

“That the Club shall be extended, and shall consist of not more than two hundred members; all additional Members shall pay the annual subscription of one guinea.

“That the Secretary shall be at liberty to admit Members up to that enlarged limit; the applicants for membership who are willing to pay the back subscriptions so as to entitle them to the back parts of the publications of the Club, to have the preference.

“That the Secretaries shall also be at liberty to admit new Members to supply vacancies caused by death, or resignation, or non-payment of subscriptions.

“That the following words be added to Rule XII: ‘or may present him with a copy of all or any of the publications of the Club.’”

At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 5th of October 1874, the following were adopted as

“THE RULES OF THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.”

1. The Museum and Library shall be open to the public on Saturdays and Mondays from Ten to Four, on payment by each person of an admission fee of threepence: except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be open free of charge.

2. An annual family subscription of 5s. shall admit all the members of a family subscribing, and an annual subscription of 2s. 6d. shall admit an individual person, on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year.

3. The Members of the Powys-land Club shall have access to the Museum and Library every day (Sundays excepted) from Ten to Four, and also shall have the privilege of taking therein any personal friends accompanying them, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

4. That donors to the Building Fund, to the amount of 10s. or upwards, and their families, shall be admitted free on Saturdays and Mondays, for one year, from the opening of the Museum and Library.

5. Each person visiting the Museum and Library shall be required to enter his or her name in a Visitor's book, to be provided for that purpose.

6. No article or book shall on any account be removed from the Museum and Library, without the special permission of the Committee.

At the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club, held on the 4th of October 1875, in pursuance of notice given in accordance with Rule XVII, an alteration in the laws was made by the adoption of the following additional rule:—

“XVIII. That no dividend, gift, division, or bonus in money shall be made unto or between any of the Members of the Powys-land Club, or of the said Museum or Library, or any other person whatsoever.”

And the following alteration and addition to the Rules of the Powys-land Museum and Library were made.

Rule I was altered to read thus:—

“1. That the public shall be admitted to the Museum every week-day, from Ten to Four, on the payment of an admission fee of Threespence, except when the Council shall otherwise determine; and except on the last Saturday in each month, when from One to Four it shall be opened free of charge.”

The following additional Rule was adopted:—

“That the Books in the Library shall be open gratuitously to the public, subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Council.”

(Signed)	POWIS	<i>President.</i>
	D. P. LEWIS.	} <i>Three Members of the Council.</i>
	A. HOWELL	
	HENRY P. FFOULKES.	
	R. E. JONES.	} <i>A Member of the Powysland Club.</i>
	MORRIS CHA. JONES.	} <i>Honorary Secretaries.</i>
	WILLIAM V. LLOYD.	

“I hereby certify that this Society is entitled to the benefit of the Act 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 36, entitled, ‘An Act to exempt from County, Borough, Parochial, and other Local Rates, Lands, and Buildings occupied by Scientific, or Literary Societies.’”

(Signed) “J. M. LUDLOW,
“*Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies,*

“The Barrister appointed to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, for the Central Office, London, 19th November 1875.”

LIST OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE
POWYS - LAND CLUB.

September 30, 1881.

Those marked * have contributed papers to the "Montgomeryshire Collections".

Those marked † are Donors of Objects to the Powys-land Museum and Library.

Those marked ‡ have exhibited articles of interest at the Annual Meeting.

†Adnitt, W. H., Esq., Lystouville, Shrewsbury

Babington, Charles C., Esq., F.S.A., 5, Brookside, Cambridge

*†Barrett, Thomas Brettell, Esq., Welshpool

*†Barnwell, Rev. E. L., M.A., Melksham, Wilts

Bates, J. Cadwallader, Esq., Heddon Banks, Wylam-on-Tyne

Beattie, John, Esq., Shortwood, Teddington Park, Middlesex

Beattie, Joseph, Esq., 242, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham

‡Beck, Peter Arthur, Esq., Trelydan Hall, Welshpool (*Hon. Treasurer*)

††Bennett, Nicholas, Esq., Glanvrafon, Caersws

†Black, Adam William, Esq., 28, York Place, Edinburgh

*Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. Canon, M.A., The Hall, Wigan

Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. J. R. O., M.A., Rectory, Weston-under-Lyziard, Shifnal

Brisco, Wastel, Esq., Southcott, Reading

‡Buckley, Sir Edmund, Bart., Plas Dinas, Dinas Mawddwy

*Clark, George Thomas, Esq., Dowlais House, Dowlais

Cokayne, George E., Esq., M.A.Oxon., F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*,
College of Arms, London

†Curling, Mrs., Brookland Hall, Welshpool

‡Davies, Henry, Esq., Town Clerk, Oswestry

*†Davies, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Moor Court, Kington, Herefordshire

†Davies, Rev. John, M.A., 14, Belsize Square, South Hampstead,
London

Davies, John D., Esq., Llanidloes

††Davies, John Pryce, Esq., Bronfelin, Caersws

Dugdale, John, Esq., Llwyn, Llanfyllin

- *†Edwards, Rev. Griffith, M.A., Rectory, Llangadfan, Welshpool
 *Edwards, Rev. Canon Wynne, Rectory, Llanrhaidr-yn-Kinmerch, Denbighshire
 ††Edey, Thomas, Esq., 5, St. Paul's Road, Camden Square, London
 *Evans, Rev. D. Silvan, B.D., Rectory, Llanwrin, Machynlleth
 †Evans, David Williams, Esq., Clifton, Nottingham, and Glascoed, Llansantffraid
 †Evans, Rev. Edward, M.A., Rectory, Llanfihangel yn Nghwnfa, Llanfyllin, Oswestry
 †Evans, Edward, Esq., Bronwylfa, Wrexham
 ††Evans, Edward Bickerton, Esq., Whitbourne Hall, Worcester
 ††Evans, John, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted
 †Evans, John Hilditch, Esq., Bryn Issa, Pershore, Worcestershire
 †Evans, Joseph, Esq., Hurst House, Prescot (*two copies*)
 Eyre, Rev. W., St. Beuno's College, St. Asaph
 ††Fardo, George, Esq., Sub-Comptroller, Post Office, Liverpool
 Ffoulkes, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Rectory, Whittington, Salop
 Ffoulkes, W. Wynne, Esq., Old Northgate House, Chester
 ††Field, Rev. Augustus, M.A., Pool Quay Vicarage, Welshpool
 *††Fisher, William, Esq., Maesfron, Welshpool
 ††Gillart, Richard, Esq., Llynllloed, Machynlleth
 Harlech, The Lord, Brogyntyn, Oswestry (*Vice-President*)
 *†Hamer, Edward, Esq., The Close, Llanidloes
 †Harrison, George Devereux, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool
 Harrison, Colonel John Pryce, 1, Seagrave Place, Cheltenham
 Harrison, Robert John, Esq., Caerhowel, Montgomery
 Hayman, Rev. Canon Samuel, M.A., Grange-Erin, Douglas, Cork
 Herbert, Colonel Geo. Edward, Upper Helmsley Hall, Yorkshire ;
 and Glanhafren, Newtown, Montgomeryshire
 Herbert, John Maurice, Esq., Rocklands, Ross
 †Heyward, Colonel John Heyward, Crosswood, Guilsfield
 *††Hill, Rev. J. E., M.A., Vicarage, Welshpool
 †Hilton, Edwin, Esq., Glynhirieth, Llanfair-caereinion
 Hoblyn, Thomas, Esq., Welshpool
 *†Howell, Abraham, Esq., Rhiewport, Berriew
 *Howell, David, Esq., Dolguôg, Machynlleth
 Howell, Evan, Esq., 4A, St. Paul's Churchyard, London
 Hughes, H. R., Esq., Kinmel, St. Asaph
 Hurst, Robert, Esq., Borough Surveyor, Welshpool
 Hutchings, Lewis, Esq., Welshpool
 Inner Temple Library, London (J. Pickering, Esq., Librarian)
 Jehu, Richard, Esq., 21, Cloudesley Street, Islington, London
 †Johnson, Mrs. Pugh, Llanerchydol Hall, Welshpool
 †Jones, Charles, Esq., Salop Road, Welshpool

- †‡Jones, Edward, Esq., Town Clerk, Welshpool
- †Jones, Edward Maurice, Esq., Westwood, Welshpool
- Jones, John, Esq., Bellan House, Oswestry
- *Jones, John, Esq., Staff Commander, R.N., F.R.G.S., Blue Bell, near Welshpool
- *†‡Jones, Morris Charles, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., Gungrog, Welshpool (*Honorary Secretary*)
- †‡Jones, Morris Paterson, Esq., Heatherlea, 7, Holly Road, Fairfield, Liverpool
- ‡Jones, Pryce, Esq., Dolerw, Newtown
- †Jones, Richard Edward, Esq., Cefn Bryntalch, Abermule, Mont.
- Jones, T. Parry, Esq., Park House, Newtown
- *†Jones, T. Simpson, Esq., B.A., Lincoln's Inn, London
- *Jones, William, Esq., Mount Pleasant, Over, Winsford

Kynaston, Rev. W. C. E., M.A., Hardwicke Hall, Ellesmere

- ‡Londonderry, The Marquis of, K.P., Plas, Machynlleth (*Vice-President*)
- *‡Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
- †‡Lewis, Rev. David Phillips, M.A., Rectory, Llandrinio
- Lewis, Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall, Newtown
- †Lewis, Rev. John, M.A., Vicarage, Ford, Salop
- Lewis, Samuel, Esq., Holborn Bars, London
- Lewis, Rev. T. Wolseley, M.A., Garth Garmon, Cheltenham
- Liverpool Free Public Library (Peter Cowell, Esq., Chief Librarian)
- *‡Lloyd, J. Y. W., Esq., M.A., Clochfaen, Llanidloes
- Lloyd, Henry, Esq., Pentreheilin, Llanymynech, R.S.O., and Dolobran, Meifod
- *†Lloyd, Howell William, Esq., 19, Hogarth Road, South Kensington, W.
- Lloyd, Mrs. Richard H., Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey
- †Lloyd, Sampson, S., Esq., Moore Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, and Dolobran, Meifod
- Lloyd, W. D., Esq., 116, Jermyn Street, London
- *†‡Lloyd, Rev. William Valentine, R.N., F.R.G.S., Havodwen, Eastern Road, Southsea, Hants (*Honorary Secretary*)

- †McIntosh, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Llanerfyl
- Marsh, Miss Mary, Tybrith, Carno
- †Matthews, Rev. Prebendary, M.A., Rectory, Llandisilio, Oswestry
- Mickleburgh, John, Esq., Hendomen, Montgomery
- Miller, Samuel, Esq., The Court, Abermule, Montgomeryshire
- ‡Mirehouse, Rev. John, M.A., Colsterworth Rectory, Grantham
- ‡Morgan, Charles, Esq., Bidlington House, Steyning, Sussex
- Morgan, Cornelius, Esq., High Street, Newtown
- Morgan, George, Esq., The Fron, Newtown
- Morgan, Edward, Esq., Machynlleth

- *††Morris, Edward Rowley, Esq., Homestay, Newtown
- †Morris, Joseph Pugh, Esq., Salop Road, Welshpool
- †Mytton, Devereux Herbert, Esq., Garth, Welshpool
- Mytton, Miss, Severn Street, Welshpool

Northumberland, His Grace the Duke of, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland

Newenham, Francis Brown, Esq., Middle Temple, and Plas Groes, Hooton

- *†Newill, Thomas, Esq., Powis Castle Park, Welshpool
- Nixon, Edward, Esq., Savile House, Methley, Leeds

Oswestry and Welshpool Naturalist Field Club and Archaeological Society (Rev. O. W. Fielden, Frankton Rectory, Oswestry, *Sec.*)

- †Owen, Arthur Charles Humphreys, Glansevern, Garthmyl, Mont.
- †Owen, D. C. Lloyd, Esq., F.R.C.S., 51, Newhall Street, and Penbryn Kotton Park Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham
- †Owen, David Pryce, Esq., Broad Street, Welshpool
- *†Owen, Rev. Elias, M.A., Ruthin
- Owen, George, Esq., Plas Issa, Oswestry
- †Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, M.A., Vicarage, Llangedwyn
- Owen, Rev. Thomas Ketley, Wellington, Salop
- *†Owen, T. Morgan, Esq., M.A., Bronwylfa, Rhyl

- *††Powis, The Earl of, Powis Castle, Welshpool (*President*)
- ††Parker, Rev. F. W., M.A., Rectory, Montgomery
- ††Parker, W. T., Esq., Traethllawn, Welshpool
- †Parry, Love Jones, Esq., F.S.A., Madryn Castle, Pwllheli
- †Perrott, Robert Simcocks, Esq., Bronhyddon, Llansantffraid
- Powell, Evan, Esq., Broomcliffe, Llanidloes
- ††Powell, Samuel, Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool
- Powys, Bransby William, Esq., 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
- *Price, Lewis R., Esq., 117, St. George's Square, London, S.W.
- ††Price, Benjamin, Esq., Garthfawr Farm, Llanidloes
- †Pritchard, W. E. Gilbertson, Esq., Ceniarth, Machynlleth
- Proctor, Edward Bernard, Esq., Aberhavesp Hall, Newtown
- †Pryce, Mrs., Gunley, Chirbury
- †Pryce, Edward S. Mostyn, Esq., Belmont, Caerleon, Monmouthshire
- ††Pryce, Elijah, Esq., Trederwen House, Llansantffraid, Oswestry
- †Pryce, Thomas, Esq., Whitehall, Batavia
- †Pryce, Robert Davies, Esq., Cyffronydd, Welshpool
- *Pugh, Wm. Buckley, Esq., Dolfor Hall, Kerry, and Patrington, Hull
- Pugh, Thomas, Esq., 408, Sixth Street, Washington, U.S.A.

†Read, Offley Malcolm Crewe, Esq., Llandinam Hall, Llanidloes

Rendel, Stuart, Esq., M.P., Plas Dinam, Llanidloes

†Richards, Thomas, Esq., 37, Great Queen Street, London

†Roberts, Rev. Richard, M.A., Vicarage, Amlwch, Anglesey

Roberts, Rev. Robert Jones, M.A., Buttington Vicarage, Welshpool

Robinson, George E., Esq., Post Office Chambers, Cardiff

†Rowlands, William, Esq., Welshpool

†Rutter, Thomas, Esq., Church Bank, Welshpool

St. Asaph, The Bishop of, The Palace, St. Asaph (*Vice-President*)

Sudeley, The Lord, Toddington, Gloucestershire (*Vice-President*)

Salt, George Moultrie, Esq., Quarry Place, Salop

Salisbury, Rev. E. E. Baylee, B.D., Winceby Rectory, Horncastle,
Lincolnshire

Salisbury, Rev. George Augustus, M.A., Westbury Rectory, Salop

*Sandford, Rev. George, M.A., Ecclesall Vicarage, Sheffield

Savin, Thomas, Esq., Oswestry

Sladen, Rev. E. H. Mainwaring, M.A., The Gore, Bournemouth

Slaughter, Rev. Edward, St. Mary's, Old Bidston Road, Birkenhead

†Smith, Charles Perin, Esq., Trenton, New Jersey, U.S. America

†Smith, J. Russell, Esq., 36, Soho Square, London

Sotheran, Henry, Esq., 136, Strand, London

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Squires, Mrs., Fairfield, Clevedon, Somersetshire

Storey, Thomas, Esq., Westfield, Lancaster

††Sturkey, Thomas, Esq., Newtown

†Swettenham, William Norman, Esq., M.R.I.C.E., County Surveyor,
Newtown, Mont.

Swithinbank, George Edwin, Esq., LL.D., Ormleigh, Omerly Park,
London, S.E.

Temple, Rev. R., M.A., Melyniog, Oswestry

*†Thomas, Rev. Canon D. R., M.A., Vicarage, Meifod, Welshpool

Tracy, The Hon. Frederick Hanbury, M.P., Penybryn, Montgomery

Trevor, E. R. S., Esq., The Derwen, Welshpool

Trinity College Library, Cambridge (Rev. R. Sinker, M.A., Librarian)

Tudor, Owen Davies, Esq., 2, Collingham Road, South Kensington,
London

††Vaughan, Mrs., Brookside, Welshpool

Verney, G. H., Esq., The Cedars, Esher, Surrey

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart, M.P., Wynnstay, Ruabon (*Vice-President*)

*††Walker, David, Esq., Architect, 11, Dale Street, Liverpool

Westworth, Robert, Esq., 31, King Street, Liverpool

††Wilding, William, Esq., Town Clerk, Montgomery

†Williams, Rev. Canon David, M.A., Castle Caereinion Rectory,
Welshpool

Williams, Edward, Esq., Broome Hall, Oswestry

†Williams, Rev. John, M.A., Rectory, Newtown

*Williams, Rev. Canon Robert, M.A., Rectory, Llanfyllin

*††Williams, Richard, Esq., Celynog, Newtown

- *Williams, Stephen W. Esq., Penralley, Rhayader
+Williames, Rees Buckley, Esq., Glyncoŷgen, Berriew, Montgomeryshire
††Winder, Major Corbett, Vaynor Park, Berriew, Montgomeryshire
Withy, William, Esq., Severn Street, Welshpool
Woods, Sir Albert W., *Garter King of Arms*, College of Arms,
London, E.C.
Wright, Philip, Esq., Mellington Hall, Churchstoke, Montgomery
††Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, Esq., Coed-y-Maen, Welshpool
Wynne, Mrs. Brownlow, Garthewin, near Abergele
Wynne, W. R. M., Esq., Peniarth, Towyn.
-

After 1st October, 1881.

Bolding, George Frederick, Esq., 204, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Powys-land Club was held at the Powys-land Museum and Library, Welshpool, on Thursday, the 6th October 1881. The chair was taken by the President, the Earl of Powis, and there were present—The Hon. Col. William and Mrs. Herbert; Lady Charlotte Montgomery, Hugh Montgomery, Esq.; the Misses Montgomery; Mrs. Lovell, Llanerchydol Hall; the Misses Pugh-Johnson; Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Newtown Hall; Mrs. Howell, Rhiewport; Miss Rowson, Pool Quay Vicarage; Misses Mytton; Mrs. Parker; Miss Nora Roberts; Mrs. M. Paterson Jones and Mrs. Morris C. Jones, Gungrog; C. W. Williams Wynn, Esq., Coedymaen; Devereux Herbert Mytton, Esq., Garth; Robert Davies Pryce, Esq., Cyffronydd; A. H. Pryce, Esq.; Robert John Harrison, Esq., Caerhowel; A. Howell, Esq., Rhiewport; William Fisher, Esq., Maesfron; Lewis Lewis, Esq., Newtown Hall; — Lewis, jun., Esq.; Commander John Jones, R.N.; Rev. Canon D. R. Thomas, Meifod; Rev. D. P. Lewis, Llandrinio; Rev. Augustus Field, Pool Quay; Rev. Joseph McIntosh, Llanerfyl; Rev. John Lewis, Ford; Rev. R. J. Roberts, Buttington; Rev. E. Robinson, Penrhos; Rev. Joseph Biggs, Welshpool; Rev. R. Smith, Llanymynech; W. T. Parker, Esq., Welchpool; D. P. Owen, Esq., Welshpool; Edward Jones, Esq., Town Clerk, Welshpool; William M. Howell, Esq.; C. E. Howell, Esq., Welshpool; James Williams, Esq., Buttington; Thomas Sturkey, Esq., Newtown; Richard Williams, Esq., Newtown; Thomas Savin, Esq., Oswestry; W. H. G. Weaver, Esq., Oswestry; M. Paterson Jones, Esq., Liverpool; T. Simpson Jones, Esq., London; P. A. Beck, Esq., Trelydan Hall, Hon. Treasurer; and Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

The Hon. Sec. received a letter from the Ven. Archdeacon Ffoulkes, stating that "he was sincerely sorry to be unable to attend the Powys-land Club Meeting again". Also from Owen Davies Tudor, Esq., of London, asking the question "Why should you not hold one meeting in the year in London?"¹

¹ About one-ninth of the members of the Powys-land Club live in or within easy distance of London, and about another ninth are in London in the season. Two-ninths, therefore, are in London in the spring. If a meeting were held in London possibly some members living in the country would attend it. The suggestion thrown out by Mr. O. D. Tudor is submitted for the members' consideration.

The President opened the proceedings by requesting the Honorary Secretary to read the report for the year, which was as follows :—

The COMMITTEE, although they have little that is new to communicate, have pleasure in reporting the continued prosperity of the club. The number of members, notwithstanding the depression of the times, has been maintained. Four members have been removed by death and five have resigned, but on the other hand ten new members have joined the club, including an important public library in London, and a gentleman in Washington, both of whom have taken complete sets of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. The Committee have to deplore the loss by death of the following members, viz. :— Edward Breese, Esq., F.S.A. ; Miss Jane Davies ; John Sides Davies, Esq. ; and the Rev. Canon Robert Williams, of Culmington. The balance in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer has increased from £42 9s. 3d. to £104 2s. 6d. The new room added to the Museum has provided considerable additional accommodation. This has enabled much progress to be made in the re-arrangement of the objects in the Museum. The resolutions passed at the last annual meeting of the Club were communicated to the Cambrian Archæological Association, but no definite reply has been received from that Society. The literary work of the Club has proceeded satisfactorily. The principal feature of the last part of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* is the numerous plates with which it is illustrated. A large proportion of these illustrations have been provided at the cost of members of the Club interested in the articles illustrated, and the thanks of the Club are due to them for their generosity and public spirit. The scheme, which has long been in contemplation, for reprinting the portion of Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations* relating to Montgomeryshire, is again occupying attention and will, it is hoped, soon be commenced. The collections of books and objects of antiquity and natural history are constantly receiving additions, and are becoming of an importance which is recognised and appreciated by all strangers who visit the museum. Still the institution is only in its infancy, and it is hoped that it will ultimately become of more extensive interest. The aid of members of the Club is earnestly invited to forward the attainment of that result.

His lordship said he would next ask Mr. Beck, the Hon. Treasurer, to read an abstract of the financial report.

Mr. P. A. Beck read an abstract of the following account¹ :—

The PRESIDENT then said : Ladies and gentlemen, I will now move that the report which has just been read, together with the statement of accounts, be approved and adopted. In the present year we have not had anything of so stirring a character to record as the visit in a recent year of the Cambrian Archæological Association, though that

¹ See pp. xxii and xxiii.

visit, by keeping us in communication with the larger body, will have had its advantages in making Welshmen of the more distant parts of the Principality take an interest in and become better acquainted with our local history, and the interesting collection which we have in a few years gathered together in this building. If we look abroad this year, we find that one very remarkable antiquarian discovery has taken place; I refer to those tombs of ancient Egyptian kings recently discovered in Egypt. The inscriptions which have been found on the mummies which have been thus again brought to light, have already been partially deciphered, and promise to afford very great and interesting additions to our knowledge of the various and bewildering dynasties of Egyptian kings; some of these inscriptions already showing that they date from the time when the Israelites were in Egypt, or even from still earlier periods. I am afraid that our antiquarian knowledge is in that case, as in many others, purchased at the expense of not regarding much the quiet of the tomb, though, perhaps, the remains of those Egyptian kings, and of those inscriptions will be more likely to preserve their immortality in the British Museum than in the hands of the plunderers of those tombs. But in a general way, I fear, we antiquaries are as little to be trusted among the tombs as a juvenile vivisectionist is with a lap dog. (Laughter.) If, passing from those greater antiquities, we may come to resuscitate the relics of an era which is modern as compared with that era of Egypt—although as Cambrians we are bound to consider it old—you will see in the last number of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* an interesting account of the foundations and dimensions of an ancient church or cell at Meifod, which has been discovered when they were digging earth for foundations for a chapel. I hope that the fact of the chapel rising on the ruins of the church is not symbolic of speedy disestablishment. (Laughter.) The Library referred to in the report as having taken a complete set of our publications is that of the learned Society of the Inner Temple, which shows that the lawyers there are interested in keeping up information as to the historical changes which have taken place, both in society and territorially, within the kingdom. For the continued prosperity of this Society we are very much indebted to our worthy secretary, Mr. Morris Jones, who takes the greatest interest and the greatest share in its practical management. (Cheers.) In addition to his achievements in persuading donors to give a large number of interesting objects which we see around us, and to the fact that he has been busily engaged during the last few years in gradually extending the size of the Museum, we may point to the achievements of our ancestors which he has recorded on the upper part of the wall. (Hear, hear.) I beg to move that the report and balance sheet be approved and adopted, and that it be printed and circulated amongst the members. (Cheers.)

The Rev. D. P. LEWIS, rector of Llandrinio, said: My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution which has been proposed by the noble lord, that the report now read be printed and cir-

*The Powys-land Club in account with Peter Arthur Beck, Esq.,
and ending*

To Cash paid as follows :—

„ Mr. Richards for Printing Report of Meeting, and Supplementary Part	£15 17 0
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXVIII	52 7 0
„ Ditto for Printing Part XXIX	53 7 0
„ Paid for Drawing and Lithographing Illustrations	18 10 6
„ Paid for Postage of Report and Parts XXVIII and XXIX, to Members ; also of back Parts to New Members; Postage of Circulars, collecting Sub- scriptions, and remitting same, &c.	13 13 1
„ Paid for Cases, &c., for New Room at Museum	22 19 0
„ Balance carried down	104 2 8

£280 16 3

*Hon. Treasurer, for the year commencing 1st October 1880,
30th September 1881.*

By Balance in hand	£42 9 3
„ Cash received from Subscriptions as follows:—	
12 Subscriptions from Original Members at 10s. 6d. each	6 6 0
161 Subscriptions from ordinary members at £1 1s. each	169 1 0
Special:—	
1 The Earl of Powis.	5 5 0
Arrears received	16 16 0
Subscriptions of next year received in advance from Old Members	9 9 0
8 Members who last year, or previously, paid this year's Subscription in advance.	
14 Continuing and Deceased Members, in arrear, amounting, besides bad debts, to £32 0s. 6d.	
<hr/>	
196 Number on List of Members.	
Cash received for books sold	31 10 0
	<hr/>
	£280 16 3
	<hr/> <hr/>
1881, October. By Balance in hand brought down .	£104 2 8

culated amongst the members. We, in this neighbourhood, are not likely to discover the remains of great kings, such as Lord Powis has referred to, nor are we likely to unearth the remains of great princes of ancient times for the purpose of making bone manure, as we find was often done with those from Egypt, nor have we great monuments to decipher in different parts of the country. I think, however, that we have one very great advantage. Through the efforts of our friend Mr. Morris Jones, we have in this county an opportunity of collecting in a valuable museum like this all the articles we are able to find of any interest, as illustrating in any way the family or public history of the county. For this, and for the way in which local antiquities are described, and antiquarian researches recorded in the valuable publication, which is printed and placed in our hands several times during the year, we are extremely obliged to our secretary, and I feel sure that you will agree that the report which he has presented be printed and circulated. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN said: Ladies and gentlemen,—The task which has been committed to me will, I am sure, require very little labour at my hands to commend it to your approval. I have to propose a vote of thanks to Lord Powis for so kindly presiding here to-day. (Cheers.) The interest he has shown in this Museum from the time of its foundation has been second only to that taken by the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Morris Jones. (Cheers.) His lordship always presides over our annual meeting, and his presence here to-day is, I hope, a sufficient guarantee that his interest in the Club will be continued. (Cheers.) I beg to move a vote of thanks to Lord Powis. (Cheers.)

Captain R. D. PRYCE said: Ladies and gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion which has been so eloquently proposed by my friend Mr. Wynn. I need hardly say with regard to the duties devolving upon Lord Powis to-day, that he has discharged them, as he always does, most admirably. I think that in passing this vote of thanks we ought to bear in mind the previous services Lord Powis has rendered to this institution—the Powys-land Club—dating from the period of its inauguration in the year 1867. (Hear, hear.) Those services have been of very great importance indeed to this institution. I think I may say that without the support and assistance of the noble lord and his family, and without the traditions of Powis Castle, the records of the Powys-land Club would be of a rather meagre character. (Hear, hear.) But in the way they are now presented to us they are interesting in the extreme, and I think that even my friend, our indefatigable and energetic secretary, Mr. Morris Jones, would, without the sources of supply from Powis Castle, hardly have thought that his efforts would be successful. However, his efforts have been successful, and I am sure his most enthusiastic ideas with regard to this institution have been thoroughly realised. I think, ladies and gentlemen, it must be a source of satisfaction to the noble

lord when he looks around this beautiful museum and sees the valuable records of the past that are here preserved, to be enabled to say that it has become a permanent and instructive institution, worthy of this county, and worthy of the name which it bears. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Lord Powis. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the resolution, said: Ladies and gentleman, I am much obliged to you for the compliment you have paid me. I am very glad to attend your annual meeting. I got two days ago a letter which contains a little family as well as antiquarian history. It was an application from a clergyman on the extreme Worcester border of Shropshire, asking me to subscribe towards the repair of his church, and his ground of claim was one which I commend to the attention of the reverend gentlemen whom I have the honour of addressing, because it shows how useful it is to keep your parish books and registers in good order. His claim was that in the year 1695, in his parish of Dowles, a dispute arose as to who was entitled to the upper seat in a certain pew, and this dispute, which might have bred a very respectable parish war, was referred to and settled by Henry Lord Herbert of Chirbury. (Cheers and laughter.)

Captain HARRISON: My lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have been asked to propose a vote of thanks to our excellent secretary, Mr. Morris Jones, for his services to the Club. It requires very few words on my part to commend it to you. The applause with which the remarks of previous speakers, referring to Mr. Morris Jones, have been received, show that you fully appreciate the services he renders the Club. If it had not been for his great energy, not only in bringing together the valuable collection which we see around us, but also in getting people to write articles for that excellent publication, the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, I am quite sure the Club would not have been in anything like the successful condition in which it is this day. (Hear, hear.) I have great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Morris Jones. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Colonel Wm. HERBERT said: My lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the motion. I am sure you will all agree with me, that if it had not been for the exertions of our most active and energetic Secretary, this institution would never have arrived at its present state of prosperity. The attention he gives to it, and the labour he devotes to the management of our magazine, which is of great use in collecting many curious facts and details belonging to the ancient history of Powysland, entitle him to our sincere gratitude. (Cheers.) I am sure that without Mr. Morris Jones our institution would not have been in anything like so flourishing a state, and we should not have been enabled to see collected in this room so many valuable records and curiosities. Nor do I think either that we should have seen our funds in such a flourishing condition as they appear from our Treasurer's statement this day to be. I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Morris Jones. (Cheers.)

Mr. MORRIS JONES said: My lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—I wish to return you my sincere thanks for the very high compliment you have paid me. I will turn, however, from that to another subject, which I prefer to speak upon. It is that Prebendary Scarth, a great authority on Roman antiquities, has expressed a wish to visit Caersws, a Roman station in Montgomeryshire. The day of his visit is not yet fixed, but if any member of the Club will like to meet him, I shall be very happy to communicate the time and place. I think it is very important when we visit places of that sort to have with us a man who is an authority upon the subject, otherwise the visit is apt to degenerate into a sort of picnic. I almost regret that there is not a secretary of this Society who could conduct a visit of that sort in the way in which it should be conducted. I feel—and always have felt—that that is a great want. While I am on my legs, I should like to express the wish that the book before me might contain the photographs of all the members of the Powys-land Club. Unfortunately we have not got a photograph of our President, and that is a very great want. (Cheers.) I should feel much honoured if the members of the Club will send me their photographs. There is another subject I wish to mention. You see around the room the hatchments of several of the principal families in the county, which have been obtained through a gentleman whom I see present, and others. There are two at the bottom of the room, which are particularly interesting. They are those of the Sir Watkin who married the heiress of Llangedwyn, and of his first wife. I would appeal to the members of the Club if they have any such things in their possession to give them to the Club, for they are certainly interesting records of local heraldry. (Hear, hear.) I again beg to thank you.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ARTICLES.

PRESENTED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1880, AND NOVEMBER 1881,
TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, WITH THE NAMES
OF THE DONORS.*

Continued from Mont. Coll., Vol. xiii, p. xxxvi.

BRONZE:—

Presented by (54) N. BENNETT (1881).

4. Bronze arrow or javelin head, found at Trefeglwys.

Presented by (2) E. R. MORRIS (1881).

7. Bronze spear-head found in the parish of Llandinam. (See *Mont. Coll.*, xiv, p. 269.)

OTHER METAL:—

Presented by (355) Rev. M. B. JONES, Meifod (1881).

Antique pewter spoon found at Meifod, near site of St. Gwyddfarch's Church.

Presented by (114) T. B. BARRETT (1881).

Metal plate, with an impression of a feather thereon.

STONE:—

Presented by (2) E. R. MORRIS (1881).

8. Large stone hammer found at Llanidloes. (See *Mont. Coll.*, xiv, p. 271.)

Presented by (7) EDWARD HAMER (1881).

11. Hammer-stone found in Trefeglwys parish. (See *Mont. Coll.*, xiv, p. 273.)

Presented by (316) ANON. (1881).

2. Stone in the form of a cup.

Presented by (171) WILLIAM WILDING (1881).

4. Five flint implements, one from Cissbury and another from Tombe Bridge, Baropa, and Botford respectively.

Presented by (54) N. BENNETT (1881).

5. Green-stone axe-head—

Sent by Mr. Richard Davies, Cyffiau Farm, near Christ Church, New Zealand.

Presented by (353) Mrs. SQUIRES (1881).

1. Two large stone axe-heads from New Zealand—

Given to Horace Squires by the oldest Maori King then living.

* Each donor's name has a large number prefixed, and each of his donations is numbered consecutively with a small number. This is done for the future identification of the donations.

Presented by (174) J. CHEIRIOG HUGHES (1881).

12. Stone ball from Caerswa—

One of many found—probably thrown by the Romans in catapults

Presented by (114) T. B. BARRETT (1881).

60. Stone cup or crucible found in a disused mine near Grinshill, Salop.

ANCIENT POTTERY :—

Presented by (354) Mrs. J. HILDITCH EVANS (1881).

1. Three specimens of Etruscan pottery.

Presented by (355) Rev. M. B. JONES, Meifod (1881).

1. One tile and two fragments found on the site of St. Gwyddfarch's Church at Meifod.

CARVED WOOD :—

Presented by (54) N. BENNETT (1881).

6. Carved oak boss from roof of Trefeglwys Church.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES AND OTHERS:—

Presented (316) Anonymous.

Portrait of Sir John Conroy, Bart. (Ryal, 1840).

Portrait of John Naylor, Esq., Leighton Hall (Pickersgill, 1858).

Portrait of Mrs. Naylor (Pickersgill, 1858).

Presented by (356) Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE.

1. Sir Hugh Middelton, Knight and Baronet (Virtue, 1722).

Presented by (357) HENRY MORRIS (1861).

1. Lithographed portrait of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

2. Lithographed portrait of General the Right Hon. Sir Percy

Herbert, M.P.

3. Lithographed portrait of the Hon. Robert C. Herbert.

4. Lithographed portrait of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth.

5. Lithographed portrait of Major Corbett-Winder of Vaynor.

6. Lithographed portrait of Arthur France of Ystymcolwyn.

7. Lithographed portrait of Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P.

8. Lithographed portrait of the late Lord Harlech.

9. Lithographed portrait of James Loxdale of Castle Hill.

10. Lithographed portrait of Garnett Botfield, Bishop's Castle.

11. Lithographed portrait of the Queen.

12. Lithographed portrait of the Prince of Wales.

Presented by (18) RICHARD WILLIAMS (1881).

14. Portrait of Rev. John Roberts, Llanbrynmair.

15. Portrait of Rev. John Roberts of London.

Presented by (94) Mr. PRYCE, Oswestry (1881).

3. Engraved portrait of George III (1771) (framed).

DRAWINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, etc. :—

Presented by (114) T. B. BARRETT (1881).

61. (Lithograph) Armorial bearings in stone, now inserted in the garden wall at Court Rhyd Hir, near Neath.

1. Shield. *Ar.*, a chevron between three crows, closed *pp.*, surrounded by the garter and motto; for Sir Rice ap Thomas, K.G., ancestor of Lord Dynevor.
2. Quarterly. France and England, on an escutcheon of pretence. *Or.*, a lion rampant, *gu.*, over all a bar sinister, surrounded by the garter and motto; for the Earl of Worcester, Knight, ancestor of the Duke of Beaufort.
3. Party per pale *as.* and *gu.*, three lions sejant (not rampant), *ar.*, surrounded by the garter and motto; for William Earl of Pembroke, K.G.
4. *Az.*, semée of crosses crosslet, three boar's heads coupéd, *ar.*; for Sir Thomas Cradock, father of Sir Matthew Cradock of Court Rhyd Hir.

Presented by (27) Rev. W. V. LLOYD (1881).

6. Copy of first newspaper printed in Cyprus (in the Greek language).

7. Fac similes of signatures of some of the sheriffs.

Presented by (358) Miss KENNET (1881).

1. A pencil drawing of the "Old Cook Inn", Welshpool (pulled down in 1880).

2. The like of old buildings in Mount Street, Welshpool.

Presented by (354) Mrs. J. H. EVANS (1881).

2. A pyro-ligneous drawing (framed).

Presented by (359) Mrs. RAMAGE (1881).

1. Lithographed copy of the signatures of the members of the British Association in 1833.

2. Photograph of MS. poem by Burns, "To Teraughty on his Birthday".

3. The like of another poem by Burns.

Presented by (209) T. EDYE (1881).

22. Photograph of drawing of the Breidden Hill from the south side.

(Presented by (344) JAMES WILLIAMS (1881).

2. Two coloured plates representing "An Ancient Briton" and "A Female Ancient Briton".

SEALS :—

Presented by (117) Dr. KENRICK (1881).

3. Cast of seal of Tewkesbury Free Grammar School.

4. Cast of seal of Bangor Grammar School (both showing the scholastic ferule).

Presented by (114) T. B. BARRETT (1881).

70. Wax impressions of two large seals.

HATCHMENTS, etc. :—

Presented by (360) Sir W. W. WYNN, Bart. (1881).

1. Hatchment of Lady Williams Wynne (*née* Vaughan).

2. Hatchment of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., who m. 1st, Vaughan and, 2nd, Shakerley.

Presented by (245) Mr. PUGH-JOHNSON (1881).

12. Hatchment of David Pugh, Esq., M.P.

Presented by (361) the Corporation of Welshpool.

1. Four plaster casts of the arms of the Borough of Welshpool.

DOMESTIC CURIOSITIES :—

Presented by (361) Mrs. JONES, Church-street, Welshpool (1881).

1. A portion of an antique dinner service.

Presented by (362) THOMAS GRIFFITHS.

1. Two ancient samplers, one dated 1695.

Presented by (363) Mr. OWEN (Berriew).

1. A pair of antique spectacles.

FOREIGN CURIOSITIES :—

Presented by (353) Mrs. SQUIRES (1881).

Cloisonné enamelled Japanese vase.

NATURAL HISTORY :—

Presented by (364) R. J. EDMUNDS (1881).

1. Two large skulls with large horns, mounted on wooden shields.

Presented by (365) R. HURST (1881).

1. Two fragments of a pyritous cast of orthoceras, with bitumen within:

2. *Lituites cornu-arietis* (Murchison's *Siluria*, 1854, pl. ii, fig. 1).

3. Flat transverse section, showing the chamber-walls.

Compare the woodcut fig. 23, page 103, J. W. Salter's monograph of *Trilobites*; Palæontographical Society, 1865.

Phacops? (*Calymene*?) *Daviesii* Salter.

Presented by (54) N. BENNETT (1881).

7. Large piece of wood (fossilized) sent by R. Davies, New Zealand.

Presented by (6) W. FISHER (1881).

19. Piece of timber (fossilized) from submarine forest, near Hastings.

Presented by (114) T. B. BARRETT (1881).

62. Fossil casts of shells.

63. Twenty specimens of minerals from Cornwall and Devon.

Presented by (366) R. J. JONES (1881).

1. Four antelopes' heads.

2. Fragment of large horn.

3. Sword-fish.

4. Three snake-skins: 1. The largest, a Mambra's; 2. A puff adder's; 3. A whip-snake's. All from Port Natal, South Africa.

Presented by (240) HOWARD HUDSON (1881).

4. Skins of forty different birds shot at Port Natal and Transvaal, South Africa.

Presented by (367) MORRIS JONES HUDSON (1881).

A stuffed bird in glass shade and stand, "Keivi", a variety of the Aptoryx—a rather scarce New Zealand bird.

Presented by (353) Mrs. SQUIRES (1881).

2. A skull of a four-horned antelope.
3. A polished stalagmite from Kent's Cavern.
4. Specimen of "Teredo Navalis".

Presented by (74) J. H. EVANS (1881).

3. Three fossils.

Presented by (344) JAMES WILLIAMS (1881).

A collection of minerals, viz. :—

FROM THE CLOGGA GOLD MINE, NEAR
DOLGELLY.

1. Crystal quartz and blende.
2. Felspars, sulphur, and copper.
3. Iron pyrites containing a small quantity of gold.

FROM MINSTERLEY MINES.

4. Carbonate of copper.
5. Lead ore in crystal quartz.
6. Hornblende.
7. Sulphur of Barytes.
8. Quartzose.
9. Sulphur on crystals.
10. Scoria, or volcanic cinder.
11. Orthoclase felspar, flesh coloured.
12. Crystal quartz.
13. Blende and felspar.
14. Crystals.
15. Iron pyrites and sulphur.

16. Quartzose.
17. Carbonate of lime.
18. Carbonate of barata.

FROM QUARRY, WELSHPOOL.

19. Iron pyrites in basalt.

FROM GOLD MINE NEAR DOLGELLY.

20. Gold quartz.
21. Iron and copper pyrites.
22. Sulphate of lead and silver.
23. Bismuth.

FROM WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON.

24. Old gneiss.
25. Syenite.
26. Golden mica.
27. Silver mica schist.

FROM SNOWDEN AND CADR IDRIS.

28. Lava.
29. Porphyries.

BOOKS by Montgomeryshire Authors:—

Presented by (213) J. Y. W. LLOYD, K.S.G. (1881).

2. The History of the Princes, Lords Marchers and the Ancient Nobility of Powys Fadog, and the Ancient Lords of Arwystli, Cede-
wen, and Meirionedd. Vol. i, 1881.

Presented by (304) O. D. TUDOR (1881).

5. Leading cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law. 2nd ed., 1868.
6. Treatise on Charitable Trusts.

Presented by (101) D. C. LLOYD OWEN (1881).

5. The Life of Robert Owen, written by himself. 2 vols., 1857.

Inscribed, "Presented to His Excellency the Saxon Ambassador to Great Britain by the Author, who has written these works with a view to open a new book of life to Man, and a greatly superior existence to the Human Race.
"Sevenoaks Park, Sevenoaks, 20 April 1858."

OTHER BOOKS :—

Presented by (101) D. C. LLOYD OWEN (1881).

6. Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry. 2 vols., 1845.
7. Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1873.

Presented by (369) Miss ZOE GIOVANNETTI (1881).

1. "Simony: its History and Effects," by W. D. Willis, 1865.

Presented by (370) RICHARD RIMMER, F.L.S. (1881).

1. His work, "The Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands, with illustrations of all the species", 1880.

Presented by (353) Mrs. SQUIRES (1881).

5. Joannis Baptistæ Egnatii, Viri Doctissimi, de exemplis illustrium virorum Venete ciuitatis, atque aliarum gentium cum indice rerum notabilium—Parisiis in officina Audeöni Parui, via Jacobea ad Floris Lilij insigne. 1554.

6. The Life of the Apostle St. Paul, written in French by the famous Bishop of Grasse, and now Englished by a person of honour.

London: Printed by James Young for Henry Twyford, and are to be sold at his shop in *Vine Court*, Middle Temple. 1658.

Presented by (37) Miss CORRIE (1881).

4. Boswell's Antiquities of England and Wales. Fol., 1786.

Presented by (160) Commander JOHN JONES, R.N. (1881).

14. Transactions of the Royal Geographical Society. Vol. i, new series; vol. ii (wanting part 8); and vol. iii (wanting parts 2 and 3). Sundry parts of prior series.

Presented by (114) T. B. BARRETT (1881).

Camden Society publications.

64. Hayward's *Annals of Elisabeth*.

65. Diary of Bishop Cartwright.

66. Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley (1858).

67. Castles of Shropshire, and its borders, by Rev. R. W. Eyton, 1860.

68. A Walk through Southampton, by Englefield, 1805.

69. Sonnini's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 1800.

Presented by (18) RICHARD WILLIAMS (1881).

16. Descriptive account of the incised alate tablet and other remains lately discovered at Towyn, with plates. 4to. By J. Park Harrison, 1881.

Presented by (209) THOMAS EDYE (1881).

23. Essays on English History and Literature, by Rev. J. S. Brewer, 1881.

Presented by (133) J. J. HOWARD, LL.D. (1881).

Miscellanea Genealogica and Heraldica. Sept. 1880 to Sept. 1881.

Presented by (368) JOSEPH EVANS (1881).

1. Pedigree of the family of Evans of Montgomery.

Presented by (97) ASKEW ROBERTS (1880).

12. Dictionary of Welsh and English, by Thomas Jones and finished by Richard Morris, Shrewsbury: printed by Stafford Prys, 1760.

13. Cynnulliad Barddorian i Gantorian sef Carolau Cerddi ac Englynnion Gan Dan. Jones. Croesoswallt, MDCCXC., described in *Bye-gones*, Sept. 29, 1880, p. 179.

14. Y Dydd Hwn. Annibyniaeth yn Symud fel Cranc. Drama Gan E. Pau Jones Mostyn, Croesoswallt.

15. Memoir of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., by Edward Breese, 1880.

Presented by (18) RICHARD WILLIAMS (1881).

17. Caniadau Cyfeiliog sef Gwilym Cyfeiliog (William Williams) Llanbrynmair Drenewydd, 1878.

Presented by (27) Rev. W. V. LLOYD, R.N. (1880).

8. Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War, by John Gwyne of Trelydan. 4to., 1822. Edinburgh.

Presented by (371) J. E. PRICE, Albion Road, Stoke Newington (1881).

1. On a Bastion of London Wall, or Excavations in Camomile Street, Bishopsgate Street, 1880.

Presented by (372) Rev. R. SINKER, M.A. (1881).

1. A Catalogue of the Fifteenth Century Books in Trinity College Library, Cambridge, 1876.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES' TRANSACTIONS received in exchange for the Powys-land Club Publications:—

From (335) the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1881).

Archæologia Cantiana. Vol. xiii.

From (223) the ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1881).

April 1880, No. 42; July 1880, No. 43, to complete set.	Oct. 1880, No. 44. Jan. 1881, No. 45.
Part ii, 4th series, 1871.	Vol. V—4th Series.
Oct. 1874, No. 20.	

From (225) the BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB (1881).

Transactions 1879.

From (309) the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1881).

Vol. iv, Parts 2 and 3.

From (73) the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND (1881).

Proceedings for the year 1879-80.

From (45) the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1881).

Journal. Vol. xxxvi, Parts 2, 3, and 4; and Vol. xxxvii, Parts 1, 2, and 3.

From (293) the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (1881).

No. iii of Vol. iv. Part 21.

- From (72) the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1879).
Transactions. Parts 22, 23, 24 and 25.
- From (259) the HON. SOCIETY OF CYMMRODORION (1880).
The Gododin of Aneurin Gwawdrydd, by T. Stephen, 1881.
- From (224) the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1881).
Transactions. Nos. 146, 148, 149, and 150.
- From (297) the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1881).
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine. No. 57, Vol. xix.
- From (298) the LEICESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1881).
Transactions. Part 7. From June 1860 to June 1865. (Report of Council and Transactions for year 1880-81).
- From (294) the LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF LIVERPOOL (1881).
Proceedings for the year 1878-9. Vol. xxxiii. Proceedings for the year 1879-80. Vol. xxxiv.
- From (288) the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1881).
Vol. ii, Part 2. New series, 1880.
- From (44) the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1881).
Transactions. Vol. v, Part 3, 1880.
- From (297) the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1881).
The Magazine. Nos. 55 and 56.
- From (289) the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL (1881).
Journal. No. 23.
- From (296) the GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (1881).
Proceedings. Vol. xii, No. 1.
- From (25) the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON (1881).
Proceedings. Vol. viii, Nos. 3 and 4.
- From (73) the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND (1881).
Proceedings. Vol. ii. New Series, 1880.
- From (295) the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. xxxi.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADDITIONAL DONORS OF ARTICLES AND
BOOKS TO THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY,

From 1st Oct. 1880, to 1st Oct. 1881.

Edmunds, R. J., 364.	Kennet, Miss, 358.
Ellacombe, Rev. H. T., 356.	Morris, Henry, 357.
Evans, Joseph, 368.	Owen, Mrs., Berriew, 363.
Evans, Mr. J. H., 354.	Price, J. E., 371.
Giovannetti, Miss Zoe, 369.	Ramage, Mrs., 359.
Griffiths, Thomas, 362.	Rimmer, Richard, 370.
Hudson, Morris J., 367.	Squires, Mrs., 353.
Hurst, Robert, 365.	Sinker, Rev. Robert, 372.
Jones, R. J., 366.	Welshpool, Corporation of, 361.
Jones, Rev. W. B., Meifod, 355.	Wynn, Sir W. W., 360.
Jones, Mrs. (Church Street), 361	

THE REPORT OF THE POWYS-LAND MUSEUM AND LIBRARY
COMMITTEE.

The Museum has been visited by 544 persons, of whom 185 paid the admission fee, and the rest were admitted by Members of the Powys-land Club. The total does not represent the full number of those who have entered the Museum, as still many Members omit to enter their names in the Visiting Book.

The balance at the beginning of the year was	-	-	£1	8	5	
Admission fees received	-	-	2	6	0	
One subscriber	-	-	-	2	6	
					<hr/>	
The expenditure—			£3	16	11	
Income tax, 15s. 5d.; Cleaning, 10s. 6d.	-	-	}	1	18	11
Firing, 8s.; Brooms, etc., 5s.	-	-				
					<hr/>	
Balance in hand	-	-	£1	18	0	

The Building and Repair Fund stands as follows :—

Amount of subscriptions, as per last report	-	£205 8 6
Payments :— Amount certified by architect as amount due to general contractor-	£157 10 0	
„ Amount of plumbing, painting, and glazing contract and extra work	25 5 0	
„ Architect's charges and expenses	12 9 9	
	<hr/>	195 4 9
Leaving a balance in hand of	-	10 8 9
Dividends received on £200 Four per Cent. Debenture Stock in L. and N.W. Railway Co.		
1880.		
Jan. 17	-	£1 6 7
July 19	-	3 18 2
1881.		
Jan. 17	-	3 18 0
July 18	-	3 18 2
	<hr/>	13 0 11
1881.		
Oct. 1. Amount standing at the credit of "Museum Building and Repair Fund" at Lloyd's Banking Company, Limited	-	£23 4 8

The Committee have pleasure in reporting that the appeal made in their last Report, for the presentation to the Museum of local antiquities, did in several instances have effect ; the Committee think it right not to omit mentioning the subject again, and to urge the example of Scotland, where all relics found are, almost as a matter of course, sent to the public Museum, as a fitting one for Wales to follow.

The Committee would also recur to the letter of the late Canon Williams, published in their last Report, proposing "the Museum as the depository of all books published in Welsh, and relating to Wales".

Unfortunately that well-intended proposal did not meet with the success it deserved ; only four Welsh books were presented to the Library. Its failure probably arose from the lamented death of the worthy Canon in the following month of April ; whether it was his intention when he made the proposal to present to the Museum his valuable Welsh library or not, it is difficult now to say ; but it seems probable that such intention existed, and that the carrying of it out was frustrated by death. However that may be, the result plainly shows that such movements seldom succeed, unless the originator is prepared to set an example—a bare proposal rarely commends itself, whereas a noble example never fails to lead to satisfactory results.

The Committee have had the pleasure of receiving from Joseph Evans, Esq., of Hurst House, an intimation that he is prepared to give a donation of £100 towards enlarging or promoting the objects of the Museum whenever it may be required.

For this munificent gift the Committee are placed under great obligation to the donor and tender to him their warm thanks.

The Committee, understanding that duplicate Specimens of Antiquities, and Natural History, and Books in the British Museum Collections were about to be distributed amongst provincial Museums, made an application to the authorities of the British Museum for a grant to the Powys-land Museum and Library of some of such Duplicates, and the application was kindly and energetically supported by the Member for the County, Stuart Rendel, Esq. An official answer was received from E. A. Bond, Esq., Principal Librarian, that the officers of the department of Natural History had been instructed to inquire and report upon the application. The matter will not be lost sight of. The application was not confined to Natural History objects.

The Museum and Library has received most useful additions of works of reference, such as *Burke's Peerage* and *Burke's Landed Gentry*. A copy of the Historical MSS. Commissioners' Reports would be a great boon to the Library.

The POWYS-LAND CLUB exchange publications with the following Literary Societies, viz. :—

- The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.
 The British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly.
 The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 16, New Burlington Street.
 The Cambrian Archæological Association, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.
 The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. (Rev. J. Graves, Inisnag, Stoneyford, Kilkenny, Hon. Sec.)
 The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Royal Institution, Liverpool.
 The London and Middlesex Archæological Society. (G. H. Birch, Esq., Hon. Sec., 9, Buckingham Street, Strand, London.)
 The Surrey Archæological Society, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London.
 The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society (G. H. Tomlinson, Esq., Huddersfield).
 The Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham.
 The Berwickshire Naturalist Club (James Hardy, Esq., Old Cambus, Cockburnspath).
 The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, London (Secretary, C. W. Jones, Esq., Local Government Board, London).
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., Corpus Christi College, Secretary).
 The Chester Archæological Society (T. Hughes, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary).
 The Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool (Royal Institution, Liverpool).
 The Essex Archæological Society (H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex, Secretary).
 The Royal Institution of Cornwall (J. H. Collins, Esq., Truro).
 The Sussex Archæological Society (John Edward Price, Esq., 60, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, London, Secretary).
 The Suffolk Institute of Archæological and Natural History (Edward Deering, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds).
 The Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society (J. H. Hooper, Esq., College Green, Worcester, Secretary).
 The Wiltshire Archæological Society (Rev. H. A. Olivier, Museum, Devizes).
 The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (W. H. Adnitt, Esq., The Museum, Salop, Secretary).
 The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, Leicester.
 The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (The Castle, Taunton).
 The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (S. Baird, Esq., Assistant-Secretary).
 The Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society (P. Hallett, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Claverton Lodge, Bath).
 The Glasgow Philosophical Society, Glasgow.

OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF THE POWYS-LAND CLUB.

1869.

- Jan. 29. CHARLES THOMAS WOOSNAM, Esq., Newtown.
 May 23. EDWARD WILLIAMS, Esq., Lloran House, Oswestry.

1870.

- May 15. Major-General CHARLES THOMAS EDWARD HINDE, late of Plas Madoc, Denbighshire.
 Oct. 30. Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, M.A., Rector of Newtown; *Member of the Council.*
 Nov. 16. Rev. HARRY LONGUEVILLE JONES, M.A., Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis.*

1871.

- Feb. 26. Sir BALDWIN LEIGHTON, Bart., Loton Park, Salop.
 Mar. 3. EDWARD EVANS, Esq., Thorneloe House, Worcester.
 Mar. 24. PRICE BUCKLEY WILLIAMS, Esq., Pennant; *Member of the Council.*
 April 24. GEORGE WOOSNAM, Esq., Newtown.
 June 21. WILLIAM PRYCE YEARSLEY, Esq., Welshpool.
 July 23. ARTHUR JAMES JOHNES, Esq., Garthmyl.
 Dec. 5. JOHN PRYCE DREW, Esq., Milford House, Newtown; *Member of the Council.*
 Dec. 12. Rev. JOSEPH JONES, R.C. Church, Welshpool.

1872.

- April 28. ROBERT MAURICE BONNOR MAURICE, Esq., Bodynfol.

1873.

- Sept. 4. Rev. ROBERT JOHN HARRISON, M.A., Caerhowel.
 Nov. 13. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., Holmwood Park, Dorking.

1874.

- April 10. ROBERT DEVEREUX HARRISON, Esq., Fronllwyd, Welshpool.
 Nov. 25. R. H. STURKEY, Esq., Meifod.

1875.

- Aug. 11. EDWARD WILLIAMS, Esq., of Neuadd feben, Talgarth.
 Nov. 4. THOMAS BOWEN, Esq., Welshpool, *Honorary Treasurer of the Club since its commencement in 1867.*

1876.

- Jan. 5. Mrs. ANN WARBURTON OWEN, Glansevern.
 Feb. 10. JOSEPH OWEN JONES, Esq., Fron-y-gog.
 May 26. THOMAS TAYLOR GRIFFITH, Esq., Wrexham.
 June 15. JOHN RALPH, first LORD HARLECH, Brogyntyn, Oswestry.
 June 18. Rev. JOHN JUDGE, Leighton Vicarage, Welshpool.

1877.

- Rev. CANON JENKINS, Llangyniew Rectory, Welshpool.
 April 28. SUDELEY, LORD SUDELEY (*Vice-President*).

1878.

- June 8. The Ven. ARCHDEACON MORGAN, M.A., Canon of St. Asaph, and Vicar of Rhyl.
 Aug. 5. JOSEPH HUMPHREYS, Esq., The Court, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.
 Dec. 5. THOMAS OWEN MORGAN, Esq., of Aberystwith. He was one of the original Honorary Secretaries of the Club.

1879.

- Mar. 28. Rev. ROBERT JONES, B.A., Vicar of All Saints', Rotherhithe, London.
 April 29. Rev. JENKIN JONES, M.A., Rector of Cerrig y Drudion.
 Aug. 3. Rev. THOMAS JAMES, LL.D., F.S.A., Vicar of Netherthong, near Huddersfield.
 Dec. 12. Rev. J. J. TURNER, M.A.

1880.

- Jan. 28. Rev. F. H. THOMSON, Vicar of Chirk, aged 75.
 Mar. 5. Rev. D. PRITCHARD PRITCHARD, of Ceniarth.
 April 22. Miss HINDE-LLOYD, of Bath.
 June 9. WATKIN WILLIAMS EDWARD WYNNE, Esq., of Peniarth, aged 79.

1881.

- Feb. 22. Miss JANE DAVIES of Penmaen, Dovey.
 Mar. 10. EDWARD BREESE, Esq., F.S.A., of Penmown, Pwllheli. He contributed an article to our eighth volume on "The Lord Lieutenants".
 April 22. JOHN SIDES DAVIES, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Oswestry.
 April 26. Rev. Canon ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.A., formerly of Rhydycroesau, but since of Culmington Rectory, Shropshire. He contributed a short paper to second volume, "On the Etymon of Powys or Powis".
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SOUTHEY AND HEBER IN POWYSLAND.

By REV. D. R. THOMAS, M.A., Vicar of Meifod.

THE footsteps of "Men of Note" possess an attraction which does not attach to those of ordinary people, and we like to trace their movements, and to observe the impressions which our every-day world makes upon them. Hence the charm of a well-written biography. When, moreover, the biographer tells his own story, and we are brought face to face with the thoughts and expressions of the man himself, and that, too, in language of singular grace and power, the pleasure is vastly enhanced. And when it further happens that the scenes described, and the characters alluded to, are otherwise familiar to us, we have all the elements of an attractive subject, backed by the conditions of a highly instructive treatment. Such appears to me to be eminently the case with the subject I have chosen for this paper, the "Visit of Southey and Heber to Powysland"—a visit, in the case of Heber, not unconnected, it may be, with his nomination to the See of Calcutta; and in the case of Southey, a link in an intimate and life-long friendship. They were the fellow-guests of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams-Wynn, for so long a period the representative of this county in the House of Commons, and, at that time, a member of the Cabinet. This intimacy was begun, like so many of the truest and most enduring friendships, in their days of boyhood, when they were schoolfellows together at Westminster; was cemented by the strongest proofs of esteem and affection through many years of good and evil fortune;

and was only closed by death. Indeed, I believe I am not wrong in saying that it was owing to this friendship, and to the material help which Mr. Williams-Wynn extended for so many years to the poet in his early career, that we owe it that Southey was enabled to pursue that literary course, to which he was so devoted, and which has conferred so much pleasure and benefit upon us, his countrymen. And I know no greater encomium that has ever been passed upon that able statesman; certainly none that will excite so vivid a sense of his personal worth, as that in which Southey describes him as

“ My earliest friend, whom I
Have ever, through all changes, found the same
From boyhood to grey hairs,
In goodness and in warmth of heart.”

The interesting old hall at Llangedwyn, with its beautiful surroundings, in the valley of the Tanat, was Mr. Wynn's country residence; and here it was that Robert Southey and Reginald Heber, while they formed a mutual friendship, enjoyed his genial hospitality, and made their first acquaintance with Powysland. And we can well imagine how these two high-souled and congenial spirits must have enjoyed the society, the intercourse, and the pleasant excursions in which they shared. In an “Ode on Bishop Heber's portrait”, Southey thus alludes to the occasion:—

“ Ten years have held their course
Since last I looked upon
That living countenance,
When on Llangedwyn's terraces we paced
Together to and fro;
Partaking there its hospitality,
We with its honoured master spent
Well pleased the social hours.”

Here, before passing on to the descriptions which the poet gives of the scenes they visited together, it may not be amiss to put on record two little episodes, of a literary character, for which I am indebted to the “honoured master's” son, each of which has an interest

of its own. It was during this visit, that Heber, after hearing the old Welsh air of "Ar hyd y nos" played upon the harp, and while the tune was still ringing in his ears, composed to its music his well-known Evening Hymn.

"God, that madest earth and heaven,
 Darkness and light;
 Who the day for toil has given,
 For rest the night,
 May Thine angel guards defend us,
 Slumber sweet Thy mercy send us,
 Holy dreams and hopes attend us,
 This livelong night.

"Guard us waking, guard us sleeping,
 And when we die,
 May we in Thy mighty keeping,
 All peaceful lie;
 When the last dread call shall wake us,
 Do not Thou, our God, forsake us,
 But to reign in glory take us
 With Thee on high."

And it was when accompanying Mr. Wynn to Meifod, when the latter was about to purchase the Humphreys property in that parish, that Southey extended his expedition to the ruins of Mathraval, and there, after careful investigation into the stories and legends of the place, collected the materials for one of the chief scenes, if not for the whole scheme of his poem, entitled "Madoc in Wales":—

"He came
 Where Warnway rolls its waters underneath
 Ancient Mathraval's venerable walls,
 Cyveilioc's princely and paternal seat."

Few are the vestiges that remain of this once famous palace of the Princes of Powys—nothing to betoken its royal splendour. The lofty mound, first raised to guard the river ford, and afterwards converted into a keep, when the castle was erected on its bank; the broken ground which shows roughly where the foundations of the buildings ran; an angle of the walling,

upon which it is probable that a wooden superstructure was raised, and the deep foss which enclosed the whole space: these are all that remain, perhaps all that ever survived the disastrous fire on the 2nd of August 1212, when King John set it ablaze, in order to check the victorious rising of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, and the chieftains of Powys. Decay and silence have been its after portion, a strange contrast to that life and splendour of its earlier days, which the poet has re-awakened in those vivid lines,—

“ From Cyveilioc’s hall
 The voice of harp and song commingled came,
 It was that day the feast of victory there ;
 Around the Chieftain’s board the warriors sate ;
 The sword and shield and helmet on the wall
 And round the pillars were in peace hung up ;
 And as the flashes of the central fire
 At fits arose, a dance of wavy light
 Played o’er the reddening steel. The Chiefs who late
 So well had wielded in the work of war
 Those weapons, sate around the board to quaff
 The beverage of the brave and hear their fame.—
 Mathraval’s Lord, the Poet and the Prince,
 Cyveilioc stood before them—in his pride ;
 His hands were on the harp, his eyes were clos’d,
 His head, as if in reverence to receive
 The inspiration, bent ; anon, he raised
 His glowing countenance and brighter eye
 And swept with passionate hand the ringing harp,
 ‘ Fill high the Hirlas Horn.’ ”

To return from this digression to the two friends, Southey and Heber. One of their excursions was to Sycharth, in the adjoining parish of Llansilin :—

“ Together there we traced
 The grass-grown site, where armed feet once trod
 The threshold of Glendower’s embattled hall.”

Burnt down in revenge for that chieftain’s rising in arms, there are no vestiges left of the ancient palace and its surrounding buildings. The site, however, is unmistakably marked out by the enclosing foss, and the outer ward, and the inner keep, on which once stood

the fair house of wood, "Ty pren glân, yn nhop bryn glas". Happily, too, we have a minute description of it, as it stood, from the pen of Iolo Goch, Glyndwr's domestic bard and Laureate. It is the more interesting as picturing a typical moated mansion of the end of the fourteenth century, with its picturesque outlines, and its domestic arrangements. The palace, he tells us, was surrounded by a well-filled moat, and was entered through a spacious gate, standing on a bridge. It had a tower of Irish type, that reminded him of the Cloisters at Westminster, with their vaults and arches, and gilded chancel. The basement (apparently of stone) comprised eighteen compartments, and above were four stories, raised on four firm and richly-carved pillars, each story being subdivided into eight sleeping chambers. The whole was covered with a shingle roof, and there were chimney stocks to carry off the smoke. In the rooms were wardrobes, stored with apparel, not unlike the shops in London. It had a church, too, quadrangular in form, with chapels richly glazed. Around the palace he enumerates an orchard and a vineyard, a park with deer, a rabbit warren, meadows, and cornfields, a mill, a pigeon-house, and a fish-pond, stocked with pike and gwyniaid; and here, in the poet's trysting place,

"Yn Sycharth, buarth y beirdd,"

was abundance of Shropshire ale and malt liquor.

There are so many local traits in this roughly rendered description, that we have less difficulty in accepting the account of those parts which have disappeared. The nearest house to it is still called *Parc Sycharth*, probably the old deer park,

"Gerllaw'r llys

Pawr ceirw mewn parc arall."

And not far off is Pentref y Cwn, which tells of the pack of staghounds. The present Pandy (fulling mill) was, in earlier times, a corn mill, the "Melin deg ar

ddifreg ddwr", and one¹ who has studied the question well has identified the site of the fishponds.

"Pysgodlyn—a fo raid i fwrw rhwydau."

Hither, too, some fifty years later, hied another genius, that gossipy, amusing and rather credulous traveller, George Borrow, who, if not a poet, had a good deal of the poetic spirit about him, as is testified by his translation of Iolo Goch's poem; a translation which he made, as he tells us, in the days of his boyhood, and which he chanted anew on the opposite hill, after visiting the scene described. It is so spirited, that it will not be amiss to reproduce it, as it may be more interesting to many of our readers than the original itself.

"Twice have I pledged my word to thee
 To come thy noble face to see;
 His promises let every man
 Perform as far as e'er he can!
 Full easy is the thing that's sweet,
 And sweet this journey is and meet;
 I've vow'd to Owain's Court to go,
 And I'm resolv'd to keep my vow;
 So thither straight I'll take my way
 With blithsome heart, and there I'll stay,
 Respect and honour, whilst I breathe,
 To find his honor'd roof beneath.
 My chief of long lined ancestry
 Can harbour sons of poesy.
 I've heard, for so the muse has told,
 He's kind and gentle to the old;
 Yes, to his castle I will hie;
 There's none to match it 'neath the sky:
 It is a baron's stately court,
 Where bards for sumptuous fare resort;
 There dwells the lord of Powis land,
 Who granteth every just demand.
 Its likeness now I'll limn you out:
 'Tis water girdled wide about;
 It shows a wide and stately door
 Reached by a bridge the water o'er;

¹ Rev. Walter Davies, who wrote a History of Llansiliu Parish in *Cambro-Briton*, 1820.—See *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, iii, 66.

'Tis formed of buildings coupled fair,
 Coupled is every couple there ;
 Within a quadrant structure tall
 Muster the merry pleasures all.
 Conjointly are the angles bound—
 No flaw in all the place is found.
 Structures in contact meet the eye
 Upon the hillock's top on high ;
 Into each other fastened they
 The form of a hard knot display.
 There dwells the chief we all extol
 In timber house on lightsome knoll ;
 Upon four wooden columns proud
 Mounteth his mansion to the cloud ;
 Each column's thick and firmly bas'd,
 And upon each a loft is plac'd ;
 In these four lofts, which coupled stand,
 Repose at night the minstrel band ;
 Four lofts they were in pristine state,
 But now partitioned form they eight.
 Piled is the roof, on each house-top
 Rise smoke-ejecting chimneys up.
 All of one form there are nine halls
 Each with nine wardrobes in its walls
 With linen white as well supplied
 As fairest shops of fam'd Cheapside.
 Behold the church with cross uprais'd
 And with its windows neatly glazed ;
 All houses are in this compest—
 An orchard's near it of the best,
 Also a park where void of fear
 Feed antler'd herds of fallow deer.
 A warren wide my chief can boast,
 Of goodly steeds a countless host.
 Meads where for hay the clover grows,
 Corn-fields which hedges trim inclose,
 A mill a rushing brook upon,
 And pigeon tower fram'd of stone ;
 A fish-pond deep and dark to see
 To cast nets in when need there be,
 When never yet was known to lack
 A plenteous store of perch and jack.
 Of various plumage birds abound ;
 Herons and peacocks haunt around.
 What luxury doth his hall adorn,
 Showing of cost a sovereign scorn ;

His ale from Shrewsbury town he brings ;
 His usquebaugh is drink for kings ;
 Bragget he keeps, bread white of look,
 And, bless the mark ! a bustling cook.
 His mansion is the minstrels' home,
 You'll find them there whene'er you come.
 Of all her sex his wife's the best ;
 The household through her care is blest ;
 She's scion of a knightly tree,
 She's dignified, she's kind and free.
 His bairns approach me, pair by pair,
 O what a nest of chieftains fair !
 Here difficult it is to catch
 A sight of either bolt or latch ;
 The porter's place here none to fill ;
 Here largess shall be lavish'd still,
 And ne'er shall thirst or hunger rude
 In Sycharth venture to intrude.
 A noble leader Cambria's Knight,
 To take possession, his by right,
 And midst that azure water plac'd,
 The castle, by each pleasure grac'd.

Another excursion, in which Southey and Heber joined, was to the secluded, but wildly beautiful valley of Pennant :—

“ Melangel's lonely church—
 Amid a grove of evergreens it stood,
 A garden and a grove, where every grave
 Was deck'd with flowers, or with unfading plants
 O'ergrown, sad rue and funeral rosemary.”

There they

“ Saw the dark yews, majestic in decay
 Which in their flourishing strength
 Cyveilioc might have seen—
 Letter by letter traced the lines
 On Yorwerth's fabled tomb :
 And curiously observe what vestiges
 Mouldering and mutilate
 Of Monacella's legend there are left.”

From the epithet “fabled”, we may gather that Southey was misled by the legendary tradition (as given in *Pennant's Tours*), that it was the tomb of

Iorwerth Drwyndwn, the eldest son of Owen Gwynedd, with whom he very effectively connects it in his *Madoc*.

“ His glancing eye fell on a monument
 Around whose base the rosemary droop'd down
 As yet not rooted well. Sculptured above
 A warrior lay; the shield was on his arm,
 Madoc approach'd and saw the blazonry
 A sudden chill ran through him—as he read—
 ‘ Here Yorworth lies’ . . it was his brother’s grave.”

The legend on the effigy, “*Hic jacet Edwart*”, and the tradition that the neighbouring *Bwlch Croes Yorwerth* took its name from a memorial cross, erected in the pass where Iorwerth Drwyndwn fell, harmonise well with the idea; but “the blazonry” of the shield claims it for another Iorwerth. The rampant “wolf” proclaims that it belonged to Edward ap Madoc ap Rhirid Flaidd, the potent Lord of Penllyn. And it is probable that the female effigy, which has so often done duty as “the rude image of St. Monacel, is that of Gladus, the daughter and heiress of Cwrdendu, Lord of Bryn, with whom Bryn and Pennant passed, as a marriage portion, to Rhirid Flaidd.

They marked well the legend carved by skilful hand upon the holy screen which

“ Told how here a poor and hunted hare
 Ran to the Virgin’s feet and look’d to her
 For life.”

But no notice is recorded of the giant Rib, “*Asgwrn* or *Aseny Gawres*”, still preserved within the church, or of the small square room at its east end, called “*Cell y Bedd*”, said to mark the burial place of the founder. Here I hold that the shrine stood which preserved her relics; and I would suggest that the early Roman capitals, built into the south wall of the church, were part of this shrine. The room itself may have supplied a lodging for those who sought “sanctuary” within these precincts. For, by the laws of Howell Dda, which treat of “Church Protection”, it is enacted that “whoever shall take protection, is to

walk about within the churchyard and the burial-ground, without relics upon him". And "the measure of the burial-ground is a legal 'erw' in length, with its end toward the churchyard; and that circling the churchyard is to be its compass".¹

The importance of this privilege, and the extent of the cultus, may be gathered from the fact, that at the period of the Reformation, the "oblaciones ad reliquias" amounted, in the money of those days, to the respectable sum of £2 16s. 8d. per annum.

With this use and purpose of Cell y Bedd, I would compare that of Eglwys Gwyddvarch, which once stood in the west end of Meifod churchyard. For to Meifod, I believe, and not to Chirk, *i.e.*, to Mechain, and not to Y Waun, we must assign the grant referred to in the *Worthenbury MSS.*, Hist. MS. Commission, quoted in the *Arch. Cambr.*, 1880, p. 150, "1467, April 4 or 14. Grant by several Cardinals, of remission of one hundred days, to those who should go to the chapel of St. Gwyddvarch, confessor and abbot, or to the cemetery at Chirk, of St. Tysilio, confessor, and hear mass of Richard ap J (ohn ap David), priest of the said diocese, or give to him support, or say *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria* for the souls of his parents on certain days". There is, however, this difference between the two, that whereas "Cell y Bedd" still remains to the church, Eglwys Gwyddfarch has been alienated and secularised.

There is one legend mentioned by Southey, which I have met with no reference to elsewhere; although similar ones do occur in connexion with other places. The old house alluded to is evidently, from his account of it, "Llechweddgarth", an ancient mansion of the Thomas's, from whom it passed by marriage to the late Mr. Griffiths of Caer-Hun:—

We "together visited the ancient house
Which from the hill-top takes
Its Cymric name euphonious: there to view,
Though drawn by some rude limner inexpert,

¹ Quoted in "Pennant Melangell", *Mont. Coll.*, 1879, p. 76.

The faded portrait of that lady fair,
Beside whose corpse her husband watched,
And with perverted faith,
Preposterously placed,
Thought, obstinate in hopeless hope, to see
The beautiful dead, by miracle, revive."

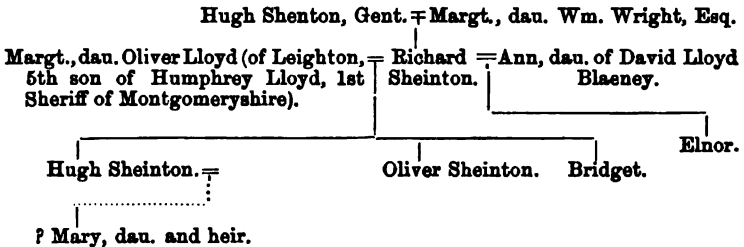
The legend is not mentioned in Mr. Hancock's parochial account in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, 1878-9; and though I have made inquiries, I can hear of no such tradition now surviving in the parish. It does not, indeed, follow that the lady was an actual resident here; and a similar story exists relating to a former lady at Newtown Hall. Perhaps the inquiry may lead to further information relative to the Pennant legend and clear up the mystery.

NOTE ON
PRICE OF PERTHEIRIN.

IN the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Vol. xi, p. 266, the opinion is given that Mary Sheinton, heiress of Perthairin, and wife of Lewis Price, was a daughter of Richard Sheinton. I am inclined to think, for the following reasons, that she was the daughter and heiress of Hugh Sheinton, son of Richard Sheinton.

PEDIGREE OF SHEINTON, FROM LEWYS DWNN,

VOL. I, P. 305.



Oliver Sheinton was churchwarden, with Richard Middleton, of Chirbury Parish, in 1615. His elder brother, Hugh Sheinton, would therefore have a marriageable daughter on 8th October 1647. By the pedigree Richard Sheinton had no daughter Mary. Lewis Price, husband of Mary Sheinton, the heiress of Perthairin, was living, by the date of his will, in 1700. Mary, the heiress, his relict, it seems, did not die till 1712. I think it exceedingly improbable that she was the daughter of the Richard who is described as "Ricus Sheynton de Llanwonvge gen." on a county grand jury as far back as 3 James I, 1605-6. By the Lloyd of Leighton pedigree (*Vis. of Salop, Harl. MSS.*, 1396 and 1982) it appears that Margaret Lloyd had been previously married to Francis Hordley.

It is erroneously stated (p. 265) that "Ricus Sheinton de Llanwnog, gen.", living in 1618, was a son of the last named Hugh Sheinton on the Dwnn pedigree. He was the latter's father.

W. V. LL.

PEDIGREE OF SIR WILLIAM HUMFREYS,
BART.

WE are indebted to the Rev. D. R. Thomas, the Vicar of Meifod, for the loan of the following correspondence and pedigrees. They are of a rare character, comprising three original letters of the celebrated Herald, Peter le Neve Norroy, skeleton pedigrees of the Humphreys family, with autograph notes by Humphrey Humphreys,¹ Bishop of Hereford, and certain alterations therein, in which he points out various sources of genealogical information.

Sir William Humphreys, whose pedigree and armorial bearings gave rise to the correspondence, was the son of Nathaniel Humphreys, who (one of the letters states) "was a tinman in London, and dyed very rich", and who was the grandson of Humfrey Griffith, "a substantial freeholder, in the lordship of Deyddur (about 50 or 60^l per ann.)", which, at the then value of money, would represent a much larger rental than at

¹ Humphrey Humphreys was born at Penrhyn Deudraeth, in the county of Merioneth, and was educated in part, at least, at Oswestry School. He was accounted to be a great antiquary, and the documents we now print show the high estimation in which he was held in the College of Arms. The inscription upon his gravestone gives a biographical synopsis of his career:—

"H. S. E.

Humphredus Humphreys, S. T. P.
Primo decanus A.D. 1680 } Bangorien-
Mox Episcopus A.D. 1689 } sis factus.
Inde Herefordiam translatus A.D. 1701.
Tandem vitæ satur & cœlo maturus,
Obiit 20 Novemb. 1712 Ætatis suæ 64.
Ejus ad exemplum si vixeris, amice lector,
Mori non timebis."

its present value). Sir William became an Alderman of the city of London, and in 1704 served the office of Sheriff, when he was knighted by Queen Anne. It was on this occasion, Peter le Neve, Norroy King of Arms, applied to Bishop Humphreys for information respecting the pedigree of the sheriff. The Bishop had presented to the Herald's College MSS. of pedigrees of Wales, and evidently was considered an authority on the subject. The sketch of pedigree sent by Norroy in the first instance to the Bishop, was a very imperfect and unauthentic production. The Bishop, whilst residing at Whitborne, the ancient seat of the Bishops of Hereford, had communication with Thomas Humphreys, possibly a relative, who gave him much interesting information, in a characteristic and racy letter, reporting the result of his enquiries. Thomas Humphreys remarks that "he did not find any great curiosity, that way, in this part of the country". He, however, enclosed to the Bishop a pedigree of the Penrhyn's "of Penrhose", but ending with "Owen ap Griffith". At this point of the enquiry, none of them seemed to have hit upon the link by which Sir William is afterwards stated to be connected with this branch of the Brochwel tribe, and in right of which descent he was afterwards held to be entitled to the "Nag's Head" shield.

The pedigree sent by Thomas Humphreys is stated by him to have been derived from Mr. Edwards, who was interested in Mr. Price, the son of the celebrated antiquary, Thomas Price, of Llanfyllin, then recently dead. The correspondence here ceases; but, doubtless, the sketch of pedigree was forwarded by the Bishop to Norroy. To Norroy's first letter there is an interesting postscript, in which he shows he had a keen eye for business, and gives information as to the charges made by heralds at their visitations, for entering arms and pedigrees of persons of different grades of rank.

In 1707, the correspondence was renewed by Norroy, stating, as a reason, that Sir William Humphreys

“would have the arms fixed for him”, and the Bishop was asked to point out any faults in the pedigree then enclosed, and “to certify so much thereof which is correct; and that it is the common report that Sir William Humfreys is descended in this manner”.

Here the Bishop is appealed to as an authority. There are two pedigrees with the letters, which we print for the purpose of showing the Bishop's notes, and how his mind was gradually brought to the conclusions ultimately arrived at; the two pedigrees are nearly identical, and both show the missing link which Thomas Humphreys' pedigree lacked. Griffith ap Rinalt is stated to have had two sons. (1) Owen, father of John Derwas, of Penrhose;¹ and (2) David Vychan, the grandfather of Humphrey Griffith, the father of Nathaniel Humfreys, the wealthy tinman, and grandfather of Sir William Humfreys, the Sheriff of London. This, the Bishop states, was taken out of the card of “Mr. Derwas of Penrhose”.

There is a slight scent of “cooking” in this part of the pedigree, and it would be interesting to know whether the Derwas ancient and authentic pedigree does really show the second son David Vychan, and his above-mentioned descendants. The Bishop's notes give interesting information as to the authenticity of the main descent of the Brochwel pedigree, now universally received, and which stands chiefly on the authority of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, whom the Bishop repeatedly calls “the greatest antiquary we have had of late”. It is to be observed, however, that the five later descents do not rest on that authority, but on the “card” of the Derwas's. The term “card” seems to be used in these documents in the sense of “pedigree”.

¹ He was not the ancestor of the Penrhyns. The Penrhyns were descended from Griffith Vaughan of Deuddwr, a different branch of Brochwels. The pedigree given, p. 16 *seq.*, is the line of Penrhyn. Griffith Vaughan of Deuddwr, and Sir G. Vaughan, were different persons.

We shall now be indebted to Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, and Hasted's *History of Kent* (of which county Sir William became an important landowner) for material to complete this sketch.

In the first year of George II, Sir William Humfreys was Lord Mayor of London, and had the honour of entertaining the King and Queen; and he was, in consequence, created a baronet on the 30th November 1714. In 1715, Sir William purchased the castle of Hever, and several manors in Kent. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of William Wintour, Esq., of Dymoke, and granddaughter of Sir William Maxey, Bart., he had an only surviving child, Orlando, his heir. He died in October 1735, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Orlando Humfreys, who married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Robert Lancashire, and had issue, three sons and two daughters; two of the sons died young. "Robert, the second, had the castle and manors, and died before his father, possessed of them, as appears by his epitaph in 1736." Ultimately, in 1745, the two daughters and their husbands conveyed Hever Castle and the manors to Sir Timothy Waldo,¹ Knight. Sir Orlando died 14th June 1737, when the baronetcy became extinct. Thus, in twenty-two years, this title, conferred upon a Montgomeryshire man, came to an end. As to the arms borne by the Humfreys, there seems to be some discrepancy. In *Burke's Extinct Baronetage*, the arms are given as "*sable*, three nags' heads erased

¹ Of Sir Timothy Waldo, of Hever Castle, an anecdote is told, shewing that the old and expensive custom of vails-giving received its death-blow from him at Newcastle House. "Sir Timothy Waldo, on his way from the Duke's dinner-table to his carriage, put a crown into the hands of the cook, who returned it, saying, 'Sir, I do not take silver.' 'Don't you, indeed?' said Sir Timothy, putting it into his pocket; 'then I do not give gold.'" Sir Timothy was the grand-nephew of Sir Edward Waldo, knight, who was knighted in his own house, in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, by Charles II, in 1677. This house was taken down in 1861, and at the sale of the materials some finely carved oak panelling was purchased and removed to Gun-grog, near Welshpool, in the dining-room of which house it is now fixed.

arg.”; the shield, attributed to Brochwel Yscithrog, pure and simple.

In Hasted's *History of the County of Kent*,¹ it is stated “he was descended from Nathaniel Humfreys, citizen of London, the second son of William ap Humfreys, of the County of Montgomery. He bore for his arms—1 and 4, *sable*, two nags' heads erased *arg.*; 2 and 3, *or* and *gu.*, two lions rampant, endorsed and counterchanged”. The statement that the grandfather was of the county of Montgomery, without specifying any precise locality, and the omission of one nag's head in the arms, which omission may have been a difference imposed, seemed at first sight to be not without significance, and may have implied that the Brochwelian descent was not deemed to be conclusively proved.

By the kindness of Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter, however, we are enabled to give the correct blazon of the arms of Sir William Humfreys, which sets the matter at rest :—

“By Patent dated 22nd April 1717, the arms and crest following were granted to Sr. William Humfreys of Bloomsbury square, in the County of Middlesex, Knt. and Bart. Alderman and sometime Lord Mayor of the City of London, who had by letters represented unto his Lo'p—That he being now the only son of Nathaniel Humfreys, Citizen of London, who was second son of William ap Humfrey of Penrhyn Vayor in Deyddur, and of Llandrinio, in the County of Montgomery in North Wales, which William ap Humfrey was descended from Sr. Griffith Vychan of Penrhyn Vayor in Deyddur aforesaid, who bore for his coat armour two coats quarterly.

“*Arms.*—Two coats quarterly, viz., *sable* three naggs' heads erased *argent*, as descended from Kynan Gwarwin, son of Brochwel King of Powis. Secondly, *per pale*, *or* and *gules*, two lions rampant, endors'd counterchanged as descended from Brochwel son of Aedden.

“*Crest.*—On a wreath *argent* and *sable* a lion sejant *or*, reposing his dexter foot upon a nagg's head coupe *ermine*.”

¹ Vol. i, p. 395.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Herald's College, London, 14th November 1704.

MY LORD.—'Tis to your Lordship as to a great Oracle, both in divinity and other sciences, that persons continually make their application; amongst the rest therefore of your Lordship's suitors be pleased to give leave to Sir William Humphreys, now Sheriff of London, by your most humble servant Norroy, to desire the favour of letting him know the pedigree of that gentleman; the information which I have is that one Esqr. of Penthrin, in Deuthur, had 7 dau'rs, one of which married to William Humphrey, a male ancestor of Sir William's, as I am told his grandfather; another married to Matthews of . . . Montgom. an ancestor of Mr. Matthews, late one of the judges of Wales; the coat Sir William thinks belongs to him is that of *sable* 3 Horse heads coupt *arg.* which is said to belong to Brochwel Ysgythrog, King of Powis, Earle of Chester, of whom are said to descend the Lloyds of Powis land and others—*que* what others? he quarters a coat very like that of Ithel Anwyl of Northop, found also in the office of Arms, being *p. pale or* and *gules* 2 Lyons rampt. indorsed counterchanged which with ¶ in the middle was born by Ithel. I have lookt over the MSS. of pedig. of Wales you was pleased to p'sent to the office, but in that find no descent as hereafter sent to your Lordship; be pleased, my Lord, to favour me with your answer to the heralds office to

My Lord, your Lordships most dutyfull
and obedient servant,

PETER LE NEVE NORROY.

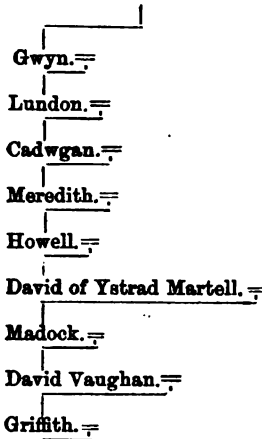
As your Lordship is a lover of Heraldry I will beseech your Lordship to ask as many Gent. of North Wales as you shalbe accidentally in company with if they shall be well pleased if Norroy, King of Arms, should come down to visit their several countys and will enter their arms and pedigrees with him, the charge whereof will be but small, scil. : 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for a gent., 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* an Esqr., 2*l.* 07*s.* 6*d.* for a knight or baronet, and for the greater nobility and corporations what they are pleased to present.

Griffith, Lord of Guilsfield, Bromouth and deythur.....[torn]
No address.

[The Bishop of Hereford]

Fragment of Pedigree enclosed in Norroy's Letter.

[Torn.]



of Llandrinion, Com. Montgomery, Humphrey ap Griffith.

[torn.]

... of the other house... William Humfreys, Esq., of Penthryn ...d. and coheir
 ... son or grandson Vayor, in Deuthur, in Com. Mont- of Penthryn,
 of this man. gomery. of

Nathaniel Humfreys, of City of London = dr. of Winton of Abington, Berks.

Thomas Humfreys = ... dr. of Sr William Humfreys, = Margt., d. of Wm.
 citizen of London. ... house of London, Kt., Sheriff of Wintour, of Dy-
 of London. of London. mock, in Gloucester,
 dead, 1704.

Orlando Humfreys, Esq. ; unmarried ; only child.

Addressed on back (being apparently the cover for the letter).

To the Right Reverend

HUMFREY, LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD, Hereford Palace.

Postmark, "Go." } "1s. 8d."
 "No. 14." }

Decr. 30, 1704.

MY GOOD LORD,—Yor Lo'ps of ye 4th from Whitborn I had not until the 13th, and pursuant to y'r Lo'ps com'ands have ever since made all ye enquiries I co'd into ye affair menconed in it. Mr. Tho. Price¹ has been dead since last spring, w'ch I thought I might have acquainted y'r Lo'p of

¹ This would be the celebrated antiquary of Llanfyllin.

whn I was at Whitburn. His son was abroad for some time and Mr. Edwds. who had an interest in him, co'd not have ye perusal of y'r papers till within these 2 days, tho' it seems they contained nothing of moment in relation to any of the families in Deyddwr. Mr. Edwds. being acquainted with M. Evans' executors gave himself the trouble of perusing all his papers and has made the enclosed transcript w'ch I have sent y'r Lo'p for y'r satisfaction, tho' I believe it may be upon mistake, the other being likeliest to be Sir Wms. paternal line, and if taken out of a card¹ of the Derwas's of Penrhos, and if y't happens to be the paternal line y'n y'r Lo'p has ye Penrhyn at large in Mr. Edwds. paper. There are those alive and well remember Nathaniel, Sir William's father, who was a Tinman in London and dyed very rich, ye father Humphrey Griffith was a substantial freeholder in the L'dship of Deyddur (ab. 50 or 60 li. per ann.) as I am informed, but sold it and it is now in ye possession of one Davies and Rogers, both men of some note in the neighbourhood. Mr. Clopton of Llandrinio inherits ye Penrhyn's Estate by his Lady, I have made w't enquiry I co'd there but co'd meet with nothing satisfactory as yet, some friends have promised me w't further information can be got in this matter tho' I do not find any g't curiosity y't way in this part of the country. W'ever I can add to the enclosed y'r Lo'p shall have as soon as possible, and if either of these accounts happen to be approved by y'r Lo'p it may be had in form.

Mr. Davies of Colfryn, who is employed under my L'd Bradford to receive the rents of Lo'p of Deyddwr, has promised me a sight of all ye old Rent Rolls, and if anything can be made out of y'm y't may furthur illustrate this matter y'r Lo'p shall have the trouble of it if worth while, if it be of any service or any satisfaction to y'r Lordship. In case these enquiries prove ineffectual I will readily send on to Mr. Lewis Jones for y'r Lo'p's Book, and send to Pontsbury, whence I p'sume it may easily be conveyed to your Lo'p. Wishing y'r Lo'p and Madme Hums. long life and health and many happy new years, I humbly beg y'r Lo'p's blessing and am, my Lord,
Your Lo'p's most obliged, faithfull, humble servant,

THO. HUMFREYS.

W'tever com'ands yo'r Lo'p may have further in this matter I shall sooner have by London y'n any other way.

¹ This word is used frequently in this correspondence for "pedigree".

Brochwel Yscithroc, a Prince of Powys and Earl (or as some books stile him), Consul of Chester A.D. 603. He was general of ye Britains ag^t Ethelfred, K. of Northumberland. The arms of Brochwel Yscithroc: *S.*, 3 naggs' heads erased *ar.*, or, as some say, a chevron between 3 naggs' heads erased *arg.*; but I think there should be no chevron.

Conan Garwyn, son of Brochwel Yscithroc.

Selyf ap Conan.

Mael Mynan ap Selyf.

Beli ap Mael Mynan.

Gwyliawe ap Beli.

Elise ap Gwyliawe.

Cyngen ap Elise.

Aeddan (or Aethan) ap Cyngen.

^a

^a
Brochwel ap Aeddan. His arms, party per pale *or.* and *g.*, 2 Lyons rampant. endorsed counterchanged.

Selyf or Selen ap Brochwel.

Beli ap Selyf.

Griffith ap Beli.

Gwyn ap Griffith.

Cadwgan Wenwys ap Gwyn.

Madoc ap Cadwgan.

Evan ap Madoc.

Griffith ap Evan,

Sr Griffith Vau'n.

Rinallt ap Sr Griffith.

Griffith ap Rinallt.

Owen.

[This paper is addressed]

For the Rt. Rev.

The LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD,
at Whitbourn, near Worcester

No. 21.

31 May 1707.

MY LORD,—On behalf of Sir William Humfreys, I humbly begg of your Lordship to know whether, amongst your papers, you have not found the enclosed descent to be true? if so, be pleased, my Lord, to subscribe it, or to attest so much thereof as, to the best of your Lordship's knowledge may be true, especially that Griffith Vychan wore two coats quarterly; first, *sable*, two naggs' heads erased *arg.*, as descended from Brochwel, *Brenin* Powis; second, p. pale *or* and *gules*, two lions rampant, endorsed counterchanged, as descended from Brochwel ab Aeddan, if the whole in the pedigree should be unknown to your Lordship, which I can hardly think, be pleased to inform me of the faults thereof, if any, and to certifie so much thereof which is correct, and that it is the com'on report that Sir William Humphreys (*sic*) is descended in this manner.

I am, my Lord, y'r Lordship's most dutyfull servant,

P. LE NEVE NOBROY.

Lre. for the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

MY LORD,—About four months since I sent to your Lordship a packet, wherein was a pedigree of Sir William Humphreys, of which I begged your Lordship's thoughts, and, if you approved of it, your attestation; but not having heard from your Lordship since, I would beg now to know whether you received it, and your approbation, or dislike thereof, for that Sir William Humphreys (*sic*) would have the arms fixed him.

I am, my Lord, y'r Lordship's most humble servant,
 Colledge of Arms, PETER LE NEVE NORROY.
 London, 13 November 1707.

DRAWING OF ARMS.

Sa, 3 coursers' heads erased *arg*.

Brochwel Skithrog, King of Powis
 and Earl of Chester, bears *sable*, 3
 coursers' heads erased *argent*.

Conan Garwyn.

¹[=Leucy, d. of Clothien, of Cardigan.]

Selyf or Salmon Sarff Cadu.

[=? Hum, d. of Yner ap, Earle of Hereford.]

Mynan.

Maye Mynan.

[=Evah, d. of Meiric ap Kadvan, Lord of Raddevar.]

Belin [Beli].

[=Leucy, d. of Tewdur Mawr, Prince of South Wales.]

Glisseu [Elisseu].

[=Ann, d. of Kynrick ap Rhiwallon, a nobleman of Bromfield.]

Gwylawn [Gwylawe].

[=Alis, d. of Ivor ap Cadwgan ap Elyssau, Prince of Ferlix.]

Kyngen [or Congen].

[=Ysabel, d. of L. Selin Vraise Kt of the Red.]

Aethan.

[=Ales, d. of Rodrick ap Tewdur Mawr.]

Brochwel [ap Aeddau].

[=Eva, d. of Meuric (?) Hen ap.....²]

Salmon [Selyf or Selen.]

Belin [Beli].

Griffith.

[=Jonet, d. of Sr William Camber, of Bretton, Kt.]

[DRAWING OF ARMS—*or* and *gu*, 2 Lyons endorsed counterchanged.]

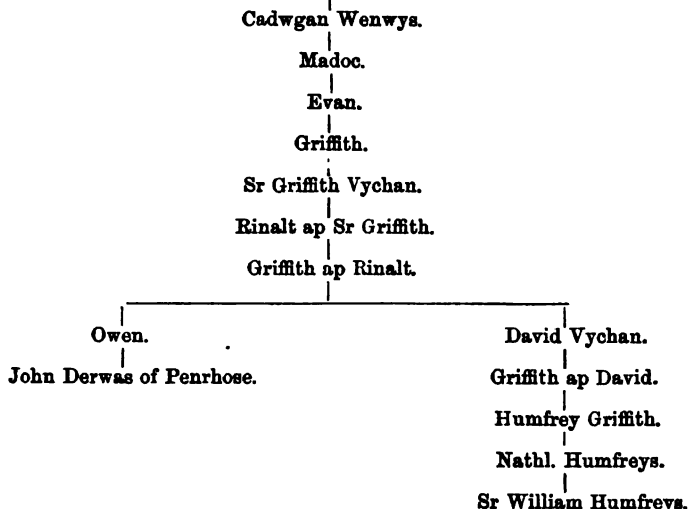
Erased.—[I cannot recollect anything as to this coat; perhaps it might have been Ye Atachment of Cadwgan Wenwys below, or of Brochwal ap Aedan before. But I know it not at present.]

¹ The parts in square brackets were added in the Bishop's autograph.

² Card of my mother's family whose ancestor married ye dau. of Gwyn, as you may see in Vincent's *Carnarvonshire*, in ye College of Arms.

[But I think that this was not the bearing of Gwyn ap Griffith. His coat in all the books I have seen is the same as Brochwel Yscoythrog, s. and ar., 3 nagg's heads erased s., as before.]

Gwyn ap Griffith bears party per pale or and gules, between two Lyons counterchanged.



Nov. 22, 1707.—This was taken out of ye card of Mr. Derwas, of Penrhose. And I find by this, and several accounts I have out of Montgomeryshire and elsewhere, that Humfrey Griffith, ye grandfather of Sir William Humfreys, was a considerable freeholder in Deythur and Llandrinio, and descended fraternally from Brochwel Ysgithroc, whose coat, as above, I conceive he has a right to.

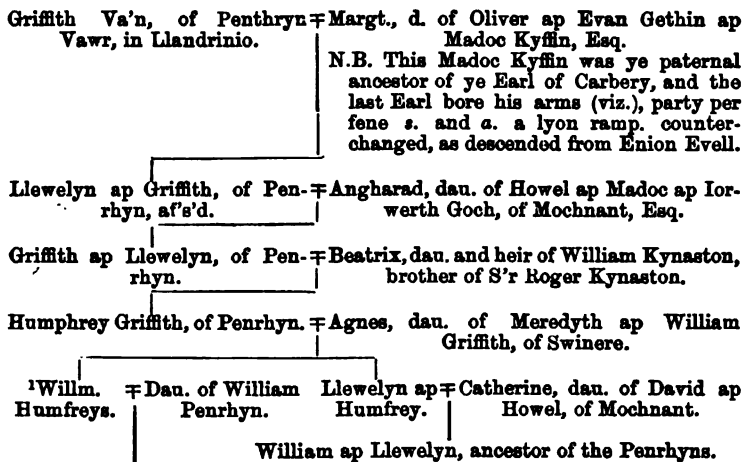
H. HEREFORD.

[On second page]. N.B.—Since I writ, as is on ye other side, concerning the two Lyons endorsed, I am fully satisfied they were the Arms of Brochwel ap (Aeddán or) Aethen, for so I find in Mr. Robert Vaughan's (the best genealogist we have had in Wales), in his additions to Dr. Powel's *History*, printed at Oxon, but not finished by reason the author died when they were in the press; but twenty sheets were printed, and page 26, he says thus: "Brochwel ap Aeddán's coate, p' p' pale or and g., two Lyons rampant, endorsed counterchanged"; upon this I conceive Sir William hath a just right to ye three nagg's heads and two Lyons (as drawn on the other side) quarterly.

Nov. 24, 1707.

H. HEREFORD.

In another account of ye descendants of Griffith Va'n of Deudwr, I find it thus:—



Nathaniel Humfrey, citizen of London, etc.

¹ I do not think this can be true, for it makes this Willm. marry his brother's son's daughter; but I take ye pedigree on the other side to be the true [one]. H. H.

Endorsements [in Bishop's autograph]. This out of ye Card of Derwas.

[In another handwriting.] S'r William Humphrey's pedigree found out amongst the papers of Lord Bishop Humphreys, late Bishop of Hereford.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

DRAWING [Sa., 3 naggs' heads *arg.*]

DRAWING.—[*Or* and *gu.*, two lyons rampt., endorsed counterchanged.]

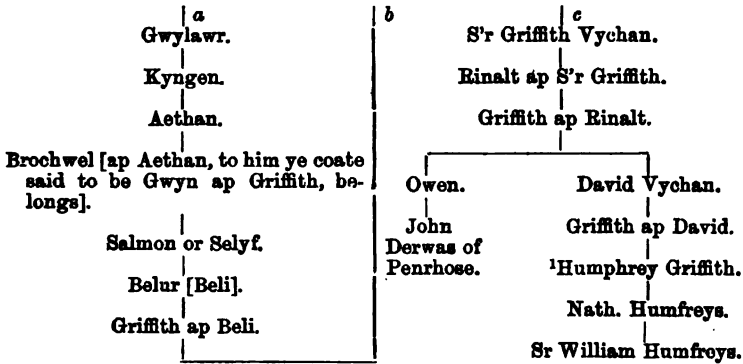
Brochwel Skithrog, King of Powis and Earl of Chester, bears *sable*, 3 coursers' heads *arg.*

Conan Gwarwin.
Selyf or Salmon Sarff Cadu.
Mynan.
Mayl Mynan.
Bely.
Elissey.
| a

Gwyn ap Griffith bears party p' pale *or* and *gu.*, 2 lyons ramp., endorsed counterchanged.¹

Cadwgan Wenwys.
Madoc.
Evan.
Griffith.
| b | c

¹ [This was ye bearing of Brochwel ap Aeddan, above-named, ancestor to this Gwyn. See Mr. Robt. Vaughan, our best genealogist, p. 28 of his additions to Dr. Powel, printed at Oxon in part, but never finished, because he dyed while it was in the press.] H. H.



¹ This was taken out of the card of Mr. Derwas, of Penrhose, nr. Llandrionio; and I find by this and several accounts I had from that country, that Humfrey Griffiths, S'r William's ancestor, was descended from Brochwel Scythroc and Brochwel ap Aeddau, and therefore conceive S'r William Humfreys has a just right to ye two coates above. H. HERFORD.

Whereas, on ye other side, I referr to Mr. Robert Vaughan's account for ye descents, from Brochwel Yscithroc to Gwyn ap Griffith inclusive. You are to understand that ye said Robert Vaughan was Robert Vaughan of Hen Gwrt in Com' Merioneth, Esq., one of the greatest antiquaries wee had of late, and who was oft consulted by the learned primate Usher (as may be seen in Bishop Usher's letters, at the end of his life, by Dr. Parr). He left behind him a very large methodical collection of ye pedigrees of North Wales, containing twenty-four quires of paper, if I remember right, which, after his son's death, came into ye hands of Sir William Williams, the lawyer, and I presume it may still be in the hands of his son, Sir William Williams of Llanforda, com' Salop.

Mr. Vaughan published a litle-book (at Oxon, 1662) call'd *British Antiquitys*, revived and begun to print there. Dr. Powel's *Chronicle or History of Wales*, with large additions of his own, of which twenty sheets were printed off. But then, he dying at that time, ye work went no further, and w^t. was wrought was sold off by the printer. I, being yn in Oxon, I got one copy; and out of the 26th page of that, had the confirmation of the descent above mentioned. H. H.

NOTES BY REV. W. V. LLOYD, R.N.

THE letters respecting Sir William Humfreys' arms are very interesting. Statements made therein are, in some cases, without authority and inaccurate. The

only reliable pedigree given is that of "Derwas of Penrhos", down to their ancestor Owen, said to be a son of Griffith ap Reginald (of Garth) ap Sir Griffith Vaughan. It is unnecessary to ascend higher for our purpose. This Owen is given as the common ancestor of the Derwas and Humfreys families. The Derwas pedigree is to be found in *Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 9864-5, under "Derwas of Llandrinio". I cannot find any other traces of this Owen ap Griffith ap Reginald. No authority of repute notices him. Lewys Dwnn names but two sons of Griffith ap Reginald of Garth. These were John Wynn (ap Griffith ap R.), of Garth, and David Lloyd (ap Griffith ap R), lord of half Broniarth and Gaervawr. Mr. Joseph Morris, in transcriptions of the Herald's visitations of 1584 and 1623, follows Lewys Dwnn. The *Cedwyn MS.* (about A.D. 1636) states that Griffith ap Reginald had but these two sons. It, however, adds, "and some illegitimate children". It also gives the issue of Anne, "natural daughter" of Griffith ap Reginald. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, pp. 37-8-9.) Owen may have been one of these children, and as such is styled "Owen of Llandrinio", and his wife Anne, daughter of Hugh Say of Pool, by Ellen, daughter of Gwil. ap Griff. Derwas of Cemmes. (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 6.) But what about David Vychan, brother of Owen, and supposed ancestor of the Humfreys, Baronets? "Vychan" implies that his father must have been some David, not Griffith ap Reginald. The Derwas family I can trace in jury lists, from the 20th Eliz. down, but nothing of the baronet line. Humfrey Griffith, the freeholder in Deythur, if the pedigree is authentic, would be a contemporary of "Owen Derwas de Penrhyn Vechan, gen.", on a jury list in 1623 (see "Mis. His." in *Mont. Coll.* for that year), but I can find no trace of him.

Although the "David Vychan" generation puzzles me, and may be an error, I still think it probable that Sir William Humfreys was descended from a son, probably illegitimate, of Griffith ap Reginald of Garth. The Wynne of Garth pedigree (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii,

p. 258), says that Griffith ap Reginald had issue, as before stated, "David Lloyd ap Gr. of Broniarth, and John Wynne ap Gr. of Garth, etc." Whatever this "etc." may mean, it leaves room for further issue. The question is, does the pedigree or "card" of Derwas of Llandrinio, or Penrhos, show this "David Vychan"? To me, he is rather an ugly missing link. He bears out the suspicion of "cooking". The Mr. Derwas referred to in the correspondence was probably the Rev. Richard Derwas, then (1707) vicar of Meivod. Another question arises: was the Bishop's information derived from the living Mr. Derwas, or from the "card" of the family? All the Bishop says is, that "this", the descent of Sir William Humfreys, "was taken out of ye card of Mr. Derwas of Penrhose". It will, doubtless, occur to you that the Mr. Derwas, the contemporary, and of the corresponding generation to Sir William, would be his fourth cousin, and therefore a reliable local authority.

The Bishop seems to have been exercised about the arms assumed by Aeddán ap Kyngen, party per pale, *or* and *gu.*, two lions, addorsed counterchanged. John Salisbury of Erbistocke, in the Wynne of Garth pedigree, says "some suppose them to be given him (Aeddán ap Kyngen) for a reward of his good service in the warrs with the Princes of Powis and of South Wales, whose arms they have united in one escutcheon; but others rather think this bearing an assumption of his own, as being a pretender to both those principalities, in the male line, the elder houses of both being terminated in daughters". (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 256.) I quite agree with Mr. Salisbury; and if I could get the world to believe the same, I should immediately put in my claim to the principality of Powys, as the senior male representative of Brochwel ap Aeddán ap Kyngen. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 78.)

Although the Bishop may have been considered an "oracle" in divinity, Peter le Neve, Norroy, ought to have known better than to accept him as such in heraldry. The autograph additions, the matrimonial

alliances of the early generations of the "Derwas card", are altogether too good. Take, for example, the spouse of Gwylawg, viz., "Alis d. of Ivor ap Cadwgan ap Elystan, Prince of Ferlix". Cadelh, great-grandson of Gwylawg (the latter being one of the Princes of Powys, recorded on the pillar of "Eliseg, filius Guoillanc"), is known to have died about A.D. 800. Cadwgan ap Elystan is said, by Lewys Dwnn, on the Pryce of Newtown pedigree, to have had, as his second wife "Jane (fourth in descent from Gwylawg), daughter of Brochwel ap Aeddán of Powys". In the same pedigree it states that "William the Conqueror fell upon this Cadwgan, and took all the English country from him". So that the Bishop marries Alis, the granddaughter of a man living in 1085, to a prince of Powys, living in the eighth century. The Bishop, I believe, has the credit of being the first generous individual who has found wives for our early Brochwellian Princes of Powys. At all events, his additions are so far curious to me, that I have never seen them before.

I find that Sir Orlando Humfreys left a daughter, Mary, who married John, a younger son of Robert Honywood of Evington, Hants, or Charing, Kent, by Mary, heiress of Sir Richard Sandford, Bart. (See Betham's *Baronetage*, under Honywood, baronets of Evington, Hants. Ed., 1802, vol. ii, p. 133, note.) I add, in pedigree form, the genealogy of "Derwas of Llandrinio"¹ (*Add. MSS.*, 9864-5, Brit. Museum), with David Vichan, the alleged ancestor of Sir William Humfreys, introduced.

W. V. LL.

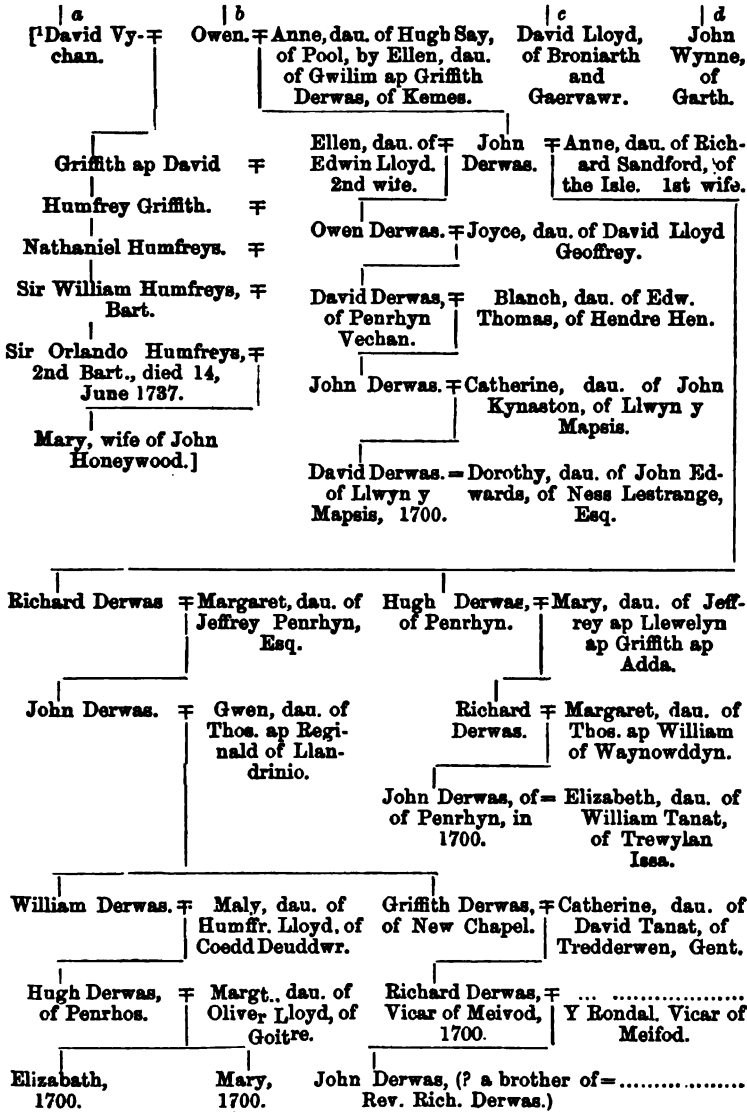
LLANDRINIO PARISH.¹

Add. MSS. 9865, *Brit. Mus.*

Margaret, d. of Llewelyn ap Evan ap David [Wm.]	Griffith ap Reginald, of Garth, ap Sir Grif. Vaughan, Knt. Banneret, ap Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys ap Griffith ap Beli, to Brochwel Ysgithrog.	of Joyce, dau. of Owen ap Evan Blayney, of Tregynon.
a	b	c

¹ We are indebted to Mr. T. W. Hancock for making a copy of this pedigree.

THE HUMFREYS PEDIGREE.



1 "David Vychan" and his descendants have been here introduced to show their supposed connection with Owen and his descendants, as given in the "Derwas" pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF MR. AND MRS. SEYMOUR DAVIES OF HIGHMEAD, CARDIGANSHIRE,
AND DOLGADFAN, LLANBRYNMAIR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

William =? ... Fil. John Harries,
Davies, of Coedyarth, who
Penlan, was 18th in descent
Carmar- from Brychan Bre-
thenshire. cheiniog, Lord of Bre-
con,—vide Mabws and
Vairdref MSS. This
marriage is the com-
mon county tradition,
but I cannot authen-
ticate it from any
document. Some por-
tion of the Coedy
Garth estate was, how-
ever, in possession of
the Davies's from
about this date until
sold by my father.—
H. D. E.

Kadwgan, bore = Margaret, fil.
for arms, argent, Lord Rees, King
a dragon's head, of S. Wales.
erased vert, in his
jaws a man's dex-
ter hand, coupé
proper.

Rhydderch Ddu. = Lleucu, fil. Kadw-
gan ap Morda
Vrych, Lord of
Kilyewm. Arms,
a chevron
or, on a chief arg.,
a lion passant gu.

John Williams, of = Joyce, dan. of
Abercothi, High Richard Herbert,
Sheriff (Carmar- of Kerry, Mont-
thenshire), 1681. gomeryshire.
17th in descent
from Kadwgan,
Lord of Tal-y-
llyn.

|| | | | b | | | c | | | d

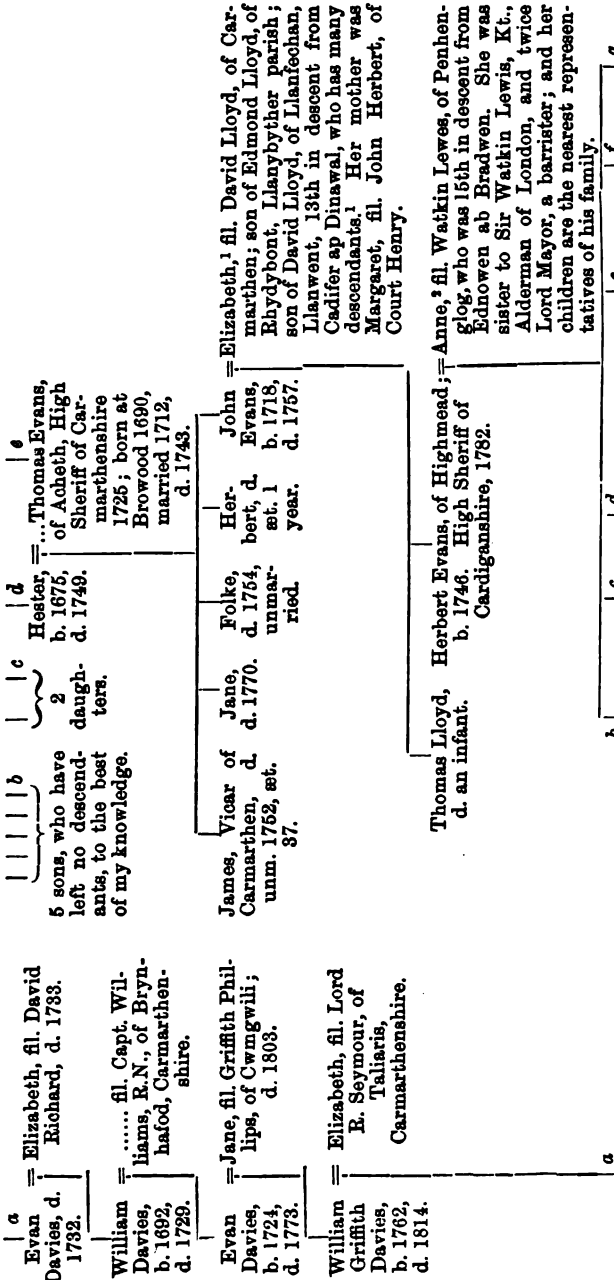
Thomas = Sara, eldest dan. of David Lloyd, of
Evans, of Bryadu, Cardiganshire,
Llanllwthog :—"The estate given her as dower is
parish; now in my possession."
m. 1555.

Thomas = Margaret Johns, of Browood Parish (?),
Evans, Staffordshire.
m. 1629.

Thomas = Sara.
Evans, of
Achet, Car-
marthen-
shire;
d. 1677.

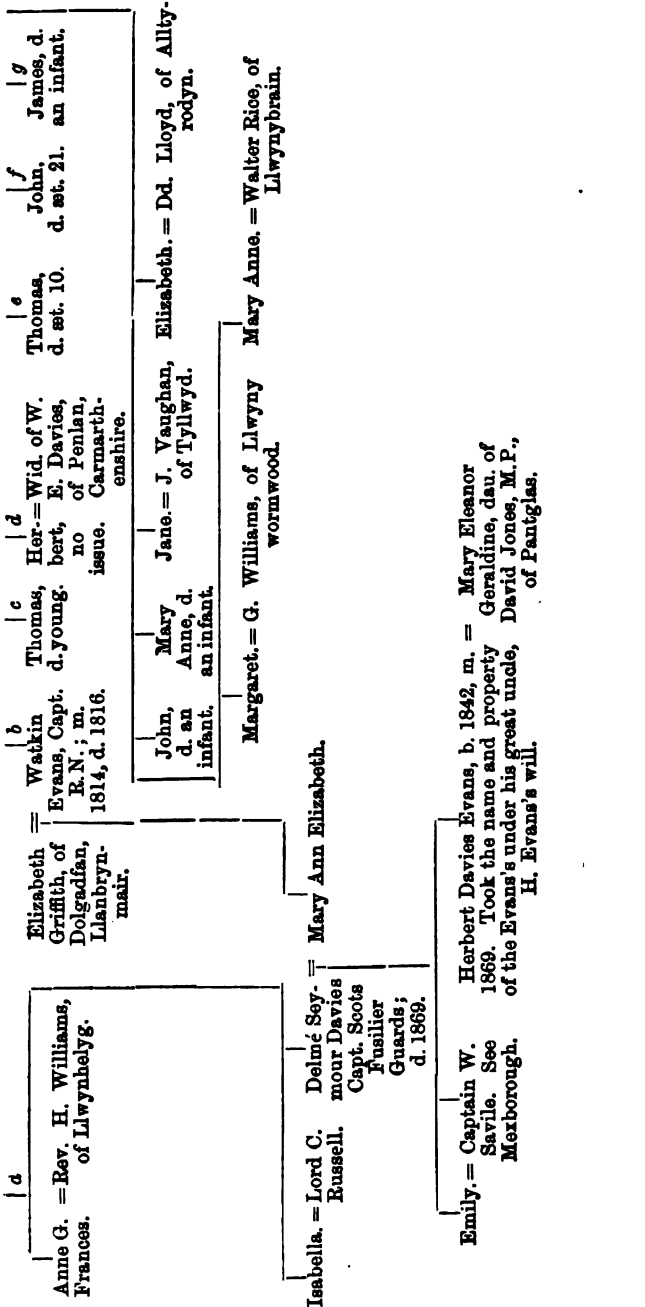
Thomas = David. Catherine. Elizabeth.
Evans, of
Browood;
d. 1721.

|| | | | e



¹ Arms, *sable*, a spear's head *arg.*, imbrued *gu.*, inter 3 scaling ladders prop., on a chief *gu.*, a castle triple towered prop. Crest, a wolf rampant *arg.*, collar'd gutti varined *gules*. Rhydybont, and a considerable amount of property that belonged to Edward Lloyd, is now in my possession.

² Arms of Sir Watkin Lewes. Quarterly; 1st and 4th, *Or*, three serpents conjoined in triangle vert, 2nd and 3rd *arg.*, a lion rampant *sable*. Crest, an eagle displayed *sable*, the feet resting on the wreath, in the beak and enwrapped around the body a serpent proper.





SCULPTURED TOMBSTONE IN MEIFOD CHURCH.

SCULPTURED TOMBSTONE IN MEIFOD CHURCH.

IN the July number (1880) of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (p. 184), the Rev. D. R. Thomas, present vicar of Meifod, has given a paper on this subject, and has kindly permitted us to reprint it in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, of which permission we gladly avail ourselves, being anxious to collect therein all information obtainable on Montgomeryshire subjects. Mr. Thomas seems somewhat fanciful in his interpretation of the alleged symbols, which it is very difficult to discover, even in Mr. Worthington Smith's beautiful woodcut of the sculptured stone. However, if these sculptures are really "the well reasoned designs of some thoughtful mind", it seems well they should have so able and strongly imaginative an interpreter as the present Vicar of Meifod.

"The history of Meifod has been twice published, first in the *Cumbrian Quarterly Magazine*, 1829, by the Rev. Walter Davies, M.A., who had been Curate of the parish from 1796 to 1805; which account has been reprinted in the third volume of his Works, edited by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D. (*Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, Cyfrol, iii, p. 99); and more recently in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, 1875, 1876, and 1877, by the Rev. Canon Wynne Edwards, vicar of the parish from 1860 to 1877. In both of these histories there is a brief account of this stone; but neither of them is quite satisfactory, as the former describes but does not illustrate it, and the latter illustrates it without describing the details. A much better account, accompanied with a far more faithful illustration, is given in Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 154, and Plate lxxii, fig. 1. The stone, however, is so interesting, and its ornamentation so curious, that it deserves a place in the pages of our Journal, where Mr. Worthington G. Smith's admirable drawing will greatly enhance its value.

“Mr. Walter Davies states that ‘near the font is an antique tombstone without inscription save rude sculpture, in bas-relief, of a St. Catherine’s wheel in chief, a sword, and the edges garnished with figures in humble representation of what are called ‘true love’s knots’. What is here taken to be a sword is the stem of the cross, and the ‘true love’s knots’ are the Celtic interlacings and other designs with which it is embellished. Its position has been changed to the west end of the south aisle, where it now stands upright against the west wall. ‘It was removed,’ Mr. Wynne Edwards informs us, ‘to this place about forty years ago, from a recumbent position in which it was previously placed near the chancel-rails.’ It stands 4 feet 10 inches high from the floor of the church; and its width is at the top 22 inches, and at the bottom 16 inches. From the way in which the lower portion has been worn away it is evident that it must have been continually trodden upon by the feet of the ministrant in the celebration of the Holy Communion; and having been on the north side, its position would correspond with that generally assigned to the founder’s tomb. With this corresponds the tradition that assigns it to one of the Princes of Powys; and if I be right in the surmise that ‘St. Mary’s Church in Meifod’, which was consecrated A.D. 1154, was a Lady chapel built on to the east end of the earlier St. Tysilio’s, then this might be the memorial of ‘Madoc ap Meredydd, Prince of Powys, who was buried with honour in Meifod, where was the watch-tower in St. Tysilio’s Church.’ ‘Ym meiuot yn y lle yd oed y wylwa yn eglwys Tyssiliaw sant y cladwyt yn enrydedus.’ (*Brut y Tywysogion*, ed. 1870, p. 627b.)

“But Professor Westwood, whose authority must be allowed to be of the highest weight in all matters of Celtic palæography, claims for it a much earlier date: ‘There is no inscription on the stone; but I apprehend, from its general appearance, that it is considerably older than the twelfth century’; [during which century (the Professor adds) it is recorded ‘that here, besides the earlier princes of the family of Mervyn and Conwyn were interred at a later period Madoc ap Meredydd, Prince of Powys, in 1159, and his eldest son Gruffydd Maelor in 1190’]. (*Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 184.) Leaving, therefore, as needs we must, its date and appropriation still unsettled, let us examine a little more closely its ornamental details. ‘The ornamentation,’ Mr. Westwood tells us, ‘is very peculiar, since in addition to the large cross in the middle of the stone, decorated with interlaced ornaments, there is a wheel-cross in the upper part, within which is very rudely carved the figure

of our Lord crucified, with raised pellets in the spaces within the limbs of the cross. In addition, to the various interlacements there are, on the right side of the stone, several small, ill-shaped quadrupeds, one with a wide, gaping mouth.' It is not, however, on the right side alone that these animal forms are found; but all around the edge, where it remains undestroyed by wear and tear. Thus, while on the right hand side a grotesque, cat-like, creature appears to be gnawing away at a worm, and above it a hare seems to be running for its life, at the top a coiled snake is seen rolling out its forked tongue; and on the left the outline of a dragon, or some similar malignant beast.

"Looking, as I have often done, at these details, the question has again and again occurred, Have they any meaning? Are they merely the skilful devices of some ingenious craftsman? Or are they the well-reasoned designs of some thoughtful mind that would thus engrave its lessons in stone? And I have come to the conclusion that they are the latter; that they are symbolical in their meaning, and eminently Christian in their character.

"In the first place I would interpret the interlacements, which occupy positions in all parts of the stone, as indicating the interweaving of circumstances in the life of man; or, indeed, in time itself; whilst those which have no beginning or ending will represent eternity. Between them they may teach the immortality of the soul. Next, I would compare the grotesque and malignant forms along the outer edge to the similar forms which may be seen on gurgoyles, and generally on the exterior of churches. These I would read as signifying the evil spirits by whom the fall of man was wrought, and by whose influence the moral evil of the world is perpetuated; the spirits of revenge, of fear, of cunning, and of malice. In high relief, above all these, and filling the central portion, stands the cross surrounded with the *triquetra*, the emblem of the Holy Trinity, and various forms of the cross and crown. Above the arms of the cross, again, are labels on either side, figured with the ribbon-pattern, which may have been intended to represent the superscription over the cross, just as in some large churches is done by a double transept. And last, but chiefest of all, and heading the sculpture, on a cross contained within a crown, is 'Jesus Christ and He crucified.'

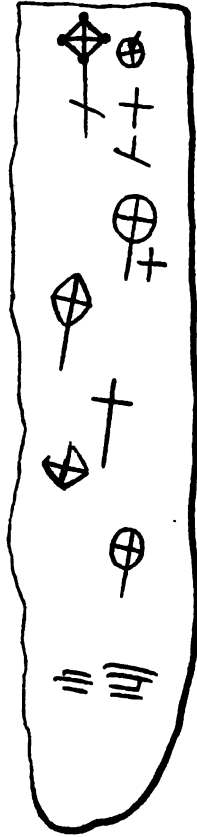
"Meifod. May 1880.

"D. R. T."

STONE, WITH MASON'S MARKS (?), MEIFOD.

WE re-produce from *Lapidarium Walliæ* (p. 154), the plate representing a sculptured stone, now built in the south-east wall of the church of Meifod, about 15 feet from the ground. Professor Westwood says that "it is 2 feet 4 inches long, and 4 inches wide, and is covered with a variety of small crosses, some enclosed within oblong oval spaces and other marks, apparently cut with a knife or chisel, the object of which it is not possible to discover, unless they can be considered as masons' marks".

The repetition of the same figures seems to negative the idea of their being masons' marks. By being engraved in so splendid a work as the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, it is questionable whether it has not had attributed to it undue importance.



THE STONE WITH MASON'S MARKS?
Meifod.

A LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

IN the second volume of *Montgomeryshire Collections*, Mr. E. R. Morris compiled a List of Members for the County and Boroughs, giving as his authorities Browne Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, Beatson's *Chronological Register*, Cobbet's *Parliamentary History*, and Oldfield's *Representative History*. During the past year a "Blue Book" has been issued, entitled, "Return of Members of Parliament; ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, March 1878". This List, we are informed, "has been compiled from Writs and Returns preserved in the Public Record Office, checked with the Books of Parliamentary Returns preserved at the Crown Office." Being thus official, I have thought it would be interesting to copy the list, with all its variety of spellings of names, and point out where it differs from that compiled by Mr. E. R. Morris.

ASKEW ROBERTS.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

COUNTY.	BOROUGH.
1541-2. Jacobus Leche, armiger.	Willielmus Herbert.
1545. (No Returns found. ¹)	
1547. (Return omitted in list.)	
1552-3. Edwardus Herbert, armiger.	Ricardus Herbert, generosus.
1553. Edwardus Herbert, armiger.	Johanues ap Edmunde, generosus.
1554. Edwardus Herbert, armiger.	Ricardus Floyd, generosus.
1554. Edwardus Herbert, armiger.	(No Return found.)
1555. (Return omitted in list.)	
1557-8. Edwardus Herbert, armiger.	Willielmus Herbert, senior, armiger.

¹ No Returns found for England or Wales in 1545.

COUNTY.	BOROUGHES.
1558-9. Edward Herbert, Esq.	John Man, Esq.
1562-3. Edward Herbert, Esq.	John Price, gent.
1572. John Price, Esq., of New Town.	Roland Pughe, Esq.
1584. Richard Harbert, Esq., of Montgomery.	Richard Harbert, gent., of Gray's Inn.
1586. Oliver Lloid, Esq.	Matthew Harbert, gent.
1588-9. Edward Herbert, Esq.	(Return torn.)
1592-3. Reginald Williams, Esq.	Richard Morgan, gent.
1597. William Herbert, Esq.	Thomas Jucks, Esq.
1601. (Return torn.)	John Harries, Esq.
1603-4. (No Returns found.)	
1614. (No Returns found. ¹)	
1620-1. Sir William Herbert, Knight of the Bath.	Edward Herbert, Esq.
1623-4. Sir William Herbert, Knt.	George Herbert, gent.
1625. Sir William Herbert, Knt.	George Herbert, Esq.
1625-6. Sir William Herbert, Knt.	Sir Henry Herbert, Knt.
1627-8. Sir William Herbert, Knt.	Richard Lloyd, gent.
1640. Richard Herbert, Esq.	Sir Edward Lloyd, Knt.
1640. Sir John Price, Bart. ²	Richard Herbert, Esq.
[Edward Vaughan, Esq.]	[George Devereux, Esq.]
1653. (No Return. ³)	
1654. Sir Bart.	Charles
1656. (No Returns found.)	
1658-9. (No Returns found.)	
1660. John Purcell, Esq.	Thomas Myddleton, Esq. ⁴
1661. (No Return found.)	John Purcell, Esq.
[Andrew Newport, Esq. ⁵]	
1678-9. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	Matthew Price, Esq. ⁶
1679. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	Matthew Pryce, Esq.
1680-1. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	Matthew Price, Esq.
1685. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	William Williams, Esq.
1688-9. Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Llandiarth.	Charles Herbert, Esq., of Aston.

¹ There were no Returns found for Wales of this year.

² The Long Parliament. "Sir John Price, Knt." (*sic*) and Richard Herbert "disabled to sit".

³ There are no Returns for England or Wales given in this year.

⁴ Another Indenture of the same date (still amongst the Returns) returning Herbert Evans, Esq., was disallowed, and the above declared duly elected by order of the House, 27th June 1660. (*Commons' Journals*.)

⁵ Elected 25th October 1661, *vice* Edward Vaughan, deceased.

⁶ Double Return of the same date. That by which Edward Lloyd, Esq., was returned was declared void by order of the House, dated 1st April 1679. (*Commons' Journals*.)

COUNTY.	BOROUGH.
1689-90. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	Charles Herbert, Esq. [Price Devereux, Esq. ¹]
1695. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	Price Devereux, Esq.
1698. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	Price Devereux, Esq.
1700-1. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	John Vaughan, Esq.
1701. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	John Vaughan, Esq.
1702. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	John Vaughan, Esq. ²
1705. Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Lloydiarth.	Charles Mason, Esq.
1708. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	John Pugh, Esq.
1710. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	John Pugh, Esq.
1713. Edward Vaughan, Esq.	John Pugh, Esq. ³
1714-15. Edward Vaughan, Esq. [Price Devereux, Esq. ⁴]	John Pugh, Esq.
1722. Pryce Devereux, Esq.	John Pughe, Esq.
1727. Price Devereux, Esq.	William Corbet, Esq. ⁵
1734. Price Devereux, Esq. [Robert Williams, Esq. ⁶]	William Corbet, Esq.
1741. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., of Llwydiarth. [Robert Williams, Esq. ⁷]	James Cholmondeley, Esq.
1747. Edward Kynaston, Esq.	Henry Herbert, Esq. [Francis Herbert, Esq. ⁸]
1754. Edward Kynaston, Esq.	William Bodvill, Esq. [Richard Clive, Esq. ⁹]
1761. Edward Kynaston, Esq.	Richard Clive, Esq.
1768. Edward Kynaston, Esq. [Watkin Williams, Esq. ¹⁰]	Richard Clive, Esq. [Frederick Cornewall, Esq. ¹¹]

¹ Of Vaynor, elected 18th November 1691, *vice* Charles Herbert, Esq., deceased.

² "Montgomery, Llanidloes, Pool and Llanfylling Borough" (heretofore it has been "Montgomery Borough" only).

³ Again described as "Montgomery Borough" only.

⁴ Elected 9th January 1718-19, *vice* Edward Vaughan, Esq., deceased.

⁵ Double Return. The Indenture by which Robert Williams, Esq., was returned was taken off the file by order of the House, dated 16th April 1728.

⁶ Elected 12th December 1740, *vice* Price Devereux, Esq., called to the Upper House as Lord Viscount Hereford.

⁷ Elected 2nd April 1742, *vice* Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who elected to serve for the county of Denbigh.

⁸ Elected 16th April 1748, *vice* Henry Herbert, deceased.

⁹ Elected 21st November 1759, *vice* William Bodvill, deceased.

¹⁰ Elected 9th June 1772, *vice* Edward Kynaston, deceased.

¹¹ Elected 15th June 1771, *vice* Richard Clive, deceased.

	COUNTY.	BOROUGH.
1774.	William Owen, Esq.	Whitshed Keene, Esq. ¹
1780.	William Owen, Esq.	Whitshed Keene, Esq. ²
1784.	William Owen, Esq.	Whitshed Keene, Esq.
1790.	William Owen, Esq., of Bryngwyn.	Whitshed Keene, Esq.
	[Francis Lloyd, Esq. ³	
1796.	Francis Lloyd, Esq. [Charles W. Williams Wynn, Esq. ⁴	Whitshed Keene, Esq.
1802.	Charles W. W. Wynn, of Llwydiarth.	Whitshed Keene, Esq.
1806.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., of Pentrefgoe.	Whitshed Keene, Esq.
1807.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., of Penhygoe.	Whitshed Keene, Esq.
1812.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	Whitshed Keene, Esq.
1818.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	Henry Clive, Esq.
1820.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq. ⁵	Henry Clive, Esq.
1826.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	Henry Clive, Esq.
1830.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq. ⁶	Henry Clive, Esq.
1831.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	Henry Clive, Esq.
1833.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	David Pugh, Esq. [John Edwards, Esq. ⁷
1835.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	John Edwards, Esq.
1837.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	John Edwards, Esq.
1841.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., of Pentrego.	Hugh Cholmondeley, Esq.
1847.	Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq. [Herbert W. W. Wynn, Esq. ⁹	David Pugh, Esq. ⁸

¹ Re-elected 4th July 1777, after accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Re-elected 1st January 1779, after appointment as Surveyor-General of Wales.

² Re-elected 16th April 1783, after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

³ Of Domgay, elected 4th April 1795, *vice* William Owen, deceased.

⁴ Of Glascoed Hall, elected 14th March 1799, *vice* Francis Lloyd, deceased.

⁵ Re-elected 18th February 1822, after appointment as First Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

⁶ Re-elected 15th December 1830, after appointment as Secretary at War.

⁷ Elected 8th April 1833, *vice* David Pugh, whose election was declared void.

⁸ Double Return. The Indenture returning Hugh Cholmondeley, Esq., was taken off the file by order of the House, dated 14th February 1848.

⁹ Of 18, St. James's Square. Elected 11th October 1850, *vice* Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., deceased.

COUNTY.	BOROUGHES.
1852. Herbert W. W. Wynn, Esq.	David Pugh, Esq.
1857. Herbert W. W. Wynn, Esq.	David Pugh, Esq.
1859. Herbert W. W. Wynn, Esq. [Charles W. Williams Wynn, Esq. ¹	David Pugh, Esq. [John Samuel Willes . John- son. ² [Charles Richard Douglas Hanbury Tracy, Esq. ³
1865. Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	C. R. D. Hanbury Tracy, Esq.
1868. Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq.	C. R. D. Hanbury Tracy, Esq.
1874. Charles W. W. Wynn, Esq., of Coedymaen.	C. D. R. Hanbury Tracy, Esq., of 63, Eccleston Square. [Frederick Stephen Archibald Hanbury Tracy, Esq. ⁴

The *Blue Book* ends with the election of 1874. In April 1880, at the General Election, Stuart Rendel, Esq., was returned for the County, and the Hon. Frederick Hanbury Tracy was re-elected for the Boroughs. I will now, in as short a space as possible, point out where the official list varies with the one compiled for the second volume of *Montgomeryshire Collections* :—

1541-2. For Edward Leech (in *Mont. Coll.*) read Jacobus Leche (in *Blue Book*).

1554. For Lewis Owen read Edwardus Herbert.

1558-9. For John Price read John Man.

1571. *Mont. Coll.* gives Arthur Price as member for the Boroughs. The *Blue Book* omits the year and the name.

1625-6. For Lewis Powell read Sir Henry Herbert, Knt. After the entry of Powell's name follows: "In whose place Thomas Myddleton, Knt." This name does not occur in the *Blue Book* until 1660. In the same year *Mont. Coll.* adds another name for the Boroughs, viz., Hugh Owen. This does not occur at all in the official list.

1627-8. For Richard Lloyd, Knt., read Richard Lloyd, gent.

1640. For Henry Lloyd, Knt., read Edward Lloyd, Knt.

1661. For Purcell, as member for County, read Borough.

1661. For Purcell (County) read Andrew Newport.

¹ Elected 14th July 1862, *vice* Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, deceased.

² Captain, R.N., elected 4th May 1861, *vice* David Pugh, deceased.

³ Elected 20th August 1863, *vice* Captain Johnson, deceased.

⁴ Of Toddington, elected 17th May 1877, *vice* C. D. R. Hanbury Tracy, called to the Upper House as Lord Sudeley.

1680-1. *For* Edward Lloyd *read* Matthew Price. Edward Lloyd's name does not again occur.

1688-9. *For* Lord Herbert *read* Charles Herbert Esq., of Aston.

1747. *For* William Herbert *read* Francis Herbert.

1820. Mr. E. R. Morris says, in a note, that Whitshed Keene continued to represent the Boroughs till 1820, when Henry Clive was elected. The *Blue Book* gives the first return of Mr. Clive in 1818. Mr. Morris also states that all the Boroughs save Montgomery were disfranchised in 1728. In the official list, these names are left out in 1702, and never again restored.

As it will make this paper more complete, I have copied, below, from *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ii, the names of members for the years missing in the *Blue Book*.

COUNTY.	BOROUGH.
1545. William Herbert.	
1547. William Herbert.	
1554.	Richard Lloyd.
1555. Edward Herbert.	
1588-9.	Rowland Pugh.
1601. Edward Herbert.	
1602-4. Sir W. Herbert, Knt.	Edw. Whittingham.
1614. Sir W. Herbert, Knt.	Edw. Herbert.
1654. Sir John Price, Bart.	Charles Lloyd.
1656. Hugh Price.	Charles Lloyd.
1658-9. Edward Vaughan.	Charles Lloyd.
1661. John Pursell.	

THE FAMILY OF JONES OF CHILTON AND CARREGHOVA.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, B.A., S.C.L. Oxon.

ON page 389 of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xiii, under the head of "Parochial History of Llanymynech", occurs a pedigree of the Family of Jones of Chilton, which was divided into two chief branches, one seated at Chilton, the other at Shrewsbury, the latter being now represented by Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart., of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth; and it was to this branch that the Carreghova property, which is situated in the parish of Llanymynech, belonged.

The date at which the pedigree before us was compiled was about 1733; and, consequently, it participates in the interest which attaches to genealogical rolls of that period, when the heralds had ceased to make their visitations, and many families ceased to record their members and descent. That the science of heraldry and genealogy then languished may, we think, be sufficiently seen from the specimens which are extant of the family pedigrees of that date, which are, for the most part, not only defective, but full of inaccuracies as to the names and the blazons of arms. Had the visitations of the several counties, and the importance which formerly attached to a long line of ancestors been kept up, undoubtedly many families would have had the opportunity of recording their descent, which was lost when the burthen of going up to the College of Arms in London was cast upon them. But if English families suffered by this means, *à fortiori*, Welsh ones were far worse off, since, the heralds, being Englishmen, were often utterly devoid of all knowledge of the Welsh language and history. We are not surprised, then, that families sometimes

had an account of their forefathers drawn up by men in their own neighbourhood who were eminent for their knowledge upon the subject; and Morris Evans (a Welshman, as the name shows) was thus peculiarly fitted to draw out the pedigree of a family which represents not only one of the noble tribes of Wales, but also a branch of the first royal tribe. A somewhat greater accuracy in the names, however, might have been expected. In the heading of the pedigree occur the names of Griffith Hiravrho, no doubt meaning Gruffydd Hiraethog, a Denbighshire author of the sixteenth century, who wrote from 1520 to 1550, and is buried at Llangollen; William Lleyn (Llyn) and Simwnt Vychan (Simon Vaughan) were his pupils. Rhys Cain (Rees Kine) was a Merioneth man, and born at Trawsvynydd. He flourished in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Robert Vaughan is, of course, the celebrated antiquary of Hengwrt, whose MSS., together with those of John Jones of Gelli Lyvdy, and others, form the well-known collection now at Peniarth.

The writer proposes taking each descent of the pedigree, and giving from other pedigrees of the family, MSS. in public collections, as the College of Arms, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, etc., together with private records, papers, deeds, wills, and parish registers, corrections where necessary, and further information. For the sake of reference, a number will be placed before each descent. It must not, however, be supposed that a full account could be given in the limited space of an article.

1. EDNOWAIN BENDREW, or, as in the pedigree before us, Eden Owen, a name apparently taken from Henwain, prince of Cornwall, his ancestor, is called in the pedigree of Colonel Jones, the regicide, "chiefest of the fifteen peers of North Wales". In *Harl. MS.* 2,299, which formerly belonged to Hugh Thomas, and is in the autograph of Vaughan of Hengwrt, is the following: "Ednywen Bendew y Pennafor 15 Llwyh Gwy-

nedd . . . Arglwydd Tegaingl, Ano 1079", and another MS. of the British Museum confirms his being Prince of Tegaingl in 1070. He was the son of Cynan Veiniad, Lord of Trefgarnedd, or, as others give it, Lord of Tegaingl, or Ingle, by Efa, sister of Iestyn ap Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgau, and grandson of Gwaithvoed, Prince of Cardigan, by Morfydd, daughter and heir of Ynyr Ddu, King of Gwent. Here we are brought face to face with the question, were there one or two Cwaithvoeds, one of Cardigan and one of Powys? It would be beside our purpose to enter into the matter, since it is sufficient to know that our Gwaithvoed was Prince of Cardigan and Cibwyr, the former probably in right of his wife, Morfydd, daughter and heir of Odwyn ab Teithvalch, of Keredigion, a descendant of Cunedda Wledig. He was son of Eunydd ab Cadifor ab Peredur Peiswyrdd ab Einion ab Eunydd ab Brychvael ab Ussa ab Idris Gawr ab Gwyddno Garanhir, Prince of Cantref Gwaelod when the sea inundated it and formed the present Cardigan Bay, ab Gorvyniawn ab Dyvnwel Hên, King of Gwent, ab Ednyvet ab Macsen Wledig (Maximus), whose wife was Elen, sole daughter and heiress of Eudav (Octavius), Prince of Ewas and Wrekenfield. The origin of the royal and noble tribes of Gwynedd was the effect of a diligent inquiry into family pedigrees, instituted by the princes Gruffudd ab Cynan of Gwynydd, Rhys ab Tewdwr of Dyvet, and Bleddyn ab Cynvyn of Powys in the twelfth century. It should be well borne in mind that the old British did not recognise any rights in primogeniture, and therefore all sons of a father in Welsh pedigrees are equal. The law favoured the youngest, if any, since it gave him the family place, but distributed the lands equally amongst the other sons. The arms attributed to Ednowain are, *argent* a chevron between three boars' heads, *sable*, couped, langed and snouted *gules*, tusked *or*. Of course; the arms of the ancient British kings and princes were ascribed to them at a later date; but

they often have a foundation in some tradition, and are useful as marks by which to distinguish families. The arms of Ednowain are taken from the fact of his having, single-handed, killed a monstrous and very fierce wild boar; and the crests borne by his descendants have the same origin, that of Jones of Chilton being a boar's head, as in the arms, pierced with a dagger ppr., and that of Evans of Northop the boar's head on a ducal coronet ppr., which doubtlessly has reference to the rank of Ednowain as prince of his country. Some of the old heralds add to these arms quarterings derived from the ancestors of Prince Ednowain, as *azure*, three open crowns in pale *or*, and *azure*, three ducal coronets, two and one, *or*, for the Belyns; *or*, an eagle with two heads displayed for Macsen Wledig; *argent*, a lion passant guardant, *gules*, between three fleurs-de-lis *sable* for Gwyddhno Garanhir; *or*, a lion rampant regardant *sable* for Gwaithvoed, quartering *sable* a lion rampant, *argent*, and *sable*, three roses *argent* for his mother; and, again, for Morfydd, wife of Gwaithvoed, party per pale *azure* and *sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*; *vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, head, feet, and tail *gules* for Cynan Veiniad, father of Ednowain. He married Gwerfyl, the daughter of Llyddocca ab Tudor Trevor, who is called Earl of Hereford, party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant *or*; her mother being Angharad, daughter of Iago, Prince of North Wales 1021 to 1031, son of Idwal ab Meurig ab Idwal Voel ab Anarawd, son of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales, slain 877. In reverting to the pedigree before us, we may pass over Tegengel as sufficiently near to the Welsh Tegaingl, but the truer name of Englefield should be substituted for that of Enghthfild; Seisyltt is the true form of Sisell; and, on the wife's side, Llyddocca should stand for Llyddoen; while, in the account of the blazon, *erminees* should stand for *ermineois*, the latter term being used in heraldry to signify a fur the field of which is gold and the spots *sable*.

Ednowain is said to have had eleven sons and two daughters.

2. MADOC AB EDNOWAIN—*i.e.*, Madoc, son of Ednowain—of Tegaingl, or, as the pedigree says, Madock, Baron Englefield, married Arddun, or, as it is spelt in Lewis Dwnn, Jarddyn, daughter of Bradwain (or Bradwen), Lord of Dolgelley (as now spelt), in Merioneth, North Wales. Bradwain was the chief of another of the noble tribes of North Wales, and had his residence (called, from him, Llys Bradwain) upon the high ground above Arthog, not far from Dolgelley, and then on the borders of a lake. The writer, who visited the spot, may state that of this palace scarcely anything now remains, and its foundations can only be discerned by the regular position of certain large stones. It is close upon a brook, which fed the lake, and which subsequently discharges itself, by a precipitous descent, into the estuary of the Mawddac. Bradwain was the son of Idnerth ab Davydd Esgid Aur ab Owain Aurdorchog ab Llewelyn Aurdorchog (so called from wearing the torque bracelets and anklets of gold as ensigns of sovereign power instead of a crown) ab Coel ab Gwerydd ab Cynndelw Gam ab Elgyd ab Gwerysnadd ab Dwyi Lythyr ab Tegawg ab Dyfnrath ab Madoc Madogion ab Sandde Bryd Angel, who is said to have been so beautiful that he escaped from the battle of Camlan, since every one thought he must be an angel, and so let him pass. He was the son of Llywarch Hên, formerly a chief of the Strathclyde Britons, but who retired to the neighbourhood of Bala Lake, and died *circa* 656. Bradwain had a son, Ednowain, who has been confused with Ednovain Bendew. The arms of the wife of Madoc ab Ednowain are rightly—*gules*, three snakes, enowed or knotted *argent*.

3. IORWERTH (*Anglicè*, Edward), Baron Englefield, or, as others say, of Tegaingl, had one, if not two, brothers; but since it would swell this article to too great a bulk if all the other branches were noticed, the writer will content himself with those mentioned in the pedigree.

He married Arddyn, daughter of Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwyn, King of Tegaingl and one of the noble tribes. In the time of Gruffudd ab Cynan, the last who bore the title of King of Wales, the above-named Owain joined Hugh, Earl of Chester, against his sovereign, who was also his son-in-law, and thus earned the unenviable epithet of Vradwr, or traitor. He subsequently died, in the earlier part of the twelfth century, from a disease of the lungs. Owain's wife was Morfydd, daughter of Grono ab Ednowain Bendew. His father, Edwyn, King of Tegaingl (*Harl. MS.* 2,299, etc.) married Gwerydd, the daughter of Cynfyn ab Gwerystan ab Gwaithvoed, Prince of Powys in right of his wife, Angharad, relict of Llewelyn ab Seissyllt, Prince of North Wales, and daughter and heir of Meredydd ab Owain ab Howel Dda. Meredydd derived his right to the principality of Powys through his mother, Angharad, daughter and heir of Llewelyn ab Meuric ab Mervyn ab Rhodri Mawr. Edwyn was slain by Rhudosa ab Rhys ab Owain near Rhuabon, and buried at Northop, co. Flint. The father of Edwyn was Grono, who married Edelfleda, the widow of Edmund Ironsides of England, and daughter of Edwyn, Earl of Mercia, whence probably the name. The *Saxon Chronicle* says—"1039. The Welsh kill Edwin, brother of Leofric the Earl, and Thurkill, and Elfget, and very many good men with them." Edwyn was son of Owain ab Howel Dda by Angharad, Queen of Powys in her own right. His father, Howel Dda—*i.e.*, the Good—was Prince of South Wales, and married Elen, whose ancestry is traced through Constans to Constantine, the Roman Emperor (*vide Annales Cambriæ*, Preface). Howel Dda was the great law-giver of Wales, and son of Cadel ab Rhodri Mawr, Prince of South Wales. It may be remarked that some write the name of Iorwerth's wife Ardduard; and, apparently, he had also another wife, Nest, daughter of Rhyn ab Meirchion. The arms are rightly given in the pedigree.

4. RIRID AB IORWERTH married, as in the pedigree,

Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Pulford, a family much connected with Cheshire. In several MSS. she is called Tibot, and her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Corbet by Blanche, daughter to Sir Hugh Bukley by a daughter of Kynric Sais ab Ithel Vychan (Vaughan, *Anglicè*) of Mostyn (*Harl. MS.*, 1972). The arms are correct in this generation also. They are sometimes called—*sable*, a cross patonce *argent*.

5. IORWERTH AB RIRID married Nest (*Anglicè*, Agnes), daughter and heir of Iorwerth ab Grono ab Einion ab Seissyllt of Merioneth. On consulting the great pedigree of Colonel Jones the Regicide (*Harl. MS.*, 1977, etc., Vincent's *Wales*, in the College of Arms, and other authorities), we find that this lady's grandfather, Grono, married Middyfis, or Maude, daughter of Owain Cyfeilioc, Lord of Powys (*or*, a lion rampant, *gules*), whose wife was Gwenllian, daughter of Prince Owain Gwynedd of North Wales. Einion ab Seissyllt married Nest, daughter of Cynvelin ab Bosfyn ab Rhwallon ab Madoc ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn of Nannau, *or*, a lion rampant, *azure*. Seissyllt, who married Nesta, daughter of Grono ab Einion of Tegaingl, was descended from Gwyddno Garanhir, *argent*, a lion passant guardant, *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gules*.

6. ROBERT AB IORWERTH is called in the *Welsh MSS.* Rhotpert, and in Vincent's *Wales*, in the College of Arms, his wife is called Alicia, daughter of Ithel Vychan. The name, however, is ordinarily called Adles in Welsh pedigrees. She was the daughter of Ithel Vaughan, or Vychan, of Mostyn (*azure*, a lion passant *argent*), son of Ithel Lloyd ab Ithel gam ab Meredydd ab Uchtred ab Edwyn of Tegaingl. The wife of Ithel Vychan, and mother of Adles, was Ales, daughter of Richard (by Alice, daughter of Gwyn ab Einion ab Colwyn ab Tangno), son of Cadwaladr (by Alice, daughter of Richard, or Gilbert, Earl of Clare), son of Gruffudd ab Cynan, King of Wales, by Angharad, daughter of Owain ab Edwyn of Tegaingl. It will be

remembered that Gilbert de Clare married Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I of England; and his father, Richard, who died in 1261, married Margaret, daughter of Hubert de Burgh; and his grandfather, Gilbert de Clare, married Isabella, one of the co-heirs of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, by Isabella, his wife, the heiress of Richard Strongbow and Eva, daughter and heir of Dermot, King of Dublin and Leinster, of the line of the old kings of Ireland. From what has been said, it is evident that the arms impaled by Robert ab Iorwerth ought to be *azure*, a lion passant *argent*—*i.e.*, those of Ithel Vaughan of Mostyn, rather than those of his ancestor Edwin of Tegaingl, as given in the pedigree. Robert was living in 1339, and Ithel, his eldest son, was archdeacon of Tegaingl, and no doubt a celibate, who died without issue.

7. KYNRICK AB ROBERT succeeded his father. In the *Welsh Pedigrees* he is called Cynric ab Rhotpert, and some difficulty has been met with respecting his two wives (both of whom were named Angharad) and their respective issue. His first wife was Angharad (written, by mistake, in the pedigree, Auckred), daughter of Madoc Lloyd of Bryncunallt, son of Iorwerth Voel ab Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth Hên, descended from Tudor Trevor, party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion rampant *or*. His second wife was Angharad, daughter of Gruffudd Vychan ab Gruffudd ab Davydd Goch, Lord of Denbigh, and by this wife he was father of Ithel Vychan—*Anglicè*, Vaughan (*Harl. MSS.*, 1977, 1972, Vincent's *Wales*, College of Arms, etc.) Upon reference to the pedigree of the first Royal Tribe, it will be seen that Gruffudd Vychan married twice. By Gwervyl, daughter of Uchtred goch ab Meredydd ab Llewelyn, he had issue Howel Coetmore, etc. His other wife was Gladys, daughter of Gruffudd ab Sir Howel y Pedolau (so called because he was strong enough to bend horse-shoes), son of Gruffudd (by Gwenllian, daughter of Iorwerth ab Madoc ab Ririd Vlaidd), son of Iorwerth ab Meredydd

ab Mathusalem ab Hwfa ab Cynddelw. It may be observed that the wife of Hwfa ab Cynddelw, Lord of Llys Llwon, in Anglesey, was Ceinfrid, daughter of Ednowain Bendew. It appertained to the office of this Hwfa to place the royal crown on the head of the Prince of Wales after he had been anointed at his coronation by the Bishop of Bangor. By Gladys, Gruffudd Vychan had issue Moruff and Angharad, wife of Cynric ab Robert, so that she would appear to have been his heir by this wife. Gruffudd Vychan was son of Gruffudd of Nant Conway by Margaret, daughter of Tudor ab Iorwerth ab Gwrgeneu ab Ryfauth ab Rhun ab Nevydd Hardd (*i.e.*, the handsome), *gules*, a lion rampant between three roses *argent*, though others say *argent*, three spear-heads imbrued, *gules*. Arms not being hereditary at this time, the two coats probably simply belong to two different generations. Gruffudd was son of Davydd Goch, Lord of Denbigh (*sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, in a bordure engrailed *or*), by Angharad, daughter of Sir Heilin ab Tudor ab Ednyvet Vychan, living 1241, *gules*, a chevron *ermine* between three Englishmen's heads, coupéd at the neck proper, arms given to commemorate his prowess against the English; they were also the ensigns of his descendants, the Tudors, kings of England. Davydd Goch (*i.e.*, the red) was the son of Sir Davydd Lloyd, Baron of Denbigh, by Tangwystl, daughter of Owain le Flemming of Dehebarth, *gules*, fretty *or*, a fess *azure*, but others call her daughter and heir of Owain Blaine. Sir Davydd Lloyd was son of Gruffudd, Prince of North Wales, who died in 1250, having broken his neck by a fall from the battlements of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, wherein he was imprisoned, while endeavouring to escape; quarterly *gules* and *or*, four lions rampant counterchanged. His wife was Senana, daughter of Caradoc ab Thomas ab Rhodri ab Owain Gwynedd. Prince Gruffudd was son of Prince Llewelyn the Great (quarterly *gules* and *or*, four lions passant counterchanged), who died in 1244, and was buried in

Conway Abbey. His wife was Tanglwystl, daughter of Llowarch Goch ab Llowarch Holbwrch, Lord of Rhos. Prince Llewelyn was son of Prince Iorwerth Dryndwn (*sable*, a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed *or*) by Margaret, daughter of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys; and, finally, Prince Iorwerth Dryndwn (*i.e.*, of the broken nose) was son and heir of Prince Owain Gwynedd, of North Wales (*vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*), by Gladys, daughter of Llowarch ab Trahaiarn ab Caradoc ab Gwyn ab Colwyn, *sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *argent*. Such is the descent of the mother of Ithel Vaughan of Northop, or Holt, as it is put in the pedigree; but since many genealogists make him the son of Angharad, daughter of Madoc Lloyd, of Bryncunallt, in the lordship of Bromfield, it may be well to show why this is erroneous. Madoc Lloyd, of Bryncunallt, married twice, his first wife being Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr ab Ieuaf ab Cuhelyn of Trevor, by whom he was ancestor of the Trevors of Bryncunallt and others. His second wife was Dyddgu, daughter and heir of Llewelyn ab Grono Vychan ab Grono (*obt.* 1269) ab Ednyvet Vychan, and by her he was father of Angharad, wife of Cynric ab Robert (*Harl. MS.*, 2299, *Add. MS.*, Brit. Museum, *Pennant's MS.*, 9865). But this Dyddgu was also wife of Robert ab Meredydd ab Howel, of whom more will be said hereafter, and by him was mother of a sole daughter and heiress, Angharad, who was the wife, as we shall presently see, of Ithel Vaughan, son of Cynric ab Robert. If, therefore, Angharad, daughter of Madoc Lloyd, was mother of Ithel Vaughan, then her daughter, by Robert ab Howel, would be the wife of her grandson, by Madoc Lloyd. In other words, Ithel Vaughan would have married his aunt, which, if not impossible, is, to say the least, highly improbable. Such being the case, instead of Auckred, daughter of Madoc Lloyd, with the arms as described in the pedigree, it should be Angharad, daughter and heir of Gruffudd Vychan ab

Gruffudd ab Davydd Goch, and the arms *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, in a bordure engrailed *or*, with its quarterings as above.

8. ITHEL VYCHAN AB CYNRIC. Vychan being the same name as Vaughan, and signifying the less or younger, in the present instance it was no doubt used to distinguish him from his uncle Ithel, Archdeacon of Tegaingl. The marriage of Ithel Vaughan with the heiress of one branch of the first royal tribe of North Wales is the great match of the family, since it constituted his descendants representatives of the royal family of Wales. *The History of the House of Gwydir*, several of the Harleian MSS., the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, and Vincent's *Wales*, in the College of Arms, all call her Angharad; and as Sir John Wynn, the historian, probably knew as much of his own family as anybody, the account given by him is worthy of reception. Angharad, then, was the sole daughter and heir of Robert or Robin, by Dyddgu, daughter and heir of Llewelyn ab Grono Vychan ab Grono ab Ednyvet Vychan. The family mansions of this Robin or Robert were at Cefn y fan and Cesylygfarch. He was the son of Meredydd, who dwelt in Evionydd, and held the lordship of Gest, 6 Richard II, by his wife Morfydd, daughter of Ievan ab Davydd ab Trahaiarn Goch ab Madoc ab Rhys Gloff, *i.e.*, the lame; *sable*, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed *or*, the arms of his ancestors, the princes of South Wales. Meredydd was the son of Howel of Rhiwlwyd, who married Eva (by some called Myfanwy), daughter and coheir of Ievan, living in the month of May, 2 Henry IV, son of Howel ab Meredydd of Cefyn y fan in Evionydd, descended from Colwyn ab Tangno; *sable*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis *argent*. Howel was son of Davydd, lord of Rhiwlwyd, by his wife Efa, daughter and heir of Gruffudd Vychan ab Gruffudd ab Moreiddig of Penyfed in Evionydd. She brought the land in Penyfed called Gwely Griffri. There were two persons named Moreiddig, one of South and the other of North Wales. The above Eva seems to have been the

descendant of the latter, who was Lord of Burton and Llai, and married Tanglwystl, daughter of Cadwgan ab Cadwalader, lord of Cardigan, who resided at Aberystwith Castle. Cadwalader was second son of Gruffudd ab Cynan, King of Wales; *gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*. The father of Moreiddig was Sandde Hardd (the handsome), who, for his services in the wars against the English, received from the Prince of Powys the lordship of Burton and Llai, in the parish of Gresford. He bore *vert*, semée of broom-slips, a lion rampant *or*. The mother of Moreiddig was Angharad, only daughter and heir of Gruffudd ab Cadwgan of Nannau; *or*, a lion rampant *azure*. Her mother being Angharad, only daughter and heir of Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and Emma, his wife, daughter of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and sister of Henry II of England. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, 2 and 3 *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*. The arms of Moreiddig are *azure*, three boys' heads couped at the shoulders, proper, crined *or*, each wreathed round the neck with a snake *vert*. He having been said to have been born with a snake round his neck. Moreiddig Warwyn of South Wales was son of Drym Bennog, lord of Cantref Selyff, son of Maenarch ab Dyffryn, Prince of Brecknock (*Harl. MS.*, 2289). Davydd, the father of Howel, was the only son of Gruffudd ab Caradoc, who, with his brother Eignion ab Caradoc, took part with their nephew, Prince Llewelyn, at the battle of Buellt. Sir John Wynn says that there was a tradition among the men of Evionydd to the effect that when Prince Dafydd ab Llewelyn, who was made prince by the aid of his uncle, the English king, came to Pwlheli in Llûn, to treat of peace with these two brothers, Eignion and Gruffudd ab Caradoc, they met him accompanied by so large a force that the prince told them they were too strong for subjects, but they replied that he rather was too weak to be prince, and so they separated. However, they lost their possessions in continuous wars, and joined Prince Llewelyn ab Gruffudd,

who gave them other great possessions near Denbigh, and subsequently restored their former lands. After the death of the last Prince Llewelyn, these brothers were forced out of their lands by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who wished to accumulate a large territory round Denbigh Castle; and, by Justice William Sutton, on behalf of the queen of Edward I, by whom they were compelled to exchange their patrimony for other lands. The wife of Gruffudd ab Caradoc ab Thomas was Lleuki, daughter of Llowarch Vychan ab Llowarch Goch ab Llowarch Holbwrch; *vert*, a stag *argent*, antlered *or*. Caradoc ab Thomas ab Prince Rhodri of Anglesey, married Efa, daughter of Gwyn ab Gruffudd of Cegidfa, *sable*, three nags' heads erased *argent*, who was a descendant of Brochwel Yscithrog, Prince of Powys in 607. During the reign of Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, the descendants of Prince Rhodri of Anglesey were kept under lest they should aspire to the princely dignity which their ancestors had held. Thomas ab Prince Rhodri, married Marged, daughter of Einion ab Seissyltt, lord of Merioneth, and descended, as previously stated, from Gwyddno Garanhir; *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gules*. Prince Rhodri of Anglesey, son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, by his second wife, Christian, daughter of Grono ab Owain ab Edwyn of Tegaingl or Englefield, was buried in the Collegiate Church of Caergybi, *i.e.*, Holyhead, where his tomb was found in 1713, when the choir of that church was repaired, and upon it a brass shell wrought with network. He was imprisoned (1175) when young, by his brother, Prince Davydd ab Buellt, but, escaping into Anglesey, he remained there, and took under his protection Llewelyn ab Iorwerth (*Anglicé*, Edward), the son of his eldest brother, Iorwerth Dryndwn, who afterwards became Prince of Wales. Prince Rhodri married his first cousin once removed, Agnes, daughter of the Lord Rhys of South Wales (by Gwenllian, daughter of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys), son of Prince Gruffudd of South Wales (by

Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffudd ab Cynan, King of North Wales), and his posterity enjoyed large tracts of country in Denbighland, called Rhuvoniog, near Denbigh Castle, as well as lands in Evionydd, etc. It seemed necessary to enter more fully into the genealogy of Angharad, the heiress of the great Holt property, which subsequently became the seat of the family, because of its intrinsic interest, and also because the pedigree, by dismissing her so curtly as "Tanghwyst, daughter and heir of Robert Davis of Holt, gent.", gives no idea of the position and importance of her family. Holt is a town in Bromfield, co. Denbigh, situated upon the river Dee, and having the remains of a castle, which was garrisoned by the friends of the Parliament in 1643, but taken and destroyed by the Royalists next year. It was a curious pentagonal structure, with towers at the corners, surrounded by a deep moat, which was fed by the Dee, and in the midst of which was a tower, to which there was a drawbridge from the castle, and from which there was a drawbridge to the main land. A few scarce prints remain of it, one of which is in possession of the writer. The Holt estate, which was brought into the family by the wife of Ithel Vaughan, consisted probably of lands which had been given in exchange for those which had been taken away by the wife of Edward I of England. The arms are correct as given in the pedigree, but are generally given with many quarterings, *e.g.*, 1, *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*; 2, *gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*; 3, *sable*, three nags' heads erased *argent*; 4, *azure*, a cross patée fitchée *or*, for Cadwaladr last called King of the Britons, *obt.* 689; 5, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, for Angharad, Queen of Rhroderic the Great; 6, *azure*, three boys' heads coupéd at the shoulders proper, crined *or*, each wreathed round the neck with a snake *vert*, for Mor-eiddig; 7, *sable*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis *argent*, for Colwyn ab Tangno; 8, *gules*, a chevron ermine between three Englishmen's heads coupéd, proper, for Ednyvet Vychan; 9, *gules*, a Saracen's head

erased, proper, wreathed *argent* and *sable*, for Marchudd.

9. KYNRICK AB ITHEL VAUGHAN of Holt, or, as the Welsh pedigrees, Cynric ab Ithel Vychan, succeeded to and settled upon his mother's estate at Holt, co. Denbigh. The pedigree seems quite correct as to his wife, and her arms, though they are often blazoned, *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired *or*, being those of her ancestor, Llowarch Holbwrc'h. She was the daughter of Gruffudd Lloyd (by Redylan, daughter of Tudor ab Ithel ab Cynric ab Iorwerth ab Madoc), son of Davydd ab Meredydd of Demeirchion ab Rhys ab Gruffudd ab Llewelyn ab Meilir (by Maud, daughter of Heilyn ab Howel), son of Pill ab Cynan ab Llowarch Vychan (by Angharad, daughter of Cloddien ab Meredydd ab Trahaiarn of Emlyn), son of Llowarch Goch (by Tangwystl, daughter of Llowarch ab Bran), son of Llowarch Holbwrc'h of Rhos in Denbighland, lord treasurer of Gruffudd ab Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, son of Pill ab Cynvyn ab Gwrydyr Goch ab Heli ab Glanawg ab Gwgan ab Caradoc Vreichvras, *i.e.*, of the brawny arm, who was one of the knights of Arthur's round table, and Earl of Hereford. He bore, *sable*, a chevron between three spears' heads *argent*, imbrued *gules*, and married Tegairvron, daughter and heir of King Pelinor; *argent*, a griffin's head erased *vert*, holding in its mouth a dexter hand *gules*. He was also grandfather of Bleddyn ab Maenarch of Brecknock.

10. JOHN AB KYNRICK of Holt, is called in *Harl. MS.*, 1971, John ab Cynric ab Ithel Vychan of "Plase in llanassa", and he is there said to have married Ionnett, daughter of John Conway, "the ould ayer of Conway", 38 Hy. VI, and 14 Ed. IV. There were two families of Conway, but the older pedigrees are in favour of John ab Cynric, having married a daughter of the House of Conway of Bodrhyddan, not Conway of Bryn Euryn. It is true that sometimes the name is written Jonet or Sionet, sometimes Margaret. There is also a difference as to the generation, some making her the

daughter of the above-mentioned John Conway, others his granddaughter, and daughter of his son, also named John. Lewis Dwnn makes the wife of John ab Cynric of Holt, Sionet, daughter of John Conway of Bodrhyddan, by Janet, daughter of Thomas Salsberie hên, and her sister, Margaret, “yn gynta gwr Gruffudd Lloid ab Ievan, ag wedy, gwr Elis ab Harry ab Kynfrig”, the last husband’s arms being those of Ednowain Bendew. A reference to the full pedigree of the Chilton family shows that this Elis was the son of Harry (by Alis, daughter of Simon Thelwall), who was brother of John ab Cynric of Holt. It would appear, therefore, that some confusion has arisen between the names of these two sisters (or aunt and niece), who both married into the same race. The father of John Conway, who married Janet, daughter of Thomas Salisbury Hên, *i.e.*, the elder, was John Conway, who married Jonet, daughter of Edmund Stanley, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three stags’ heads caboshed *or*, by Angharad, sole daughter and heir of Howel ab Tudor ab Ithel Vychan of Mostyn ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam ab Meredydd ab Uchtred ab Edwin of Tegaingl. This Edmund was second son of Sir William Stanley of Holt Castle, co. Denbigh, which explains the fact of the Chilton family having been called the descendants of ancestors who lived at Holt Castle. Sir William Stanley of Holt Castle, K.G., was younger brother of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, and son of Sir Thomas Stanley, King of Man, by Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Goushill. The wife of Sir Robert Goushill was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard Fitzalan, fourteenth Earl of Arundel and Surrey, K.G., by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton. Richard was beheaded in 1397, and was the son and heir of Richard Fitalan, thirteenth Earl of Arundel, by his second wife, Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and widow of John, Lord Beaumont. But, to return to the Conways, the last, John, was son of Jenkyn, by Marsli, daughter of Meredydd ab Howel ab Dafydd ab Gruf-

fudd, and so aunt of the wife of Ithel Vaughan. Jenkyn was son of John, by Anne (the *Golden Grove Book* says Elen), daughter and heir of Sir Henry Torbois, son of Richard Conway, by Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Ratelyffe, Kt., son of Sir Hugh Conway, by Ancreda, sole heir of Sir Harry Creveccœur, lord of Prestatyn (the *Golden Grove Book* says Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon), son of Sir John Conway, by Avicia, daughter of Sir James Butler of Wormwood. But here the *Golden Grove Book* is probably more correct in making Sir Hugh, son of Sir Henry de Conway, by Ancred, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Creveccœur, lord of Prestatyn, which Sir Henry was son of Sir John Cogniers of Richmond, co. York, brother to Lord Conyers, who came to Conway in the time of Edward I. Sir John was son of Sir Ralph, by Joyce, daughter of Sir Peter Croft, son of Sir Richard, by Sybil, daughter of Sir Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, son of Sir Richard, by Felis, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Caus Castle, son of Sir William, High Constable of England, by Isabel, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Blois. Considerable interest attaches to this match with the Conways, since, as the late Mr. Morris of Shrewsbury stated, the Chilton property came into the family from them by this means. Another consideration is that probably by this means they became more drawn into the Wars of the Roses, which were so disastrous to the older nobility of England, being connected with the Stanleys, and the House of Tudor, from which Henry VII sprang. John ab John, or Jones, as the English called it, the eldest son of John ab Cynric and Janet Conway, was the first to settle at Chilton in Shropshire, but, as will be hereafter seen, was succeeded by his brother's son, having fallen in the Wars of the Roses, it is believed; from which time the family gave up the sword and took to the study of law. In the pedigree, then, the wife of John should be Jonet, daughter of John Conway of Bodrhyddan, and the arms, *sable*, on a bend cotized *argent*, a rose between two annulets *gules*, for Conway;

quartering, *azure*, a cross of the field double voided *or*, for Crevecoeur.

11. RICHARD JONES, or in Welsh, Ab John, of Holt, the brother of John Jones of Chilton, and son of John ab Cynric of Holt. He married Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn Vychan of Mold, co. Denbigh, and there is some difficulty in *exactly* giving her descent, because some pedigrees make Llewelyn Vychan, or Vaughan, the son of Ieuan ab Cynric, others make him the son of Ieuan ab Davydd ab Cynric. It may, therefore, be well to give both descents. Llewelyn Vaughan married Sionet, or Jonet, daughter of Evan (by Catherine, daughter of Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Davydd ab Howel) ab Davydd (by Angharad, daughter and heir of Cynric Vychan ab Cynric ab Ieuan, or Madoc, of Wepre) ab Ithel Vaughan of Northop, the descendant of Ednowain Bendew, as given above. Ieuan, the father of Llewelyn Vaughan, if the son of Cynric, married Nest, daughter of Ednyvet ab Grono, by Gwladys, daughter of Bleddyn ab Ithel Anwyl. This Ithel Anwyl was a son of the above Ithel Vaughan, though others call him son of Bleddyn ab Ithel Lloyd, and lived at Northop, in Flintshire, in the time of Edward I. He lies buried in the parish church there, 1284. If, however, Llewelyn Vaughan, who is also called of Llewenni, was the son of Ieuan ab Davydd (and this seems to have the better MSS. authority), then Ieuan married Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ab Grono, the son of Owain (by Efa, daughter and co-heir of Madoc Goch, a natural son of Gwenwynwyn, and Lord of Mawddwy and Caer Einion) ab Bleddyn (by Annes, daughter of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, but the *Cae Cyriog MSS.* say ab Idnerth Lord of Buellt ab Meredydd Hen ab Howel ab Seissyllt ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlis). Bleddyn was son of Tudor, Lord of Whittington and Maelor, by Jane (or Janet), daughter of Rhys Vychan ab Rhys ab Meredydd Goch, or, as others say, Rhys Vychan ab Gruffudd ab Rhys ab Tudor Mawr. Tudor was the eldest son of Rhys Sais (descended from Tudor Trefor),

by Efa, daughter of Gruffudd Hir ab Gruffudd ab the Lord Rhys of South Wales. Rhys Sais died in 1070. Davydd ab Cynric, the father of Ieuan, married Angharad, daughter of Bleddyn Vychan ab Bleddyn ab Grono Goch of Heurthig, a descendant of Llowarch Holbwrch. Davydd was son of Cynric ab Ieuan Vychan of Rhuddlan, by Tangwystl, daughter of Robert ab Iorwerth, descended as above from Ednowain Bendew. Ieuan Vychan of Rhyddlan was the son of Griffith (ab Madoc of Rhuddlan ab Ririd ab Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwyn of Tegaingl) by Gwladys, daughter of Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn, who was a natural son of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys. It will be noticed that this marriage of Richard Jones with Margaret, daughter of Llewellyn Vaughan, was one of the last Welsh alliances of the family, and it brings in two, if not three, strains of their own blood, though otherwise this race is singularly free from intermarriages with its relatives. The pedigree is correct in this descent, both as to names and arms.

12. WILLIAM JONES, born at Holt, Co. Denbigh, but succeeded his uncle John in the property at Chilton, near Shrewsbury, which came from the Conways. This seems to have been the time when the family became scattered, and their estate at Holt broken up and lost in the changes and chances of the Civil Wars of the Roses, wars which naturally affected a family related to the Stanleys and Tudors, and which changed the face of England, destroying and ruining most of the ancient nobility, while they raised others to eminence and affluence. Henceforth, the family estate was so curtailed that it could only support one branch, and that quietly, while the offshoots, with one brilliant exception, *i.e.*, the Shrewsbury branch, sank out of the number of those who held landed estates, and for the most part seem to have taken up the profession of the law. The Chilton estate, which lies about three miles from Shrewsbury, consists of some eight hundred acres, and though it may formerly have been larger, certainly

was not one of the great estates of Shropshire. William Jones married Alice, daughter of Richard Brereton of Brereton, in Cheshire, or, as he is called by others, Ralph, who was a younger son of William Brereton of Brereton, and Alice, daughter of John Corbet of Leighton, and sister and sole heir of Richard Corbet of Leighton. William was son of Sir William Brereton, by Amylla, daughter of Hugh Venables, married in 1386, and Sir William was son and heir of another Sir William Brereton by his first wife, Ellen, daughter and heiress of Sir Philip Egerton of Egerton, co. Cheshire. Upon reference to a pedigree of the Egerton family, kindly lent to the writer by Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., and of the date 1651, we find that Sir William de Brereton (mentioned above) married Audella, daughter of Sir Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, *azure*, two bars *argent*, and his father, Sir William de Brereton, *argent*, two bars *sable*, married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Phillip de Malpas, *alias* Egerton, surnamed Le Large, and with her he obtained a part of the Barony of Malpas. Ellen was named apparently after her mother, Ellen, daughter of John de St. Pierre, son of Urien de St. Pierre, by Idonea, daughter and co-heir of David le Clarke, by Constance, daughter of Owain Cyfeilioc, Prince of Powys. Beatrix, the other co-heir, married William Patrick, and had an only daughter and heir, Isabel, who married Richard de Sutton; *or*, a lion rampant *vert*, from whom descended the Barons Dudley and Ward, and also the present Earl of Dudley. Sir William Brereton was son of William, by Margery, daughter of Richard de Bosley, son of Sir William, 1321, by Rohesia, daughter of Ralph de Vernon, son of Sir William, by a daughter of Richard de Sandbach, son of Sir Ralph de Brereton, by Ada, daughter and co-heir of David, Earl of Huntingdon, by Maud, eldest daughter and co-heir of Hugh Cyfeilioc, Earl of Chester; *azure*, six garbs, 3, 2, and 1 *or*. David, Earl of Huntingdon, *or*, three piles *gules*, was the son of Prince Henry of

Scotland (by Adama, daughter of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey), whose father, David, King of Scotland, married Maud, daughter of Woldeofus, Earl of Northumberland; and his father, Malcolm Canmore, who died in 1093, married Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling, and so heir of the Saxon line of English kings. The Lady Adama, mentioned above as wife of Prince Henry of Scotland, was the daughter of William, Earl of Warren (grandson of William the Conqueror), by his wife, Isabel, or Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, in right of his wife, Adelheid, daughter of Herbert, Count of Vermandois; and Hugh was the son of Henry, of the Capetian line of the kings of France, by Agnes, daughter of George, King of Russia, whose father, Wladimir, King of Russia, married Anne, daughter of Romanus, and sister of Basilius II and Constantine VIII, Emperors of the East. In the pedigree, William Jones, though born at Holt, was of Chilton, co. Salop, the name of his wife's father was Brereton, not Broueton, and the arms of that family are *argent*, two bars *sable*.

13. RICHARD JONES of Chilton, in the year 1488, 4 Henry VII. It may be noticed here how carefully the date is marked, and what took place at this time—namely, a change of the family arms. This seems to show that the compiler of the pedigree was in possession of the family tradition that Henry VII, in his passage through Shrewsbury, visited Chilton, or, at least, was visited by the owner of Chilton at that time, who proffered what assistance he could give; and that Henry Tudor, who claimed the throne not only through his relation to the House of Lancaster, but also as the descendant of the old blood royal of the Britons, and who was very jealous of those who bore the old Royal arms, changed the insignia which had been borne so long by the family, wherein the arms of the old kings of Wales appeared, and caused them to assume their present coat, *argent*, a lion rampant *vert*,

armed and langed *gules* (sometimes borne wounded in the breast, proper). There are reasons for believing that Chilton was formerly a much larger mansion than now, since the writer, when there, was informed by R. L. Burton, Esq., the present owner of the estate, that during some alterations of the drive and flowerbeds in front of the house, the workmen came upon what appeared to be the remains of a courtyard. There is also some reason in favour of the pedigree before us being correct as to this Richard Jones being the one who succeeded to Chilton, since there is a record that *John* Jones of Chilton paid twenty-six shillings and eightpence to the benevolence, as it was called, of the 7th Henry VII; and we know that John Jones was the man who was succeeded at Chilton by the son, or perhaps grandson, of his brother Richard. Richard Jones of Chilton married Elizabeth, daughter of Lee of Gloucester, as the pedigree says, and so the heralds leave it in their visitations. The object of stating that she belonged to the Gloucestershire Lees is to distinguish her from the family of Lee of Langley, a very ancient Shropshire race. The pedigree of the great Cheshire family of Lee, or Leigh, or Legh, is in itself a genealogical study, so many and various are its branches; and it would appear, from the arms in the pedigree, that the author of it considered her as belonging to the same branch as that of Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London in 1555, who married Alice, daughter of John Barker of Wolverton by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hill, but they were not connected with Gloucestershire until a later date. This Elizabeth was the daughter of Richard Lee and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Saunders of Oxfordshire by Joane, daughter of John Spenser of Wormleighton, in that county. This branch of the Lee family was connected with Gloucestershire through the marriage of Margaret Lee with Thomas Lane, who bought the lands of Mattesdon and the lands of Llanthony Abbey from the city of Gloucester, to which

they had been granted by Henry VIII. The Lee family seem to have been great purchasers of Church lands. John Lee of Lee, county Chester, married a daughter of Dutton, and had issue John, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Foulshurst, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who, by a daughter of Sir John Aston of Aston, co. Stafford, was father of John Lee of Lee, who married Margaret, daughter of — Hocknell, and their fifth son was Benedict Lee of Quarndon, county Bucks, who, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of — Wood of Warwickshire, was father of Richard Lee, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Richard Jones. *Harl. MS.*, 1535, says that this Richard Lee changed his arms from *argent*, a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads *sable*, to *argent*, a fess between three crescents *gules*; so that the arms stand, quarterly — (1) the new coat; (2) the old coat, as above; (3) *argent*, a fess between three unicorns' heads, erased *sable*; (4) *or*, a lion rampant *azure* in a bordure of the second charged with estoiles of the first. John Lee, the elder brother of the above Benedict, seems to have settled at Aston, near Stone, co. Stafford, and married Grace, daughter of — Bagott, by whom he was father of Sir William Lee of Aston, who changed his arms to *sable*, a scythe in pale *argent*, and, having married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Cheyney (*argent*, a fess, and in chief three martlets *gules*), had issue Sir James Lee of Aston, father of a daughter and heir, Elleyne Lee of Aston, who married Sir Humphrey Stanley of Pipe, co. Stafford. Sir John Spenser of Wormleighton, previously mentioned, died in 1521, having married the sister of Sir Richard Empsonne, Knt., of Southam, co. Warwick. In the pedigree it would be well to change the arms for those given above. The arms of Jones (*i.e.*, *argent*, a lion rampant *vert*) are by some said to be those of Gwaithvoed. Before passing on to the next generation, it may be well to remark that the *Heraldic Visitations* of Shropshire say that Thomas Jones of Uckington (wrongly

spelt Vekington in the pedigree) was the younger brother of this Richard Jones of Chilton, though there seems reason to believe that a pedigree of the family is correct which makes him a younger son of this Richard.

14. WILLIAM JONES of Chilton was dead in 1600. He married Joan, daughter of Richard Blakeway of Cronkhill, an estate adjoining that of Chilton. She was born in 1534, and her father was still living in 1592. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William Oteley, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1500. Richard Blakeway was the son of Edmund Blakeway of Bridgnorth by Anne, daughter of William Farmer, a family much connected with Berrington, the next parish to that of Atcham, wherein Chilton is situated. The Blakeways bore *argent*, on a bend engrailed *sable*, three bezants. In Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, speaking of William Oteley, he says, "William Ottely of Pitchford was son and heir of Thomas Ottely of the same place, third son of Philip Oteley, Lord of Oteley", a manor in the lordship of Ellesmere. The arms borne by the family are *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three garbs (*i.e.*, oat-sheafs) *or*. Thomas Oteley, being a younger son, engaged in the wool trade, and acquired so much wealth thereby that in 1473 he was enabled to purchase the Pitchford estate, near Shrewsbury. *Harl. MS.*, 1396, gives the following pedigree, which is not without interest, as showing how this marriage connected the Chilton family with many of the principal ones in Shropshire. George Oteley married Anne, daughter of Robert Corbet of Lee (called Roger in other pedigrees). Their son, Philip, married Anne, daughter of John Lacon, fourth son of Sir Richard Lacon of Willey by Alice, daughter of Thomas Hoorde of Bridgnorth, son of William Lacon of Willey by Magdalen, daughter of Richard Wisham of Holt, co. Worcester, son of Sir Richard Lacon by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Hamon Peshale of co. Stafford by Alice, sole heir of Robert Harley of Willey by Joan, daughter

of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet. Philip Oteley and Anne Lacon had issue Thomas of Pitchford, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Scriven of Frodesley, near Shrewsbury, by Alice, daughter of Thomas Corbet of Lee, her mother being Jane, daughter of Sir John Burley of Bromcroft Castle, in Corvedale, co. Salop. But the wealth of the Oteley family was greatly increased by the marriage of William, son of the above Thomas, with Margery, daughter and heir of John Bruyn of Bridgnorth, whose mother was Joan, daughter of John Leighton by Angharad, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Burgh of Mowddwy. This Sir John, who married Jane Clopton, daughter and heir of Sir William, was son of Hugh Burgh (*obt.* 18th August 1439) by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John ab William ab Griffith de la Pole, her mother being Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Fulke Corbet. The wife of William ab Griffith de la Pole was Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas ab Llewelyn, and sister of Eleanor, mother of Owain Glyndour. This Margaret married as a second husband Sir Tudor ab Grono of Penmynydd, in Anglesey, by whom she was mother of Sir Owain Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. From which it is evident that Angharad de Burgh, wife of John Leighton, was second cousin of the half blood to King Henry VII. The pedigree is correct as to William, but the name of his father-in-law was Richard Blakeway, which should be put as a correction, and the arms of the family are as above stated, *argent*, on a bend engrailed *sable*, three bezants. Moreover, Thomas Jones of Uckington, the ancestor of the Shrewsbury branch, was a younger brother of this William Jones of Chilton (the heralds call him his uncle), and ought so to be placed; indeed, it is manifestly improbable that there should be two sons of the same name living at the same time and the same generation, as in the pedigree. The issue of William Jones of Chilton and Joan his wife was a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1549.

15. THOMAS JONES of Chilton, born in 1550, married at Hodnet, 14th June, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Gratwood of Wollerton, co. Salop. He was of Stoke in his own right, and Wollerton came through his wife, Joan, or Johanna, sister of Sir Rowland Hill, and one of his co-heirs. Thomas Jones was in possession of the Chilton estate at the time of the Heralds' Visitation of 1623, and his son and grandson were living, so that he was then an old man. His wife's name is entered on the Herald's books as Mary, very possibly the error of a copyist, since Mary is entered in another MS. of the British Museum as wife of Sir Richard Leveson. Most of the Gratwood estates passed away with the eldest daughter, Alice, who married Reginald Corbet of Stoke. John Gratwood was the son of William Gratwood, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Newport of High Ercal. It is curious that in two generations of the Newport family daughters married persons of the name of William Gratwood; firstly, the one mentioned, and secondly, the daughter of Sir Richard Newport, who married William Gratwood, the brother of these co-heirs, who died without issue. The Gratwoods did not enter their pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation, though they were evidently people of position, William having been Sheriff of Shropshire in 1572 and 1581, nor are there any impressions of his arms as Sheriff. Blakeway, therefore, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, leaves the shield void. There are, however, in the writer's possession impressions of some family seals of this date, one of which is Jones impaling *gules*, a bend *argent* (Gratwood), then Jones quartering this coat, and a third with these two quartered impaling Burton of Longner, which will be explained hereafter. This proves that the arms used by the family were *gules*, a bend *argent*. There is, in *Harl MS.*, 1241, a short pedigree, which seems defective, giving three generations of Gratwoods—*i.e.*, Nicholas, son of Robert, son of Thomas. The Thomas Newport mentioned above married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert

Corbet, of Morton Corbet Castle, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, of Tong Castle, co. Salop, and Haddon Hall, co. Derby, Governor of Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. Sir Henry's wife was Lady Anne Talbot, daughter of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, by Elizabeth, 1473, daughter of James, the White Earl of Ormond, 1452, and his wife, Lady Jane, daughter of Gerald, fifth Earl of Kildare. Sir Henry died 13th of April 1515, having rebuilt his residence, Tong Castle, co. Salop, and is buried in the parish church there. Thomas Newport was son and heir of John Newport of High Ercal, who died 13th October 1512, by Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Swinerton, who was son and heir of William Newport, of High Ercal, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Burgh, Knt., previously mentioned. Joan or Johanna Hill, the wife of John Gratwood, was the sister and co-heir of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, and daughter of Thomas Hill of Malpas and Hodnet, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhay, co. Chester, son of Humphrey Hill, or Hull, by Anne, or Agnes, daughter and co-heir of John Bird of Charlton, by the niece and heiress of David David de Malpas. A reference to the Egerton pedigree shows that Roger, natural son of Sir William de Malpas, had issue David, father of David of Bickerton and Hampton (*gules*, a chevron between three pheons, points downwards, *argent*), who married Katherine, daughter of Hugh de Bickerton, *argent* on a chevron *sable*, three pheons of the field. They had issue John, whose son, David, died without issue, thus leaving his aunts his co-heirs. Humphrey Hill, or Hull, as the name was formerly spelt, was the son of Griffith Hull of Buntingsdale and Wlonkeslow by Margaret, or Mary, sister of Griffith Warren of Ightfield, son of William Hull, the son of Hugh Hull of Hull by Eleanor, daughter and heir of Hugh de Wlonkeslow. The arms of Hill, or Hull, are—*ermine* on a fess *sable*, a castle, triple-towered, *argent* ;

and those of Wlonkeslow, *sable*, a lion rampant *or*, crowned *gules* between three crosses formée fitchée *gules*. Thomas Jones, by his wife, Margaret, or Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Gratwood of Wollerton, had issue two sons, William, the successor of his father, and Edward. In the pedigree, for Gracewood read Gratwood, and for the arms of Gratwood, *gules*, a bend *argent*. As an heiress, Margaret Gratwood's coat would be quartered by her descendants with its quarterings as follows: 1. *Gules*, a bend *argent*, for Gratwood; 2. *ermine* on a fess *sable*, a castle, triple-towered, for Hull; 3. *sable*, a lion rampant *or*, crowned *gules*, between three crosses formée fitchée *gules*, for Wlonkeslow; 4. *argent*, a cross flory, between four martlets *gules*, and a canton *azure*, for Byrd; 5. *azure*, a bend *argent*, cotized *ermine* between six martlets *or*, the ancient arms of Byrd; 6. *gules*, a chevron between three pheons, points downward, *argent*, for David of Malpas.

(To be continued.)

PAROCHIAL HISTORY OF LLANYMYNECH.

By JOHN FEWTRELL.

(Concluded from Vol. xiii, p. 416.)

CHAPTER IX.—NONCONFORMITY.

NONCONFORMITY had not commenced in this parish earlier than the year 1823. Rev. Walter Davies (Gwallter Mechain), writing in 1795, says, "There are no professed Dissenters in this parish—they are all either of the established religion, or of no religion at all". Probably the earliest attempt to spread views differing from the Established Church, took place under the Commonwealth, when the "Committee of Sequestration" deprived the Rev. G. Griffiths of his living, but allowed him residence, and one fifth of the tithe proceeds to support his family. The rector did not forsake his faithful band of followers, but continued to administer to them, both here and at Llandrinio. It is not known who was recognised as the legal minister for the time being. At the Restoration, the living was immediately given to Dr. J. Edwards, whose name is unhappily remembered, on account of his persecution of the Quakers, while Chancellor of the Diocese. A long interval then ensues, till the introduction of Independent views in 1796.

INDEPENDENTS.

Llanymynech is situated between two early settlements of the Independents, Oswestry and Penrhos. From these centres, itinerant preachers went out to establish churches in the surrounding parishes. Hence the history of Independency here is closely connected

with that of Oswestry. At the Commonwealth, the Rev. Rowland Nevett, M.A., was appointed minister of the parish church of Oswestry, by the "Assembly of Divines." He retained the living at the Restoration, but was deprived, in 1662, by the Act of Uniformity. He then retired to Sweeny Hall, the residence of a Puritan lady, Madame Baker, where he continued to minister to those of his former congregation who chose to follow him. When greater toleration appeared, this small party of Puritans removed to a more commodious meeting-house in the town, and were known simply as "Protestant Dissenters". In course of time the old chapel was erected, and the "Protestant Dissenters" became the nucleus of the Independents of Oswestry, styling themselves by the latter name.

It was during the pastorate of the Rev. John Whitridge in 1796, that an attempt was made to establish an Independent church in this parish. He was one of the first to establish in Oswestry, a day-school for the education of the children of the poor. He established a day-school at Pant, in this parish, about the same time. At first his preaching was in the open air, sometimes at Pant, and other times nearer the village, the county stone being a favourite site. In the year 1820 Mr. Whitridge induced six of his congregation to become members of the Oswestry church, and to form a branch in Llanymynech. In the following year, 1821, funds were raised to erect a chapel. A difficulty arose as to the purchase of a site. It was desirable to build in the village, and a piece of land purchased by the Primitive Methodists was offered to them. As this was adjoining the parish church, disputes arose, and they relinquished the offer. A site was afterwards obtained from the late Mr. Thomas of Morton, at the boundary line between the parishes of Llanymynech and Morton. The chapel is a small rectangular brick building, and has a central aisle, with pews accommodating 200 persons. The cost of the building amounted to the modest sum of eighty pounds. The trust deed is dated 9th

July 1823. The chapel was opened for divine service in January 1822.

Until 1823 the officiating minister was supplied by the Oswestry church; but in that year the Pant members formed themselves into a separate church. The following is an extract from a pastoral charge, found among the muniments of the Old chapel, and has reference to this change.

“As we cannot know anything of the members at Pant and Blodwel, and as they have a place of worship of their own; and as they do not in their present connection benefit us nor we them, we recommend them to separate from us, and to form a church of themselves. They can, until they have an ordained minister of their own, have either our ministers or others to administer to them.”

In the following year, 1824, the Rev. John Griffiths was appointed to the congregation at Pant, taking along with it the ministry of the church at Dovaston. He remained pastor of Dovaston and Pant for many years, the only change in his pastoral oversight being that, after a time, Domgay took the place of Dovaston, he residing at Llanyblodwel. The pastorate of Domgay and Pant, he retained, until the infirmities of old age necessitated retirement from the public ministry in 1858.

From the death of Mr. Griffiths until 1878, the services were conducted by ministers from neighbouring churches. At that date Rev. D. H. Shankland was appointed to the charge of the Pant, and Domgay churches. At the latter place a beautiful residence has recently been erected.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

About the year 1822, the Nantwich circuit of the Connexion appointed Mr. William Doughty to open a mission in North-west Shropshire. Whitchurch was the scene of his first efforts, and from that place he proceeded to Wem, Ellesmere, and Oswestry. A chapel was built in Oswestry, where Mr. Doughty afterwards

resided, and the mission was extended to the adjacent villages and hamlets. He visited and preached at Sweeney, Morton, Porthywaen, Pant, Llanymynech, and Llandrinio. He and a colleague, Mr. Fitzgerald, carried on their labours at Pant and Llanymynech, holding their meetings in the open air. Mr. S. Ward, a member of the body, then purchased a piece of land near Pant, and presented to them a site, whereon the chapel was built, at a cost of £350. It is a neat structure of bricks, with large plain Gothic windows. Formerly the chapel was included in the Oswestry circuit; it is now the centre of a circuit, and has several neighbouring stations associated with it. The present minister, Rev. J. Clare, is the first whom the Conference has appointed here. A residence is provided for the minister in the village.

CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

About the year 1849, a project was entertained by the Calvinistic Methodists, to erect a chapel in this parish, but it was frustrated for many years, by some dispute about the title to the land which had been purchased for the purpose. In 1864 the difficulties were overcome, and the plans for a chapel were prepared by Mr. W. H. Spaul of Oswestry, and the first stone was laid, on the 11th of June in that year, by Edmund Cleaton, Esq., J.P., of Llanidloes. In the following October it was opened for religious worship. It is constructed of lime-stone, in the Gothic style, with facings of red sandstone. The front, facing the south, is lighted by large Gothic windows, and the south-east corner has a spire. This is said to have been the first chapel of the Calvinistic Methodists which had a spire. When the chapel was opened, the Rev. J. Ffoulkes was appointed the first minister. He was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. R. Jones. A residence is provided in the village.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

The education of the poorer classes in this parish, in bygone years, seems to have been neglected, and much ignorance and superstition prevailed. A resident here during the latter part of the last century says of them—"There is scarcely an inhabitant here who is not able, with the greatest ease and indifference, to speak both English and Welsh. The Welsh language being still spoken on the confines of Offa's Dyke, is a proof of its permanency. Strength, courage, and activity have always been the characteristics of the men of this parish, but, unfortunately, too often applied to sinister purposes. It is a melancholy fact that more coroner's inquests have been held here within thirty years, than have been, perhaps, in any other parish in Wales. The source of these misfortunes must be the prevailing vice of drunkenness. The disposition of the people in general, is open-hearted and communicative. Nature has not been niggard in the endowment of their minds." The parish registers show that, out of 204 marriages solemnised here since 1837, there were 116 cases in which one or both parties were unable to sign their names. In 58, of these neither of the married persons signed; of the remainder, there are 29 instances in which the bridegroom alone could write, and an equal number in which only the bride could write. The witnesses appear to have been better educated. There are but 66 cases when one or both were unable to sign. In nine of these neither party signed, in 14 cases the male witness alone signed, and in 13 the female witness alone could write. Some of these persons were strangers to the parish, but the above analysis proves a deficiency in the education of many who, after marriage, settled here.

Private Schools.—Two schools appear to have been in existence during the last century; one conducted by the curate in charge of the rectory, and held at the rectory house; the other, a parish school, held in the tower of the old church. In country districts the

curates often became the schoolmasters, especially when the stipend was small. The first record of a school in the parish is found in a memorandum book kept by the Rev. J. Whitridge, pastor of the Old Chapel, Oswestry. Amongst other accounts are the following :—

1796.—Remaining towards the school, Llanymynech, 13s., balance of an account received, to be paid to him (Enoch Thomas, Schoolmaster), of Mr. Lewis, Superintendent of the School, and Mr. Lewis of Wrexham, £12 0s. 0d., paid £11 7s. 0d.; balance, as above, 13s.

1797.—Enoch Thomas. Paid to him for teaching the Charity School at Pant-trwstan, near Llanymynech, at various times, and inserted in Day Book, £10 7s. 9d.

N.B.—The school commenced November 8th, 1796, ended September 18th, 1797.

From the latter date the school appears to have been conducted at Llanyblodwd, as shown by the next entry :—

“Paid for teaching the school at Blodwel, from September 18th, 1797, to May 28th, 1798, £7 12s. 3d.”

This school, which was held at Pant, was one of the circulating schools established in the Oswestry district by the Independents, just before the close of the last century. The idea originated with the Rev. Griffith Jones, rector of Llanddowror. This clergyman undertook long tours, for the purpose of preaching in districts remote from places of worship. Wherever it was practicable he established schools, and teachers were employed to conduct them for a few months, and then pass on to other places, returning again to the school they originally commenced to teach. Through the benevolence of a Madame Bevan, he was enabled to found a school for the training of these itinerant teachers. At his death, in 1761, it was found that he had established no less than 215 of these circulating schools, attended by 8,637 scholars; and in twenty-four years he had been the means of teaching more than 150,000 Welsh people to read the Bible in their mother tongue. The system was the same as that

adopted in later years by Mr. Whitridge, when Enoch Thomas became the itinerant schoolmaster. Unfortunately, the book referred to, does not state in what year the Llanymynech school was finally closed. In 1800 a subscription was commenced, to enable Enoch Thomas "to maintain his family one quarter of a year, during which time he hopes to establish a school adequate to their maintenance". The same year Mr. Powell was appointed schoolmaster of the "Salopian Circulating Charity Schools".

The old rectory school was probably held at the same time as this "circulating" school. It was attended principally by the sons of farmers and tradesmen of the village and district, and a fair education seems to have been given. At the commencement of this century Mr. Hughes was the master. Since his time it has been discontinued.

A similar private school was afterwards opened at the old house, known as Siamber Wên, between the church and the rectory. This place was very commodious for the purpose, containing some very large rooms. It was held in a room on the second story, and approached by a flight of steps from the inside. The other portion of the house was then kept as an inn. When the present National School was built, the master of the church school, Mr. Robert John Baugh, resigned, and commenced the Siamber Wên School, but it was closed at his death.

Several other schools of this class have been carried on at various times. One was held in a house in the row belonging to the Earl of Bedford. The principal was an auctioneer, named Cooke. Later, a gentleman, who had formerly been a Baptist minister, opened a school in another part of the village, and for a short time it was known as the "Llanymynech Academy". At present there are two schools for young ladies; one at Verniew Bank, the other at Ashfield House.

Free School.—The parish, or free school, was held for a number of years in a room on the ground floor,

beneath the belfry of the old church. The room was small, and did not contain many scholars. It was chiefly supported by subscriptions from the landed proprietors and farmers. The education was free until a certain age, when the weekly payment amounted to a penny. Many of the children were sons of farmers, and were known as "pay scholars", on account of paying a higher rate of fees, usually five shillings per quarter. The free scholars were popularly known as "paupers", a name which was often the cause of schoolboys' riots. The subscribers were appointed visitors, a duty taken in rotation, notice being sent each week to those expected to attend.

National School.—About the year 1825 the present schoolroom was built, subscriptions being raised by the Rev. W. E. Evans, curate of the parish, and son of Dr. Evans of Llwynygroes. It is erected on the east side of the churchyard, and is built of lime-stone. It was enlarged and improved in 1870, and again in 1878.

Sunday School.—In addition to the religious education given in the day school, there is a Church Sunday School, held on each Sunday morning and afternoon. The number of children and adults attending, amount to about 120, with a staff of nine teachers.

APPENDIX.

Blasting Experiments.—Various attempts have been made by the proprietors of the limestone quarries, to introduce some method of obtaining the stone in sufficient quantities, to enable them to compete successfully with other quarry proprietors, principally those of Staffordshire. The primary idea seems to have been, to offer the fluxing stone to the iron-masters, at a lower price than formerly. This they were unable to do as long as the old, slow method of drilling holes, and blasting on a small scale was continued. The experiments were carried out in a similar manner to those in use at Holyhead, viz., by forming shafts and chambers to contain a large quantity of powder, and firing by a "time-fuse", or electricity. The stone at Holyhead was used for the harbour works, and the quarry-

ing took place under the direction of Capt. G. R. Hutchinson, an officer of the Engineers. Reports of the scheme were published by the Government, and the success appears to have influenced the proprietors of these rocks. The great difficulty they had to fight against, was popular prejudice among the quarrymen. They looked upon the affair as a means of abolishing much manual labour, which it would certainly have done, unless there was a corresponding increase of trade.

The first experiment took place 17th September 1867. Preparations were made by sinking a shaft, at a distance of 12 yards from the edge of the perpendicular face of the rock, and to a depth of 60 feet. From the bottom of this, a chamber was cut, inclining at an obtuse angle to the shaft, and towards the face of the rock. It measured 7 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 4 feet in height, and was intended as a receptacle for the blasting material. The powder used weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and to it were attached three fuses, inclosed in gutta-percha, and computed to burn from fifteen to twenty minutes. Great precautions were taken to avoid any accident, either in the quarries, or the immediate neighbourhood. Men were stationed at various points along the hill with signals, and traffic was stopped along the roads adjoining. The firing signal was given, and in sixteen minutes the explosion occurred, and an immense mass of rock was brought down, considered to amount to eight or nine thousand tons, and about half that quantity loosened.

At the next experiment it was intended to make use of electricity, and operations were at once commenced for the purpose. The plan adopted was somewhat more elaborate than in the preceding trial. A level was driven into the rock a few yards above the base, and to a distance of 12 yards. At the end of the level, a cross level was driven, cutting the main one at right angles, both to the right and left of it. At equal distances small shafts were sunk in the cross level, until the base of the rock was reached. From the bottom of these shafts chambers were cut to contain the blasting powder. The total number of cubic yards to be operated upon, was assumed to be about 25,000, and, as the specific gravity of limestone is about two tons to the cubic yard, the quantity to be removed would be about 50,000 tons, or nearly four tons to each pound of powder. The three chambers were charged respectively with 6,000 lbs., 4,000 lbs., and 3,000 lbs, making a total of 13,000 lbs., or $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's L.C.B. blasting powder. Two of Grove's powerful electrical batteries were used, one consisting of eighteen cells, and the other of ten

cells. The largest battery was connected with insulated wire to the two largest charges, and the other battery to the small charge; this arrangement enabled the three charges to be exploded simultaneously. The batteries were placed in a small structure, or hut, and amply protected from danger, the operator being Mr. Edward Gledhill of Penpompren Mines, Aberystwith, an eminent electrician. All was in readiness by 11th March 1868, and a large concourse of people had assembled to witness the explosion. An eye-witness thus describes the result:—"The arrangements being pronounced complete, a few minutes after the hour appointed for the explosion, three o'clock, signals were given to ascertain that the precautions previously arranged to ensure safety were also complete. These being satisfactory, Mr. Savin gave the final signal for the explosion, which, it is almost needless to say, was instantaneous. The effect was terrific. The huge rock was burst from base to summit with tremendous force, and poured down, with a fearful roar, on to the floor of the quarry, the dull thunder of the explosion causing a tremor to pass through the rock." Some of the *débris* fell at an immense distance, a portion of the tramway bridge was destroyed on the Oswestry road, beneath the rocks, and a large quantity of fragments of powder was carried upwards of a mile distant. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard at Welshpool, a distance of ten miles. No other experiment of the kind has since taken place, with the exception of one by the British Dynamite Company, and it is apparent the results were not satisfactory.

Nelson's Monument.—In the early part of this century, a movement was commenced, to celebrate the victories of Lord Nelson, by raising a monument to his memory on Llanymynech Hill, similar to that of Lord Rodney on Breidden Hill. Meetings were held here, and the scheme was decided,¹ but finally it was abandoned, though the reason is not known.

¹ See "Bye-Gones", 1880.

OLD PARR OF WINNINGTON.

By ASKEW ROBERTS.

It might reasonably be supposed that a name so well known all over the kingdom as that of "The Olde, Old, very Olde Man, or Thomas Par", would be a household word in the district where he was born; but I question if many of those who live round Rodney's Pillar know how near to the Breidden Hills he was reared, and lived so long a period as to have become fabulous. The juniors of the present generation vaguely associate his name with a quack medicine, and many of the elders, who would hesitate to swallow his pills, take in the old-age theory without investigation.

One day during the summer of 1876, accompanied by a friend, I paid my third visit to the cottage at Glyn, in which Parr lived for so many years, and for the first time was able to get inside, the woman who has occupied it for more than thirty years having been from home on my two former visits. The cottage is in much the same state as it was when Parr left it two centuries ago, to journey to London, and the present resident has, on the walls of the kitchen, two likenesses of Parr himself, and one of his so-called son, who was also reputed to have been a centenarian. Of course the custodian of the place believes in the Old Parr fiction, and in support of it triumphantly told us she had seen it all in a book! We asked her what the book said? and she replied that when they came for Old Parr "to take him to the Parliament" they went into the house, and said to "an owd mon by the chimbley cornel, 'owd mon we'en cum for yo', but un said, 'Tinna me it's me fayther', and ther the fayther wun in the oak tree afore the door, and they ta'ed

'un out'n the tree". "But", I ventured to suggest in answer to this circumstantial narrative, "Parr had no children who lived beyond infancy", when I was met with the prompt reply, "Oh! it wun the base child he had by the ooman he dun penance for in Abberbury Church". To the narrator this was conclusive, nevertheless it might be objected that Parr was said to be 105 when he did penance, and 152 when he was taken to London, so the age of the junior by the fire-side, if he existed, could only have been 47 years, at the time of the visit, certainly not an age at which he would have been mistaken for a patriarch. For all this we have a well-engraved picture purporting to be a likeness of the elderly son of Old Parr, which my readers can see for themselves if they are fortunate enough to visit the cottage on a day when its occupant is not out "nurse-tending".¹

My purpose in this paper is to give a short history of Thomas Parr, and to see how far it is reasonable to suppose that he lived in this world more than a century and a half, and then died prematurely! For his history we usually turn to the metrical account by Taylor the Water Poet; interesting enough, but scarcely trustworthy. The best account of him that has yet appeared was written a few years ago by Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Bart., for the *Alberbury Almanack*, and from this I take the following extract:—"It appears from contemporary records that John Parr, the father of Thomas, was a petty farmer at Winnington, holding his cottage and a few acres of land on lease from a Mr. Lewis Porter. Thomas lived with his father till he was 17, and then went to service; there is a tradition that he was in service at Rowton Castle, and the picture (a half length of the School of Vandyke) which hangs in that dining-room is one of the best extant of him.² At the age of 35 he returned home on his

¹ Parr's cottage is only half a mile from the Middletown station, on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool railway; so is very accessible.

² There is an excellent copy of this picture at Sweeney Hall, Oswestry, the seat of Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.P.

father's death, who left him four years of the lease of the place. In 1522, at the age of 39, he renewed his father's lease from Mr. Lewis Porter, for twenty-one years; and at the age of 60 (in 1543) he renewed again for twenty-one years from Mr. John Porter, the son of Mr. Lewis Porter; and at the mature age of 80 he married Jane Taylor, by whom he had a son and daughter, both of whom died young. In 1585, at the age of 102, he renewed his lease again from Mr. Hugh Porter, the son of Mr. John Porter; and three years afterwards, at the discreet age of 105, he did penance in Alberbury Church for disorderly conduct with Katharine Milton. When, towards the end of his life, King Charles I. asked him, after having lived so long what he had done more than other men? he is said to have related to him this occurrence:—

‘How for having satisfaction ’twas thought meet
He should be purged by standing in a sheet;
Which aged (he) one hundred and five years,
In Alberbury's Parish Church did weare,
Should all that so offend such Penance doe,
Oh what a price would linen rise unto.’

“In 1595, when Thomas Parr was 112 years old, his wife Jane, to whom he had been married thirty-two years, died, and ten years afterwards this mature juvenile, at the age of 122, married another Jane, perhaps in memory of his first. She was the daughter of John Lloyd (or Flood) of Gilsells (possibly Guilsfield) in Montgomeryshire, and the widow of a Mr. Anthony Adda. He lived with her thirty years, but had no children. After having again renewed his lease (this time for life, of which he saw fifty years) from Mr. John Porter, the son of Hugh, and grandson of John, who had granted him his second lease, his fame reached the Court, and in 1635 Charles I. sent for him.”

Sir Baldwyn goes on to say that most of his facts are taken from Taylor's narrative, “who evidently obtained them direct from Thomas Parr and his relations, so they have nearly the value of an autobio-

graphy". In his preface, Taylor says that the Earl of Arundel, being on a visit to Shropshire on some business connected with lands he held in the county, heard of this "remarkable piece of antiquity", and went to see Parr; and, being pleased with his visit, "in his inated noble and Christian piety, he took him into his charitable tuition and protection". This included the dragging of the poor old fellow off to London to see—or rather to be seen by—the king.¹ To make the journey easy and pleasant for the old rustic, his daughter-in-law, Lucy, attended him; "and to cheer up the old man, and make him merry, there was an antique-faced-fellow, called Jack, or John the fool, with a high and mighty no beard, that had also a horse for his carriage". One of the earl's own servants attended the party, and defrayed expenses. The fame of the old man went before him, and at some of the halting places "the rabble were so unruly" that Parr was nearly stifled by the crush, "so greedy are the vulgar to hearken to or gaze after novelties".²

¹ "One *Thomas Parr* is dead at a wonderful greates age, being, it is said, 150 yeares old. The Earle of *Arundell* had him brought to *Whitehall*, and the change did shortly affect his Health; no marvel, poore old Man, he would have bene better pleased, methinks, to have bene lett alone."—*Diary of Lady Willoughby*, November 24th, 1635.

² Taylor thus describes the journey to London:—"Winnington is a hamlet in the parish of Alberbury, near a place called the Welsh Poole, eight miles from Shrewsbury, from whence he was carried to Wim, a town of the Earl's aforesaid; and the next day to Shefnall, a manor house of his Lordship'a, where they likewise staid one night; from Shefnall they came to Wolverhampton, and the next day to Brimicham, from thence to Coventry: and although Master Kelley had much to do to keep the people off that pressed upon him in all places where he came, yet at Coventry he was most oppressed; for they came in such multitudes to see the old man, that those that defended him were almost quite tired and spent, and the aged man in danger to have been stifled; and in a word, the rabble was so unruly, that Bryan was in doubt he should bring his charge no further; so greedy are the vulgar to hearken to or gaze after novelties. The trouble being over, the next day they past to Daventry, to Stony Stratford, to Redburn, and so to London, where he is well entertained and accommodated in all things, having all the aforesaid attendants at the sole charge and cost of his Lordship."

The "poet" does not seem to have been aware of the satire conveyed in his reflections on "the vulgar"; and he goes on to state that his hero had outlived most part of the people living near him round the Breidden, three times over; and that his children, of which he only had two, died in infancy.

When in London, Old Parr was turned into a show in the Strand, where "the vulgar" went to see him, and where authors wrote him up and artists depicted him. When he died—which event took place during the same year—Dr. Hervey made a *post-mortem* examination of his body, the result of which showed that Parr might have lived "a great while longer" had he not undergone such a change in life as the journey to London necessitated.

From all this, Sir Baldwyn Leighton comes to the conclusion that "Thomas Parr did attain to something like twice the allotted span of man's ordinary life—to twice the three-score years and ten of the Psalmist David". Sir Baldwyn thinks "Taylor's and Hervey's accounts so minute and graphic", that he cannot but conclude "that, either from some accidental strength of constitution, or owing to the moderate and healthy life he led", Parr did attain the fabulous age recorded. In common with a host of sceptics, may I venture totally to differ with him in this opinion. To me, Taylor's evidence seems utterly worthless. He found a show, and he became the showman. He greedily swallowed all the stories told him, to enhance the value of the article exhibited, and was not particular to investigate the truth of what he wrote. He tells us that Parr never had any children to grow to man's estate, yet quotes a daughter-in-law, Lucy. He speaks of the "cyder" manufactured where Parr lived, and the "nightingales" that sang round his home. In short, he takes "poetic licence" with such a vengeance that his plain prose becomes quite apochryphal. Dr. Hervey too, could be no authority. He is asked to make a *post-mortem* examination on the body of a man he is

told died at the age of 152 years. He finds the body wonderfully healthy, and his examination goes far to prove that Parr was nothing like so old as his friends asserted he was. Still, the old age theory was accepted, and, in course of time, a will¹ makes its appearance, which, by the way, utterly ignores the statement of Parr's leaving no descendants, and of one of Taylor's reasons for the extreme age of his hero—that he took no physic. The will is doubtless as authentic as the narrative Taylor has put into verse, and the pills it indicates as genuine as the likeness on the outside of the boxes in which they are contained.²

¹ The audacity of this document is only surpassed by its extraordinary results. It was revealed to the world some time about the year 1843, as follows:—

“A most singular document has recently been brought to light, written by the celebrated OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible age of 152 years. It is written on parchment, and, although upwards of 200 years old, it is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract :

“These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye method of preserving health, which by ye grace of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my miraculous old age. Albeit, in my youth I was afflicted with ye bloody flux and King's evil, but which left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein written.’”

“(Here follows the receipt).”

“Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medicament.

“Given this day, and in the 147th year of my age.

“THOMAS PARR.

“Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630.”

Messrs. Ingram and Cooke, two unknown young men, were the fortunate “discoverers”. They set up the *Illustrated London News*, and with it, and “Parr's Life Pills”, made a princely fortune.

² This likeness represents Parr dressed in a flowing wig, and eyes wide open ; although Taylor describes him as having long been blind. He says, in the introduction to his metrical account of Parr, and in allusion to this:—“One remarkable passage of the old man's policy must not be omitted or forgotten, which is thus ; his three leases of sixty-three years being expired, he took his last lease of his landlord, one Master John Porter, for his life ; with which lease, he hath lived more than fifty years, as is further hereafter declared ; but this old man would, for his wife's sake, renew his lease for years, which his landlord would not consent unto ; wherefore Old Parr, having long been blind,

The old Parr fable has had a long run, and no one seems to have attempted to investigate it until 1869, when Mr. W. J. Thoms took up the subject in *Notes and Queries*. Failing to get any satisfactory replies, he wrote to the Shrewsbury newspapers, to the vicar of Alberbury, and to other parties who were likely to render assistance. All his labour was in vain. One reply, indeed, he did get to his newspaper query, by a correspondent who said—"Alberbury Church adjoins Loton Hall, the residence of Sir Baldwin, and *I have no doubt* the particulars of Parr's penance may be found in the church records, *to which I would refer all sceptics*". Unfortunately for the writer, these church records had already been overhauled, and no mention of Parr found in them. Where, then, are "the records and true certificate" Taylor speaks of as shown to the Earl of Arundel? All the records we have are the veriest hearsay evidence; and there is little doubt "the vulgar" of two centuries ago were easily led to believe in monstrosities, and were not confined to the rabble.

There are several portraits of Old Parr extant. In addition to the one already noticed, "of the school of Vandyke", there is the well-known picture by Dobson, in which he is represented as a very old man, and blind. A copy of this was exhibited at the Wrexham Fine Art Exhibition of 1876, also one representing a much younger-looking man, the property of the Earl of

sitting in his chair by the fire, his wife looked out of the window, and perceived Master Edward Porter, the son of his landlord, to come towards their house, which she told her husband, saying, 'Husband, our young landlord is coming hither.' 'Is it so?' said Old Parr; 'I pr'ythee, wife, lay a pin on the ground near my foot, or at my right toe,' which she did, and when young Master Porter, yet forty years old, was come into the house, after salutations between them, the old man said, 'Wife, is not that a pin which lies at my foot?' 'Truly, husband,' quoth she, 'it is a pin indeed'; so she took up the pin, and Master Porter was half in a maze that the old man had recovered his sight again; but it was quickly found to be a witty conceit, thereby to have them to suppose him to be more lively than he was, because he hoped to have his lease renewed for his wife's sake, as aforesaid."

Powis. Colonel Heyward of Crosswood, writing to *Bye-gones* of April 14th, 1880, says he saw the portrait by Rubens, "lot 94 of the Novar collection", knocked down for 180 guineas, at Christie's, in 1878. Sir Baldwin Leighton mentions seven portraits in his memoir of Parr, but some of these he has reason to think are duplicates. A good engraving of Parr's cottage appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* some years ago, and it has recently been copied into Chambers's *Book of Days*.

Old Parr was buried in Westminster Abbey, and, says Mr. Thoms, in his *Longevity of Man*, "the inscription which marked his resting-place has lately been carefully re-engraved, by order of the present Dean [Stanley], and is as follows:—'Tho: Parr of ye County of Sallop, Borne in A^o 1483. He lived in ye reignes of Ten Princes viz: K. Edw. 4. K. Ed. 5. K. Rich. 3. K. Hen. 7. K. Hen. 8. K. Edw. 6. Q. Ma. Q. Eliz. K. Ja. & K. Charles Aged 152 yeares & was Buried Here Novemb. 15, 1635'."

ROADS, BRIDGES, CANALS, AND RAILWAYS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

BY A. HOWELL, RHIEWPORT.

(Continued from Vol. ix, p. 192.)

III.

WE have noticed the changes brought about by the extension of the canal systems of England into Montgomeryshire, and now propose giving some account of the leading incidents in the history of that extension.

This closely followed upon the improvement of our main lines of road on their conversion into turnpike roads, and which took place chiefly under the first "Montgomeryshire Roads Act", which was passed in the year 1769. In 1793 the Ellesmere Canal Act, 33 George III, was passed, and in its title it is stated to be—

"An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the river Severn, at Shrewsbury, to the river Mersey, at, or near, Netherpool, in the county of Chester; and also for making and maintaining certain collateral cuts from the said intended canal."

The Act in its preamble recited that—

"Whereas, the making and maintaining a canal, for the navigation of boats, barges, and other vessels, from the river *Severn*, at *Shrewsbury*, through, by, or near to, the towns of *Ellesmere* and *Wrexham*, the city of *Chester*, and through the several counties of *Salop*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, and *Chester*, and the county of the city of *Chester*, and also certain collateral cuts to be connected with the said canal, as hereinafter described, will open a communication for the cheap and easy conveyance of goods, wares, provisions and merchandise, and all heavy commodities, between the rivers *Severn*, *Dee*, and *Mersey*, and the ports of *Liverpool*, *Chester*, and *Bristol*, and the several intermediate towns and places, will greatly promote and facilitate the intercourse of trade and commerce between

the several places aforesaid, will encourage and increase manufactures, and will materially assist the agriculture of the country throughout the line and neighbourhood of the said canal and collateral cuts, by a supply of lime and other manure at a moderate expense; and the said canal and collateral cuts will tend very much to reduce the price of coals in the neighbourhood thereof, and will be in other respects a great public utility." The Act then incorporated some 1,500 or more persons named in it, and their successors, with others to be named by them, into a Company for making such canal and cuts, by the name and style of "The Company of Proprietors of the Ellesmere Canal", and empowered such Company to make such canal and cuts, to be called "The Ellesmere Canal", from and out of the river Severn, within the liberties of the town of Shrewsbury, above a bridge called Bagley Bridge, and also at a place adjoining a close of land called Warehouse Field, through the several parishes, townships, and places named, lying in its way in the counties of Salop, Denbigh, Flint, and Chester, to unite with the river Mersey at or near Netherpool, and also to make a collateral cut to branch out of such canal in Horderley, in the county of Salop, passing through the several parishes, townships, or places of Hordley, Whittington, Frankton, Felton, Rednal, Sutton, Wooton, Oswestry, Aston, Twyford, Maesbury, Moreton, Criccieth, and Llwyntydman to Llanymynech; and other branches, which are described in like manner, to Brumbo Holt and Prees, in Denbighshire and Flintshire. Surveys and plans, signed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, were to be deposited with the clerks of the peace of the respective counties.

The Company were authorised to raise and contribute among themselves a competent sum for making the canals, tents, and works, not exceeding £400,000, and further sums if needful, not exceeding £50,000, by shares or by mortgage, and an additional sum of £50,000 by mortgage. The first general assembly was to be held at the sign of the *Royal Oak*, in Ellesmere, on the 3rd of July 1793. The act appointed the persons resident within the counties, through which the canal or branches passed, possessing certain qualifications, to be commissioners to settle the amounts payable to landowners for or in respect of their lands, subject to appeal to a jury, and for determining differences between the company and any other persons. Powers

were given to elect officers and a committee for the management of their affairs. The company were authorised to take tolls for coal, lime, limestone, and rock salt at 1½d. per mile; for freestone, timber, slate, ironstone, lead ore, iron, and lead, 2d.; and for all other goods and things, 3d. per ton per mile, with powers to lower those rates, and with the consent of the commissioners to fix the rates for the conveyance of small parcels. There were exemptions for manure (except lime) for the improvement of the lands through which the canal or cuts should pass, and for road materials, powers to landowners to carry manure toll free, reservation to them of the fisheries, and a right to use pleasure boats, and other exemptions and privileges. The navigation was to be free to all parties on payment of the rates and subject to regulations and restrictions. And after authorising a further collateral cut from the Llanymynech Branch at Maesbury Marsh to Morda Bridge, near Oswestry, and after stating that it was conceived to be practicable to make a navigable canal from the summit of the Ellesmere Canal, thereby authorised at or near Morton Hall Farm, in the township of Prees Henlle, by or near, as conveniently might be, to the town of Oswestry, to the limestone quarries at Porthywaen, there to communicate with a navigable canal which had been proposed to be made from the said quarries to Welshpool, and to substitute such canal from Prees Hentle to Porthywaen, or some other cut or canal between Prees Henlle and Porthywaen, or Llanymynech, more advantageous to the public, in lieu of the branch hereby authorised from the Ellesmere Canal to Llanymynech, and application might at a future session of Parliament be made for that purpose; and it had been proposed that, previous to the making of such authorised branch, an investigation should take place as to whether such a substituted canal, more advantageous to the public, might be made in lieu of the branch thereby authorised from the Ellesmere Canal to Llanymynech, and application

might, in a subsequent session of Parliament, be made for that purpose ; and it had been proposed that, previous to the making of such authorised branch, an investigation should take place as to whether such a substituted canal, more advantageous to the public, could be made, then the construction of the authorised Llanymynech branch was thereby suspended for two years, in order to give time for such investigation and application to Parliament, and engineers were appointed to report thereon.

Another Act of the 36th year of George III (1796) was passed to explain and amend the Act of 1793 :—

“ And for varying and altering certain parts of the Whitchurch line of the said canal and collateral cuts, and for extending the same from Franckton Common to Sherryman’s Bridge, in the parish of Whitchurch, and for making and maintaining several other branches and collateral cuts to communicate therewith.”

In the preamble of that Act, after references to the Act of 1793, it is stated that commissioners were appointed for carrying its powers vested in them into execution, and that the company had begun to make the canal and cuts, and had raised and contributed amongst themselves a considerable sum of money, part whereof had been laid out and expended in the undertaking, and the company were desirous to complete and finish the said canal, but it was found that the powers given by the said Act required to be altered and amended ; and that it appeared, upon a re-survey of the country through which the company were by the said Act empowered to make and complete those parts of the canal and collateral cuts which yet remained unfinished, that it would be convenient to vary and alter some parts of the line of the canal and collateral cuts, and to make, extend, and maintain several other collateral cuts and branches to communicate therewith, as hereinafter mentioned. The Act then made provisions accordingly, and it restrained the company from taking water from the Ellesmere Lakes or meres, or

any other lakes or meres belonging to Francis Duke of Bridgwater, in the county of Salop.

By another Act of the same session, power was given to alter the previously authorised line between Ruabon and Chester, and the construction of several branches. In that Act also, after stating that upon a survey it was found practicable to make a branch from the Ellesmere Canal at Morton Hall, within the township of Prees Henlle, to communicate with the Montgomeryshire Canal at Porthywaen, and whereby the making of the proposed branch from Maesbury Marsh to Morda Bridge would be saved, then authority was given to construct such branch to Porthywaen, in a line described, or other line as near as conveniently as might be to the town of Oswestry and make a feeder out of the river Tannat at Abercynlleth on the landowners' consent being obtained, or failing which, on obtaining Parliamentary powers to go through the lands, and in default of the Ellesmere Company doing this, power was given to the Montgomeryshire Canal Company to do it. By an Act of the 41st of George III (1801), power was given in furtherance of the power of the Act of 1790, to extend the Whitchurch branch from the New Mills, in the parish of Whitchurch, to the Chester Canal, in the township of Stoke, in the parish of Acton, in the county of Chester; and by a subsequent Act, after stating that the making of the portion of the line between Pontcysyllte and the upper end of Cegedog Valley, near Brymbo, would be considerable an exemption of coal, coke, culm, lime, and limestone was repealed, and powers were given to raise additional capital, amounting to £67,000. The company were exempted from repairs of roads over the approaches to the canal bridges after such roads should be made and put into good and durable repair; and after stating that steam engines had become of great use for various purposes, and such engines consumed considerable quantities of coal, and could be used only where sufficient cold water could be obtained to condense the

steam, then power was given to supply them therewith by pipes from the canal.

It does not appear there was anything further done in regard to the proposed branches to Morda Bridge and Porthywaen, or the proposed canal from Porthywaen Quarries to Welshpool and the Montgomeryshire line, as afterwards made, as a continuation of the Ellesmere Company's Llanymynech branch, seems to have been substituted. The Ellesmere Company accordingly constructed their main line from Shrewsbury to the right of Ellesmere by Chirk, Pontcysyllte, Ruabon, to the right of Wrexham, and by Gresford and Chester to Ellesmere Port on the Mersey, also the branch from near Frankton to Llanymynech, and another from the same point in the opposite direction by Ellesmere, Whitchurch, and Wrenbury, to join the Chester Canal, near Nantwich, with other smaller branches.

Those lines of canal were as necessary to Montgomeryshire as to the districts through which they passed, and the Act for and the construction of the Montgomeryshire Canal followed on the heels of those lines. The Montgomeryshire Canal Act was passed in the 34th year of George III (28th March 1794), being the next year after the year in which the first Ellesmere Act was passed. By the Montgomeryshire Act the following persons, viz. :—

George Baker, George Baxter, clerk, Jane Baxter, William Baxter, Samuel Yate Benyon, Arthur Blayney, Evan Bowen, William Brown, clerk, Thos. Brown, Pryce Buckley, Aaron Bywater, John Palmer Chichester, The Right Hon. Edward Lord Clive, Thomas Colley, Robert Corbett, Phillip Wyatt Crowther, Ann Davies, Pryce Davies, Thos. Dadford, Richard Edmunds, John Edwards, Susannah Edwards, Edmund Edey, Thos. Evans, Henry Foulkes, Ambrose Gethyn, Geo. Gould, Robert Griffiths, Athelstan Hamer, John Herbert, Geo. Hodson, John Home, Samuel Home, Charles Gardner Humphreys, David Jones, Evan Jones, Humphrey Jones, John Lloyd Jones, Matthew Jones, Oliver Jones, Robert Jones, Thomas Jones, clerk, Thos. Jones, surgeon, Thos. Jones of Lymore, Thos. Jones of Garth, Richard King, clerk, Whitshed Keene, Sir Edward

Lloyd, Bart., Edward Pryce Lloyd, Joseph Lyon, Maurice Lloyd, Devereux Mytton, Arthur Davies Owen, Pryce Owen, Margaret Parry, Martha Parry, The Right Hon. Geo. Edward Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, Clopton Phrys, Henry Proctor, John Probert, John Pryce, clerk, Catherine Pugh, John Pugh, William Pugh, Evan Stephens, Maurice Stephens, Thomas Starkey, Henry Lord Viscount Tracy, Richard Tudor, James Turner, William Turner, John Williames the elder, John Williames the younger, John Williams, Martha Williams, John Winder, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns,

Together with such other person or persons, bodies politic, or corporate, or collegiate, as they or the major part of them at their first general meeting should appoint, were incorporated into a company under the name of "the Company of Proprietors of the Montgomeryshire Canal", with power to make and maintain a canal to be called "the Montgomeryshire Canal", from or near Porthywaen Lime Rocks, in the parish of Llanyblodwell, to the town of Pool, and from thence, by Berriew and Garthmill, to or near the river Severn, opposite to the east side of the town of Newtown; and also a branch out of such canal at or near Porthywaen, to, or near to, Llanymynech Lime Rocks; another branch in the township of Burgedin, in the parish of Guilsfield, to Sarney Crouner Bridge, in that parish, and to supply those canals with water from the river Tannatt, at Abercynlleth, and from the rivers Verniew, Rhiew, and Severn, and from all brooks and water-courses within 2,000 yards thereof, and to divert the Tannatt between Abercynlleth Hall and Carreghovah Hall, and to erect one or more fire engine or fire engines, or other machine, to supply the canals with water, and also feeders, aqueducts, and channels for supplying the canals, fire engine, and reservoirs with water. But not to take water from the Lledan, Country House Brook, and Llivior Brook, except the water of the Lledan Brook at Welshpool, for twenty-four hours in every week, from twelve o'clock on Saturday night to twelve

o'clock on Sunday night.¹ And in case the company should take any water to the injury of Aberbechan, Berriew, Brithdir, Luggy, Dommin's Green, Guilsfield, Ceunant, Mardu, and Carreghovah Mills respectively, and if any injury to any of those Mills should be caused, then the company were, if required by the owners, to purchase the mills. The owners of estates in the counties of Salop, Denbigh, or Montgomery, to the annual value of £40, and the heirs apparent of the owners of such estates, value £200, or possessing personal property value £800, were appointed commissioners to settle all questions between the company and the owners of property, but none to act in cases wherein they were interested; appeals to juries were given. The company were authorised to raise the capital among themselves to defray the cost, not exceeding £72,000, in shares of £100 each; and, if that amount should be insufficient, a further amount not exceeding £20,000, and with the option to raise the last-mentioned sums by shares or mortgage. The first general meeting was to be held at the *Royal Oak*, Pool, the 7th July 1794, the second meeting on the 28th of that month, and subsequent meetings on the first Monday in July annually. Power was given to appoint at such meetings thirteen proprietors, possessing £500 of the share capital respectively, to be a committee to manage the company's affairs and to appoint other offices. The company were authorised to levy tonnage not exceeding, for limestone, 1d. per ton per mile; for coal and lime, 2d.; for other stone, pig-iron, brick, timber, tiles, slates, gravel, sand, lead ore, and all other raw materials, 3d.; for bark, cordwood, coke, charcoal, lead, wrought iron, plank and deal, 3½d.; and with the higher rates of 2½d., 3d., 5d., 5½d., and 6d. in respect of such things respectively

¹ This was enacted to protect the supply of water to the Old Domen Mill, and was observed by an arrangement at the aqueduct there, until a few years ago, when the Mill was removed, and the road to the Smithfield then constructed was made over its site.

between Llivior Brook and Newtown. But dung, soil, marl ashes, or other manure, (except lime and limestone,) used for improvement of the lands through which the canals passed, and also stone, gravel, sand, or other materials for the roads in the parishes passed through, were exempted from the tonnage, provided the water should, at the time of the passing of the boats containing such things, be flowing over the waste weirs. The right of fishing was given to the lords of the manors and the landowners, as were also powers to use pleasure boats. The minerals, and also powers to construct railways and roads communicating with the canal wharves, were given to them. And, after stating that the Ellesmere Company intended to apply for an Act for the making of a canal from Preeshenlle to communicate with the Montgomeryshire Canal at Porthywaen, the Act provides and regulates between the two companies the supply of water by a feeder from the Tannatt at Abercynlleth.

It does not appear that there was any subsequent Act obtained in respect of the Montgomeryshire Canal until the Western Branch Act in 1815, and the Ellesmere Company, not having constructed their branch to Porthywaen, the portion of the Montgomeryshire main line to that place appears to have been abandoned, and the Llanymynech Branch substituted, that is, the Montgomeryshire Canal was made as a continuation of the Ellesmere and Llanymynech Branch, as the main line, and which thence as far as Garthmill, and the Guilsfield branch were completed within the first decade of the present century. Until very lately there were persons alive who well remembered the completion and opening of it to Welshpool, about the middle of that decade.

We cannot do anything better than, or as well as, give here, in his own words, the following, from the Rev. Walter Davies's very interesting book, published in 1813, entitled, *General View of the Agricultural and Domestic Economy of North Wales*.

“ The Ellesmere Canal, which connects the rivers Severn, Dee, and Mersey, commencing from the latter at a place now called Ellesmere Port, crossing the Hundred of Wirrall to Chester, and from the Dee proceeding in a direction nearly south, enters the county of Denbigh near Pulford, it then crosses the Alan, and proceeds to Gwersyllt; from thence a branch turns off westerly to Brynbo Iron and Coal Works, to Ffrwd Colliery, in the county of Denbigh, and to Talwern Colliery and Nant y Ffridd Lime Rocks, in the county of Flint, where it terminates in a reservoir of eighty-two acres; the water whereof, when necessary, is to supply the summit-level of the canal. The main trunk proceeds from Gwersyllt to Bersham Iron Works; and, by a connection of iron railroads pervading the Ruabon collieries, it appears a second second time upon the Dee at Pont Cysylltau, where it crosses both river and dale upon an aqueduct of the following extraordinary dimensions :—

	Ft.	In.
Length of the cast-iron trough, which supports the water	1007	0
Height from the bed of the Dee to the top of the side plates	126	8
Breadth of the water-way, within the iron-work	-	11 10
Number of freestone pillars, including abutments, 20.		
Distance between the pillars at the top, being of a pyramidal shape	-	45 0
Depth of the iron sides of the canal	-	5 3
Length of the earthen embankment, formed for the carriage of the canal to the level on the south bank of the Dee	-	1503 0
Height of the embankment at the south abutment	-	75 0

“ The iron-work was cast in a foundry erected for the purpose on the spot, and the stones for the pillars were raised in a neighbouring quarry at Plas Kynaston.

“ This magnificent aqueduct was opened with great ceremony on the 26th day of November 1805, in the presence of about 8,000 spectators.

“ The three great Italian aqueducts have celebrated the names of as many Roman Pontiffs, and that near Maintenon has displayed the magnificence of the Grand Monarch;¹ but neither of them had the principle of commerce for its foundation; in which light this aqueduct over the Dee is the first in Europe. Its expense was estimated at £40,000.

“ On the north side of the Dee a branch extends to Llangollen and to the vicinity of the Oernant slate quarries. From

¹ Louis XIV, who built it to convey the river Bure to Versailles.

the end of the embankment at the aqueduct, the main canal proceeds to the west of the Park du Collieries, the east of Bronygarth lime rocks, and between Chirk Castle and village to the bank of the river Ceiriog; which, together with the dale, it crosses upon a freestone aqueduct 700 feet in length, consisting of ten arches, and 70 feet above the surface of the plain. At this place it quits the North Wales district for a space, and enters Shropshire. Having proceeded towards Shrewsbury as far as Frankton, a branch, near that place, takes a south-western direction to Llanymynech lime works, where it re-enters the county of Denbigh,¹ and where the property of the Ellesmere Canal Company terminates, and that of the Montgomeryshire commences. From the lime rocks at this place, about two-and-a-half miles of railway have been formed for the easier conveyance of limestone into the boats. From thence the Montgomeryshire branch proceeds, and crosses the river Vyrnwy upon an aqueduct of five arches, 40 feet in each span, and 25 feet above the ordinary surface of the water; exclusive of a number of arches adjoining the aqueduct to discharge the surplus water of floods. From thence the canal proceeds along the Severn Vale to Welshpool and towards New Town as far as Garthmill, which is the limit of its present extent. This branch may most peculiarly be styled the Agricultural Canal; the chief articles of its import into the county being limestone and coal; and of its export, timber, grain, and the produce of the dairy. The whole expense of the Montgomeryshire canal amounts to upwards of £70,000, including the sum of £2,000 expended in bringing a branch, the extent of three miles, towards the village of Guilsfield.”²

¹ This refers to Careghova township at Llanymynech, which then was a detached portion of the county of Denbigh; but was, subsequently, some thirty years ago, more or less, by Act of Parliament, made part of Montgomeryshire.

² The author adds:—“Notwithstanding the Montgomeryshire Canal being formed chiefly for the encouragement of agriculture, yet farmers are loth to grant that they derive any advantage from it. Those through whose farms it was cut, complain of loss of land without any reduction in rent; and that their meadow-lands lying below it become rushy, owing to the oozing of the water. A farmer already keeping a team, would rather take it the distance of from ten to eighteen miles to the lime-rocks or coal-pits, where he has the article at prime cost and superior weights or measures. But these land-carriage advantages are counterbalanced by others arising from the local conveniences of the canal. A team cannot return from the Ruabon coal-pits to the upper parts of the Vale of the Severn in less

The period of and following upon the construction of the canal to Garthmyl, which portion afterwards took the name of the Eastern Branch, was, as is well known, a period which may, perhaps, without exaggeration, be called one of unparalleled pressure upon the nation's resources, arising mainly from the gigantic and ruinous war by sea and land with our neighbours, and subsequently our very good friends and allies, the French, in which England took such prominent part. The scarcity of money, and great increase in the cost of labour and materials, continued to increase at an advancing rate as the work proceeded and afterwards. The efforts and means of the Company were exhausted by the construction of that portion of their undertaking, though at the commencement it was thought sufficient for the cost to Newtown. The work, therefore, there stood for a good many years, and was not taken up again until after the close of that war. It became

than four days, exclusive of two days' rest; whereas, within a moderate distance of the canal, only one day is lost for the necessary work of the farm. Lime also cannot be procured in sufficient quantity by land-carriage at a great distance. A farmer who could lately procure but fourteen loads in a season from the rocks, at the distance of twenty miles, and for which he paid about £10, is now enabled to carry thirty loads from the canal wharf, the distance of five miles, though at the expense of £54. This farmer could not carry his fourteen loads with one team, in less than seven weeks, but he can carry the thirty loads in five weeks. By this means he gains twelve days to work his summer-fallow or turnip-ground, and sixteen loads more of lime; besides a saving in gate-tolls, ale- and victual-money, wear-and-tear of horses, gearing, waggon and wheels, towards counter-balancing the £44 extra lime bill; and if the soil he cultivates be improveable by the additional quantity of lime, he need not be long before he is fully reimbursed. Nothing, therefore, but either penuriousness or want of foresight will cause the farmer to prefer the distant carriage; especially if the profits of the Canal Vendors would permit them to give equal measures of lime, and equal weights of coal, with those of the rocks and pits. One other advantage arising from the convenience of the canal is, that the farmer within a moderate distance is enabled to lime his Lent crops before sowing; by which means the lime becomes incorporated with the soil, and one load may have greater effect than two, spread as usually, upon the growing grain."

necessary, before it could be proceeded with, to obtain a new Act of Parliament constituting a new Company, and with new capital. During that gloomy period, hopes were kept up, first by our naval successes, afterwards by the success of our arms in the Peninsula, and revived by the subsequent successes of England and her allies, which in 1814 culminated in the reduction and occupation of Paris and the abdication of the Emperor. The Bill for the new Act was introduced into Parliament in the Session of 1815. The period of its passing through Parliament was an eventful one. The enthusiastic feelings and rising expectations of the country were doomed to temporary disappointment by Napoleon's escape from Elba and landing on the coast of France on the 1st of March, and the renewal of the war which followed. Then came the crowning Battle of Waterloo, which was fought just four days before the Act obtained the Royal assent.

That Act (55 Geo. III, c. 83) was passed on the 22nd of June 1815, and was known as "The Western Branch Act". It was entitled

"An Act to authorise the raising of a further sum of money to complete the Montgomeryshire Canal, and to extend the power of deviating from and making certain alterations in part of the original plan; and for explaining and rendering more effectual an Act of the thirty-fourth year of his present Majesty for making the said canal."

In its preamble, it stated in general terms the object of the prior Act, to which we have above referred:—

"And that the Company of Proprietors had proceeded in the execution of the prior Act, and had raised and contributed among themselves £71,100, part of the £72,000 authorised by that Act, in 711 shares of £100 each, and had expended that amount in carrying out the undertaking. Also that the Company had nearly completed the main line of the canal from Garthmill eastward, and also the collateral cut in the parish of Guilsfield. That the continuing of the canal from Garthmill westward, to or near Newtown, and the varying of part thereof from the course authorised by the original Act, and

carrying the same by Bryn-y-derwen Bridge to Aberbechan, and thence to or near to the Severn, at or near Newtown, would be more beneficial to the Company and useful to the public, and would preserve a better level and save a considerable expense; and for the purpose of so completing the canal, it was expedient to raise a further sum of money as thereafter mentioned. And it would tend to the better carrying of the purposes of the original Act into effect if the powers and provisions thereof were in various other respects explained, altered, and amended."

Then it was enacted that John Davies, clerk; John Edwards; John Hunter; Evan Jones, clerk; Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, baronet; Sir Arthur Davies Owen, knight; David Pugh; Evan Stephens; and Charles Hanbury - Tracy (being proprietors of the Montgomeryshire Canal Company), together with such other persons as should be nominated, were thereby incorporated into a Company for the making and completing of such continuation, in accordance with the powers of the original Act, and with similar powers except as thereby altered. The number of shares possessed by proprietors at their general meetings, to enable them to choose a committee, and for other purposes, to be 150, instead of 500, as in the original Act. The commissioners were to be paid 10s. 6d. a day for their attendance at meetings. The Company were prohibited from constructing wharves, except with the consent of the landowners to whom the sites belonged, and the same in regard to lime-kilns. And after stating that the original Company had constructed a feeder for the supply of water from the Severn to the terminus at Garthmill, such feeder was transferred to the new Company. The new Company were authorised to raise and contribute, in addition to the £71,100 already contributed, and to the £9,000 residue of the original £72,000 and £20,000 authorised by the original Act, the sum of £40,000, in shares of £100 each, and all the said sums were to make one joint capital stock of the Company of proprietors of the Montgomeryshire Canal. After the completion of any portion of the Western

Branch, and until such branch should, under this Act, be vested in the Company of proprietors of the Montgomeryshire Canal, the profits from the completed portions or entire branch were to go to the Western Branch proprietors to the extent of five per cent. per annum on their shares, and the rest applied to the completion of the canal. The portion of the canal east of Garthmill was to be called "the Eastern Branch", and the portion on the west side of Garthmill to be called "the Western Branch", but after the Western Branch should be completed and certified, as thereafter mentioned, the whole was to be under the control of the proprietors of the Montgomeryshire Canal. When the whole of the Western Branch should be completed, and certified to be navigable by the justices of the Court of Great Session of the county of Montgomery, then from the first Monday in July next following, all the powers given to the proprietors of the Western Branch, and the powers given to the committee for the time being of the Eastern Branch, were to cease, and the Western Branch powers were to vest in the Company of proprietors of the Montgomeryshire Canal; the proprietors of the Western Branch thereupon becoming proprietors of the Montgomeryshire Canal, and at a general assembly of the united proprietors, a new committee was to be appointed, and both branches were thenceforth to be one concern.

In the preamble to this Act the portion of the main line authorised by the original Act to be made to Porthywaen is referred to as a collateral cut from Porthywaen to Llanymynech, and it was enacted that, until the union of the eastern and western branches as one concern, the construction of that collateral cut was not to be commenced, and was not at any time to be constructed unless by an order of the majority of all the proprietors of the entire concern at a general assembly. As already mentioned, it was never constructed. Until such consolidation of the two branches, the surplus profits of the eastern branch, after payment of five per

cent. per annum on the eastern branch capital, were to go in aid of the completion of the western branch, and, after such completion, in augmentation of the dividends of the western branch proprietors, until they should receive five per cent. per annum on their shares; and when the proprietors of both branches received five per cent., then all the capital of both branches was to be united as one capital, and on an equality in all respects.

The rates of tolls authorised by the original Act were repealed, and, in lieu thereof, on the eastern branch, the tolls were to be for limestone, 1*d.* per ton per mile; for coal, culm, and lime, 2*d.*; for stone, pig-iron, brick, timber, tiles, slates, gravel, sand, lead ore, iron ore, and all other raw materials, 3*d.*; for bark, cordwood, coke, charcoal, lead, wrought iron, baulk and deals, 3½*d.*; and for all other goods and things, 4*d.* per ton per mile. And, on the western branch, for limestone, 2¼*d.*; for coal, culm, and lime, 3*d.*; for stone, pig-iron, brick, timber, tile, slates, gravel, sand, lead ore, iron ore, and other minerals, 5*d.*; for bark, cordwood, coke, charcoal, lead, wrought iron, baulk and deals, 5½*d.*; and, for all other things, 6*d.* per ton per mile. If the canal should not be completed in five years, the powers were, at the expiration of that period, to be void.

As is well known, an exceedingly bad harvest followed the close of the war in 1816, such as was never seen again—at least, until 1879. That, and a great stagnation of trade and commerce, the pressure which continued after the close of the war from the heavy taxes imposed to meet the enormous public burdens caused by the long-continued and heavy war, the depreciation of the currency by the suspension of cash payments, and a large issue of notes during the war, the change now from war prices and return to a metallic currency caused, it may be said, even a greater pressure than was felt during the war. Foreigners at this time began to compare Great Britain to a stately but strained vessel which, after having weathered the

fury of the storm, was sinking amidst the heaving waves before their agitation subsided, little knowing the vitality inherent in British energies, or anticipating the force of the elasticity with which the people of this country bore the pressure, and, by degrees, repaired their disasters and continued to maintain the high position which they held during the heavy trials of the preceding twenty years.

The pressure, however, retained its force during all the period of the construction of the western branch, yet by reason, it may be said, of the indomitable energy and devotion to that work of the late Mr. William Pugh of Brynllwarch, and a few devoted friends of his, the means were found, and the work was done within the five years, being the period of the powers of the Act, or thereabouts ; not, it is true, without very serious sacrifices to Mr. Pugh and his family, and which were never retrieved, and heavy losses, to a smaller extent, to others. That work, invaluable as it was to the inhabitants and proprietors of Newtown and its surrounding country, was not the only great benefit which they derived from Mr. Pugh's devotion to their interests. To him was almost wholly owing the construction of the superior roads from Newtown to Llandrindod, and from Abermule into Radnorshire, and other public works, for which Newtown and its district have ever since owed to him and his family a heavy debt of gratitude. The eastern branch was a fairly paying undertaking to the proprietors, but the western branch was far from being so for many years, and never became remunerative during the time it remained in the hands of the original proprietors ; the two branches were, therefore, never consolidated as proposed by the Act. There was subsequently an Act for, among other things, further defining and regulating the relative positions of the two branches towards each other. The affairs of the two branches were conducted by the local proprietors and their committees until the sale of both to "The Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company" on the incorporation of that Company in 1846,

and when, also, the Ellesmere and other canals passed into the hands of that Company. The original intention was to convert the canals into railways, but that it was afterwards found would not answer. The opening of the canal to Welshpool made, as previously stated, a great and very beneficial change, affecting nearly the entire county, and this was greatly increased afterwards, as to a large portion of it, by the extension to Newtown. The navigation of the Severn to Pool Quay soon came to an end after the opening of the eastern branch. The estuary of the Dovey and its Derwenlas Port near Machynlleth continued even after the opening of the western branch as the place of embarkation of the exports and disembarkation of the imports of the Dovey Valley and its adjoining districts; but the rest of the county above Newtown changed its intercourse with that port, partially, at first, to Berriew and Garthmyl, and afterwards more completely to Newtown. A considerable portion of the exports and imports of the lighter commodities continued to be conveyed by stage waggons along the improved turnpike roads between Shrewsbury and the Montgomeryshire towns of Welshpool, Newtown, Llanidloes, and Machynlleth, until the construction of the railway, which wholly superseded them and to a great extent the canal also, as it did also the Dovey, and its once famous Derwenlas Port, which was physically destroyed in the construction of the railway, and the traffic whereof the railway appropriated to itself.

(To be continued.)

THE DESCENT OF DAME MARGARET
BROUGHTON,

WIFE OF SIR GRIFFITH VAUGHAN,
KNIGHT BANNERET OF AGINCOURT.

THE following pedigree is taken *verbatim* from Mr. Joseph Morris' *MS. Visitations of Salop*. His voluminous MSS. have this introductory preface:—

“From the *Herald's Visitations of Shropshire*, made by Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, and Augustine Vincent, Rouge croix Pursuivant, Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Clarencieux King-at-Arms, 1623.

“Together with the former visitations made by Richard Lee, Richmond Herald, Marshall to Robert Cook, Clarencieux King-of-Arms, taken in the years 1564 and 1584, with notes and additions from the visitations of Lewys Dwnn, Deputy-Herald for the Principality of Wales and the Marches thereof, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First, and from other sources.

“To which are added continuations and further pedigrees from public and accredited private authorities to the present time.

“ Collected and arranged

“ By JOSEPH MORRIS, Shrewsbury.”

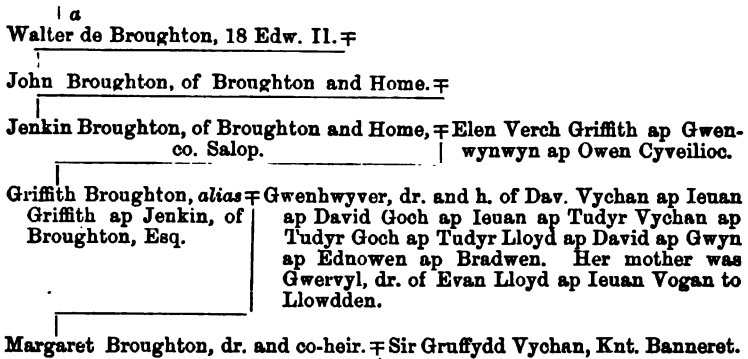
± Madoc or Roveries (*alias* Roveras or de Overs), near Bishop's Castle, Salop, son of Einion, son of Godrya Vawr, son of Sir Wm. Godrider, Knt., son of William Glandford, Lord D'Eolbœuf in Normandy, whose mother was sister to William the Conqueror.

Madoc de la Home. *Temp. K. Ed. I.* ±

Walter. ± Sir Robert ap Madoc, Knt., Lord of Home. ± Joyce, dr. to Peter Corbet, of Leigh.

Walter de Broughton, 18 Edw. II, 1325. Arms, *sab.*, ± Avicia, f. h. Thoas, three owls (2 and 1) *argt.*; some places a chevron between. de Winsbury.

| u



Lewys Dwnn, deputy to Robert Cook, Clarencieux, thus follows the latter "Sir Robert ap Madoc, ap Sir Einion Goodrich, Knt., ap Goodrich Vawr, ap Sir William Goodrich, ap William Lord Elbeth". He is thus described as the ancestor of the Edwards of Pentre, or Castle Trynn;¹ and of Griffith Fordyn,² steward of Over and Nether Gorddwr manors to his father-in-law Ralph, Earl of Stafford. The Cedwyn MS., which has been found tolerably accurate in its genealogical details, styles Madoc (the father of Sir Robert fitz Madoc) the "Good Knight", and makes him the son³ of William Glandford, the sister's son of William the Conqueror. This statement is not inconsistent with what is recorded. The three generations introduced by the Shropshire and Welsh heralds between a nephew of the Conqueror and Madoc, whom we can show to have been living in 1174, cannot stand the test of chronology. Some modern annotator of the Cedwyn MS., questioning, however, the possibility of Madoc's descent from a sister of William the Conqueror, has qualified his opinion by pronouncing it "apocryphal".⁴ This is rather hard upon the fairly respectable authority who compiled the MS., *circa*

¹ *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 323.

² *Ib.*, vol. i, p. 285, and note.

³ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 14.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 41.

1630. There is certainly the possibility of a sister of William the Conqueror having given birth to a son. Of course we can only reason on such matters, and this we can do in connection with the dates of known events. There is historical evidence to prove that Madoc "Godrider", or the "Good Knight", was living in 1174, that he was the father of Sir Robert fitz Madoc, and that he became a Monk, perhaps a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, before the year 1200. Since the name of the lady is not given, and as many of the natural issue of Robert Duke of Normandy doubtless find no place in the records of history, it seems a hopeless effort to pursue this portion of the inquiry further. That the ancestor of Dame Margaret was a nephew of William the Conqueror must remain a tradition, but need not, in the absence of records, be considered "apocryphal". The further tradition, that this ancestor built Goodrich's Tower in Bishop's Castle, must not be considered void of every element of truth, nor must it in the absence of records be allowed to discredit the general accuracy of the family descent. Thanks to the laborious and conscientious researches of the Rev. R. W. Eyton, and their results in his invaluable *Antiquities of Shropshire*, we are enabled, on the undoubted authority of our public records, to show not only the existence of the individuals mentioned in the pedigree of Dame Margaret Broughton, but also to illustrate, by many interesting incidents, the personal history of these individuals for such periods as there are records extant. It is needless to remark how few of our received English pedigrees can bear the test of critical historical investigation from so early a period as the middle of the twelfth century. This Welsh family is, however, in all essential particulars, able to stand such a test; and this may also be affirmed of many of those families whose descent is recorded in the visitations of Lewys Dwnn; that where the testimony of contemporary records has been available, there their general accuracy has been vindicated. It is not reasonable,

because the sources of family local or national history have been often contaminated by the unwisely prolific imagination, or the carelessness of transcribers, that all Welsh family history is to be pronounced apocryphal when the charters and deeds of their Norman invaders are not always forthcoming in evidence.

Leaving the sister's son of William the Conqueror as a tradition, to share the tender mercies of that opinion which is popularly entertained of the general accuracy of Welsh pedigrees, we will, as briefly as the subject will permit, proceed to enumerate certain evidences of the family descent.

The ascertained era of Madoc de Overs will chronologically suit his assumed position as a grandson, if not a son, of the Conqueror's nephew. If we are to favour the tradition it may be taken as very probable that the Sir William Glandford, Sir William Goodrider, knt., and Godrys Vawr, refer to that and the same individual who has been assumed to be the Conqueror's nephew.

There is a Linley deed, quoted by Mr. Eyton, to the effect that, in the year 1174, about the time when Robert Foliot succeeded to the Bishopric of Hereford, he found in his chatellany of Lidbury a certain Madocus, Radulphus, and Agneta, his wife, in possession of the manor of Linley.¹ This Madocus was also a tenant *in capite* of Overs and Home (near Bishop's Castle), of Mucklewick (in the parish of Hissington), of Middleton and Brompton, a feudatory of the Barony of Caus for Weston Madoc, and of the Bishop of Hereford's feudal Barony of Lydbury North for Broughton. In the face of the tradition it is significant that Overs and Mucklewick were royal demesne. As Madoc de Overs was of mature age in 1174, and had retired, as we shall see, from secular life to assume the cowl by the year 1200, his grandfather, whoever he may have been, would be a contemporary of the Conqueror's nephew. Assuming that the latter was living at the time of his first cousin's

¹ *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 208.

(Henry I) death, in 1135, we can admit but one intervening generation between the Conqueror's nephew and Madoc de Overs.

Speaking of Middleton, in the parish of Chirbury, Mr. Eyton says¹ its tenants were first those of De Boulers, Lord of Montgomery, "and afterwards *tenants-in-capite* of the Crown. Madoc, the earliest of these tenants whom I can name, became a monk early in the year 1200. His son, Robert Fitz Madoc, instantly proffered a fine of fifteen merks to King John, that he might have seizin of such lands as his father had held by right hereditary on the day when he put on the habit of religion, which thing he had done recently, saving to the seignorial lords of such lands all services and reliefs, and saving the claims of all persons. The king ordered the sheriff to take security for the above fine. Later in the year it was renewed—or, rather, increased—by a palfrey. No instalment of Robert Fitz Madoc's debt had yet been received at Michaelmas 1202. At the Salop Assizes of October 1203, Robert Fitz Madoc sat as a juror, and, apparently, a knight, in some principal causes. In 1209 he occurs as one of the manucaptors, or sureties, concerned in the forest trespass of Robert Corbet of Caus.

On February 6th, 1224, King Henry III orders his treasurer to make Robert Fitz Madoc a present of 20s. towards his expenses. Another writ, of July 16th, 1224, orders Godescall de Maghelines (then Bailiff of Montgomery) to restore the house and lands of which he had disseized the said Robert, and to protect him. A third writ, of October 4, 1224, is addressed to Baldwin de Hodnet, then Seneschal and Custos of Montgomery. He is to give Robert Fitz Madoc such seizin of Middleton and Bromton as he had when he set out to see Llewellyn on the King's affairs. Moreover, the challenge or appeal made by one Thomas Fitz Ivette against Robert Fitz Madoc, for murdering his (Thomas's) daughter, is to be adjourned till the King

¹ *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 85.

should visit those parts. On November 28th, 1224, Robert Fitz Madoc being dead, the King, at the instance of Lewellyn, orders Godescal de Maghelins to deliver to the widow of the said Robert such portions of his lands and chattels as was customary in those parts, she having been nurse to the King's niece, Lewellyn's daughter. On February 13th, 1225, the same functionary is ordered to take lawful men of the honour of Montgomery, and go to the late Robert Fitz Madoc's estate of Weston, and, after assigning his widow her dower therein, to deliver the residue up to Thomas Corbet, of whose fee Weston was. Another precept of February 25th extends the above order to any other lands of the deceased, besides Weston, the King repeating the grounds of his personal interest in the widow—viz., that she had nursed his niece. A writ of March 21st, 1225, aims to secure to Thomas Corbet his seignural rights in Weston."¹

Now there is enough in the above to warrant the belief that some such relationship as the heralds describe existed between King John and Sir Robert Fitz Madoc; for we find him a *tenant-in-capite* of a portion of the royal demesne; that during his lifetime he was the object of some consideration to both John and Henry III; that he was employed by the latter king on delicate and important state affairs, as a mediator between the King and his brother-in-law, Prince Lewellyn; and that after his death we find King Henry III taking a personal interest in the welfare of his widow, inasmuch as she had nursed his niece. This lady is said, in the pedigrees, to have been a Corbet of Caus, or Legh, and, by the light of the above connection, might be a sister of Thomas, and daughter of Robert Corbet of Caus, but certainly not a daughter of the first *Peter* Corbet of Caus, who, chronologically, would be her nephew.

On April 3rd, 1225, we have yet another writ, implying that Howen ap Robert ap Madoc was of full age.² Sir Robert Fitz Madoc left another son, Meurich

¹ Eyton's *Antiq.*, vol. xi, p. 85.

² *Ib.*, vol. xi, pp. 85, 86.

de Hope, who in 1240 held the eighth of a knight's fee in Rhiston and Brompton, which William de Boulers afterwards succeeded to in 1346.¹ Some doubt having existed as to Owen's legitimacy, we find another son of Sir Robert—viz., Howell, or Hoel, de Brompton—who died seized of all Brompton and all Weston about the year 1242.² From this Howell the Edwards' of Pentre, or Castle Trynn, claim descent. We are, however, immediately concerned in a second

MADOC DE OVERS and HOME, a brother of Sir Robert Fitz Madoc. We have seen that their father, Madoc, became a monk, and therefore took no part in secular affairs after the year 1200. Overs is situate a mile S.W. of Ratlinghope, to which it parochially belongs. Of the status of this Overs, and its feudal tenants, Mr. Eyton affords the presumption that, like Stitt and Ratlinghope, it formed part of the demesne of King Henry II. As there is no positive record of its seignorial lords, it was afterwards probably annexed to one of the Abbot of Haughmond's estates, such as Stitt, Linley, or the Boveria on the Long Mynd.³ This family of De Overs had an estate at Mucklewick, near Hyssington. They also held under what was called the *Fee of la More*; and a certain Robert de Overs, probably identical with Sir Robert Fitz Madoc, held as early as the reign of King John (1199 to 1216) a virgate and a mill in the fee of More, of the gift of Roger de la More,⁴ the ancestor of the Mores of Linley. Between the years 1200 and 1216, we have Grenta de Middleton releasing, for a consideration, to Haughmond Abbey, his right in three half-virgates in Linley. The first witness is "Robert Fitz Madoc", and the third witness "Madoc de Overes".⁵ Another Linley deed, of the year 1220, has among its witnesses Madoc de Ham (Home), Philip de Ploudene (Plowden). This Madoc de Overs, Lord of Overs and Mucklewick, granted Little Radley Wood, together with his body, to Haughmond Abbey, where his father, Madoc the monk, had

¹ Eyton's *Antiq.*, vol. xi, p. 72.

² *Ib.*, p. 297.

³ *Ib.*, p. 293.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 150.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 210.

probably assumed the cowl. He was succeeded by his son, Robert de Overs, in 1221; but Mr. Eyton thinks it probable that he was deceased before 1216. He left, besides Robert, several other sons, of whom one was—

WALTER FITZMADOC, in whom we are principally interested. He was a mesue lord in Bishop's Castle in 1255, and, like his progenitors, a military vassal of the Bishop of Hereford for Broughton in the bishop's manor of Lydbury North.¹ To give you an idea of the enormous extent of this manor, Mr. Eyton states "that if restored to its Domesday integrity, and leased out at a modern rental, it would furnish forth the average endowment of four English bishoprics. Its importance is implied in its very name, for it was called Lydbury North to distinguish it from a manor of the same bishop's which lay many miles south of Hereford, and which is now spelt *Ledbury*. The possession of Lydbury North may almost be said to have made a Lord Marcher of every Bishop of Hereford till Wales was conquered. The foundation of Bishop's Castle was a feudal obligation, no less than a secular precaution, and to protect or control the tenantry of more than 18,000 acres."

The mention of Broughton (now Upper and Lower Broughton, near Bishop's Castle) and the circumstance that the De Overs family were military retainers of the Bishops of Hereford, recall the tradition to which we have before alluded. "The Good Knight", and "Knight of Rhodes,"² although an anachronism, are cognomens given to Madoc de Overs, the monk of the year 1200. We might assume, in connection with his era and what follows, that he was a Crusader or Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. His neighbour and contemporary, Roger de Plowden, is said to have been at the Fall of Acre in 1191, as a vassal of the Bishop of Hereford. It can readily be imagined, then, that Madoc de Overs, returning from the toils and turmoil of Palestine, after

¹ Eyton's *Antiq.*, vol. xi, p. 204.

² See Cedwyn MS., *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 19.

a victorious career with Richard Cœur de Lion, should, with the advance of age, retire to the quiet seclusion of Haughmond Abbey, an institution which we have seen enriched by the pious offerings of his family. It requires no flight of poetic imagination in this case to surmount anything improbable. The accidents of the position were such as to call forth the chivalry and pious instincts of the neighbourhood. Plowden, Oakley, Walcot, and Broughton were all members of Lydbury North or Bishop's Castle. They gave family names to the mesne lords who owed feudal service to the mitred semi-military barons who sat enthroned in Hereford Cathedral, and who, when holy war was proclaimed against the enemies of the Cross, or when serious Welsh combinations of Llewellyns and Gwenwynwyns made life on the borders bristle with excitement, had to rally their retainers within the precincts of their feudal fortress of Lydbury North. It is well known that William de Vere, Bishop of Hereford, preached up and urged on the crusade with ardent zeal. The recorded benefactions of the local families to abbeys and churches would alone indicate the spirit likely to be shown in the cause of oppressed Christianity, and the family traditions of the Plowdens, Oakleys, and Walcots, as well as the arms¹ borne by their lineal descendants, indicate the crusader spirit and origin of the family honours. "It is worth observing", says Mr. Eyton, "that the ancient coat of the Walcots was charged with a cross and *fleur-de-lys*. The coat undoubtedly belongs to the same origin, whatever that origin may be, as the coats of Plowden and Oakley; but whereas the Walcots bore a cross in addition to the *fleur-de-lys*, and the Oakleys three crescents, it becomes exceedingly probable that all

¹ It may here be convenient to state that the coat borne by the Plowdens was "*Az.*, a fesse dancettée, the two upper points terminating in fleurs-de-lis *or*"; by the Oakleys, "*Ar.*, on a fesse between three crescents *gu.*, as many fleurs-de-lis *or*"; and by the Walcotts, "*Ar.*, on a cross flory *sa.*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*".

these coats originated at the time of the Crusade, and in some such way as tradition relates when referring to the Plowden arms in particular."

After this digression we return to the few but reliable historical details which refer to the grandson of Madoc the Monk and assumed Crusader, viz. :—

WALTER FITZ MADOC OF BROUGHTON, whom we have also shown as a mesne lord of Bishop's Castle in 1255. "In August 1252 an inquest was ordered as to the immunities theretofore enjoyed by the men of Ludlow, in the markets of Montgomery. Six of the jurors belonged to the district of Lydbury, viz., Roger de Walcote, Roger de Plaueden, *Walter de Borchton*, William de Munedey, Roger Fitz Celestria, and William de Pleweden.¹ As Walter's elder brother, Robert de Overs, succeeded his father in 1221,² and died in 1255, we may assume that the following relates to Walter, son of Walter Fitz Madoc.

WALTER DE BROUGHTON (II). He, as "Walter de Broughton", April 3, 1282, witnesses an obligation of John de Linley.³ His marriage with the *Avicia* of the pedigree is thus confirmed under "Upper and Lower Broughton". "In Easter term, 1305, a conventional fine was levied, whereby David de Burgheton, Deforciant, is allowed to have a right of 5 messuages, 60 acres of arable land, 12 acres of meadow, 60 acres of bosc, and 12s. annual rent in *Burghdon*. The said David forthwith settled the premises on Walter de Burgheton, his wife *Hawise* (*Avicia*), and his heirs by *Hawise*—to hold of the lords of the fee, with remainder to the right heirs of *Hawise*".⁴ This *Hawise*, or *Avicia*, the pedigree tells us, was a daughter and heiress of Thomas de Winsbury, in the parish of Chirbury. It was doubtless her son, who, as

WALTER DE BURGHETON (III) is entered as Lord of the vill of Burgheton in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316.⁵ We find a *Walter de Boritton*, who sat as seventh

¹ Eyton's *Antiq.*, vol. xi, p. 220.

² *Ib.*, p. 211.

³ *Ib.*, p. 212.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 224.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 224

juror for Purslow Hundred at the assizes of 1292, and who is called Walter de Brohton in a Minton jury list of 1295. These may refer to the husband of Hawise. On December 13, 1310, he, as *Walter de Borton*, witnesses a grant of Griffin de la Pole, Lord of Longnorle to William de Acton Burnell, clerk.¹

"In 1316, the sheriff of Shropshire having to serve the king's writ on Griffin de la Pole, being unable to find him, notified its contents on the lands of the said Griffin and his tenements at Deuder in Powys, by Edmund de Langdon and *Walter de Burghton*, in the presence of Peter Corbet and Thomas de Wynnesbury."

According to the Shropshire Heralds' *Visitation*, Walter de Broughton III was succeeded by his son—

JOHN BROUGHTON, of Broughton and Home. Mr. Eyton's account of Upper and Lower Broughton closes with the year 1316. Earlier members of the family, however, occur in connection with Ham, or Home, as early as 1220, when the king's writ, surrendered to the Seneschal of Haghmon Abbey, is witnessed by Roger de More, *Madoc de Ham*, Philip de Ploudene, and Walter de Newton. This Madoc is probably identical with the Madoc de Overs, who granted Little Radley Wood and his body to Haghmon Abbey in 1216.² At an inquisition, held 28th July 1260, on the death of Roger de la More, king's constable in the Welsh wars, Robert de Overes, William and John de la Hom appear as witnesses.³ He was succeeded by his son—

JENKIN BROUGHTON, of Broughton and Home. The Shropshire Heralds inform us that he married Elen daughter of Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn ap Owen Cyfeiliog, Prince of Powys, by his wife Hawise, daughter of the John le Strange (III) of Nesse and Stanwardine. This must be an error in transcription, for Ellen, daughter of Griffith (de la Pole, fifth son) ap Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn. "*Walter de Burghton*" seems to have

¹ Eyton's *Antiq.*, vol. vi, p. 62 *et seq.*

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 72.

³ Eyton's *Antiq.*, xi, p. 210.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 288.

been the *locum tenens* of Griffith de la Pole on his lands of Deuddwr in 1316. Griffith was living in 1330, and is known to have had female issue, two of his daughters being incidentally mentioned as having married Sir Roger Chamber and Hugh Montgomery; so it is not improbable that Ellen, daughter of Griffith de la Pole, married a grandson of the above "Walter de Burghton", or Broughton, viz., the above Jenkin Broughton. He was succeeded by his son—

GRIFFITH BROUGHTON, or Griffith ap Jenkin, of Broughton and Home, who married Gwenhwyver, daughter and heiress of David Vychan, as given in the pedigree, descended from Ednowen ap Bradwen, whose arms were *gules*, three snakes entwined in a triangular knot, *argent*. The remains of "Llys Bradwen", or the palace of Bradwen, are near the River Krogennan, under Cadir Idris, and measure nearly thirty yards square. This Griffith is also styled "Griffith ap Jenkin¹ of Mochdre", which appears to have been the inheritance of one of his daughters and co-heiresses. His uncle, Philip ap Jenkin, was living in 1461, when, with Thomas Corbet of Lee, he enfeoffed John Middleton on a feofment of land by John de Boulers, or Bowdler, of Marrington, Chirbury.²

By his wife Gwenhwyver he left three daughters and co-heiresses, whose seniority is not known, of which TANGLOWYST married Morris ap Madoc ap Einion, of Mochdre, descended from Elystan Glodrydd. David Lloyd ap Einion, ancestor of the Prices of Newtown, and Madoc ap Einion, were brothers.³ Their great granddaughter, Elizabeth,⁴ daughter of John Lloyd of Gwernygo, Kerry, (ap Jeuan ap Morris ap Madoc) married John ap Cadwalader, also descended from Elystan Glodrydd, whose

¹ Lewys Dwnn, *Vis.*, vol. i, p. 276.

² *Ib.*, p. 277.

³ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 10.

⁴ Her brother Morris ap John Lloyd of Gwernygo, married Lucy, daughter of David Lloyd Vaughan of Marrington. Hugh ap John Lloyd, another brother, left a daughter and heiress, Jane, who married William Herbert of Kerry, third son of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 43.

son Robert took the surname of Broughton of Lower Broughton or Owlbury, doubtless so styled in reference to the arms (the owls) of the old Broughton family.

Als, or Alice, another daughter and co-heiress, married David ap Howell of Arwystley. Their daughter and heiress Margaret married Ririd Myddleton, ancestor of the Myddletons of Chirk Castle, Gwenynog, and Garthgynan, in the county of Denbigh, and brother of Philip Middleton of Middleton, Chirbury.¹

DAME MARGARET, wife of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt, was another daughter and co-heiress of Griffith ap Jenkin. They had issue three sons and three daughters. David Lloyd of Mathavarn, in his elegy to the memory of Sir Griffith Vaughan, thus alludes to them in addressing the spirit of his departed friend :—

“ Lie not in thy grave and stones
 In St. Mary's chancel, my comely friend ;
 See the course of fraud and fear,
 To the Lord of Llai, the brave Lloyd,
Six stags are yonder hiding
 That were hunted in the Black Ridge.”²

The inheritances of Sir Griffith and Dame Margaret were thus apportioned to their sons :—Llai or Leighton went to David Lloyd ; Maesmawr and Trawscoed to Cadwallader Lloyd ; Reginald, the youngest, took the paternal seat, Garth, in Guilsfield, and a portion of his mother's inheritance of Broughton and Owlbury, near Bishop's Castle. Gwenhwyver, the eldest daughter, married Griffith ap Aron ap Ednyved of Peniarth, Merionethshire, who was living 2nd November, 9th Henry VI (1430).³ Their son Rhys was on a Merionethshire grand jury, 23 Henry VI.⁴ Anne, their second daughter, married Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan ap Griffith of Llanuchllyn, in Merionethshire. Their son David was the ancestor of the Vaughans of Glanllyn, and

¹ *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 335.

² See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 93.

³ *Lewys Dwnn's Vis.*, vol. ii, p. 238, and note.

⁴ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 98.

subsequently of Llwydiarth. Margaret, their youngest daughter, married, first, Morris Ludlow, son of Sir Richard Ludlow of Stokesay. "Mauricius Ludlowe armiger" occurs on an inquest held at Shrewsbury, 11th Edward IV, 1471, on the death of Sir John Burgh, Lord of Mawddwy. She married secondly Sir Walter Inglis Knight.¹

The three owls, the arms of Dame Margaret's family, without the chevron elsewhere introduced, are still to be seen as a quartering on a shield, with two griffins as supporters, at Marrington Hall, the seat of her grandson, David Lloyd Vaughan; and the same on a shield of six quarterings, with the griffins as supporters, in old stained glass, at Garth, the seat of her son Reginald.² The owls also appear as prominent ornaments in the carved oak of Guilsfield Church to this day. ✕

UPPER BROUGHTON became the property of, and gave a surname to, John Wynn ap Reginald ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, alias JOHN BROUGHTON of Broughton. He first occurs as "John Brockdyn", one of nineteen witnesses in a suit between Griffith ap Howell ap David Bowdler, of Churchstoke, and Margaret Middleton, wife of David Lloyd Vaughan and heiress of Marrington,³ in 5th Henry VII, 1489. He last occurs as John Broughton, King's Bailiff of Montgomery, 29 Henry VIII, and as John Broughton, Gent., on a county grand jury, 35 Henry VIII. He left an only son, Edward, and several daughters, by his wife Ellen, daughter of David Lloyd ap Evan ap Griffith Vaughan. Of these

Lucy married Randolph Hanmer of Penley, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, in 1561.

Margaret married Walter Hockleton of Hockleton, Chirbury, son of the "John Hockleton", another of the nineteen witnesses with "John Brockdyn" in 1489.

Petronella married John Harris of Stockton, perhaps

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 99.

² *Ib.*, vol. vi, p. 140.

³ *Ib.*, pp. 67, 68.

another of the nineteen witnesses, called "John Penry (ap Henry) of Stockton".

Jane married Robert Broughton ap John ap Cadwalader, descended from Elystan Glodrydd.

EDWARD BROUGHTON, by his wife, Joan Pilsworth, left four sons and four daughters. Jane, one of the latter, married the imaginative old chronicler, Oliver Matthews of Bishop's Castle. Their sons and grandsons are given in a tabulated form in Lewys Dwnn's visitation of Montgomery.¹ It is not known who succeeded to the estate, or for how long the Upper Broughton property was in the possession of this line.

LOWER BROUGHTON seems to have been called Owlbury, and became the property of a family descended from Elystan Glodrydd, viz., of Robert ap John ap Cadwalader,² who doubtless assumed the name of Broughton on his marriage with Jane, daughter of John (Wyn ap Reginald ap Sir Griffith Vaughan of) Broughton.³ He was succeeded by his son

RICHARD BROUGHTON of Owlbury. He first occurs to our notice in the enrolment of a grant, 2 March, 12 Eliz., wherein it is stated that Richard Broughton for twenty-one years is to enjoy, under the Crown, numerous lands and tenements in the lordship of Kerry and Kedewen, mines and slate in Corndon Forest, as well as lands and tithes of the dissolved monastery of Chirbury, at Lydham, Hissington, Hurdley, Castlewright, and elsewhere. Certain of the lands enumerated were those of Enor ap Ieun ap DD and Ieun ap Enor, attainted; and Fern Vill and Brinllowarch, Brenor Vill, Arthmill, Keven y Beren, etc., in the lordship of Kerry, the property of John ap Meredith, attainted; Pengelley, in Kerry lordship, part of the possessions of the said John ap Meredith, who was doubtless of Glanmeheli, in the parish of Kerry. How the latter incurred the disgrace of attainder is not known, his father, Meredith ap Rhys, having filled the position of steward

¹ See *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 329.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

of the lordships of Kerry and Kedewen, and Constable of Montgomery Castle, under King Henry VII.¹

Richard Broughton, or "Brogden", is given by Lewis Dwnn as "one of the Council of the Marches" at Ludlow, and therefore in a favourable position to have acquired Crown grants. He also includes (in the year 1586) his name amongst "the aristocracy, by whom I was permitted to see old records and books from religious houses, that had been written, and their materials collected, by abbots and priors."² John Rhydderch, the transcriber of a portion of Dwnn's *Visitation*, tells us that he wrote concerning all England and parts beyond seas; and that he had a commission to search the ancient records of the White Tower of London, where the Welsh records are said to have been kept. "Richard Broughton, Esq., of Broughton and Owlbury, near Bishop's Castle", was admitted of the Inner Temple in 1568; and, since he was born in 1524, must have adopted the profession of the law late in life. He was an original fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and esteemed by Sir John Wynn of Gwydir "the chief antiquary of England". He married Anne, daughter of Richard Bagot, Esq., of Blithfield, and, from some letters to this gentleman, he appears to have been a retainer of Devereux, Earl of Essex. The interest of the latter, he being a member of the Council of the Marches, and having certain influential family connections, procured for him the office of "deputy judge of Chester". In this capacity we find "wine geven to Mr. Justice Broughton, 6s. 4d." by the corporation of Shrewsbury, in the year 1596. On the death of Edmond Walter, the Chief Justice, in 1594, he had aspired to succeed him as Chief Justice of South Wales. "My Lord Essex," he writes, "told me her Majestie said I should have any favor, for my lord's father's sake." But, in spite of his reliance on royal promises,

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iii, p. 148; and *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 315.

² *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 7.

his ambition had to satisfy itself with the position of deputy judge of Chester.¹

The *Cedwyn MS.* has the following reference to Owlbury as the resort of antiquarian gleaners. Giving the particulars of the issue of Catherine, daughter of David Lloyd ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, it says, "These notes were had at Owlberry, drawn in a table by Richard Lloyd of Marrington, Esq."² The latter, as well as Richard Broughton, is commended by Lewys Dwnn for his assistance to the Herald on his visitation tours.

Hugh Broughton, styled, for his eminence as a Hebrew scholar, Rabbi Broughton, was a younger brother of Richard Broughton. Their sister married Thomas Lingen of Whitton, whose daughter and heiress, Elizabeth,³ gave her hand and Whitton to Alexander Topp, ancestor of the Topps of Whitton. Richard Broughton had a son Robert, who must have died without issue, as his daughter and heiress married, and conveyed the Owlbury estate to Edmund Waring, son of Thomas Waring of Lea, Staffordshire, and of Llandinam, in Montgomeryshire. Walter Waring, fourth in descent from this marriage, was M.P. for Coventry, and sold Owlbury to Lord Powis.⁴ Walter Waring of Owlbury was sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1724. It is probably to his widow that the following memorial was erected in Aberhavesp Church: "In memory of Mrs. Abigail Waring, who, after a life spent in great piety and virtue, and every amiable quality that could adorn her sex, died 12th day of November 1753, in the 88th year of her age." This lady was the daughter of Matthew Morgan, Esq., of Aberhavesp; and on a monument in the same church to her sister, "Mrs. Anne Morgan", is described as "her only surviving sister and executrix, Mrs. Abigail Waring, the wife of Walter Waring of Owlbury, in Com. Salop, Esq."⁵

¹ Owen and Blakeway's *Hist. of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 399.

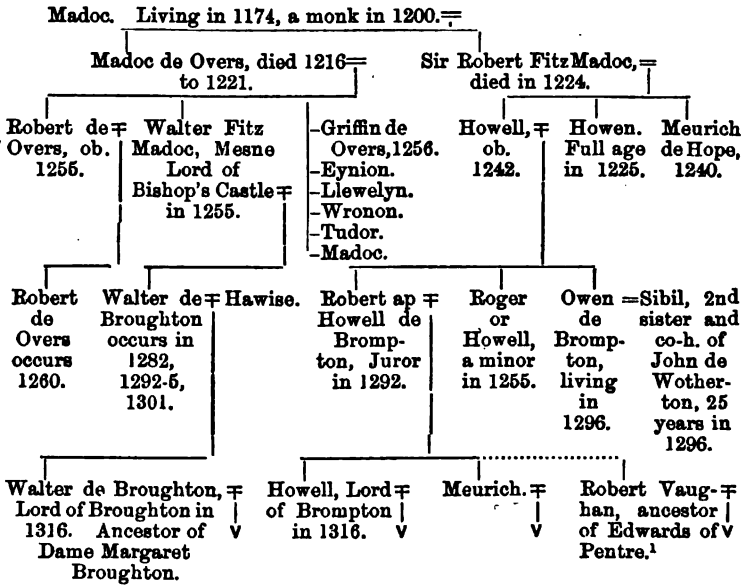
² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 35.

³ Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 142.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 132.

⁵ From inscriptions kindly communicated by the Rev. F. W. Parker, formerly Rector of Aberhavesp, but now Rector of Montgomery.

The following genealogical table has been formulised from information afforded of the family in Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, and gives the correction for several inaccurate dates in the *Herald's Vis.* pedigree.



Griffin de Forden, steward of the manors of Over and Nether Gordwr to his father-in-law, Ralph, Earl of Stafford, is said to have been fourth in descent from Meurich ap Robert ap Howell.² On July 8th, 1389, Griffin, son of Griffin de Forton, was presented to the rectory of Lydham by his first cousin John de Cherlton, Lord of Powys; and, on 22nd December, 1391, exchanged preferences with Sir Roger Bromelowe, late rector of Machynllaith.³

Eliza Constantia, daughter of the Rev. Samuel D'Elbeuf Edwards of Pentre Hall,¹ Montgomeryshire, married, 3rd March 1795, Richard Pryce of Gunley, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1817, and was the mother of the late Rev. R. H. Mostyn Pryce of Gunley.

W. V. LL.

¹ See their pedigree in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 425.

² Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. i, p. 285, note 3.

³ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vi, p. 283.

PETITION OF RICHARD GREY, LORD POWYS,
TO KING HENRY VI.

WE are indebted to the research of Mr. Morris C. Jones, for the discovery of the following document. After an interval of four hundred and ten years, it unexpectedly comes to light, and affords a further ray of confirmation and testimony to the truthfulness of our local bards. It made its appearance in the *Trevelyan Papers*,¹ printed by the Camden Society in 1857, and records the fact of the arrest of Sir Griffith Vaughan, for rebellion in the very year, 1447, that Welsh poets and chroniclers say that he was beheaded in the court yard of Powys Castle. It is a petition to King Henry VI by Richard Grey, Lord Powys, for five hundred marks which had been due to Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville, his father, as the captor of Sir Griffith Vaughan. Neither the king's proclamation, the act of council referred to, nor the petition, appear in the published "Acts of the Privy Council", but the document itself must have come into possession of John Trevelyan, in his capacity of "keeper of the Council Chamber, at Westminster, and Usher of the receipt of the Exchequer", to which offices he was appointed in the year 1447, but held them only a short time.²

Before we refer to its contents, it may be remarked that there is no part of our history since the conquest of England so obscure, so uncertain, so little authentic or consistent as that of the Wars of the Roses; historians differ about many material circumstances, and are without records to settle or enlighten their doubts. It seems incredible that there should not be scattered about,

¹ *Trevelyan Papers*, p. 36, recently presented to the Powys-land Museum and Library by Mr. T. B. Barrett.

² *Ibid.*, p. 32.

perhaps mouldering, in many libraries, the works in MS. of many Welsh poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, capable of furnishing this dark period with many historical illustrations nowhere else to be found. These, if we ever hope to complete the history of the period, must be published in a collected form, and then submitted to our most competent Welsh scholars for translation. Many of these poet-historians enable us to throw much light upon the contents of the following document :—

A.D. 1446.—*Petition of Richard Lord Powes to Henry VI.*

Sheweth unto your highnesse your humble sujet and true liegeman, Richard Gray Lord Powes, son and heir of Henry Grey sumtyme Lord Powes, That where as ye sov'ain Lord, by your letters of prive seal, beryng date at Westm̄ the XX day of July the XXV yere of your most gracious regne, comāunded the Tresorer and Chambelleyns of your Eschequer to pay and content the seid Henry Grey, that tyme Lord Powes, the some of V° mark, to be had of your yeft, by wey of reward for takyng of Griffith Vaghan, of Wales, open Rebelle unto your Lord, which some of V° marcs was p'mytted by open proclamacion in your behalf made to that persone that might take your seid Rebelle: as in the seid proclamacion it is att large conteyned. Wherfor, your most gracious sovran Lord, in asmoche as the said some of V° marcs was not payed to the seid Henry in hys lyf, according to your comāundment, ne your seid letters of prive seale put in execucion, that it plesse your highnesse to graunt newe letters of prive seale to be made in due forme, direct to the Tresorer and Chamberleyns of your seid Eschequer, charging and comāundyng them straitely to pay and content your seid suppliant the seid some of V° marcs, due unto his fadre for the cause above rehersed, to be had of your yeft. And your seid suppliant shal ever pray to God for your.

It may be remarked that 1446 is not the date of Richard Grey's petition, but is a part of the 25th regnal year of Henry VI (Sep. 1, 1446 to Aug. 31, 1447), in the "spring" of which, according to Lewys Glynn Cothi, Sir Griffith Vaughan was ensnared and beheaded. Henry Grey, second Earl of Tankerville,

and Lord of Powys, did not die until the year 1450, and therefore Richard Grey, Lord Powys, could not have presented a petition as "son and heir of Henry Grey, sum tyme Lord Powes," until after that year. The capture having taken place in the spring of the year, 1447, we find the sovereign's "letters of prive seal" dated July 20, 1447, with an order to the Treasury for the reward of 500 marks.

The document seems to strengthen the arguments already adduced,¹ to show that the Barony of Cherleton, or Cherleton de Powys, falling into abeyance between Sir Edward de Cherleton's two daughters, was revived and transmitted through the family of Grey. Sir John Grey having predeceased his father-in-law, would not be styled Lord Powys, but his son Henry, on the death of his mother, Joan de Cherleton, in 1425, although then a minor, was knighted under the title of *Dominus de Powys*. In ordinances of the king, and in various public records, this title was given him up to his death; still there is no evidence that he ever had a writ of summons to, or sat in Parliament with that title. In the absence of this testimony, the barony, if not taken out of abeyance in his time, was certainly so in that of his son Richard, who sat in the seat of his ancestors, the Cherleton's, in the thirty-third Parliament of Henry VI. But as no subject would dare to assume for himself or his father in a petition to the sovereign himself, a dignity to which they were not entitled, this interesting document is inferentially a proof that the barony of Powys was out of abeyance before the year 1446-7. Joyce de Cherleton, Lady Tiptoft and Powys, and co-heiress with Joan, Countess of Tankerville, left a son John who, as "John Typtoft, Lord of Powys," confirmed charters, granted by his ancestors the Cherleton's, to the burgesses of Llanidloes in 26 Henry VI (1447-8), and was beheaded for his adherence to the house of York about the year 1470.

¹ "Feudal Barons of Powys", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 362 *et seq.*

The person styled by Richard Grey Lord Powys, "Griffith Vaughan of Wales, open Rebell unto your Lord", was no less a person than Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt, of Garth, Lord of Guilsfield, Burgedyn, Trelydan, Gaervawr, and Lord of the Manor of Broniarth. It was the custom of the age to be liberal in discourtesy to political or religious opponents. The illustrious Lollard and reformer, the great and good Sir John Oldcastle, Knight and Baron of Cobham, in a charter of privileges granted by Edward de Charlton, Lord Powys, to Sir Griffith Vaughan and his brother Ieuan, for the capture of Lord Cobham, is described as "John Oldcastell, a heretic, perverter of the Catholic Faith, and a traitor to our most illustrious Sovereign, King Henry the Fifth, now King."¹

The document itself confirms what we are told by contemporary Welsh writers,² that Sir Griffith Vaughan, being suspected of holding correspondence with some adherents of the House of York, incurred the ill-will of the Government. This suspicion having been insinuated to the Queen, Margaret of Anjou, and her Council, a Treasury warrant is said to have been sent to Henry Grey, Lord Powys and Earl of Tankerville, for the apprehension of Sir Griffith; and accordingly, under some pretence or other, the knight was summoned to appear at the Castle of Pool. He at first demurred, but on receiving what David Lloyd of Mathavarn, his relative and eulogist, describes as a "safe conduct", he resolved to confront his accusers; but as soon as he arrived at the courtyard of the castle he was apprehended, and, in the presence of Henry Grey, beheaded on the spot, "without judge or jury".

The warrant for his arrest is not forthcoming in the minutes of the Council. The only reference of the year 1447 (19th March) to any apprehension of political disturbance in Wales is the following:—"Item, that letters be written to the constables and others

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 321.

² See "The Feudal Barons of Powys", *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 335.

having places in Wales that they see to the safeguard of the said places, as they will answer to the king." It appears that Henry Grey had certain authority of the king, Henry VI, for this summary proceeding, as is stated in the petition, by the reward of v^o marks "p'mytted (? promised) by open proclamation in your behalf made to what persone that might take your said rebell". Letters of Privy Seal, bearing date at Westminster the 20th of July, the 25th Henry VI, 1447, gave an order on the Treasury for the five hundred marks to Henry Grey for the capture; but it is still a question whether Henry Grey, under the ægis of this royal proclamation, of which he may have been the instigator, did not, for the sake of a very ample reward, or from an instinct of jealousy, commit an unjustifiable murder. Before the discovery of the above document, the very year, 1447, was the one given by the Welsh bards as that of Sir Griffith's decapitation in the courtyard of Powys Castle. If their writings have been found authoritative as to facts, their testimony must be accepted as to motives. Although Lewys Glyn Cothi certainly, in the following, ascribes the act to the king—

"'Twas a marvel that, in the presence of all men,
King Harry, with his councillors,
Should honour the head that protected us,
And having honoured it, cut it off!"

still, he traces the motive of the act as one of summary vengeance to a secret foe.

"For his enemy's sake, hath a man been doomed,
Of his doom were his arms the seal,
Where he was guileless,
They were full of guile."

David Lloyd of Mathavarn, addressing the dead, names the man.

"May God avenge thy fair brow;
No man even with a vengeful hand
Could kill thee but the demon of jealousy.

My loved one, I did not advise
 Reliance on a Saxon's word.
 Was not the *safe conduct* detestable
 When his head was killed (severed) from anger?
 That safe conduct which a double-tongued Earl broke,
 Harry Grey—may he be long crucified!"¹

Causes of jealousy there probably were. The Greys, although of ancient standing in the north,² were new to the dignity and people of Powys. Griffith Vaughan represented the line of the ancient princes of the land through his ancestor, Brochwel ap Aeddan ap Cyngen, second son of Eliseg, Prince of Old Powys,³ and had claims upon the inheritance of Griffith de la Pole, fifth son of Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys. This Griffith de la Pole had a life-long struggle to retain his inheritance of Powys, which he had seen, through his niece Hawise, transmitted to a Norman adventurer. Gathering together all the resources he could command, by the sale of Longnor to his cousin, Fulke le Strange, and other outlying estates, and by the enlistment of connections and compatriots, he, in 1312, laid claim and siege to the Castle of Powys, and nothing but the energy of the powerful Roger de Mortimore of Wigmore, instructed by Edward II to support Hawise and her husband, Sir John de Charlton, prevented Griffith from capturing the princely seat of his ancestors. The living representatives of the parties to this disputed interest in 1447 were Henry Grey, the descendant of Sir John Charlton, and Sir Griffith Vaughan, the representative, through his wife, of Ellen, the daughter of Griffith de la Pole.

Moreover, the illustrious descent, local connection, valour, and general popularity of Sir Griffith commanded an influence in Powys-land, which, on the eve of the impending struggle for supremacy between the

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, pp. 92-96.

² Of Berwick, Heaton, and Chillingham.

³ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 78.

rival houses of York and Lancaster, was of considerable importance in the scale. Mourning his loss, Lewys Glynn Cothi says—

“Not a day passes, but I ail,
Bowed down with grief for Sir Gruffydd Vychan.
For the man that here was so honoured,
In memory of the valorous Knight.”

Speaking of Powys—

“Gone is her name, her Beloved,
Her head, her owner, her guide.

From hence to York it has been a dreary autumn
And sad spring for the Gwenwys.”¹

David Lloyd of Mathavarn, alluding to his decapitation, says—

“The head of *Gruffud* with the fine lurid spear of
lightning.
Vaughan, the active lion, him they killed.
The worthy knight, with the arm of an impetuous
thruster.
A head of priceless value,
A lovely head, like that of John,²
A fair head when presented—
The Chief Judge of broad Powysland,
A happy head—a head that was deceived !”

The rebellious act which brought such a man to the block is not specified in the petition of Richard Grey. We are left partly to the statement of the bard, “from hence to York it has been a dreary autumn”, and partly to the consideration of the current events of the period, to conclude that he had been in correspondence with certain local emissaries of the Duke of York. We know that public discontent began to prevail about this period. The loss of France, with the exception of

¹ Alluding to Sir Griffith's family and descent (ap Griffith ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys ap Griffith ap Beli ap Brochwel, etc.)

² The Baptist ?

Calais, the king's weakness of intellect, the prejudicial influences of his foreign wife, whom he had recently (1445) married, the mal-administration of a clique of Court favourites and adventurers, to whom the king had committed the government of the realm, all combined to favour the pretensions of the Duke of York, whose administration of affairs, both in France and Ireland, had gained him a reputation for wisdom, moderation, and valour. Through his mother, Anne, and her father, Roger Mortimer, who in 1385 had been nominated heir-apparent by Parliament, he had certain rights of succession to the throne; but what is more relevant to our subject, he succeeded to her estates, and could command the support of the chief families of Shropshire, Herefordshire, and the Marches of Wales, who then held dependencies of the heir of Mortimer. Issuing from their princely possessions, the castles and lordships of Wigmore, Montgomery, Kerry, and Kedewen, armies of military tenants and retainers, had ever been willing to support any cause a Mortimer might elect to promote. Generally speaking, the Welsh of the Marches were faithfully attached to the house of Mortimer, and it is in accordance with the popular feeling of his countrymen and the best interests of his country that we should expect to find Sir Griffith a Yorkist. In those times, any one burdened with troublesome convictions, or serving interests opposed to those of the party in power, was either deemed, or could be easily proclaimed, a rebel. Nothing was then known of the amenities of political life. There was no interchange of courtesies between majorities and minorities. An expression of what we euphemistically style "advanced opinions" would be considered rank treason, and, though called the age of chivalry, the only strength of an argument then lay in the amount of brute force with which you were prepared to maintain it.

Since, in the opinion of Richard Grey, Sir Griffith was an "open rebel", what are we to say of the

loyalty and consistency of Lord Powys himself. Richard Grey, presumably like his father Henry Grey, was a Lancastrian. As a Lancastrian we find him sueing for the 500 marks—the price of blood—which the needy Henry VI had promised, but had hitherto failed to pay. The proper date of his petition must be subsequent to 1450, the year of his father's death. In 1459 what does history record? Why that this same loyal "humble sujet and true liegeman" was an "open rebell" in arms against his king on the field of Ludford, and after the defeat and flight of the Duke of York to Ireland, is found, in the company of prominent Yorkist partisans, sueing for mercy; and the king, more generous than his subject, mindful perhaps of the more faithful services of his father, Henry Earl of Tankerville, refused his consent to Richard Grey's attainder. On the fall of his sovereign he was considered too new a convert to Yorkist principles to be trusted, and was, on the accession to power of the Duke of York, deprived of his governorship of Montgomery Castle.

The conflict of interests, the internecine feuds and vicissitudes of families, arising from the Wars of the Roses, is amply exemplified in the family connection of Richard Grey and of Sir Griffith Vaughan. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, grandfather of Richard Grey, and a companion in arms of Sir Griffith, was murdered in the same year, 1447, as the latter. Richard Grey's father-in-law, James Lord Audley, was slain by the hand of Sir Roger Kynaston, the brother-in-law of Richard Grey. Lucy, the neice of Sir Roger Kynaston, married David Lloyd of Leighton, the eldest son of Sir Griffith Vaughan, beheaded by Richard Grey's father, and this picture of family horrors must need be complicated and overshadowed by a hypocritical petition for 500 marks on the plea of loyalty and good faith.

The doctrine of a retributive justice would also seem to trace its evidences and find its exposition in the

events of which we are treating. 500 marks, it will be remembered, was the original amount offered for the apprehension of Lord Cobham, the Lollard, in 1414, the year after his escape from the Tower. This failing to secure him, Archbishop Chicheley, and the Church generally, being anxious for his capture, induced King Henry V, in 1416, to increase the reward to 1,000 marks and an annuity of £20. These sums offered considerable inducements to an energetic search, and an estimation of the social influence and position of the assumed culprits. Taking the decrease in the purchasing value of money in our day to be sixteen times what it was in 1414 or 1447; 500, if they were silver, marks would represent £2,000 of our currency; if gold marks £10,000.

The discovery of this document affords an important link in a chain of interesting local personal history of which we have already the following occasional records from 1406 to 1447:—

In 1406 "Sir Griffith Vaughan ap Gwenwys, Knt.," appears on the roll of burgesses of Welshpool, found by Lewys Dwnn on the Inspeximus Charters of Edward de Charleton Dominus Powys, 29 June, 7 Henry IV. Looking at the wording of certain clauses of that charter we can almost acquit Sir Griffith of being "out" with Owen Glendower; for Sir Edward Charleton avers that the burgesses "in the time of the rebellion of Owen ap Griffith (Glendower) were always faithful to our sovereign lord the king and to us". A particular clause states—"That no Welshman ought to be taken into the said liberty from this time except those who are faithful to our lord the king and us, and *were always with us in the time of the rebellion aforesaid.*" He perhaps committed no overt act of rebellion, but it is certain that his heart must have been in the cause espoused by his father, Griffith ap Ieuan of Caus, and by his uncles, "David Lloit ap Ieuan ap Madoc de Southstrad-Margell" and "Mer'd ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Gwenwys; the former pardoned in 1408,

the latter attained in 1405 for participation in the rebellion of *Owen de Glendouoy*".¹

In 1415 the battle of Agincourt was fought. "Griffin Fordet" appears on a roll (in French) which purports to be that of the retinue of the Duke of Gloucester. Sir John Grey, afterwards created Earl of Tankerville, father of Henry Grey, had a retinue of thirty lances with him at the battle. Sir John Grey and Sir Hugh Stafford, both known to have been at Agincourt, are neither of them on the roll. Of the "six knights, one hundred and ninety-three esquires, and six hundred horse archers" of the Duke of Gloucester's retinue, only one hundred and forty names are recorded; so we have no means of ascertaining, as the roll is manifestly incomplete, on whose particular retinue Sir Griffith Vaughan served. Sir John Grey and Sir Hugh Stafford were probably part of the Duke of Gloucester's retinue. The former was Lord of Powys, the latter of the Barony of Caus, and Sir Griffith Vaughan was a military retainer of both baronies.

In 1417 he and his brother Ieuan captured Lord Cobham, the Lollard, on their estate at Broniarth. In 1419 they received certain privileges by charter of Sir Edward de Charleton, Lord Powys, for the said capture.

In 1420, in the month of March, Sir Griffith, his brother Ieuan, and two of their armed retainers, parties to the capture, wrote a letter to Sir Edward Charleton, Knight, Lord of Powys, stating that they had "ben fully satisfied" as to the "guerdonn and rewarde" offered by the king's proclamation, and that the matter had been "compownyd with us and fynaly accorded".² A testing clause is appended to this letter of agreement, stating that they had set their seals thereto "in the hie and noble presence of our said sovereigne lord (Henry V), and also of the hie and mighty prince the Duc of Gloucestre, brother unto oure sovereigne lord

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 86; vol. iv, pp. 336-7.

² The letter is printed in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 295.

byforesaid, and also of Umfray, Erle of Stafford, John Lord Fornyvall," and others, "at Shrosbery the iiij day of March, the yere of oure said soveraigne lord the viijth." A Latin endorsement states that the parties to the letter of agreement appeared at Wattlesborough Castle, *vicesimo die Aprilis anno presenti*, and acknowledged and bound themselves by its contents in the presence of John de Talbot Lord Furnyvall,¹ and the Abbot of St. Peter's, Salop.

The date of the month (iiij) of March, in the 8th year of Henry Vth, is manifestly an error of the transcriber of the original letter.

The critical observation of Mr. Morris C. Jones detected this discrepancy, and in his "Feudal Barons of Powys" led him to conclude that King Henry Vth could not have been present at Shrewsbury when the letter was said to have been sealed in his presence. He argues, with apparent force, that "the King tested a charter on the 2nd March of that year (8th Henry V) at Windsor, and on the 5th of the same month we find him testing several documents at the Castrum Rothomagi (Rouen). The Royal movements", he says, "must have been rapid for the King to have been at Windsor on the 2nd, at Shrewsbury on the 4th, and at the Castrum Rothomagi on the 5th of the same month. It was not possible. It is safer to conclude", continues Mr. Morris Jones, "that the letter was not sealed in the *actual* presence of the Sovereign".²

The 8th regnal year of King Henry V commenced on the 21st March 1420, and ended 20th March 1421, so that Mr. Morris Jones' dates refer to acts of the Sovereign at Windsor and Rouen in 1421, and are, therefore, no proof that he was not at Shrewsbury in March 1420. The wording of the endorsement, "cognoverunt scriptam prædictam", shows that the date of the letter must be antecedent to the act of recognisance recorded thereon; and as the date of the endorsement

¹ First Earl of Shrewsbury.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 296.

is 20th April 1420, the date of the letter must, to have been in the 8th Henry V, have been on or subsequent to the 21st day in the previous month of March 1420. The discrepancy is better overcome by assuming that the transcriber wrote *iiij* for *xxij*, than, in the face of the explicit declaration in the letter, to conclude that it was not possible that it could have been sealed in the *actual* presence of the king.

After the 20th April 1420, no incident of Sir Griffith's eventful life occurs to us until that of its disastrous close in 1447. He, like Sir John Grey, was a soldier by profession. They had been companions in arms at Agincourt, and doubtless throughout the French wars; and he is not likely to have led an inactive and uneventful life at home, when ample facilities presented themselves for military adventure abroad. Sir John Grey, having died during the life-time of his father-in-law, Sir Edward de Cherleton, never attained the dignity of Lord Powys; but doubtless commanded all the feudal interests and military services of the Barony. Of the latter was the Comot of South Strata Marcella, held in fee by Sir Griffith Vaughan and his family, who, both by tenure and inclination would be found in the following of Sir John Grey. In 1417 the latter was retained by indenture to serve king Henry V in the wars of France with forty men at arms, and for his valiant services he had a grant of the Castle and Lordship of Tilye, in Normandy; and in the following year that of the Earldom of Tankerville, the Governorship of Harfleur, and of the Castle of Gournay, in Normandy. On the 3rd April 1421, one year after the above incident of the letter, the Earl of Tankerville fell on the field of Beaugé. With him were slain the Duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V, the Earl of Kent, and others. The Earl's body is said to have been recovered from the field, brought home, and buried in the chancel of Welshpool Church. Who could have been a more likely and suitable custodian of the honoured

and venerated remains, than his companion of the battle field, the chief feudal retainer of the Lordship of Powys?

The bard, in his elegy recording the incidents of the Earl's burial, might seem to echo Sir Griffith's plaintive sympathy, when he says:—

“Alas the time when on his grave I stood,
And on my honoured chief I placed my foot.”

The poet's doleful strain is appropriately prophetic of his end.

“Woe to the cheerless country! to watch over the oak
Whose top the wind has broken off.”

And the very wail of Joan Charlton, the youthful¹ widow of the Earl—

“The Countess of the land of Gwent, with the varied coloured
mansions,

So feeble was she that once she swooned,
Uttered a scream with voice so loud,
That it echoed through the chancel of Trallwng”²,

might describe, as the mutilated remains of Sir Griffith also lay “in S. Mary's Chancel”³ the horror and prostration of his bereaved ones.

W. V. LL.

¹ She was twenty at the time the Earl was killed.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 332.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. vi, p. 95.

ARCHAIC WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

BY THE REV. ELIAS OWEN, M.A.

(Continued from Vol. xii, p. 324.)

FROM the names of places in the border land between England and Wales it will be seen that Welsh was spoken in places where at present it is not heard; and from places' names, however strangely disfigured by the tongue of the foreigner, we learn how tenacious of life is the name of a place. What is going on, and has gone on in Wales, has likewise occurred in other parts of England, and many an English town, river, and brook, mountain and dale, owes its name to the Celt, who, in ages long gone by, inhabited the whole country and freely roamed over the downs in the south of England and along the valleys of Derbyshire, and other parts of the kingdom, and gave names to the places therein that have come down to our days. These names, though, can in the lapse of time be hardly recognised in their modern garb even by a Welsh-speaking Welshman. It requires an ingenious aptitude for such a work ere the present name of an English place can be referred to its undoubtedly Celtic original appellation. The writer does not lay claim to such a gift, but in his various journeys, the somewhat disguised names of places, evidently at one time Welsh, strike his ear, and he has thought that it would be well to record a few, if only a few, of these names, merely to indicate what may be done by local word-worms who have the curiosity and time for collecting a list of place names undoubtedly derived

from the Welsh in former years. Such an undertaking would be interesting and useful, and there is ample scope for it in many parts of England, and particularly in the English counties adjoining Wales, as well as in the English-speaking parts of Wales.

The other day I was in the parish of Buttington, near Welshpool, and I had several instances of the corruption of the names of places from an intelligent lad who accompanied me in my walk. Pointing to a conical summit of a branch of the Breidden Hill, I asked him what it was called. He said, "That point there is called Pennyrozin."

Pennyrozin. This word I took down just as the boy pronounced it. The first part was clear—the *pen*—but what could the *rozin* mean? This was the crux, but upon looking round the difficulty vanished. Stretching before me right up to the *Long Mynd Mountains* was a valley, which, before its cultivation, was a regular *rhos*, or moist meadow land. On the other side, again, was the Severn; and ere the land at the foot of the mountain was drained, that, too, must have been a *rhos*; hence, the plural of *rhos*, *rhosydd*. The *Penny* is made to do duty for *Pen y* (the top of), and the name undoubtedly at one time was *Pen-y-rhosydd*, which in the course of years has been corrupted into Pennyrozin.

A summit not far from Penyrhosydd was called by the boy *Molly golfa*. Here, again, a similar change to that which Penyrhosydd underwent was evident. The *Molly* of to-day was the *Moel y* of former days. *Moel* means a conical hill void of wood. The latter part of the name, viz., *golfa*, is not clear. There are those who derive it from *collfa*, a place of execution; others, again, think it comes from *gwylfa*, a watching-place. The *g* is certainly often dropped when an initial in Welsh words in Montgomeryshire, but other changes would be required to convert *wylfa* to *collfa*, and such changes as do not occur. Perhaps the root of the word is to be looked for in *coll*, hazel wood; thus, *Moel-y-gollfa* would mean the hazel wood hill.

Near Newtown, on the road to Kerry, is a place called locally *Vastry*. The present form of the word is rather obscured, but with a little thought the darkness is dispelled, and it is soon seen that *Vastry* comes from *Maes*, an open space, plain, or field, and *tref*, a homestead.

Rossett, a parish adjoining Cheshire, is evidently a corruption of *rhosydd*, marshy land.

Gresford derives its name from *Croes*, a cross, and *fford*, a road. A few hundred yards from the village is still to be seen the pedestal or base of a wayside cross.

Cytte, a place in Whittington parish, comes from *coed*, wood, and *ty*, a house.

Such changes as those now referred to are common ; but there is another peculiarity observable in various parts of Wales, but more particularly so on the border land, that is the translating of the names of places from Welsh into English, both names being current at the same time. Thus in the valley of Trefeglwys there is a house known as *Tycoch*, and it is always so called by the Welsh-speaking population of those parts, while the English-speaking people call it *Redhouse*. Thus, too, we have *Whitehouse* for *Tygwyn*. In the neighbourhood of Denbigh stands the mother church of that parish. It is also one of those places that have the peculiarity alluded to. It is known to the Welshman as *Eglwyswen*, and to the Englishman, *Whitechurch*.

Whitechurch, the terminus of the Cambrian railway line, was once *Eglwyswen*.

Bettisfield, a station between Oswestry and *Whitechurch*, and which is also an ecclesiastical district, seems to be an attempt at a translation of the word *Caerbettws*. The *cae*, field, is translated, and the *bettws* is judiciously left alone, and this gives us the mongrel word *Bettisfield*.

I have no doubt that the key to the meaning of many names of places will be got by bearing in mind that partial or literal translations of Welsh names often took place.

There is another peculiarity in reference to the names of places which shall be referred to, viz., the addition of a word in English, to make the meaning of the term intelligible to English-speaking people. Thus, not far from Llanymynech is a bridge now commonly called "*Pont Meredith Bridge*". *Pont* is the Welsh for bridge. This the English population either is ignorant of, or it has Anglicised the term, to make it a descriptive term to them. In the same manner *yr ogof*, the cave on the Llanymynech Hill, has been converted into "the ogo hole". In the uplands of Radnorshire, between Buillt and Knighton, is a lake, locally called Lynbucklyn Pool, *llyn* meaning pool, or lake. This combination of synonymous words is not uncommon.

Passing on from the names of places to words used in ordinary conversation, it is in this case also observable that there is an interchange of words between the Welsh and English. Some of these I have already mentioned in the course of these papers, such as *pendre*, for the sickness to which sheep are subject, and which affects their heads, and causes them to turn round and round; *glasder* for *glasdwr*, etc. Words like these are common. In this manner do concurrent languages affect each other.

In this paper I will put down, without alphabetical order, Welsh words, or words used by Welsh-speaking people in Montgomeryshire, that are either not used, or are not commonly used, in other parts of the principality.

Shettin, a hedge. In other parts of Wales a hedge is a *gwrych*. In Carnarvonshire, where stones are plentiful and trees scarce, the hedge becomes *clawdd*, a mound; but the divisions between field and field there are stone-built walls. *Shettin* has an English sound about it, and probably it is derived from *shut in*, to enclose.

Wttra, a lane; sometimes the *w* aspirated as *hwtttra*. In Carnarvonshire a *wttra* is a *lôn*; in Denbighshire, a *rhewl*.

Cog, a lump. A short, lusty fellow is called a cog—“Mae o yn glamp o gog lusti”. The *cog* may be applied to thick-set, short men, but it is usually applied to children, as “Pan oeddwn i yn gog bach”—“When I was a little cog”. “Cymmerwch *gog* o gaws”—“Take a cog, or lump, of cheese”.

Anferth, which Dr. Owen Pugh gives as “without beauty, monstrous”, is a word of wide application in Montgomeryshire. It answers somewhat to the word *ofnadwy*, terrible, frightful. It is one of those words intended to intensify an expression. “Yn sal anferth”—“very ill indeed”, or “extremely ill”. “Y mae yn rhewi yn anferth”—“It freezes very hard, or tremendously”.

Manwes. An open sow that has not had pigs.

Mwlwg mawn, the peat-ash, or remains of peat after they are burnt. In some parts this is called *mwnws mawn*.

Caenen, a heavy fall of snow. This word is commonly used in Carno parish. In Cardiganshire the word used for the same thing is *Haen*.

Talch, coarse meal.

Stican, a spoon. In Carnarvonshire, and other parts of Wales, the usual word for a spoon is *Uwy*. There is, however, a piece of wood used to stir the porridge called a *stican* in Carnarvonshire.

Grwn, a seed bed, called in parts of Wales *Gwely*. Thus, in Llanfair Caereinion they would say, “Dyma grwn o foron anferth o fawr”—“This is a very large bed of carrots”. In Anglesey the same information would be conveyed thus—“Dima wely o *garaitch mawr ofnadwy*.”

Moron, carrots. In some places called *moron cochion*, or red carrots, to distinguish them from parsnips, called *moron gwynion*, or white carrots. The usual name for this vegetable is a corruption of carrots, as given above.

Ffebrys, gooseberries. In Carnarvonshire the word used is a corruption of the English word, as *coesberrins*. Similar corruptions are used in other parts. In Llan-

fyllin, I have heard gooseberries called Eirin-Mair, Mary's plums.

Gomedd, to refuse. The common word is *gwrthod*, or *nacáu*, but *gomedd* is the word used in Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, and the parts there about. Thus, there a person would say, "Yr oedd o yn *gomedd* dod getha i", which in Flintshire would take the form—"Yr oedd o yn *naca* dod *gyda* mi"—"He refused to come with me."

Dannod, to upbraid, is a word that, while it is good Welsh, is, nevertheless, a local word. The usual word in other parts of North Wales is *edliw*, to upbraid, or reproach.

Ffurn, an oven. The use of this word strikes a person from Carnarvonshire as singular, where an oven is a *pobty*, or baking-house.

Ffwrna, to bake, or, in Flintshire, "I rhoi yn y *pobty*"—is to put into the bakehouse.

Cligeth, a funeral. This is a word common to South Wales, as well as Montgomeryshire. It is an abbreviation of *Claddedigaeth*. In Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, a funeral is a *cynhebrwng*. In Montgomeryshire *hebrwng* is the word used when a person goes "to send a person on his way".

Gythge, necks. *Gythge* seems to be a corruption of the word *gyddfau*, plural of *gwddf*, neck.

Gwddwg, neck. A word heard in Llanfair, Montgomeryshire. "Y mae llawer a dolur *gythge* y mis yma"—"Many suffer from sore throats this month."

Enfedd, ripe. The usual word is *addfed*.

Modyd, for *teimlo*, to feel.

Moyn, to go for a thing, or to fetch a thing. The usual words in other parts of Wales are "Yn hol". The common use of the word *moyn* in Montgomeryshire would strike a Carnarvonshire person as very strange.

Da, cattle. This is a good Welsh word, but as applied to cattle it is not often heard out of the county; at least, I have not heard it. The usual

word for cattle is *gwartheg*, or *anifeiliaid*. In Denbighshire, cattle becomes *cattal*. Thus, in a booklet, by Robert Davies, Nantglyn, published in 1803, p. 27, is the line—

“Ac ar ei *gattal* gyrn.”

Nant, a brook. In most counties in North Wales a *nant* is a dingle, or narrow valley, and not a brook. Thus sings the bard of Nantglyn of his native valley, Nantglyn—

“Nantglyn drwy'r flwyddyn yn fith—nant gyrchog,
Nant gorchwyl y fendith,
Nant winwydd, nant o wenith,
Nant is law, hwyl glaw, haul, gwllith.”

Clwyd, a hen-roost.

Clwyd, a sort of a gate, which is not secured to its posts by hinges, but by a straw, or other kind of, rope. The word is in Dr. Owen Pugh's *Dictionary*, and is defined by him as a hurdle and wattled gate. It is a local term, and it is interesting to find it current in Montgomeryshire. It is common in Trefeglwys parish.

Plancio, to protest, or affirm a thing, as “Yr oedd yn *plancio* na wyddai ddim am y peth.”—He protested that he knew nothing of the matter. This word is heard in Llangadfan parish.

Burr, a whetstone. It is called *calenhogi* in Flintshire. In some parts it is called *maen hogi*, and in other parts of Wales it goes by other names. *Burr* is heard in Llangyniew parish, Montgomeryshire.

Penty, a cottage standing alone, a detached house without land belonging thereto, a farm-servant's house built by itself, a hovel. The word is in Dr. Owen Pugh's *Dictionary*, but there it is defined as “a building added to the main house; penthouse, a shed; also, the head house”. It is used in quite a different sense to this in Montgomeryshire, for instead of being “the head house”, it is a mean building, standing by itself, without any pretension to distinction of any kind.

Blaid, cowhouse. The general term for cowhouse in

Welsh is *Beudy*. “Dew’ch a getho i i’r *blaid*”—“Come with me to the cowhouse”—is heard in Llangyniew for “Deuwch gyda mi i’r *beudy*” in more northern parts of Wales. In Flintshire a cowhouse is called a *cor*.

Wap, soon, immediately. The sense in which the word is used may be seen from the following example: “Ni a fyddwm wedi darfod *wap*”—“We shall finish in the twinkling of an eye”. *Wap* is a slang term. In some parts of Wales the equivalent is *wap* is *toc*, which means instantaneous; thus, “Fyddwn wedi darfod *toc*.”

Dyl means the same as *toc*, or *wap*.

Allusion has already been made in a former paper to the dropping of *ch*, when an initial letter, in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes. It appears, though, that this peculiarity extends to other parts of the county. Thus I am informed by my friend, the Rev. G. Edwards, M.A., that it is common in Llangadfan, of which parish the reverend gentleman is rector. My friend Mr. Griffiths, schoolmaster, Llangyniew, tells me that such also is the case in that parish. In Llanwnog and Llanidloes I have myself noticed repeatedly this provincialism. There is, however, a difference, which I think I have observed, in the pronunciation of such words as begin with *ch* in the eastern and western parts of the county; thus, in the western parts, where Welsh only is the language of the people, the *w* is preceded by the aspirate—thus, *chwech* becomes *hwech*; whilst in the eastern parts of the county there is a tendency to drop the aspirate altogether, and the *chwech* becomes *wech*; this, however, will require further corroboration. The peculiarity of dropping the *ch* leads to the abbreviation of words; thus, *chwyad* becomes *hwyd*, and *chwyaden* *hwyden*. In such words as these, where the initial is aspirated, it is difficult to state with certainty whether the *h* precedes or follows after the *w*. In the English word, *when*, and such like, the aspirate appears after the *w*, but it is a question whether in sound it does not precede it.

(To be continued.)

MONTGOMERYSHIRE WORTHIES.

BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

(Continued from Vol. xiii, p. 382.)

LEWIS AB MAREDYDD ab Ieuan Vychan of Llanwrin, a generous, wealthy, and influential person, a warrior, and an esquire of the body-guard to Henry VI, to whom Lewys Glyn Cothi has addressed a spirited Ode. (*Works*, p. 452.) He was a nephew of Sir Richard Gethin, a brave and warlike knight, who fell at one of the sieges of Rouen, in Normandy.

LEWIS AB JOHN AB JENKIN, Vicar of Darowen, was one of the bards who attended the great Eisteddfod at Caerwys in 1567.—(*Arch. Camb.*, 1st series, iv, p. 146.)

LEWIS POWYS, was another bard who attended the same Eisteddfod.—(*Ibid.*)

LLOYD, HUMPHREY, of Leighton, was the *first* Sheriff of Montgomeryshire. He served that office for the year ending Michaelmas 1541. He was a grandson of Sir Griffith Vaughan of Guilsfield, Knight Banneret (who was knighted, as is alleged, on the field at Agincourt, and who in 1447 was decapitated by Henry Grey, Lord of Powys) and a descendant of Brochwel Ysgythrog. Prior to the dissolution of the Abbey of Strata Marcella, he held (in 1523) the appointment of steward or judge of the Abbey Court, and subsequently that of receiver of the Abbey lands. He was also Ringild, or Crown receiver of rents of assize, of the Crown demesnes of Tregynon, Llanllwchaiarn, Kerry, Egville and Teirtref; and in 1553 was high constable or steward of the barony of Caus. His name appears

on the roll of magistrates as late as the 2nd Eliz. (1560). He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Leighton, Talgarth, Forden, and other Montgomeryshire families.—(*Mont. Coll.*, ii, pp. 139, 211.)

LLOYD, LUDOVICK or LODWICK, fifth son of Oliver Lloyd of Marrington, was serjeant-at-arms to Queen Elizabeth, and a distinguished herald. Anthony Wood mentions Lodowyke Lloyd as one of the contributors to Richard Edwards' *Paradise of Dainty Devises* (London, 1578, qu.). In 1590 was also published "*The Consent of Time*, disciphering the errours of the Grecians in their Olympiads, the uncertain computations of the Romanes in their Penteterydes and buildinge of Rome, of the Persians in their accompt of Cyrus, and of the vanities of the Gentiles in fables of antiquities disagreeing with the Hebrews, and with the sacred histories in consent of time. Wherein is alsoe set down the beginnunge, continuance, succession, and overthrowe of kinges, kingdoms, states, and governments, by Lodowick Lloid, Esquire." An illustrated coloured Geography was also published by the same author. The three above named were probably one and the same person.—(Wood's *Athenae Oxon.*, i, 152; *Mont. Coll.*, vi, 112; *Byegones*, Oct. 8, Nov. 15, Dec. 17, 1873.) 29 Eliz., May 31.—By letters patent of this date "of her Maiesties speciall grace certain knowledge and meere motion did graunt and to fearme sett (for 40 years) unto Ludovick Lloyd, esquier, then one of her Maiesties seriant-at-Armes, amongst other things: All that then Chapell of FFording al's FForden" "all manner of Tythes of corne and hey, and all other tyethes in great Heme, little Heme, Kelekewith, FFording, Nantcreba, Penylan, Brinkendrithe, Akley, Lettinwynwarethe, sometymes belonging unto the late Priory of Chirbury."—(*Mont. Coll.*, iii, 325.)

LLOYD, REV. MAURICE, of Aberhavesp, is mentioned by Calamy among the clergy who in 1662 were ejected for nonconformity, but his name is not given in the list of Rectors in Thomas's *History of St. Asaph*. He

appears to have afterwards conformed.—(Calamy's *Noncon. Memorial* (1803) iii, 494.)

MADOG DANWR ("Ignifer") a descendant of Tudor Trefor, was a faithful and brave soldier, who served under Gwenwynwyn, Lord of Powys, who as a reward for his services, bestowed upon him the lordship of Llangurig with an addition to his arms. He bore, according to Mr. Joseph Morris, *argent* a lion rampant *sable*, within a bordure *gules*, in which six lions passant *argent*, one of them in chief, another in base. The new arms which he had the privilege of bearing in augmentation of his paternal coat were a border *gules* charged with eight mullets *argent*. He married a daughter of Idnerth ab Meredydd Hen, lord of Buallt, by whom he had three sons, Meredydd, Idnerth, and Gruffydd. He resided at Clochfaen, Llangurig, and was the progenitor of the Lloyds of Clochfaen, one of the oldest and at one time most powerful of Montgomeryshire families.—(*Mont. Coll.*, ii, 269; Jos. Morris's *MSS.*)

MARCHELL (Lat. *Marcella*), the daughter of Arwystli Gloff, by Tywanwedd or Dwywannedd, daughter of Amlawdd Wledig, was a British saint (not canonised by the church of Rome) who flourished between 566 and 600. She is the reputed original foundress of Ystrad Marchell, where the famous Cistercian abbey bearing that name was afterwards established; also of Capel Marchell near Llanrwst.—(*Cam. Briton*, iii, 336; *Mont. Coll.*, iv, 9.)

MATTHEWS, OLIVER, was a member of an old and respectable family settled for many generations at Park in the parish of Llanwnnog, where he appears to have been born about the year 1520. He removed to Shrewsbury, where he became a prosperous mercer, being a resident in that town in the year 1576. After retiring from business he settled, according to the *Heraldic Visitations* of Shropshire, at Bishop's Castle. He married Jane, daughter of Edward Broughton, of Broughton, who was buried at Bishop's Castle 9th

January 1611. On the 18th March 1615 (being then 95 years old), he wrote a letter "to his 2 loving frends of the Cittie of Bristowe", namely, "Mr. Phillip Jenkins, my naturall Countreyman, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, my loving and faithfull frind", in which, after having at some length shewed them his "knowledge and judgement as towching the Antiquitie and Foundation of your famous Cittie of Brennus Towne, which was built about 369 yeres before Christ's Incarnation by Brennus, that noble Brittain", he concludes thus, "I, being aged 95 years, and by reason thereof decayed in memorie, praie you to have me excused yf I have not performed to the full your expectacion herein. And nowe, not ever thinckinge to see you in this transitory World, I take my last and *ultimum vale* of you bothe, bequeathing unto you, and to that famous Cittie of Brennus, and to Mr. Maior, with the Magistrates and Commynaltie thereof, my best love, wishinge yt with all my harte all prosperity and happiness. Dated at Snead neere Bu[shops] Castle the xviiith daie of March, *anno Domini* 1615. Your old Frind and Brittain, OLIVER MATTHEWS." The following May (1616) he wrote, "An Abbreviation of divers most true and auncient Brutaine Cronicles, briefelie expressing the foundation of the most famous decayed Cittie Caer Souse or Dinas Southwen, most auncient in Britaine, (Troy Newyth onlie excepted) and of some other famous Citties in Greate Britaine"; to which is added "The Cause of the Brittaines Captivitie". These first appeared in print in Hearne's *History and Antiquities of Glastonbury*. Lastly, he wrote an account of "The Scituacion, Foundation, and auncient Names of the famous Towne of Sallop, not inferiour to manie Citties in this Realme, for Antiquitie, godlie Goverment, good Orders, and Wealth. The Lord so continue yt, to his good pleasure and their good. Amen. By Oliver Matthews, gen., Julie 1616." The exact date of his death I have not been able to ascertain. A reprint of all these quaint and curious compositions was issued in 1877 by Messrs. Bickley and Son, Shrewsbury.

MEISIR, one of the daughters of Cyndrwyn, Prince of Powys, and who resided at Llystinwennan, in Caereinion, about the close of the fifth century. She was a sister of Cynddylan, in whose elegy Llywarch Hen thus refers to her—

“ Eryr Eli gorthrymed heno,
Dyffrynt Meisir mygedawg
Dir Brochwael; hir rygodded.”

(The eagle of Eli let him oppress this night
The valley of Meisir, the celebrated
Land of Brochwael; long has it been afflicted.)

“ The valley of Meisir”, her patrimony, is said to be identical with Maesbury, near Oswestry. There is also an old mansion in Berriew parish called *Bryncae-meisir*.—(*Four Anc. Books of Wales*, i, 453, and ii, 283; *Llyw. Hen's Works*, p. 81.)

MELANGELL (*St. Monacella*), a virgin saint, daughter of Tudwal ab Ceredig, by Ethni the Irishwoman. See her legend in *Mont. Coll.*, xii, 53; see also *Cam. Briton*, iii, 337; *Arch. Cam.*, 1st series, iii, 139; *L. G. Cothi's Works*, 362.

MEREDYDD AB BLEDDYN, Prince of Powys, succeeded his father, Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, as such in 1072. In the year 1101 Robert de Belesme, Arnulph Earl of Pembroke, and Iorwerth, Cadwgan, and Meredydd (Bleddyn ab Cynfyn's three sons) rebelled against the King of England, Henry I. The following year, however, Iorwerth made his peace privately with the king, and betrayed his brother Meredydd, who was taken and cast into the king's prison, where he remained four years. He then broke out of prison, “ and came home, and gat his owne inheritance againe, and enioied it quietlie”. He also obtained possession of the territories of his brothers, Iorwerth and Cadwgan, both of whom were slain in 1109—the one at Caereinion, the other at Welshpool. In 1118 the king invaded Wales, when Meredydd defended the passes into Powys with great ability and success, and

the king himself narrowly escaped with his life. Peace was afterwards made up between them. He was a prince of undoubted abilities, but his ambition to reunite under his own rule the various divisions of Powys led him to commit or sanction many acts of cruelty even towards his nearest relatives. He was twice married—first, to Hunydd, the daughter of Eunydd ab Gwernwy, by whom he had several children; secondly, to Eva, daughter of Bledrws ab Ednowain, and granddaughter of Ednowain Bendew, by whom he had a son named Iorwerth Goch, who was father to Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Lord of Criggion and Burgedin. With regard to the time of his death, various dates are mentioned. *Brut y Tywysogion* gives 1124 as the date, adding that he died “in his old age, a thing not often witnessed in the family of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn”. *Brut y Saeson*, and another copy of *Brut y Tywysogion*, gives the date as 1129, and the latter speaks of the death of Meredydd, “the fairness and safety of all Powys, and its defence, after taking upon his body salutary penance, and in his spirit pure repentance, and the Communion of the body of Christ, and oil and fasting”. Powel, however, gives the date as 1133, speaking of Meredydd as “the greatest lord and cheefest man of Powys; as he that had gotten his brethren and nephewes lands by hooke and by crooke into his owne hands”. Upon his death, Powys was again divided between his eldest son, Madog (whose share was thenceforth called Powys Fadog), and his grandson Owain Cyfeiliog, whose moiety descended to his son Gwenwynwyn, and was from him called Powys Wenwynwyn. His arms were *or*, a lion’s gamb in bend *gules*, armed *sable* and erased. (Williams’ *Em. Welshmen*; Powel’s *Hist. of Cambria*, 162-188; *Myv. Arch.*, 622, 676, 707; Jos. Morris’s *MSS.*)

MEREDYDD AB ROTPERT, a descendant of Tegonwy ab Teon, styled Lord of Cedewain, was a chieftain of power and note during the struggles of the last Llewelyn for the liberty of his country. In 1211 his name

appears among the list of Welsh chieftains who, joining the army of King John, marched to Chester, and caused Llewelyn to retreat towards Snowdon for a time. During the minority of Henry III, the Castle of Kinnerley, in the county of Salop, was ransacked and demolished by Llewelyn's forces. Llewelyn afterwards engaged upon his corporal oath to make satisfaction for the damage then done, as appears by the Patent of 7th Henry III, m. 2, dorso, his surety for the performance of the treaty being Meredydd ab Rotpert. "Omnibus, etc., *Meriduc filius Roberti salutem. Sciatis nos manucepisse et jurasse ad preces Leuelini P. Norwalliae, quod nisi satisfecerit Dni Henrico R. Angliae, ego eis inde satisfaciam.*" In his latter years he became a monk, and died at the Abbey of Strata Florida, in 1244: "Maredut filius Roberti obiit sumpto religionis habitu apud Stratam Floridam.—(J. Morris's *MSS.*; *Lit. Kymry*, 255; *Annales Cambriae*, 85.)

MORGAN, REV. EDWARD, of Dyffryn, Merionethshire, an eminent minister with the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, was born at a small hamlet called Pentre, near Llanidloes, on the 20th September 1817. He was one of a family of eleven children, his father being a small farmer and flannel manufacturer, who in 1829 removed to Llanidloes, where, in addition to his manufacturing business, he opened a retail shop. His mother died in May 1831. About this time he joined the Cymreigyddion at Llanidloes, which no doubt gave an impulse to his literary tastes and aspirations. He had but little schooling, but an ardent desire for knowledge was kindled within him, to gratify which he made the best use of every means and opportunity. He served an apprenticeship to the drapery business with Mr. E. Cleaton, during which his habit was to sit up until two o'clock in the morning, or later, to study such books as came within his reach. When about eighteen years of age, he made his first appearance as a public speaker on behalf of total abstinence, and his talents were speedily recognised. In 1839 he entered

college at Bala, in order to qualify himself for the ministry with the Calvinistic Methodists, but only remained there a few months, leaving Bala to undertake the management of a day-school at Dyffryn. Here, in 1841, he began to preach, and early in 1842 he returned again to Bala, which the following year he left again to resume his scholastic duties at Dyffryn. About the beginning of 1846 he studied theology for a few months at New College, Edinburgh, then conducted by Dr. Chalmers, and other eminent professors. He was fully ordained as a minister at Bala in 1847, and soon afterwards undertook the pastoral care of a church at Dolgelly. On the 19th July 1849, he married Janet, daughter of the Rev. Richard Humphreys of Dyffryn, where soon afterwards he took up his residence. From July 1854 to December 1856 he edited, with considerable ability and taste, a small monthly magazine called *Y Methodist*. Mr. Morgan's talents as a preacher, and his tact, energy, and administrative ability, soon won for him great influence and a leading position in the denomination to which he belonged. In 1870, his brethren, by electing him Moderator of their General Assembly, conferred upon him the highest honour within their power. Although endowed with a weakly frame and a very fragile constitution, and for the last sixteen years of his life a great sufferer from bronchial affections, Mr. Morgan, in addition to his pastoral labours, undertook, and brought to a successful issue, undertakings before which many stronger men might well have quailed. About the end of 1856 he undertook the collection of an Endowment Fund of £20,000 for the Denominational College for North Wales, at Bala. In this he succeeded so well, that at the end of five years the fund amounted to £26,000, in addition to which he subsequently collected about £7,000 more towards the Building Fund of the new college, which was completed and opened in 1867. In acknowledgment of these services, Mr. Morgan was presented with a well deserved testimonial of 220

guineas in money, and a handsome tea and coffee service of the value of 50 guineas. Mr. Morgan also took a very active part in his own county in the political struggles of his day, which ended in the return of a Liberal member for Merionethshire, a result which probably he, by his eloquence and personal influence, did as much, at least, as any single individual to accomplish. His active and laborious life was brought to a close in his fifty-fourth year, on the 9th May 1871, and on the 16th of the same month he was buried in the burial-ground attached to Horeb Chapel, Dyffryn, his funeral being, it is said, the largest ever seen in Merionethshire. His wife and eight children survived him. Since his death a selection of his sermons has been published. They are characterised by purity of diction and chasteness of expression, as well as by glowing eloquence and great fervour of feeling, and many of them display considerable depth and originality of thought.—(*Y Gwyddoniadur, etc.*)

MORGAN, ROBERT, D.D., an eminent Bishop of Bangor, was born in 1608 at Fronfraith, in the parish of Llandyssil. He was the third son of Richard Morgan of that place (who represented Montgomery in Parliament in 1592-93), by his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Gwernybuarth, in the same parish. He received his school education under Mr. Lloyd, the father of Archdeacon Simon Lloyd, who lived near, and was afterwards admitted to Jesus College, Cambridge, where in due course he graduated M.A. On the elevation of Dr. Dolben to the see of Bangor he became his chaplain, and was by him promoted, first to the vicarage of Llanwnnog, in his native county, in 1632, and then to the rectory of Llangynhafal, Denbighshire. Upon the death of Bishop Dolben, he returned to Cambridge, and settled at St. John's College, where he took the degree of B.D. Upon the promotion of Dr. William Roberts, in 1637, to the bishopric of Bangor, he returned to Wales as

his chaplain, and received from him the vicarage of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. He resigned Llangynhafal, and in 1642 was instituted to Trefdraeth, Anglesey. The same year he resigned Llanfair, and was instituted to Llanddyfnan, Anglesey, a living which was then worth only £38 per annum, the tithes having been leased for ninety-nine years to the Bulkeleyes of Baron Hill, prior to the Statute of Limitation. Mr. Morgan, at a cost of about £300, bought out the remainder of the term, about fifteen years, and this enabled him to keep this preferment when he was deprived of his other livings during the Commonwealth, and he subsequently left it to the church free of charge. He suffered much during the Civil War and the Commonwealth, and chiefly resided at Henblas, in Anglesey. On the Restoration of Charles II, he was restored to his preferments, was made Archdeacon of Merioneth, and obtained the degree of D.D. In July of the same year (1660), he was made comportioner of Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. Upon the death of Dr. Robert Price, he was elected Bishop of Bangor, and consecrated July 1st, 1666. On the death of Archdeacon Mostyn of Bangor, in 1672, he took that archdeaconry *in commendam*, and secured it in the same manner for his successor, who so enjoyed it, and had it annexed to the bishopric by Act of Parliament. He performed the sacred duties of his office with exemplary diligence and conscientiousness. He died September 1st, 1673, and was buried in the cathedral, on the south side of the altar, in the grave of Bishop Robinson. He married Anne, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Lloyd, rector of Llanelian, Anglesey (uncle of Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph), by whom he had four sons and four daughters. His wife survived him. He did much to repair and improve the interior of the cathedral, and, with some assistance from the neighbouring gentry, furnished it with an excellent organ. He left behind him several compositions, which he had once intended for publication, but because, as he said, they were ill-transcribed, he forbade

them to be published. It is said of him that "he was a man of great prudence in business, good learning, and eloquence in preaching, both in the English and his native tongue, and he perfectly spent and wore himself away by his constant preaching". There is a portrait of Bishop Morgan at Cefn, near St. Asaph.—(Williams' *Em. Welshmen*; Humphreys' *Additions to Wood's Athenæ Oxon.*; *Mont. Coll.*, vi, 345.)

OLIVERS, THOMAS, was born at the village of Tregynon in the year 1725. His baptismal entry in the parish register is dated September 8th, 1725, and he is described as the son of Thomas Oliver and Penelope, his wife. His parents were respectable, and owned a small estate. His father died in December 1728, and was buried at Tregynon on the 31st of that month, and his mother died in the March following. He was then taken charge of by his father's uncle, a man of some property, who at his death left him a small fortune, and also placed him under the care of his granddaughter Elizabeth Tudor, who, being unmarried, committed him to the care of her father Thomas Tudor, a large farmer in the parish of Forden. Here he was boarded, and sent to a local school until he was eighteen years of age, when he was bound apprentice. He appears to have been at this time of a particularly gay and lively disposition, fond of dancing and company, for in his autobiography he states "that out of sixteen nights and days, he was fifteen of them without ever being in bed". Some years afterwards he went to Shrewsbury, where he lived for some time, and thence to Wrexham, and other places. At Bristol he went to hear the celebrated Whitfield preach, whose sermon he ever afterwards considered the means of his conversion. Thenceforth his whole demeanour and conduct were entirely changed. Leaving Bristol, he went to Bradford in Wiltshire, where he joined the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and was afterwards admitted a lay preacher. When he had been a local preacher for about twelve months, he had the small-pox in its most

virulent form. On his recovery, he paid a short visit to his native county "to receive his fortune, which had remained so long in Mrs. Tudor's hands". With the money he bought a horse, "and rode far and near, paying all he owed in his own country"; which seems rather to have astonished the people, and particularly Lord Hereford, who, in fact, sent him to the stocks because he had turned Methodist. Having paid every farthing he owed in his own country, he went to Shrewsbury and did the same. From Shrewsbury he went to Whitchurch on purpose to pay sixpence, and thence to Wrexham, and satisfied every one there. He also visited Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol, preaching wherever he went, and finally returned to Bradford. Having paid about seventy debts (which he could not accomplish till he had sold his horse, bridle, and saddle), he, with the small remains of his money, and with a little credit, set up in business. Before, however, he was half settled, he, at Mr. Wesley's request, gave it up, sold all his effects, and went to Cornwall, setting out on foot from Bradford, October 24th, 1753, preaching on his way; and for the next twenty-four years he devoted himself entirely to itinerant preaching in various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His preaching appears to have been of an earnest, convincing character, and to have been attended with much success. About 1758 he was married at Whitehaven, "after consultation with Mr. Wesley", to a Miss Green. In 1764, he paid another visit to his native county, and preached at Montgomery, Newtown, Llanidloes, Tregynon, and other places. About 1777 he undertook "the care of Mr. Wesley's printing", superintending, among other things, the publication of the *Arminian Magazine*. This office he held for twelve years, but the work was not altogether satisfactorily done, as the following entry in Mr. Wesley's journal, under the date of August 9th, 1789, shews:—"I settled all my temporal busi-

ness, and, in particular, chose a new person to prepare the *Arminian Magazine*; being obliged, however unwillingly, to drop Mr. O—— for only these two reasons: 1. The errata are unsufferable. I have borne them for these twelve years, but can bear them no longer. 2. Several pieces are inserted without my knowledge, both in prose and verse. I must try whether these things cannot be amended for the short residue of my life." This affair, however, does not seem to have in the least disturbed the friendly relations which previously existed between Mr. Olivers and the great leader of English Methodism. Mr. Olivers continued to reside in London, where he exercised his ministry, as the infirmities of age permitted, until his death, which took place somewhat suddenly in March 1799. His remains were deposited in Mr. Wesley's tomb, behind the City Road Chapel. Mr. Olivers was certainly a man of considerable natural abilities, and, besides being an argumentative and sometimes a powerful preacher, he took a prominent part in the theological controversies of those days. He was the author of several excellent hymns printed in most hymn-books, the best known being that commencing

"The God of Abraham praise."

He was also the composer of "Helmsley" and other sacred tunes, which were at one time very popular. The following is a list of Mr. Olivers' publications:—1. *A Hymn on the Last Judgment*, set to music by the author. 2. *A Hymn of praise to Christ*, to which is added a Hymn on Matt. v, 29, 30. 3. *A Hymn to the God of Abraham*, adapted to a celebrated air sung by Leoni in the Jews' Synagogue. 4. *A Letter to Mr. Thomas Hanby*, occasioned by the sudden death of several near relations. 5. *Twelve reasons why the people called Methodists ought not to buy or sell uncustomed goods*. 6. An *Answer* to a pamphlet, entitled "A few thoughts and matters of fact concerning Methodism, offered to the consideration of the people

who attend, encourage, and support Methodist teachers, in a letter to the author. 7. *A full Reply* to a pamphlet, entitled, "An Answer to a late pamphlet of Mr. Wesley against Mr. Erskine. 8. *A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Toplady*, occasioned by his late letter to the Rev. Mr. Wesley. 9. *A Scourge to Calumny*, in two parts, inscribed to Richard Hill, Esq. Part the first, Demonstrating the absurdity of that gentleman's "Farrago". Part the second, containing a full answer to all that is material in his "Farrago Double-distilled". London 1774. 10. *A full Defence of the Rev. John Wesley*, in answer to the several personal reflections cast on that gentleman by the Rev. Caleb Evans. 11. *A Rod for a Reviler*; or an Answer to Mr. Rowland Hill's Letter to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley. 12. *An Account of the Life of Mr. Thomas Olivers*, written by himself. 13. *A full refutation of the doctrine of Unconditional Perseverance*, 12mo. 14. *A Defence of Methodism*, 12mo. 15. *A descriptive and plaintive Elegy on the death of the late Rev. John Wesley*, 8vo. 16. *An Answer to Mr. Mark Davis's Thoughts on Dancing*; to which are added, Serious considerations to dissuade Christian parents from teaching their children to dance, 12mo.—(*Jackson's Lives of Early Methodist Preachers.*)

WELSH POOL:

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND
BOROUGH.

(Continued from Vol. xiii, p. 286.)

In a deed dated 7 James I (1608), being a mortgage from "Rees Davies ap Howell Bedow of Brithdir, in the county of Montgomery, gent., Alexander ap Rees, son and heir apparent of the said Rees, and Gwen his wiefte, of the one part; and Richard ap Lewis of Disserth, in the said county, yeoman, of the other part", the mortgage money is made payable "on the feast of the Annuntiation of the blessed Virgin Mary, at or upon the Stone Crosse within the church yeard of the parish church of Poole, in the said county, between the houres of seaven and eleaven of the clock in the afternoon."

This is the only mention we have met with of this cross, of which no remains exist to mark its site. It is clearly distinct from and not to be mistaken for the Market Cross which, according to Bleaze's plan of "the Welshpool", stood in the middle of the "High Street", a little to the south of the modern Cross Pump.

There is a house in Broad Street, Welshpool, on the east side, with an engraved stone upon its front lettered thus:—

"N.
W.S.
1721."

Although by no means the oldest house, it bears the earliest inscribed date; but we have not been able to identify the owner whose initials it gives.

In 1722 William Earl of Powis (and second Marquis

VOL. XIV.

M

and Duke) obtained restitution of his estates, including Powis Castle and the Manor of Welsh Town.

There are two silver maces belonging to the Corporation of Pool. They are inscribed "The gifte of Edward Vaughan". There was an Edward Vaughan who was a member for the county of Montgomery in 1660, and was of the House of Glanllyn, but by marrying the heiress of the Purcells, became possessed of Llwydiarth *jure uxoris*. There was also another Edward Vaughan—probably of the same family—who was one of the bailiffs of the borough in 1754. The tops of the maces are ornamented with the royal arms, which appear to be those of Queen Elizabeth. It is not possible to determine whether Edward Vaughan, the county member, or Edward Vaughan, the bailiff, was the donor of the maces; but whichever it may have been, how came it to pass that the royal arms of Elizabeth should adorn municipal insignia, presented either in the 17th or 18th century? The only solution of the knotty question that occurs to us is, that the maces given by the donor, Edward Vaughan, were ornamented with the heads of earlier maces, which had been in use in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and had borne her arms. James I's charter says that there were to be two maces; one to bear the royal arms, and the other the arms of the Lordship of Powis. There is no mace bearing the latter arms.

In November 1727 there was a fire at Powis Castle, when the buildings which then stood upon the site of the present ball-room were burnt down. There is an old plan extant of the part of the castle which was then burnt, shewing the "store-room, still-house, brew-house, bake-house, laundry, slaughter-house, candle-house, and common-room", where the ashes lay, extending a length of 169 feet. The fact of this fire having taken place is also mentioned by Lord Littleton,¹ in a letter written in 1756, describing his tour through Wales, and his visit to Powis Castle.

¹ *Works of George Lord Littleton* (1774), p. 739.

In 1728 there was a great dispute in the parish, and litigation in the Ecclesiastical Court between the parishioners, respecting the erection of a gallery at the east end of the church. A "quorum interest" was obtained out of the Consistory Court of St. Asaph by Mr. William Powell and Griffith Griffithes Tanner, "for erecting a gallery over the loft which lay over the passage out of the body of the church into the chancel", extending in length about 28 feet, and in breadth 9 feet. William Powell and Griffith Griffithes wished to erect it at their own cost, they having liberty to dispose of the seats in the new gallery to any persons willing to buy them. Mr. Thomas Parry, an attorney, who lived "near the bridge in Pool", opposed the application most strenuously, and it is from the correspondence between him and his proctors, the particulars of this famous contest are gathered. His grounds for the opposition appear to have been, that the proposed gallery would darken the two seats of him (Thomas Parry) who always had had the benefit of the chancel-light to read and pray by. Many reasons were alleged for the opposition; that the vestry at which the alterations was agreed upon was not duly constituted; that a gallery would be better placed at the western or steeple end of the church; that it would necessitate a staircase in the chancel, which would be objectionable, one never having been there before; that the gallery was intended to subserve the private interest of the promoters, and not the public interest—it being insinuated that the promoters would "if the prices be like extraordinary, if persons yt want doe not like, then the project will have its intended effect, and the projectors will have the gallery entirely to themselves". The next reason we quote, because it gives some interesting particulars of the ancient rood loft, which then existed across the entrance of the chancel.

"This loft is also to be 28 feet or thereabouts in length, which cannot possibly be, unless it be built over the Lord

Duke of Powis's seat, which will assuredly darken two of his seats, the Bayliff's of the corporation seats, and some other seats below them, and the reading desk in great measure. But to bring this over my Lord's seat, ye one end of the present loft must be struck out and taken away, which end, as a peece of antiquity, is very curiously wainscoted, cut, and neatly carved, in which end is six pedestalls on which in former days were the effigies of the Apostles, or some other of the Saints, supposely finely cut to stand with proper distances between each other, which it's a pity it should be throun down."

This gives a glimpse of a finely carved rood-screen, ornamented with sculptured figures of Saints and Apostles, no account of which has come to light from any other source; the opposition¹ failed. In ten years afterwards, the strife was renewed with unabated vigour, but with the same result. The gallery was erected, and remained until within sixty years ago, and within the memory of several persons now living.

We mention this contest here, rather than in the ecclesiastical chapter, as it was a lay dispute although about an ecclesiastical subject.

We now come to the Minute Books of the ancient corporation of the borough of Pool, of which we have been permitted to have inspection. They were called "Tensors' books", but why they were so named it is not easy to determine. We refer to a foot-note as to the meaning of the word "Tensor".³ The earliest

¹ Some further particulars of this dispute are given in Thomas's *Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 791.

² We derived much information from a printed statement prepared by Mr. A. Howell, Mayor of Welshpool in 1855, entitled "A Statement of the Result of an Examination and Enquiry by the Mayor and Council respecting the Books, Documents, Property, Rules, Regulations, and other Matters relating to the Borough and District of Welshpool"; also to another printed document containing "Memoranda extracted from the various Minute Books now in the possession of the Corporation, by D. P. Owen, Mayor of Welshpool", which was laid in the foundation stone of the Town Hall, on September 15th, 1873.

³ "Tensors" or "tensors" were such as traded in a town without being burgesses, for which liberty they paid such fines as by the Court leet were set upon them (Philips, p. 168, cited in Owen and

Minute Book now in the possession of the corporation commences in 1728. There was an earlier one, but that has been missing since 1729.

The new Tensors' Book, or Minute Book, begins with the following entry:—

Burgus de Pola.—At a Common Hall, held by the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Burrough aforesaid, at the Guildhall, in the Towne of Poole, within the said Burrough, on the 16th day of July, in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Deffender of the Faith, etc., Anno Dom. 1728, upon due summons and warning given by the Sergeants-at-Mace of the Burrough of Welshpool.

Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 217, note 1). Those learned authors in the "Corrections and Additions", vol. ii, p. 525, add the following remarks: "Tenser is certainly a corruption of *tenancier*, i.e., tenant"; and they quote an award by "John Talbot Knyght, sone & eyr to John Erle of Shrewsbury", which is contained in the books of the Corporation of Shrewsbury, and which recites "that diversez cont'versies & variancez wer had & meoved in the ton of Schrovysbury be twyn burges of the seid ton on that oon p'tie & the tenans^{rs} of the same ton as that other p'tie . . . in especiall amongz other things, as for the makyng of burges by the said tenans^{rs} tenderly desired". It appears, therefore (Owen and Blakeway proceed to remark), "that the tensors were the same with the king's tenants who aspired to a share in the government of the town, but of whom the burgesses were excessively jealous".

This seems a satisfactory explanation of the meaning and origin of the word tensor or tensor. But the reason why the minute books of the bailiffs and burgesses of Welshpool were called tensors' books is not evident. One would have expected that they would rather have been called Burgesses' Books. The "Old Ile" and the "New Ile" were a list of the burgesses as they were admitted, and would, we conceive, be the "Burgesses Boke" referred to in the ancient record quoted in *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii, p. 203.

We annex an extract from Gough's *History of Middle*, which shews the distinction between "Tensorship" and "Burgesship".

"This Richard Mucklestone was a person of a bould and daring spirit; hee could not brooke an injury offered him. Hee commenced a suit against the towne of Shrewsbury for exacting an imposition upon him which they called *tensorship*, and did endeavor to make voyd their Charter, butt they gave him his *burgesship* to be quiet; hee was accounted a just man in all his dealings.—(*The Antiquities and Memoirs of the Parish of Myddle, co. Salop*, by Rd. Gough, 1700, p. 128.)

At which generall meeting of the Bailiffs, majority of the Aldermen, and Burgesses, all the Bye-laws, orders, rules, and Decrees contained and written in the old Booke of Bye-laws, commonly called the Tensors' Books, were carefully inspected and examined, upon which inspection and examination we whose names are hereunto subscribed, finding the same to be of singular use for the well government of the said Corporation, doe hereby allowe and approve of the same; and doe ratify and confirm all and every of the said bye-laws, orders, rules, and decrees therein contained and written; and haveing a tender regard to the welfare and future prosperity of the said Burrough or Corporation, doe, as much as in us lyes, will, command, and unanimously direct and require all Aldermen and Burgesses that now are, as also all such that shall for the future be and become members of the said Burrough or Corporation, strictly to obey, observe, preserve, and keepe the same under the paines and penalties therein denounced against all that shall hereafter in any wise vioiate or transgress against them, or any of them, in any respect or respects whatsoever.

Wm. Nichols, }
 Hen. Parry, } *Bailiffs.*
 Thomas Parry, } *Cler. Cur.*
 David Thomas,
 Richard Edmunds,
 R. Tudor,
 W. Powell,
 Henry Parry,
 Griffith Griffith,
 Jno. Gwynn,

Burgesses.—Jno. Peers,
 John Evans,
 Humphrey Tudor,
 John Owen,
 Humphrey Parry,
 Edwd. Parry,
 Peers Roberts,
 Humphrey Tudor,
 Edwd. Lloyd,
 Edwd. Jones,

} *Aldermen.*

It will be noticed that a distinction is drawn between the borough and town, the town being described as being in the borough.

The next entry we give as a specimen of the receipts for the corporation documents given by the new bailiffs to their predecessors on their entering on their office. These are interesting, inasmuch as they afford information of what documents and articles were in existence at the time, and also show at what period some of them were lost.

Received this 22nd day of Oct. 1728, from William Nicholls and Henry Parry, gent., late Bailiffs, by us, Thomas Parry and

Richard Powell, Esqs., ye present Bailiffs of the Burrough of Poole, the severall pieces of writings hereunder written, together with the four silver maces, one brass Winchester measure or bushell, one brass quart and pint, two fire hooks, five Holbards also.

One Charter from Jn^o. Charleton, then Lord of Powis.

One other Charter from Edward de Charlton, then also Lord of Powis.

One charter granted by King James the First contains three skins of vellum or parchment.

The Bye-laws and decrees of the Marches of Wales containing 3 skins of parchment.

The Tensors' Books.

The old Ile contains 14 skins or peeces of parchment.

The new Ile contains 24 skins or peeces of parchment.

<i>Testes.</i>	(Signed)	Thos. Parry,
S. Tudor,		Richard Powell.
Rich. Parry.		

Dav. Coupland,
Jacob Humphreys, jun.,
John Owen,
Richard Humphreys, jun,

This receipt is repeated in the same terms every year (with few exceptions) until 1743, when the receipt only included three silver maces, instead of four (the word "four" being struck out, and the word "three" interlined). No intimation is given as to what became of the fourth mace. Perhaps one or two of them were much worn, and two amalgamated, or made into one mace; but this is conjecture only.

The next entry relates to the repairing of the Cross, which, according to Bleaze's plan of 1629 (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii, p. 242), was standing in the middle of the High Street, and to the south of the Market Hall.

At a Common Hall, upon due summons and warning, held this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1729, it was then agreed that the sum of £20 be forthwith assessed, collected, and leavyed from the severall and respective inhabitants and occupiers of houses and lands within the Towne of Poole, for and towards the erection and rebuilding of the Cross within the said Towne, and repairing the High Street of the Town

aforesaid, and in case of refusall, to distrain for the same ; and if any overplus be, to render the overplus to the owner or owners thereof. As witness our hands, the day and yeare above written.

Thomas Parry,	Mich. Parry,	} <i>Bailiffs.</i>
Wm. Parry,	Richard Edmunds,	
W. Powell,		
Henry Parry,		
Griffith Griffiths,		
Hen. Parry, jun.		

This sum of £20, it will be observed, is to be levied upon houses and land situate in the town, and if not all expended, the surplus is to be returned to the "owner or owners" thereof, by which it is presumed the persons upon whom the rate was levied. The distinction between the town and borough is again made, but the boundaries are not distinguished. Possibly, the town may mean the parish, or three divisions of the parish. The modern corporation may take this as a precedent. The Cross would be the Market Cross, and in the immediate vicinity of the Market-house. This is the last that is heard of it. We have not been able to learn when it was removed. The plan on page 243 of *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii, may possibly be of the foundations of it, as they are near the site where, according to Bleaze's plan of 1629, the Cross stood.

In 1730 and 1731 similar receipts are given for documents, etc., as that already set out.

Sir William Herbert, having succeeded, in 1594, to the Powys estates, which his father, Sir Edward Herbert, had purchased in 1585 from Edward Grey, the illegitimate son of Edward Grey, last Lord of Powys of that line, was made Knight of the Bath on the coronation of James I, and four years after the accession of Charles I, viz., in 1629, he was created "Baron Powys of Powys".¹ The elevation of the possessor of the Powys estates to the peerage or barony of

¹ This nobleman's title was "Powys", not Powis, as the subsequent creations were ; but his successors spelt the name "Powis".

Powys is one of several illustrations (to which we shall hereafter allude) of the Powys estates being treated as a barony by tenure. The title and estates remained with direct descendants to the fourth generation, and the former became extinct in 1748, when William, the fifth Lord Powis (and third Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Powis) died without issue.

We next give two extracts from the Tensors' Book which relate to the erection of a pump "at the upper end of the town". No trace of its site now remains.

Burgess de Pola.—At a Common Hall, upon due summons and warning, held this 30th day of Nov. 1731, it was then, at the Guildhall of the said Town and Burrough of Poole aforesaid, agreed that, whereas Henry Parry, sen., late one of the Bailiffs of the said Burrough, having paid the sum of £6 11s. 8d., being the balance of his account as Bailiff for the last year, into the hands of Rd. Tudor, the capital Bailiff for this present year, it is unanimously agreed that a pump be made and set up in some convenient part of the upper end of the said Town such as shall hereafter be appointed by ye present Bailiffs and some two substantial persons inhabiting in the upper part of the said [Town], and that the said pump be erected and set up with all convenient speed.

Pool Borough.

7th December 1733.

At an adjournment of a Common Hall lately held, and upon due summons and warning given by the Serjeants-at-Mace then given, it was then further agreed by the persons hereunder named that the above-mentioned £6 11s. 8d., now in the hands of the said Richard Tudor, be fourthwith paid by ye said Richard Tudor into the hands of Richard Pryce, Esq., Capital Bailiff of the said Borough, to be laid out and disposed of by the said Richard Pryce and Richard Edmunds, jun., in order to sink further in the place now begun, and to fix a pump there, and not elsewhere, being the place now agreed upon by the persons present, and whose names are hereunto subscribed. It is further agreed that a further sum of £4 5s. 11d., received from Mr. Richard Parry, be likewise laid out and disbursed by the said Bailiffs towards carrying on and perfecting the said work. And if soe happen that the above several sums, both amounting to the sum of £10 17s. 7d., be not sufficient to compleat the said work, that then in such a case that they may, out of the further perquisites owing from the said Town, lay out and dis-

burse soe much thereof as may be sufficient to finish soe good an intended work.

Thos. Parry,	R. Tudor,	Pearce Morgan,
Rd. Edmunds,	Humph. Tudor,	R. Pryce,
Richd. Lloyd,	Griffith Griffith,	R. Edmunds,
W. Nichols,	Hen. Parry, jun.,	Edward Parry.

In 1734 the Corporation learnt that the county authorities were about to erect a house of correction in Montgomery, in lieu of the one which had time out of mind existed in the borough of Welshpool, and been maintained at the expense of the county. A public meeting, or common hall (as it was called), was convened, and a subscription raised, and the following minute appears in the Tensors' or Minute Book of the Corporation.

At a Common Hall held at the Guildhall of the said Borough, by adjournment, 17th September, 8th George II, 1734, At which said Common Hall and General Meeting of the said Bailiffs and majority of the Aldermen and Burgesses then present it was then and there unanimously agreed that whereas the house of correction for the County of Montgomery which now is and stands in the Towne of Poole, within the said County, has been time out of mind, and far beyond the memory of any person and persons now living, erected, built, and continued there, at the expense, costs, and charges of the said County in generall, and has at several times, at the said County's charge, been amended and repaired. But now soe it is, that at a General Quarter Sessions, held at the Towne of Poole by the Justices of the Peace of the said County, an order was by them made for erecting a house of correction, omitting the place where; that omission gives some gentlemen an opportunity of believing that a new house of correction may, at the charge of the said County, be erected and built at Montgomery expressly contrary to the statute made in the 7th year of King James the First of gracious memory. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses present, being made sensible of the desire of removing the said house of correction, and erecting a new one in the said Towne of Montgomery, doe hereby unanimously for ourselves, and for absent Brethren, Aldermen, and Burgesses, agree that a *certiorari* be immediately sued out returnable at our next Great Sessions, to be held for the said County of Montgomery before

Her Majesty's Justices there, at the expense of the said Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and that the sum of £30 be forthwith, by a subscription of the said Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses, raised for removing of the said order, and for reinstating, rebuilding, and continuing the said house of correction in Pool aforesaid, as antiently it has been, and for utterly avoyding the putting the said County to such an unnecessary expense of erecting a new one, as intended in Montgomery. And wee further doe agree that the present Bailiffs do procure and make ready such a subscription paper forthwith, to be handed about to all Aldermen and Burgesses for the purpose aforesaid. As witness our hands the day and year aforesaid,

Richard Parry,	John Hughes,	Ed. Edmunds, sen.,
Edward Parry,	Adam Coupland,	Randle Parry,
Richard Evans,	Richd. Humphrey,	R. Tudor,
Humph. Tudor,	Humphy. Rogers,	Henry Parry,
R. Morgan,	William Howell,	Henry Parry, jun.,
John Owen,	Edward Griffiths,	Edward Parry,
Jno. Brisco,	R. Pryce,	Morris Jones,
Rees Jones,	R. Edmunds, jun.,	Richard Jones,
Edward Parry,	Thos. Parry,	John Cappock.
Humphrey Parry,		

The excitement must have been great to induce so many and influential burgesses to attend the meeting and to append their signatures, but we have not been able to ascertain whether the opposition proceeded any further. Where the building called the house of correction was, it is not easy at this time to ascertain. There is an old man of eighty¹ years old now living (1879), who says that his father told him that the old house of correction was on the site where the present house called "Park Lane" now stands. We are not able to say whether this house of correction is identical with the gaol, the site for which John de Charleton granted to the burgesses of La Pole by the document dated 24th April, 1 Henry IV (1400), which we have already printed.² If it be, the county authorities must have

¹ *Ex inf.*, Mr. S. Powell.

² See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 338.

built the house of correction upon a site belonging to the burgesses.

The next extract seems of considerable interest.

1735.—At a Common Hall, held on 1st day of April 1735, William Rogers of Poole, Malster, having on the 31st December last pulled up and carried away two posts, one at the upper end of the Town Hall of the said Town of Pool, and the other at the lower end of the same hall (which had been there fixed to prevent carts and carriages from running under ye said hall), to the public damage of the corporation, the Bailiffs were authorized to commence an action against him for the trespass.

This shews the Town Hall to have been erected on pillars, so that carts and carriages could run underneath it. The Town Hall is called, in the previous minutes quoted, the Guildhall. It formerly stood on the eastern side of the High Street (now called Broad Street), the upper end or side being parallel with the south side of Upper Church Street (now called Hall Street). There is a plan of the site in a book in the possession of the corporation, entered by the late Mr. Mickleburgh in 1819, with the dimensions added by him in 1852. We reproduce this plan for comparison with Bleaze's plan of 1629.

The next extract discloses a commendable economy on the part of the corporation in utilising the old church clock, by setting it up in the Town Hall.

Borough of Poole.—At a Common Hall held at the Guildhall of the said Burrough the 2nd day of September, in 9th year of George II, 1735.

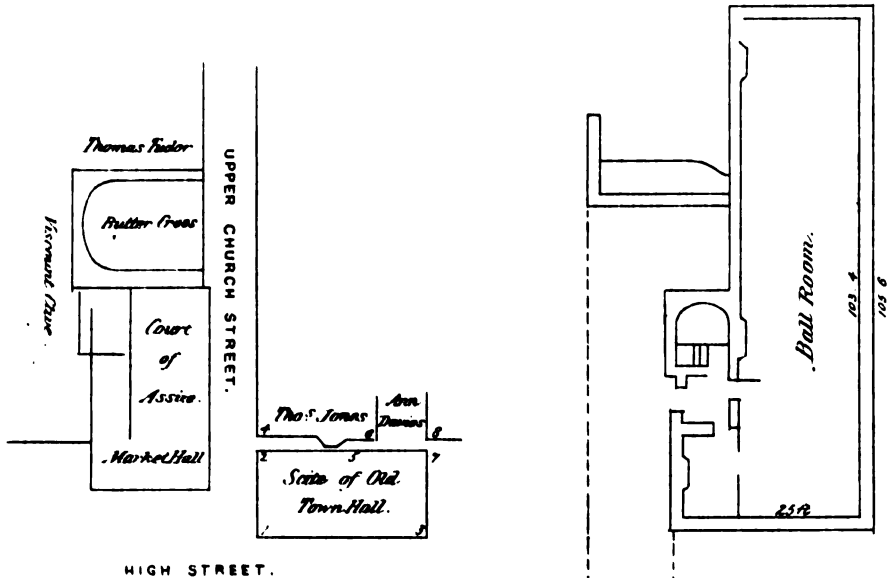
At which time and Common Hall and General Meeting of the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses then present it was then and there by the persons then present agreed that the Old Clock, now in the Steeple belonging to the parish church of Pool, when taken down, to be disposed of by the Churchwardens, the Ordinary, and Parishioners, at a Vestry to be hereafter called, that it be bought by the Bailiffs, and afterwards be set up, by their consent and directions, in the Town Hall of the said Town, and that the price thereof be paid out of the perquisites of and arising from the said Town, as witness our hands the day and year above mentioned.

"A MAP OF THE TOWN HALL IN POOL.

WITH THE SCITE OF THE OLD TOWN HALL.

1819."

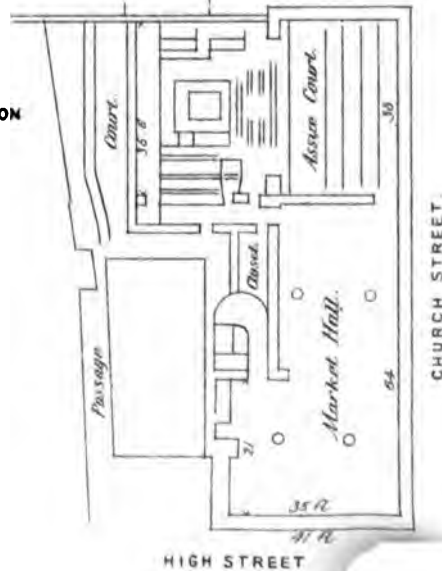
(SCALE ONE CHAIN TO AN INCH.)



TO THE ABOVE MAP THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATION

WAS ADDED IN 1852.

Length of Hall from 1. to 3	58
Width of Hall " 1 - 2	30
Space between 2 and 4	5. 5
Space " 4 " 8	3. 3



Henry Parry,	} <i>Bailiffs.</i>	Rd. Jenkins,
Hen. Parry,		John Rees,
Rd. Edmunds, sen.,		David Endon,
Edward Parry,		Edward Griffiths,
Rd. Pryce,		Joseph Newell,
Rd. Edmunds, jun.,		John Owen,
Humphrey Parry,		Humph. Francis,
John Edmunds,		William Rogers,
Richard Lloyd,		Pearce Morgan,
		Thomas Davies.

In 1736, measures were taken for the safe custody of the corporation documents, which, however, did not prevent the loss of some of them at a future period.

At an adjournment of a Common Hall, held this 11th day of January 1736,

It was agreed by the Bailiffs and Aldermen then present, also the Burgesses then likewise present, that a good firme and strong coffer, or chest, be made of strong planks, with three iron hoops about it; and that there also be bought three locks, the keys whereof to keep, one of the keys to be kept in the hands of the Head Bailiff for the time being, the other key to be kept by ye Second Bailiff for the time being, and the third key to be likewise kept by the Town Clerk for the time being, soe that neither of the persons for the time being may hereafter ye one without the other have any access to it, whereby any further alteration be hereafter made in the Ile of Burgesses; and that a partition be made in some convenient place in the Jury Chamber, with a door and lock thereupon, for the greater security and safety of the charters and Iles of Burgesses; which coffer and partition is to be made, or ordered to be made, by the present Bailiffs within the space of two months next ensuing the date hereof, and the Charters and Iles to be put therein, and each key to be delivered up as aforesaid, to all which we whose names are hereunto subscribed are unanimously agreed, as witness our hands,

Aldermen.

Thos. Parry,
Henry Parry,
Hen. Parry, jun.,
Edwd. Parry,
R. Pryce,
Richd. Edmunds, jun.

Burgesses.

Humphrey Parry,	John Jones,
Jno. Peers,	Will. Rogers,
Richard Humphreys,	David Humphreys,
John Roberts,	John Owen,
William Howell,	Henry Parry, jun.,
Hugh Meredith,	Henry Owen,
William Rogers,	Richard Edmunds,
Richd. Evans,	Michl. Parry.

In 1738, in a *Trip to North Wales*¹ (London: J. Tarbuck), supposed to be written by a lawyer on circuit last century, the writer thus describes his hotel at Welshpool:—"The first town we stopp'd in was Welshpool in Montgomeryshire, where we were so commodiously lodged that it may be presumed *Marius*, when in the *Fens of Misturnum*, lay in a palace compared with this ill-favoured resemblance of an inn." If this account be true, it affords a striking contrast to the good hotel accommodation which Welshpool at present affords.

In 1739, the corporation were placed in a dilemma by the refusal and disability of the second bailiff to act as such in the election of the new bailiffs. The emergency was met by the chief bailiff being empowered to act in his stead, and, in the ballot, to take out the second ball, usually taken out by the second bailiff, as well as the first ball of wax, which it was his duty as capital bailiff to take out. It shows that great importance was attached to the regularity of the proceedings on the election of bailiffs, and that the corporation assumed that it possessed inherent powers sufficiently elastic and extensive to meet any ordinary emergency that may arise.

Burrough of Poole.—At the General Meeting of the Capital Bailiff, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town and Burrough of Pool aforesaid, in the County of Montgomery, at the Guildhall, in the said Town, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, in 13th George II, 1739,

We, the Capital Bailiff, and the majority of the Aldermen and Burgesses of the Burrough aforesaid, at the Common Hall there, held the said 29th day of September 1739, being Michaelmas Day, unanimously assembled together, do, upon the refusall and disability of John Peers, who was sworn to serve the office of second or other Bailiff for the said Burrough for one year, ending this present Michaelmas Day, and until another should be duly elected in his stead, to act or join in the electing or making of two new Bailiffs for the ensuing year, by one assent and consent agree and do hereby order that the names of all the Aldermen of the

¹ *Bygones*, 1871-3, p. 184.

said Towne or Burrough, or the names of as many of them as are here now present, being the time accustomed for election of officers of the said Town, shall be written in several billets of paper or parchment by the Town Clerk for the time being, the Recorder for the time being not being present, which Town Clerk shall receive a corporall oath of the said Capitall Bailiff for the true usage thereof. And all the names so written by the said Town Clerk shall be severally rolled up together in baggs of wax of like quantity, and put into a close bagg with the names therein, which bagg shall be shaken by the Town Clerk, and delivered to the said Capitall Bailiff, who, turning up his sleeve, shall take out one ball, and the Alderman whose name doth therein appear shall name eight discreet, honest, and substantial Burgesses, commorants within the said Town, and likewise the said Capitall Bailiff, having his sleeve turned up, shall take out one other ball, and the Alderman whose name doth therein appear shall name seven honest, discreet, and substantial Burgesses, likewise inhabiting within the said Town ; so that these fifteen Burgesses shall receive a corporall oath from the said Capital Bailiff that they, or nine of them at the least, shall nominate and appoint two of the most honestest, discreetest, and substantialest Aldermen, or Burgesses of the same Town and Borough to be Bailiffs for the year ensuing, which two Bailiffs shall be duely sworn by the said Capitall Bailiff, pursuant to such election, to serve in the office of Bailiffs for the said Burrough for one year ensueing as duly and effectually as when there were two Bailiffs duly qualified and did each of them take up a separate ball or lott, in order to the electing and swearing of Bailiffs of the said Corporation. And that the election of Serjeants and Catchpoles for the said Burrough be as hath been heretofore used and accustomed.

W. Powell,	Richard Powell,	Rd. Cappock,
Henry Parry,	Thomas Parry, Town	Pearce Morgan,
Hen. Parry, jun.	Clerk,	John Evans,
Ed. Parry,	Rd. Edmunds, sen.,	Richd. R. Price,
Rd. Edmunds, jun.,	Heny. Parry,	his mark,
	Thos. Cappock,	John Jervis,
	John Edmunds,	Robt. Powell,
	Humphrey Parry,	John Humphreys,
	Cesar Griste,	Richard Lloyd.

Again, in 1742, the recorder failed to make his appearance at the time of election, and to perform the duty that had been imposed upon him of making

up the balls of wax. The corporation, by the following order, wisely directed the town clerk to perform this duty for the recorder.

At a Common Hall and General Meeting held this 6th day of April 1742, by Michael Parry, Esq., the surviving Bailiff, the Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Town and Burrough, upon due notice and summons by the Serjeants-at-Mace of the said Burrough.

By virtue of an order made the 19th day of May, in 37th year of Elizabeth, &c., for the election of a Bayliffe of the sayd Town or Borough, in the room of one Humphrey Owen, gent., then deceased, wherein it was then ordered that the balls of wax therein mentioned should be made up by the then Recorder of the said Town and Burrough, as by the said order is directed. And whereas the Right Hon. Pryce, Lord Viscount Hereford, now Recorder of the said Town and Burrough, is now absent, and not ready to attend for the purpose aforesaid, It is thereupon ordered that Thomas Parry, gent., Town Clerk of the said Town and Burrough, shall, at the next Common Hall and General Meeting to be held for the said Town and Burrough, on the 20th day of this instant April, make up the said balls of wax as the said order doth direct for the purpose therein mentioned, in order to proceed to the election of a Bayliff in the room of Griffith Griffiths, late one of the Bayliffs of the said Town and Burrough, now deceased. The which being done shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as if the said Recorder was personally present. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 6th day of April 1742.

Aldermen.

Thomas Parry, Town
Clerk,
Rd. Edmunds, sen.,
Henry Parry,
Hen. Parry, jun.,
Richard Powell,
Edward Parry,
Rd. Edmunds, jun.,
Richard Lloyd.

Burgesses.

Humphrey Parry, Gilbert Jones,
Charles Lloyd, Will. Rogers,
Wm. Nicholls, John Edwards,
John Edmunds, Michl. Parry.
John Owens,
Olliver Evans,
William Lloyd,
Samuel Bowdler,
Edwd. Tudor,

On a house situate in Church Street (formerly called Bull Street), and opposite the Bull Inn, there is an inscription "Briscoe, W. S., 1742", which we think it

well to record, although we are not able to identify the owner of the initials.

In 1744, the sheriff of the county must have shown an intention of encroaching upon the privileges of the borough, and action was taken by the corporate authorities to prevent such a trespass. The corporation claimed exclusive jurisdiction within the borough, and resented the intromission of the county magistrates. The Municipal Corporation Commissioner thought the charter of James I. did not contain any non-intromittent clause in and by which the magistrates of the county were expressly mentioned and excluded. But there is no doubt there is a clause prohibiting the sheriffs of the county from intruding or entering into the borough without the license of the bailiffs, and this clause has been referred to as granting a jurisdiction to the borough justices, exclusive of the county magistrates. The Commissioner thought it was plain that there was no reason whatever in this borough to allow the county magistrates to intromit themselves. He suggested that the charters prior to that of James I. may possibly have had the effect of granting an exclusive jurisdiction. But these earlier charters were granted to the borough before Montgomeryshire was constituted shire-ground, and had received a commission of the peace from the British Crown appointing a county magistracy; and, consequently, in this abnormal state of things, it is not easy to predicate what was the effect of these ancient charters.

At a Common Hall and General Meeting held the 10th day of July 1744, by the Bayliffs, Recorder, Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Burrough, upon due notice and summons given by the Serjeants-at-Mace of the said Burrough, or one of them.

We, the Bayliffs, Recorder, and the majority of the Aldermen and Burgesses of the Burrough aforesaid, there and then present, do unanimously assent and consent, agree, and do hereby order, that in case the present or any future Sheriff for the County of Montgomery do at any time or times hereafter execute any precept or process whatsoever within the

Burrough, contrary to the charter granted to the said Burrough, without the leave and consent of the Bayliffs of the said Burrough for the time being, or on their defect or refusal, that such Sheriff shall be sued and prosecuted for his so doing, at the expense of the Corporation, provided that every such Sheriff shall, soon after he shall be sworn into his office, have a copy of the clause contained in the charter, whereby the Sheriff is prohibited from executing any authority within the said Burrough, delivered to him by the Town Clerk of the said Burrough for the time being. And that no person or persons whatsoever shall at any time hereafter (not being an hereditary Burgess of the said Burrough) be admitted or sworn as Burgess of the said Burrough unless such person or persons to be admitted or sworn shall first respectively pay into the hands of the Bayliffs for the time being, or one of them, the sum of Five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to the use of the said Corporation. And that all other person and persons not paying the said sum of £5, as aforesaid, who shall be elected or sworn, such election shall be void.

Jno. Peers,	} <i>Bailiffs.</i>	Gab. Wynne,	} <i>Burgesses.</i>
Richard Lloyd,		George Devereux,	
Hereford, <i>Recorder.</i>	Edwd. Devereux,		
Richard Mytton,	} <i>Aldermen.</i>	Richd. Mytton, jun.,	
W. Powell,		Richd. Cappock,	
Richard Edmunds, sen.,		× Thomas Jenking's Marke.	
John Davies,		William Nicholls,	
Henry Parry,		Charles Roche,	
Edward Parry,		George Jones,	
Rd. Edmunds, jun.,		David Parry,	
Hen. Parry, jun.,		Wm. Owen,	
Richard Powell,		Thomas Cappock,	
Michl. Parry,		John Owen,	
William Nicholls,		Brockwell Griffiths,	

In 1745, the feeling that members of the Corporation should be residents, seems to have increased in strength, and an order was made that a non-resident alderman, "drawn out of the bag", should have no benefit of the lot unless he would reside within the borough and take the office of bailiff the next year; and if he refused, that another alderman should be elected who should be entitled to the benefit of the toll, or, if a resident burgess were elected, the toll should go to the use of the Corporation. The reason

for making a distinction in this respect between an alderman and a burgess is not apparent. It will be observed, the office of alderman is treated as one of emolument,—“the benefit of the toll”.

Burrough of Poole, County of Montgomery, to wit.—At a Common Hall and General Meeting held the 17th day of September 1745, by the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Burrough, upon due notice and summons given by the Serjeants-at-Mace of the said Burrough, or one of them.

We, the Bailiffs, and the majority of the Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough aforesaid, then and there present, do unanimously assent, consent, and agree, and do hereby order that every Alderman of the said Burrough residing out of the same who shall appear at the time of election of the Bailiffs of the said Burrough for the future, and shall happen to be drawn out of the bagg, such Aldermen shall have no benefit of the said lot unless he will reside within the said Burrough for the ensuing year, and take upon him the office of Bailiff of the said Burrough; and in case he shall refuse to do that, one of the Aldermen residing within the said Burrough shall be elected and sworn Bailiff in the room and stead of such Alderman so refusing to reside within the said Burrough as aforesaid, and shall be entitled to receive the benefit and advantage of the Toll of the said Corporation for that year. And in case any one or more of the Burgesses resident within the said Burrough shall be elected Bailiff or Bailiffs, instead of such person or persons who shall refuse to reside as aforesaid, that then the profits of the Toll shall be paid and applied for the use of the said Corporation for that year.

Richard Edmunds,
R. Tudor,
Hen. Parry,
Hen. Parry, jun.,
Edward Parry,
Michl. Parry,
Richard Lloyd,
Jno. Peers,

Aldermen.

Jno. Briscoe,
Roger Bowdler,
Gilbert Jones, } *Burgesses.*

In 1748, upon the death of William, fifth Lord Powis (also third Earl, Marquess, and Duke), he left all the Powis estates, including Powis Castle and Pool Town Manor, unto Henry Arthur Herbert, who, as nearest kinsman to the last Lord Herbert of Chirbury, of the Ribbesford

branch, had in 1743 been created Lord Herbert of Chirbury; and in the same year he was created Baron Powis, Viscount Ludlow, and Earl of Powis, which is a second illustration of the title accompanying the Powis estates, as if the latter were considered a barony by tenure.

In three years afterwards, viz., in 1751, Lord Herbert, then Earl of Powis, married Barbara, sole daughter and heir of Edward, only brother of William, fifth Lord of Powis. But his honours only continued for one generation, viz., until the death of his son, George Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, s.p. in 1801, as we shall subsequently see.

In 1750 the following minute occurs:—

At a Common Hall held in the Guildhall of the said Burrough, upon due summons and warning given before Richard Tudor and William Coupland, Esqs., Bailiffs of the said Burrough, and the Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Burrough, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the 22nd day of May, in the year of Lord 1750,

Whereas the Recordership of the said Burrough became vacant on the death of late Right Honourable Price, Lord Viscount Hereford, deceased, late Recorder of the said Burrough, and no person has been duly and legally elected in his stead. Now, therefore, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the Bailiffs and the majority present of the Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Burrough, met and assembled at the said Common Hall, do hereby nominate, elect, and appoint Edward Kynaston of Hardwicke, in the County of Salop, Esq. (Member of Parliament of the said County of Montgomery), to be Recorder of the said Burrough.

R. Tudor,	} <i>Bailiffs.</i>
Wm. Coupland,	
W. Powell,	} <i>Aldermen.</i>
Richard Powell,	
Edwd. Parry,	
Richard Edmunds,	
Michl. Parry,	
Richd. Mytton,	
Thos. Lloyd,	
Price Jones,	
Richard Lloyd,	

Burgesses.

Henry Wynne,
John Colley,
Henry Parry, jun.,
Humphrey Thomas,
David Parry,
Jno. Pugh,
William Owen,
John Morgan,
Wm. Lloyd,
Thos. Ffelton,
Dd. Jones,

The Mark of
Samuel "B." Bowdler.

In 1748, there is a similar minute appointing Mr. Kynaston, but it is not signed by the bailiffs and majority of aldermen and burgesses. The name of Mr. Kynaston is written on an erasure. This appointment must have failed in some particular, for the above minute states "no person had been duly and legally elected in his stead".

It seems fitting to record the following instance of longevity in this borough:—"On January 26, 1752, Jonathan Evans, near Welshpool, died aged 117. He left a son aged 91 and a daughter aged 87." (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1752.)

In 1755, the first step was taken for the enclosure of Pool Common. The following minute appears:—

Borough of Poole.—At a Common Hall held in the Guildhall of the said Borough, upon due summons and warning given by the Serjeants-of-Mace of the said Borough before Henry Parry and John Pugh, Esqs., Bailiffs of the said Borough, and the Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Borough whose names are hereunto subscribed, the 7th day of January 1755.

We, the Bailiffs, and the majority of the Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Borough, then and there present, do unanimously assent, consent, and agree, and do hereby order that the part of the Common called Gwern y Goe, which belongs to the resiant Burgesses within the Towne of Poole, in the said Borough, be with all convenient speed inclosed and sett to the best advantage by the present Bailiffs, and that the rents and profits thereof (after the expense of inclosing the same shall be discharged) shall from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable, be paid into the hands of the Bailiffs of the said Borough for the time being, to be by them applied and disposed of for the public use and benefit of the Corporation.

Henry Parry, jun.,	} <i>Bailiffs.</i>	Thomas Ffelton,
Jon. Pugh,		John Morgan,
Richd. Edmunds,	} <i>Aldermen.</i>	Humph. "H." Thomas,
Jno. Peers,		Rich. "H." Humphrey, his Mark,
		Elijah Jones.

In 1755, a curious robbery was perpetrated at Powis Castle and Buttington Hall. Four persons were tried for

stealing lead from Powis Castle and Buttington Hall. Neither of these residences could have been constantly occupied, and probably Buttington Hall (which, in Grose's *Antiquities*, and there alone, so far as we can discover, is called "Buttington Castle", see Vol. vii, p. 62*), was then falling into disrepair. The tradition in the neighbourhood is that it at one time contained no less than thirty rooms of considerable size. At present it is divided into two houses, not in actual contact with each other; and in part of the stables, of late years taken down and rebuilt, there was a Gothic arch, evidently part of an Early English ecclesiastical building. The roof, being of lead, would evidence it being a mansion of importance.

An account of the robbery, and of the trial of the thieves and receivers, is contained in the following letter from Mr. George Morris of Pentrenant to the Earl of Powis.—

"Pentrenant, *March 26th*, 1755.

"MY LORD,—As your Lordship was pleased to order me to be employed in the prosecuting the severall persons concerned in stealing and receiving the lead from Powis Castle and Buttington Hall, I thought it a duty incumbent on me to give your Lordship a detail of the whole transactions that happened at the Sessions in relation to that affaire, which ended this morning. It appeared on the face of the examination that no less than eight persons have been concerned in the felony, four whereof were stealers, and most of them fled, and four receivers, amongst the latter of which one of the present Bayliffs of Pool happens to be one. This being the case, I was obliged to advise with Counsel, and to get severall indictments drawn according to the nature of the offences, which were all found by the Grand Jury (Mr. George Devereux being foreman) except one against one Ratchiffe, a clockmaker of Poole, and how that escaped I am at a loss to know. One of the felons who was imprisoned for stealing the lead from Buttington Hall took his tryall with one of the receivers, and were both acquitted for want of proving the property of the lead in your Lordship, as laid in the indictment. The Counsell on behalf of the prisoners insisting that Buttington Hall, from whence the lead was taken, was only a Trust Estate, and consequently the property of the lead was not vested in your Lordship. Your

Agent, Mr. Clough of the Royal Oak, was called upon to prove that fact. The rest of the persons indicted for receiving stolen goods have entered into recognisances of £200 a piece, with sufficient sureties, to appear and take their tryalls at next Sessions, the Chief Justice having consented to baile them on these terms. I assure your Lordship that no pains or care were wanting to convict the offenders, having taken the ablest Counsell's advice on the circuit. I am apprehensive more villainy of this kind will be yet discovered. . . I am, etc.,

"To the Right Hon. The Earl of Powis, GEORGE MORRIS.
11, Dover Street, London."

The following minute occurs respecting the enclosure of Pool Common, for which the Earl of Powis and the Corporation petitioned the House of Commons :—¹

¹ The following is a copy of the Petition :—

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the Right Honourable Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, and the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Pool, in the County of Montgomery.

"Sheweth,—That there are within the Manors of Llanverchidol and Street Marcel, alias Street Marshall, in the parishes of Pool and Guilsfield, in the County of Montgomery, severall parcellls of Moor, Common, or waste ground, called Pool Common, containing in the whole 156 acres, or thereabouts.

"That your Petitioner, Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, is Lord of the Manor of Llanverchidol and Street Marcel, alias Street Marshall, in the said parishes and county, and as such is seized of or entitled to the soil of the said Common, Moor, or waste ground, as being parcell of, or belonging to, the said Manors.

"That your Petitioners, the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Pool, in the said County of Montgomery, are entitled to common of pasture therein daily for their cattle of all kinds.

"That the said Moor, Common, and waste grounds, so long as they lye open and uninclosed, produce little profit to your Petitioners, who are the sole proprietors and owners thereof, and, in their present situation, incapable of improvement.

"That your Petitioners are desirous that the said Moor, Commons, and waste grounds may be divided and inclosed, and that a specifick part thereof may be assigned and allotted to and between your Petitioners in proportion to their rights and interests in the said premisses.

"That, although the making such inclosure, division, and allotment, will tend greatly to the advantage of your Petitioners, and be

In a Common Hall, held in the Guildhall of the said Borough, upon due summons and warning, given by the Sergeants-at-Mace of the said Borough, before Richard Edmunds and Humphrey Lloyd, Esq., Bailiffs of the said Borough, and the Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Borough whose names are hereunto subscribed, 29 June 1760.

We, the Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Borough, then and there present, and being all the persons as members of the said Borough then assembled, do unanimously assent, consent, and agree, and do hereby order that that part of the Common called Gwern y goe, which belongs to the Burgesses of the said Borough, be, with all convenient speed, enclosed, sett, let out, and farmed to the best advantage by the present Bailiffs of the said Borough, and their successors for the time being; and that the rents and profits thereof (after the expense of enclosing the same, and all other expenses incident thereon shall be discharged), shall from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable, be paid into the hands of the Bailiffs of the said Borough for the time being, to be by them applyed and disposed of for the public use and benefit of the said Corporation and Borough, and to be by them accounted for from time to time at the time of paying their general accounts, when they are discharged of their respective offices. And it is hereby further ordered and agreed that such inclosures be made by and with the consent and approbation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, as Lord of the Mannor, to whom the soil thereof belongs, he having a seventh part allotted him thereout for such his consent and confirmation of this order and agreement. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Richard Edmunds }
W. Lloyd } *Bailiffs.*

The mark of
" H "
John Hughes.

a great improvement of the respective interests and properties in the said Moor, Common, and waste lands, and be of public utility, yet, as the same cannot be effectually made and established to answer the intentions of the parties interested in the same without the aid of an Act and authority of Parliament,

"Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that leave may be given for bringing in a Bill for dividing, inclosing, assigning, and allotting the said Moor, Common, and waste grounds, or such other relief in the premisses as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

"And your Petitioners shall ever pray, etc."

Jno. Rees, *Town Clerk.*

R. Tudor
Wm. Coupland
Henry Parry, jun.
Jno. Pugh
Thos. Briscoe

} *Aldermen.*

The mark of
Samuel "B." Bowdler.
John Edwards, jun.

Witnesses to signing the
marks of John Hughes
and Samuel Bowdler
Daniel Turner
Francis Adams.

The site of the Market Hall¹ is shown in Bleaze's plan of 1629 to have been in the centre of the street then called "High Street", a little to the north of the site of the present Cross Pump. It seems that over it there was a large room, which was used for the Great Sessions and other Courts, and for the Flannel Market.

This ancient building was in a frail condition for some years, but, in the year 1758, matters came to a crisis. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year, under the date of August 11, 1758, p. 391, records that:—

"At Poole, in the County of Montgomery, whilst the Court of Great Session was sitting in the hall there, *over the market place*, an alarm was given that the floor gave way, which occasioned so great crowding at the door and stairs that six of the common people were trampled to death, and many others bruised."²

A curious incident which occurred on this occasion has been handed down. An old lady³ used to relate

¹ Mr. A. Howell and Mr. D. P. Owen, in their printed statements, seem to have taken the "Market House" and the "Town Hall" as being one and the same building; but Bleaze's plan of 1629, and also the minute subsequently quoted, clearly show that they were distinct buildings.

² In the Register of burials of Pool the following entries occur:—

1758. Aug. 12. Mary Lewis of

" " 12. Edward Williams.

" " 12. Jane Jones.

" " 13. Shuzan Robetts.

No further entries occur in August. Probably these were four of the people killed on this occasion.

³ The grandmother of Mr. Richard Williams of Celynog, Newtown, a member of the Powys-land Club.

that a ladder was placed against the wall for the Judge to get down out of the ruinous building. A man stepped upon the ladder, and, when remonstrated with for his rudeness, replied that his life was as valuable to him as the Judge's, and persisted in descending first. The name of this unmannerly person has not been preserved.

This accident ultimately led to the old building being pulled down. At a Common Hall, held on September 29th, 1761, it was reported that the Market Hall was in so bad a state that it was ordered to be pulled down, and the market removed to the lower end of the Guildhall.

The Guildhall, which occupied part of the site of the present Town Hall, was afterwards used for holding the Great Sessions, and other Courts (temporary structures for which purpose being put up every time these Courts were held), the Common Hall, and the Flannel, Grain, and other Markets.

Borough of Pool, in the County of Montgomery, to wit.—

At a Common Hall held at the Guildhall of the said Borough, the 29th day of September 1761, before Price Jones and John Pugh, Esqs., Bailiffs of the said Borough.

Ordered that the Corn Market for the future be kept under the Guildhall of the Town of Pool in the said Borough, and that the Flannel Market be kept in the upper part of the said Guildhall, and that the remaining part of the Market House which is now standing be removed to the lower end of the said Guildhall, to be made use of for selling, and exposing for sale, all other things (except corn, cattle, and grain) brought to the said Town of Pool for that purpose; and it is hereby further ordered that the timber, tiles, and other materials of the late Market House be sold and disposed of, and the money arising from such sale be laid out and employed for the public use of the Corporation and Borough of Pool aforesaid; and it is hereby further ordered that Mr. Wm. Pritchard of Shrewsbury shall be employed to view and survey the state and condition of the said Guildhall, and that the expense of his survey, and the methods by him directed for securing the safety of the said Guildhall and edifice, or the repair thereof, be paid

out of the money contributed or subscribed towards the repair of the said Guildhall.

It is convenient here to mention that in the Manorial Roll for the manor of Pool Town for 1766 the inhabitants were presented,—

“For not repairing that part of the street adjoining on the side to the Market House, and opposite to the dwelling houses of Humphrey Meredith, Lewis Lewis, and John Lloyd, containing fifteen yards in length and three in width.”

This presentment shows that, even in 1766, the Market House was not wholly removed, and also, what is important to note, that its dimensions from north to south were 45 feet, and that it was so wide that it occupied all the present street except 9 feet, the width of the roadway, which the inhabitants had omitted to repair. How the traffic of the Town could have been conducted through so narrow a gut in its principal thoroughfare it is difficult to conceive. But the fact of there having been intermediate buildings, which have been removed, explains how Welshpool came to have so fine and wide a street as Broad Street, the equal to which few country towns can boast of.

On the house now occupied by Mr. John Sayce there is an inscription, $\frac{M.M.}{1808}$, the initials of Margaret Meredith, which identifies the house with that of Humphrey Meredith, her predecessor, mentioned in the presentment.

Mr. William Parry, formerly of the Farm, died a few years ago, at Welshpool, at a great age (about 96, it is believed). His memory went back to a distant period.

He used to relate that an old building stood in the middle of Broad Street, opposite the site of the *Plough Inn*,¹ which was like an umbrella, being supported by one large piece of timber in the centre, and that the prop of timber was sawn through one night by some mischievous persons, whereby the structure fell. This,

¹ It has ceased to be an inn, but it is the house now occupied by Mr. John Sayce, and formerly by his maternal grandfather, Mr. Roderick.

probably, was the last remnant of the old Market Hall.¹

Shortly before 1762, a substantial freeholder, a resident of one of the out townships, situate in the borough, died, and we are enabled to give an inventory of his effects and the amounts at which they were valued, which is interesting as showing the then value of the different kinds of stock and the nature and value of the furniture then used.

AN INVENTORY of all and singular the goods and chattells, rights, credits, and personal estate of J. D., late of D., in the county of Montgomery, Esq., deceased, taken and appraised by us whose names are subscribed, this 24th day of Novr., in the year of our Lord, 1762.

Cattle—

	£	s.	d
Two oxen	9	0	0
Twelve bullocks	30	10	0
One hundred and twenty-two sheep	20	6	8
Two oxen sold at Welshpool fayre	11	14	6
One black mare	3	10	0
One black filley	2	15	0
One chesnut colt	2	15	0
One bay colt	2	15	0
One black horse	3	10	0
One sow and ten pigs	2	10	0
Implements of husbandry	6	6	6
Wheat in the barn and in a stack	14	0	0
Barley unthreshed	7	10	0
Oats unthreshed	6	0	0

In the room over the large parlour—

Two feather beds, bedsteads, bed cloathes and hangings	6	6	0
One oak beaureau	2	5	0
Two looking-glasses	0	7	0
One chair	0	1	6

On the staircase—

One clock and case	3	3	0
Two chairs and a small square table	0	6	6

Room over the kitchen—

One feather bed, cloaths, bedstead, and hangings	3	3	0
One chest of drawers, square table, and three chairs	1	10	0
One close stool	0	4	0

¹ Mr. William Parry used to say that he remembered the time when there were no glass shop windows in Welshpool. The front of the shops were "bulkheads", opening with folding shutters, one falling down and the other lifting up.

	£	s.	d.
In the closet—			
One hanging press and a piece of ticking	1	5	0
In the yellow room—			
One feather bed, bed cloaths, bedstead, and hangings	4	10	0
Three chairs, one square table, and glass	1	0	0
Room over the pantry—			
One feather bed, bed clothes, and hangings	1	10	0
Three chests and three chairs	0	14	0
Twenty-three pair of sheets and table linen	3	15	0
In the garret—			
Two feather beds, bedsteads, and bed cloaths	2	5	0
One table and two chairs	0	2	0
In the large parlour—			
Twelve chairs	2	8	0
Two tables and a corner cupboard	0	14	0
In the kitchen—			
One dresser, shelves, and other kitchen furniture	4	0	0
Brass furniture, copper, and tin	3	15	0
Pewter	5	0	0
Iron jack and other iron furniture	1	10	0
Two tables, six chairs, one salt-box, and skreen	1	2	0
In the little parlour—			
Four chairs, two tables, and a corner cupboard	0	14	0
In the room over the skullery—			
One feather bed, bed cloaths, and bedstead	0	15	0
In the pantry—			
One dresser and square table, and four chairs	0	9	6
One square table and drawers	0	2	6
In the dairy and brewhouse—			
One copper and brewing vessels, etc.	3	0	0
In the cellar—			
Barrels, pails, and butter tubs	1	2	0
Plate—			
One silver tankard	4	10	0
One half-pint	1	10	0
Eight silver spoons, two salts	3	0	0
Six teaspoons and tongs	0	15	0
One silver watch	2	0	0
One cream jug	0	10	0
Six gold rings and two ditto, enameled	3	12	0

Edward Parry.
Richard Dixon.

In four years afterwards there was some litigation respecting his children, and a commission was held for taking evidence therein.

The following is a copy of the bill of expenses of the witnesses at a Welshpool inn :—

A bill of expenses at the Castle Inn for the commission in the Chancery cause of D.'s infants against S. :—

		£	s.	d.
1766.	Breakfast for four gentlemen	0	2	0
April 16.	Dinner for seven	0	7	0
	Ditto for seven witnesses	0	3	6
	Sixteen quarts of ale	0	5	4
	Red wine	0	2	0
	White ditto	0	2	6
	Supper for five	0	2	6
	White wine wey	0	1	0
11.	Breakfast for five gentlemen	0	2	6
	Dinner for four	0	4	0
	Dinner for five witnesses	0	2	6
	Hay	0	0	3
	Supper for five	0	2	6
	Fifteen quarts of ale	0	5	0
	Four pints of negus	0	4	8
	Ale for gentlemen	0	0	6
	Wey	0	1	0
12.	Breakfast for five gentlemen	0	2	6
	Dinner for three ditto	0	3	0
	Dinner for three witnesses	0	1	6
	Supper for five	0	2	6
	Eighteen quarts of ale	0	6	0
	Seven tankards of negus	0	8	2
	Three quarts of ale upstairs	0	1	0
	Wey	0	1	0
13.	Breakfast for four	0	2	0
	Pen, ink, and paper	0	2	0
	Ale	0	1	0
	Wine	0	1	0
	Horses, hay, and corn	0	13	6
	For the commission room	0	7	6
	For servants	0	4	0
		<hr/>		
		£5	5	5

Received the 3rd of June 1766 of Mr. S. the full contents of ye within bill for ye use of my brother, Mr. William Jones, by me, Mary Jones.

£5 : 5 : 5.

In the Manorial Courts (which, it may be incidentally mentioned, were generally held at the *Royal Oak*,

which shows the antiquity of the name of that hotel),¹ by presentments, the sanitary and public regulations of the town were enforced. In 1763, by the Manorial Roll of Pool Town Manor, there were the following presentments.

“The Inhabitants of this Town for not repairing the causeway and highway leading from the dwelling house of Ann Rowlands down to the River Severn.

“The Inhabitants of this Manor for not repairing one half the bridge across the River Lledan, leading from the *Bull* to the Church of Pool, which ought to be repaired by such inhabitants.

“The same for not repairing half the bridge from John Humphrey’s shop.

“The same for not repairing that part of the highway leading from the *Lower Sun* to the Cross, and from Llangollen Bridge to the *Bull*.”

Also, in 1764,—

“The Serjeants of Mace present John Ward and Edward Jones for throwing muck and rubbish in Sealing Lane, leading to the dwelling house of Peter Turner, to the nuisance of His Majesty’s subjects passing that way.

“They also present that three great stones now fixed in the ground opposite the house, the property of Mrs. Anne Lloyd, are a great nuisance, and ought to be removed by her.”

These presentments are given as examples of frequent occurrence.

In the Manorial Roll for Teirtreff Manor, for 1763-4, the inhabitants of Welsh Town were presented and amerced in £5, “for not keeping in repair half a bridge

¹ Jane Gilmour, who is ninety-three years old, being born on St. David’s day, 1788, states that her mother, who died thirty years ago in her ninety-eighth year, used to say that she remembered a large oak tree standing in the middle of the street near where the Cross Pump stands, from which tree the *Royal Oak* Inn was named. The *Royal Oak*, she says, was formerly kept by Mr. Keate, afterwards by Mr. Colley, and afterwards by Mr. and Mrs. Whitehall, both of whom had been in the service of the Earl of Powis—the former as master of the horse, and the latter as lady’s maid. When their eldest daughter was born, the Duchess of Northumberland and Lady Harriet Wynn (both of them daughters of the earl) stood as her sponsors, and, in commemoration of the occasion, the Duke of Northumberland sent an emblazonment of his coat of arms, which is now in the *Royal Oak* Inn.

over the Lledan, leading from the Town Hall by John Humphrey's garden wall to Close Bach".

In a book entitled "*A Survey of the Roads of England and Wales*—showing all the cities, towns, villages, etc.; with distances; engraved by Emanuel Bowen; with an accurate historical and topographical description of the cities, towns, and places of note; with maps of the counties; by John Owen (1764)"—there is a map of Buttington Bridge, which shows two streams into which the River Severn was divided at this point, there being another bridge shown near the church. Possibly the little brook now there may have been at one time a larger stream, and been a branch of the Severn.

In 1765 (September 29), John Pugh and Richard Edmunds were drawn up to serve as bailiffs, and, inasmuch as a sufficient number of burgesses did not appear to elect them according to the constitution of the borough, the court was adjourned to December 7. There is no record of its having subsequently taken place. The next entry is in 1765, when the formal receipt is given for the charter, bye-laws, etc.; but the maces, etc., are not mentioned.

The entries in the Tensors' Book from 1761 are not so regular as in previous years, but an account current is begun, showing the receipts and payments of each bailiff in each successive year.

The first account is that of Henry Parry, Esq., Capital Bailiff for the year beginning at Michaelmas 1761, and ending at Michaelmas 1762.

In the receipts the following items occur:—

" March 1762. Received for slates of the Market			
	House of Mr. Yearsley - -	£1	10 6
18 October.	For bricks in arches - -	1	1 0
	From Mr. Copeland for the old		
	timber of the Market House -	1	11 6
	To Richard Davies for taking down		
	the walls - - - -	0	1 6"

From these items we may infer that the Market House was then being gradually removed.

There are other items of payment showing that temporary arrangements were made for the accommodation required for the holding of the Great Sessions, such as,—

“To Dixon for putting up and taking down the Court - - - - -	£0 15 0
To Dixon for erecting and taking down the Court against the Session - - - - -	0 15 0
To boards for the use of the Hall - - - - -	2 10 0”

The following item appears in this account :—

“For wine for the Judge, and money given the Servants - - - - -	£3 8 0”
---	---------

This is continued throughout the accounts, and was a burden upon the slender corporate funds. We will notice it occasionally, and it will be seen that in more recent days it greatly increased.

The accounts were examined by the incoming bailiff, and sworn to by the outgoing bailiff, and were sometimes signed by several burgesses. The receipts and payments were small in this year, the former being £9 3s. 8½d., and the latter £12 6s. 10d., leaving an adverse balance of £3 13s. 1½d. The receipts afterwards much increased.

In 1765, similar items occur for putting up the court, and for wine for judge. The corporation servants' clothing also.

“Sept. 15. Paid Edw. Rowland for making the Bellman's cloathes - - - - -	£0 8 0
“ 18. Paid Mr. Fleming for Bellman's cloathes - - - - -	2 5 0”

This branch of expenditure afterwards considerably increased.

In 1764,—

“April 24. Paid Mr. Draycot for a piece of Timber for the use of the Market House Pump - - - - -	£0 4 6
Paid Mr. Price for Posts for guarding the Market House Pump - - - - -	0 2 6”

These items probably relate to the pump authorised

to be erected in 1731. The rents (£45 4s.) of the common lately enclosed, came into this account, and the Town Hall produced £5, and "4d. received for an old crank from the Market House", swell the receipts to £50 4s. 4d. But an item of disbursement appears of £31 7s., payment to Lord Powis of three years' interest on £224 2s. 7d., the expenses of the enclosure.

In 1768,—

" Paid for two dozen of wine for the Judge	-	£2	8	0
Paid to the Judge's Servants	-	1	0	0
Paid for treating the Burgesses at Michaelmas		2	0	0"

What wine it was is not stated, but the price is not extravagant, £1 4s. per dozen.

In 1761, John Pugh was appointed treasurer.

In 1769, John Wesley visited Welshpool, and met with a sorry reception. The bailiffs were applied to for permission for him to preach in the Town Hall. One of them was willing to grant him leave, but the other refused. He therefore quitted the town without his voice being heard therein, and went on to Newtown, where he met with a welcome.¹

The following is an extract from John Wesley's diary, under date September 1765 :—

" Monday, 23. The next day I spent at Shrewsbury. Wednesday, 25. I took horse a little after four, and, about two, preached in the Market House in Llanidloes, two or three and forty miles from Shrewsbury."

He would then pass through Welshpool, and possibly it was the occasion above referred to.

On January 30, 1773, a society "of young men, inhabitants of Welshpool and places adjacent", was established and called the "Young Society". The articles of the society had the following exordium :—

" Whereas it hath been and is a laudable custom in this kingdom of Great Britain for artists and others charitably disposed to meet together and form themselves into societies to promote friendship and Christian charity, and, upon all just occasions, to assist and support each other."

¹ *Ex inf.*, Robert Jones, "Prothonotary's Clerk".

The rules were of a rather singular character, but it would occupy too much space to print them. It was the first friendly society formed in Welshpool.

In 1773, by a minute of the Corporation, it was "ordered that a new pump be made at the end of the Guildhall, and the clock be put in order, and the court painted, and the cock upon the top of the Town Hall be put in order, and all other necessary repairs". This pump (or rather the well) was discovered within recent years, when alterations were made at the Town Hall.

In 1774, the receipts had increased to £60, and the balance of £14 was ordered to be laid out in buying cushions for the court, and altering the staircase and enlarging the market place, "where corn was sold", and the crier of the court was ordered a new suit of livery, which cost no less than £8 2s. 8d. The Corporation seemed to indulge in gorgeous livery.

The following is a list of county voters who voted in the great contest for the county of Montgomery, between W. Mostyn Owen, Esq., and Watkin Williams, Esq., in October 1774, and whose residence is given as being in Welshpool, or within the borough :—

List of those who voted for MOSTYN OWEN.

Name	Qualification.	Name.	Qualification.
William Turner	- Kerry.	John Cross	- Pool.
John Edmunds	- Forden pariah.	David Lloyd	- Pool.
William Griffith	- Pool.	Richard Edmunds	- Pool.
John Heyward (Guilsfield)	- Buttington.	Evan Evans	- Pool.
Edward Jones	- Castle.	William Foulkes, Esq. (Trelydan)	- Trelydan.
Evan Morris	- Castle.	Thomas Griffith	- Pool.
David Pugh (of London)	- Llanerchydol.	Rev. Daniel Griffith (Trowscoed)	- Guilsfield.
Humphrey Parry	- Dyserth.	Robert Griffith	- Pool.
Arthur Pearce	- Pool.	Richard Hinley	- Pool.
Richard Parry	- Pool.	Edward Heyward (Trowscoed)	- Guilsfield.
John Smith, Dyserth	- Pool.	John Jones	- Pool.
Thomas Addenbrook	- Pool.	Joseph Morgan	- Pool.
Griffith Adams (Llanerbrochwell)	- Guilsfield.	John Morris	- Pool.
Edward Astley (Tyrmynech)	- Guilsfield.	Jeremiah Meredith	- Pool.
William Coupland	- Pool.	William Nichols (Cai Athrow)	- Guilsfield.
Richard Cappelock	- Pool.	William Richards	- Pool.

List of those who voted for **MOSRYN OWEN**—*continued*.

Name.	Qualification.	Name.	Qualification.
Charles Rocke	- Pool.	John Williams	- Llanfihangel.
John Tudor	- Pool.	Joseph Pughe	- Pentirch, Llanfair.
John Thomas (Varchwell)	- Pool.	David Powell (Trehelig)	- Castle Caereinion.
Richard Tudor, Esq. (Garth)	- Guilsfield.	Richard Brown	- Manafon.
Thomas Waring	- Pool.	Samuel Fox	- Berriew.
William Watson	- Pool.	Thomas Powell	- Berriew.
Samuel Pierce	- Meifod.	Evan Vaughan	- Newtown.

List of those who voted for **WATKIN WILLIAMS**.

Name.	Qualification.	Name.	Qualification.
John Evans	- Pool.	Robert Lloyd, Esq. (Oswestry)	Gungrogfechan
Thomas Francis	- Buttington.	Robert Morris	- Pool.
Vaughan Jones	- Pool.	Maurice Stephens	- Llandinam.
John Meredith	- Forden.	Ambrose Gethyn (of Berriew)	Berriew.
Jeremiah Nichols	- Buttington.	Arthur Davies Owen	Berriew.
Henry Wynne, Esq.	- Castle.	(Shrewsbury)	
John Dicken	- Pool.		

In 1775, by a minute of the Corporation, it is ordered, "that the bailiff repair the roof of the Town Hall, which was then in ruinous condition, and all other repair that was necessary, at the expense of the Corporation". The sergeants-at-mace were ordered to have "an upper garment and hats".

In 1776, Llanerchydol Hall was built. "It is a stone mansion, in a castellated style (as it was then called), and is by no means a bad example of the school of eighteenth century gothic."¹ We have not been able to ascertain who was the architect.

In the Manorial Roll for 1776, for the manor of Pool Town (which included the principal portion, but not the whole of the town), there is given a list of the inhabitants in the town of Pool, with their occupations added for the first time. This ancient directory we think it well to print.

John Williams, attorney.
Edward Davies, carpenter.
Richard Davies, tailor.
Charles Davies, labourer.

Humphrey Tudor, barber.
Joseph Morgan, shoemaker.
Richard Syer, labourer.
Richard Clayton, labourer.

¹ *History of the Gothic Revival*, by Charles L. Eastlake, p. 57.

David Matthews, labourer.
 William Oliver, labourer.
 Samuel Evans, gardner.
 John James, labourer.
 Mary Lloyd, widdow.
 Edward Owen, carpenter.
 Arthur Jones, labourer.
 Isaac King, Supervisor of Excise.
 Elizabeth Pryce, widow.
 Richard Davies, labourer.
 Thomas Howells, labourer.
 William Cook, tayler.
 Edward Mores, innkeeper.
 Evan Evans, innkeeper.
 Hugh Hughes, saddler.
 Arthur James, blacksmith.
 Thomas Waring, carpenter.
 Humphrey Parry, currier.
 Ann Roberts, widow.
 Edward Lewis, grocer.
 David Hughes, Officer of Excise.
 Thomas Nickolas, sawyer.
 Thomas James, labourer.
 Joyce Stephens, widdow.
 John Corbett, weelwright.
 Thomas Griffiths, maltster.
 Thomas Davies, shoemaker.
 James Powell, labourer.
 Vaughan Pryce, maltster.
 Humphrey Pugh, weaver.
 John Richards, mason.
 Francis Powell, cowper.
 Elizabeth Luke.
 William Jones, maltster.
 Anne Watson, widdow.
 Evan Davies, maltster.
 Edward Davies, shoemaker.
 Sarah Meredith, widdow.
 Richard Jones, butcher.
 Richard Griffiths, innkeeper.
 Jeremiah Nickolas, shoemaker.
 William Lewis, sadler.
 David Jones, tayler.
 Francis Morris, labourer.
 David Davies, innkeeper.
 Edward Davies, maltster.
 George Lloyd, ironmonger.
 Vaughan Jones, surgen.
 Susannah Birkett, widdow.
 Roger Bowdler, attorney.
 Lloyd Turner, tanner.
 John Meredith, attorney.
 John Pugh, ironmonger.
 John Bromley, jun., mercer.
 Humphrey Holloway, butcher.
 Evan Williams, ironmonger.
 Elinor Morris, spinster.
 John Bromley, senior.
 Martha Owen, spinster.
 James Matthews.

John Foulkes, mercer.
 Charles Jones, Esq.
 John Williams, attorney.
 John Morris, innkeeper.
 Richard Evans, butcher.
 William Foulkes, saddler.
 David Salmon, stationer.
 Sarah Yearsley, widdow.
 John Dickin, attorney.
 Evan Jones, taw dresser.
 William Coupland, apothecary.
 Evan Evans, tayler.
 Catherine Daxon, widdow.
 Francis Evans, labourer.
 John Pugh, currier.
 Moses Roberts, cowper.
 Margaret Edward, widdow.
 Mary Momford, widdow.
 John Momford.
 John Evans, shoemaker.
 Jane Morris, widdow.
 Edward Thomas, sawyer.
 Elizabeth Jones, widdow.
 Robert Sambrook, labourer.
 Griffith Griffiths, malster.
 Margaret Edmonds, widdow.
 John Edwards, weaver.
 Thomas Francis, labourer.
 John Hughes, shoemaker.
 John Evans, labourer.
 Thomas Dax, carpenter.
 Alice Thomas, widdow.
 Robert Burrows, shoemaker.
 Samuel Edwards, gardener.
 Elena Hinley, spinster.
 John Francis, cooper.
 David Davies, labourer.
 John Edmunds.
 Anne Ellies, widdow.
 James Davies, labourer.
 Evan Dixon, joyner.
 Francis Powell, maltster.
 Richard Gardner, blacksmith.
 Elizabeth Tipton, widdow.
 Richard Morris, shoemaker.
 Robert Sambrook, blacksmith.
 John Oliver, labourer.
 Thomas Artcher, serg.-major.
 Lewis Jones, innkeeper.
 Pierce Reynolds, postmaster.
 Evan Griffiths, turner.
 John Williams, labourer.
 Sarah Bowdler, widdow.
 David Evans, labourer.
 John Williams, shoemaker.
 Edward Turner, carpenter.
 Anne Richards, spinster.
 Owen Owens, labourer.
 Griffith Morris, tanner.
 Thomas Davies, labourer.

Edward Jones, labourer.
 John Evans, labourer.
 Henry Oliver, labourer.
 Joseph Pugh, mason.
 Morgan Jones, labourer.
 Abigail Prowdley, widdow.
 Jane Edwards, spinster.
 Elizabeth Jones, widow.
 David Humphreys, labourer.
 Jane Herbert, widdow.
 Owen Owen, Glover.
 Anne Jones, widdow.
 John Thomas, Glover.
 Anne Evans, spinster.
 Edward Jones, labourer.
 John Jones, postman.
 Edward Howell, shoemaker.
 Sarah Jones, widdow.
 Jane Powell, widdow.
 Thomas Stockton, labourer.
 John Wooding, labourer.
 William Williams, breechesmaker.
 John William, labourer.
 Thomas Dax, jun , carpenter.
 Thomas Humphreys, carpenter.
 Owen Morris, innkeeper.
 Matthew Morris, sawyer.
 John Edwards, labourer.
 David Randle, shoemaker.
 John Rogers, miller.
 Jonathan Griffiths.
 John Jones, weaver.
 Richard Thomas, labourer.
 Richard Evans, tanner.
 Hugh Thomas, labourer.
 Thomas Davies, hatter.
 Robert Elliss.
 Rodrick Hughes, tanner.
 John Williams, mason.
 James Stockbridge, gardner.
 John Roberts, Glover.
 Edward Moses, weaver.
 John Humphreys, weaver.
 John Griffiths, shoemaker.
 James Pugh, postman.
 Henry Humphreys.
 Henry Wynne, Esq.
 Reece Williams.
 John Pugh.
 Charles Roche, attorney.
 Susannah Pryce, spinster.
 Richard Morris, Glover.
 Clement Williams, shoemaker.
 John Jenkins, shoemaker.
 Mary Humphreys, widdow.
 John Morris, maltster.
 William Ellias, labourer.
 Elizabeth Hughes, widdow.
 David Davies, labourer.
 Robert Morris, soapboyler.
 Evan Griffiths, innkeeper.
 Richard Morris, innkeeper.
 Edward Rowland, taylor.
 Joseph Meredith, wheelwright.
 William Richards, shoemaker.
 Samuel Hudson, tanner.
 William Griffiths, innkeeper.
 John Matthews, currier.
 John Evans, innkeeper.
 John Crace, butler.
 Anthony Morris, barber.
 Thomas Griffiths, gunsmith.
 Joseph Morris, innkeeper.
 Jane Perry, widdow.
 William Pryce, hatter.
 Arthur Ryder, shoemaker.
 Evan Davies, gardner.
 Thomas Ashford, glazier.
 William Rider, butcher.
 Dorothy Williams, widdow.
 Margaret Vaughan, spinster.
 Ann Perry, widdow.
 Samuel Bowdler.
 Thomas Williams.
 James Davies, shopkeeper.
 Thomas Clark, staymaker.
 Mary Barnett, spinster.
 Edward Lewis, hatter.
 Thomas Peplow, weaver.
 William Turner.
 Elizabeth Williams, widdow.
 Sarah Davies, widdow.
 Edward Morgan, hatter.
 James Meredith, basketmaker.
 Evan Evans, labourer.
 Robert Owens, shoemaker.
 William Richards, cowper.
 Mary Evans, widdow.
 John Draycott, grocer.
 Robert Jolley.
 Charles White.
 Thomas Wilkes.
 Anne Hughes, widdow.
 Elizabeth Watson, widdow.
 Richard Lloyd, weaver.
 Martha Lewis, widdow.
 George Baker, grocer.
 Henry Owens, butcher.
 Sarah Tudor, widdow.
 William Bowen, Glover.
 Thomas Morris, barber.
 Thomas Howells, barber.
 Thomas Powell, currier.
 Elinora Williams, widdow.
 John Weaver, skinner.
 Humphrey Meredith, saddler.
 Richard Brown, grocer.
 Elizabeth Walter, widdow.
 Richard Cappock, barber.
 Richard Hurley, tailor.

Oliver Jones, grocer.
 John Johnson, shopkeeper.
 John Jones, saddler.
 Samuel Sayce, mason.
 Lewis Lewis.
 John Howells, innkeeper.
 Thomas Davies, wheelwright.
 Robert Jones, innkeeper.
 Owen Ratcliff, clockmaker.
 Anne Owen, widow.
 William Thomas, innkeeper.
 Richard Rowland, tailor.
 George Richards, mason.
 Mary Llewellyn, widdow.
 Mary Main, widdow.

Lowry Williams.
 Thomas Pryce, maltster.
 John Thomas Owens, saddler.
 William Davies, tayler.
 Elizabeth Plimmer, widdow.
 Elizabeth Reeves, widdow.
 John Evans, labourer.
 Sarah Griffiths, widdow.
 Thomas Pryce, Officer of Excise.
 William Roberts, joyner.
 Richard Pugh, currier.
 John Rogers, blacksmith.
 Robert Morris.
 Richard Maddox.
 Watkin Thomas, malstar.

The number in each profession or trade was as follows :—

38	of each of the following,	widdows.
25	”	labourers.
14	”	innkeepers.
13	”	shoemakers.
9	”	tailors and breeches makers.
8	”	maltsters.
7	”	spinsters.
6	”	attornies, carpenters and joiners, sdlers, weavers.
5	”	grocers, butchers, glovers.
4	”	barbers, tanners, hatters.
3	”	supervisors of excise, ironmongers, gardeners, sawyers, coopers, curriers.
2	”	esquires, surgeons and apotheca- ries, mercers, masons, postmen, wheelwrights, shopkeepers, cur- riers, blacksmiths.
1	”	carrier, blacksmith, wheelwright, stationer, taw (tow ?) dresser, glazier, baker, miller, soapboiler, gunsmith, staymaker, basket- maker, skinner, clockmaker.

Matthew Williams, a tragedian, was born in Welshpool; little is known about him. In Anthony Pasquin's *Children of Thespis*, published in 1789, there is a notice of him, from which it may be inferred he must have been an actor of some note to have met with Pasquin's notice, and from which we glean the following :—

“To Decency dear, and to Merit long known,
 See Williams’ advance to Calliope’s throne;
 Though the tones of his voice are restrain’d within bounds,
 They form a sweet concord of heavenly sounds;
 If to greatness unequal, each essay prevails,
 For his diffidence aids where ability fails,
 As encircled he stood in the Temple of Fame,
 ’Twas himself that alone had a doubt of his fame.”

“His *début* was at Birmingham, in the New Theatre, where he enacted *Hamlet* on the memorable 27th of July, 1778. After a probation at Bath, he joined the dramatic regiments at Old Drury in 1779. His weekly salary was £5.”

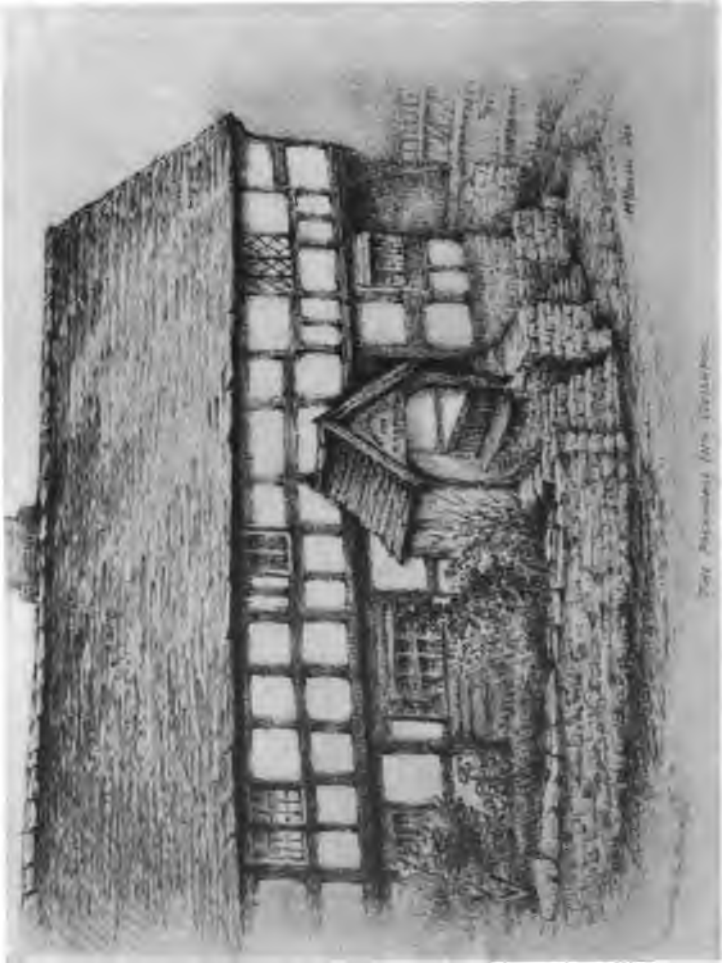
Matthew Williams’s fame probably would have been transient, and his name passed away, but for his unfortunate end. He was killed in a duel by Quin. Dr. Doran, in *Their Majesties’ Servants*, thus describes the occurrence :—

“It was Quin’s hard fate to kill two actors—Bowen and Williams, who was Decius to Quin’s Cato. Williams, in delivering the last line, ‘Cæsar sends health to Cato’, pronounced the last name so like Keeto, that Quin could not help exclaiming, ‘Would he had sent a better messenger’. This irritated the little Welsh actor, the more that he had to repeat the name in nearly every sentence of his scene with Cato, and Quin did not fail to look so hard at him when he pronounced it, that Williams’ irritation was at the highest, and, in the green-room, the irascible Welshman attacked Quin on the ground that he had rendered him ridiculous in the eyes of the audience. Quin treated the matter as a joke, but the Welsh actor would not be soothed. After the play, he lay in wait for the offender in the piazza, where much malapert blood was often spilt. There Quin could not refuse to defend himself, and, after a few passes, Williams lay lifeless on the flagstones, and Quin was arrested by the watch. Of course, as he had only defended himself, he was acquitted.”¹

In the book of the churchwardens of Pool, under date of October 17th, 1777, the following minute occurs :—

“It was agreed that the churchyard wall and buttresses and the steps are to be repaired as soon as opportunity may be,

¹ *Bygones*, 1871-3, pp. 5-10.



The Residence of Mrs. Williams

and that the expenses and charge of the same be paid out of Poor Lewn of the middle division of the parish.”

A memorandum is subjoined in another handwriting.

“The above belongs to the town part to repair, as appears by the Terriers.”

According to the Church Terrier of 1730 the repair of the churchyard fences was as follows:—

“The stile gate at the east end is repaired by the Vicar; the wall from thence, down the south side to the Greedle, is repaired by the town part of the parish; the Greedle gates by his Grace the Duke of Powis; and the rest of the fences by the other townships.”

In a letter in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1858 (p. 111), the experience of a person who remembered the last twenty years of the eighteenth century, is related. When a boy, the only public mode of travelling in Wales, or medium for transmission of goods and parcels, was the pack-horse; for when he went to Shrewsbury to school he was given in charge to the carrier, and mounted on one of the train of horses. The train varied in number and length according to the exigencies of the carrier for the time. As it took four or five days, there were stages or places of rest on the way. Amongst them the sign of the *Packhorse*, in Welshpool, was then a well known and established hostelry, which must in those days have borne some resemblance to an eastern caravanserai; the name as that of an inn still remains, but its ancient occupation is gone. We give an autotype of a sketch made by a lady, Mrs. Howell, of Rhiewport, as it at present appears.

Jane Gilmour, an old inhabitant before referred to, says that before the canal was completed the traffic through Welshpool by waggons was very great. As many as twenty carts and waggons might be seen in the town at one time, each having large teams of horses, as the roads were very bad. From Llanfair to Welshpool the traffic was carried on by pack-horses, which started from the *Upper Pack-horse*, a very ancient inn.

In 1779, the corporation accounts show that a payment was made

“To Mr. Campbell on account of building the
Bailiffs’ seat and canopy in the Church - £10 10 0”

The usual receipt was given for the charters by the bailiffs.

“Paid Mr. John Morris, Crown, for wine for the
Judges - - - - - £1 14 0
Paid Mr. Bayley, Castle Inn, for wine for Judges 1 12 0”

In 1781 there is the item—

“Paid Mrs. Morris, Crown, for dozen wine for
Judges - - - - - £3 6 0”

The quality of the wine given was better.

In 1783, the common called Gwern y goe was ordered to be let for any time not exceeding three years.

In 1785, three lamps were ordered to be set up, one at the end of the Town Hall, and another at that part of the Town Hall that faces Upper Church Street, to be lighted during the dark nights in the winter season at the expense of the corporation. This is the first notice of the public lighting of the borough.

The recorder, the Earl of Powis, not being able to attend personally, the bailiff was ordered to act in his place at the election, and make up the balls of wax, etc.

In 1788, in consequence of the illness of Price Jones, one of the bailiffs, a special arrangement was made for carrying out the election of bailiffs.

In Davies’s *Agricultural Survey of North Wales*, p. 481, the following particulars are given of the poor-rate from 1733 to 1788, with other curious information.

Pool, Middle Division.

				Amount of Rates
1733	at	0 6	per pound	23 11 8
1736	„	0 6	„	27 1 6
1749	„	1 0	„	53 5 4
1755	„	1 6	„	65 0 0
1763	„	2 6	„	105 12 8

1774 at	3	6	per pound	155	6	6
1783 „	4	6	„ „	227	15	6
			By an old rate.			
1788 „	4	0	„ „	253	8	0
			By a new rate at three-fourths of the present value.			
1794.			The poor received into the house.			
1800 at	12	0	per pound	866	8	0

Being thirty-six times the amount of the rates in the year 1733. The present population of this division is 1,311, about one-third part more than it was sixty years back.

	Years fatal.	No. buried.	Years favourable.	No. buried.
Welshpool	1747	70	1748	32
„	1796	54	1797	37 ¹

In the first enclosure of Powis Castle Park there are three fine elm trees growing on the south side of the carriage drive, standing close together in the form of a triangle, and they are called the Three Sisters. They are each fully fourteen feet in circumference at the ground, and tower to a great height. Old Mr. Edmund Edye told our informant² that he was present when these trees were planted, and assisted in planting them. He came to Montgomeryshire (his son, Mr. Thomas Edye, still flourishing at the age of ninety, says) in 1779, when he was twenty-two years of age.³

According to a memorandum in Powis Castle Office, these trees were planted in 1789; the one nearest the castle being planted by Mr. Probert, the middle one by Mr. Edmund Edye, and the third by Mr. Robert Wilding. These trees, planted ninety-two years ago, are of

¹ On page 466, the author gives the following information as to the local measures of the county and town:

“In Montgomeryshire, a cylindrical vessel containing twenty quarts is called a hoop, two of such hoops make a strike or measure, and two strikes or measures make a bushel of eighty quarts, equal to a Denbighshire hoked.

“A bushel of oats at Welshpool is seven hoops, or half strikes heaped; a bushel of malt is nine-tenths of the corn measure.”

² *Ex inf.*, Mr. J. Pryce Davies of Fronfelin.

³ He was born 2nd January 1757, and died 23rd January 1849, aged ninety-two years and three weeks. An engraved portrait of him is in the Powys-land Museum.

large size, and particularly fine specimens of elms. It is said that the same persons also, about the same time, planted the elm trees now standing on the "Domen", near the bowling green, and near to which the old Domen mill formerly stood.¹

In the borough accounts, there are frequent payments for repairs and alterations of the old Town Hall to 1795.

In 1790, at a Common Hall it was ordered that the court for holding the Great Sessions in the Guildhall "be altered, enlarged, and improved in a commodious and elegant manner"; and again, in 1791, in a Common Hall held on the 27th of September, the flagging and railing were declared to be ruinous, and were ordered to be repaired in a "substantial and handsome manner". These orders do not seem to have been carried out except by temporary repairs, until, in the year 1795, another catastrophe occurred, although fortunately of not so serious a character as the accident in the Market Hall in 1758. The Great Sessions were held therein on Saturday, the 8th of August 1795, before the Hon. Edward Bearcroft and Francis Burton. During the trial of a man named Edward Barrett for burglary, the *Cambrian Register*² records that "some of the timbers which support the Town Hall gave way, and the floor sank several inches. The court was cleared of those who were not concerned in the trial without accident, and was finished". The prisoner was found guilty of grand larceny only, the evidence not being sufficient to convict him of the burglary (conviction of which might have cost him his life), and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years. Then the remarkable fact is recorded that "the remaining business of the Sessions were done *in the church*".³

¹ For some particulars respecting a large oak tree, see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii.

² Vol. i, p. 457.

³ Mrs. Edward Jones, an old inhabitant of Welshpool, who died in 1879, aged 92, used to say that she remembered the Assizes being held in the church. The judges sat either in the old bailiffs' seat or in the Earl of Powis's square seat under the windows.

In the following November (1795), at the Common Hall held before Richard Tudor and Lawton Parry, Esqrs., bailiffs, "The Guildhall of this town having been reported by Mr. Simpson of Shrewsbury, architect, to be in a very dangerous and insecure state", resolved, "that the same be taken down and rebuilt in or as near the same place of its present situation as conveniently may be".

On the 17th of March, 1796, the Great Sessions and Gaol delivery for Montgomeryshire were held in Pool, and the *Cambrian Register*¹ records, "N.B., the Court sat in the *Canal Committee Room*, the Town Hall being deemed unsafe.

In 1796, the funds were raised for rebuilding the Town Hall, by a public subscription, which produced the handsome sum of £1,800, supplemented by the sum of £300 borrowed by the corporation from Messrs. Pugh and Co., bankers, Welshpool. The cost, however, greatly exceeded these amounts, but the deficiency, as well as the loan, were ultimately repaid out of the rents of the corporation property.

In August 1796, the payment of a sum of £3 8s. to Thomas Dax and Humphrey Davies for fitting up the Record Office² for the accommodation of the Court of Great Sessions, in consequence of the insecure state of the Town Hall.

In 1798, the Town Hall still remained unfinished, and a balance of £130 4s. 4½d. in the hands of the treasurer was directed to be applied towards its completion; and at length, on the 27th of September 1804, the architects and builders, Messrs. Simpson and Hazeldine of Shrewsbury, were paid £34 13s. as the

¹ Vol. ii, p. 567.

² This Record Office stood at the corner of Park Lane, and, in 1791, a contract was entered into between the bailiffs and the county magistrates on the one part, and Joseph Bousfield of Shrewsbury, architect, on the other part, for erecting two cells adjoining, for the sum of sixty pounds (one for males and the other for females), the corporation agreeing to pay one-third of the cost of erection, and one-third of the repairs.

balance due for erecting and finishing the new Town Hall and Market Place.

The accounts and minutes of the corporation have from this time frequent intervals between them.

In 1790, the livery of the servants cost in several items £18 1s.

In 1791, the Earl of Powis offered to erect an elegant pump near the Cross, which was thankfully accepted. A Common Hall was ordered to be held every New Year's Day for auditing the corporation's accounts.

In 1793, John Probert was capital bailiff, and the financial affairs of the corporation seem to have been thoroughly overhauled, and all balances paid in, and arrears ordered to be collected "previous to a Common Hall to be held on the 1st of February next for taking into consideration the distribution to be made under the Act of Parliament to a certain class of burgesses therein mentioned". And a committee was appointed for regulating the distribution.

In 1794, the tenants of the lands which had been valued by Mr. Probert and Mr. R. Tudor were put under agreements for terms of years at increased rents. And in this year the first distribution was made of £44 13s. 10d., amongst a certain class of indigent burgesses, agreeably to the Act of Parliament.

The following is a list of such distribution which appears in the Tensors' Book.

1794	£44 13 10	1818	£40 0 0
1795	14 8 0	1821	31 10 0
1798	1 1 0 ¹	1826	15 8 6
1804	50 0 0	1828	20 0 0
1807	30 0 0	1829	25 0 0
1815	60 0 0	1832	35 0 0
1816	30 0 0		

In 1793, items first appear for payment for oil, cotton, etc., used for the public lights at the Town Hall, and possibly elsewhere.

Welshpool, in 1795, had a poetical schoolmaster.

¹ "To Edward Parry, a poor sick burgess."

His name was the Rev. D. Francis, and to his advertisement, dated June 21, 1795, the following lines¹ are appended.

“ Ours will it be, with true paternal care,
 The sprouting scions of your sons to rear ;
 To point, where Wisdom to her meed invites,
 And help them fault’ring up her craggy heights.
 To lead the young, the fair idea shoot,
 And ripen all their blossoms into fruit ;
 Till forth they shine, conducted by our plan,
The contemplating sage, the feeling man ;
 Then now be yours the patronizing smile,
 Befriend exertion, and reward our toil ;
 Entrust to our care the pledges of your love,
 And, in success, an arduous task approve.
 And while WELCH POOL to *Honour* now aspires,
 And *Patriotism* glows with purest fires,
 In *Genius* let her also seek renown,
 And add the bay of Science to her crown ;
 Thus shall the foster’d Muse exalt her strains,
 And Gratitude reverberate on her plains.”

Mr. Francis says, “ Ours will it be”, and in this he comprehends an assistant, “ that from a conscientious regard for the improvement of the young gentlemen committed to his care he had engaged”. The “ patriotism” he speaks of was doubtless blown into “ purest fires” by the Mutiny of the Nore ; a fresh event just then, and one exciting considerable attention everywhere.

In 1799, there was an unpleasant dispute between the then Vicar of the parish and the principal parishioners, owing to his being non-resident. He defended himself on the ground that he was chaplain to a peer, which absolved him from the obligation of residence. Upon a letter of remonstrance (couched in terms remarkably impressive) being addressed to him by all his chief parishioners, the Vicar retorted in a poetical effusion, entitled *Pool Blood-hound Hunt*, which, although witty and sarcastic, was of a scurrilous cha-

¹ *Bygones*, 1873, p. 155.

racter, and attacked his assailants in a most virulent manner. It gave occasion for an indictment against him for a "scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel". We are enabled to print a copy of the indictment, which we do, as depicting the state of society in the parish at this epoch, and we fear that it will be admitted by all that the laymen appear to much better advantage than the cleric.

Montgomeryshire to wit.—The Jurors of our Lord the King, upon their oath, present that the Reverend John Pryce, late of Gunley, in the said county of Montgomery, clerk, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, was and from thence continually, until the time of taking this Inquisition, hath been and still is vicar of the vicarage of Pool, in the said county of Montgomery. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said John Pryce, so being such vicar as aforesaid, on the said first day of June in the year aforesaid, wilfully absented himself from his said vicarage, and continually from thence, until the taking of this Inquisition, resided and abided elsewhere than in at or upon the said vicarage (to wit) at Gunley, in the said county of Montgomery, and out of the said parish of Pool (to wit) at Pool aforesaid, in the county of Montgomery aforesaid. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that afterwards (to wit) on the eighteenth day of June, in the said year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine (to wit) at Pool aforesaid, in the said county of Montgomery, one Thomas Jones, one Henry Foulkes, one James Turner, and divers other good and liege subjects of our said Lord the King, then and there being parishioners of the parish of Pool, in the said county of Montgomery, caused and procured a certain letter to be then and there written to the said John Pryce, so being such vicar as aforesaid, of and concerning his the said John Pryce's leaving the said vicarage, and of and concerning his residing at Gunley, out of the said parish of Pool, which said letter they the said Thomas Jones, Henry Foulkes, and James Turner, and the said other good subjects and liege subjects of our said Lord the King, then and there signed with their own proper names, and by and in their several and respective handwriting, and which said letter so signed as aforesaid they the said Thomas Jones, Henry Foulkes, and James Turner, and the said other good and liege

subjects of our said lord the king, so being such parishioners of the parish of Pool as aforesaid, afterwards (to wit) on the nineteenth day of June, in the said year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, did send and cause to be sent to the said John Pryce, so being such vicar as aforesaid, directed to the Rev. Jno. Pryce, Gunley, and which said letter is in the words and figures following (that is to say) :—

Reverend Sir,—We have seen for some time with great regret the melancholy consequences that have arisen to the morals and religious principles and conduct of many of our fellow parishioners, from your leaving the vicarage and residing at Gunley, which are likely to increase to an alarming degree, if not timely prevented by your returning to us and exercising the duties of your function. We have lately been taught by a respectable authority that the duty of a vicar is not only the performance of the Church Service, but also to look over the morals of his people, to set a good example, to conciliate their temper, and bring about Christian charity and good will where wanted. We think these necessary duties cannot be discharged without a constant residence. And we believe they are not only enjoined by the gospel, but may also be enforced under the Civil Canon and Statute Laws of the Realm. These matters are of such infinite importance to the nation in general, and in particular to this parish (which it is scarcely necessary to remark to you, is amongst the largest and most populous in North Wales), that we cannot longer avoid communicating our concern to you, and calling on you to return to this place and to continue to reside amongst us, and exercise the functions of your calling whilst you continue our vicar. We think it candid to acquaint you with this previous to the Lord Bishop's visitation, and we remain with respect, Reverend Sir, your very obedient servants,

J. Pugh,
Peirce Reynolds,
Richd. Buckley,
Wm. Pain,
Evan Vaughan,
Thos. Jones,
Thos. Pryce,
Thos. Mottram,
Abraham Jones,
Jno. Evans,
Th. Jones,
Thos. Bedward,
Rees Evans,
Oliver Jones,

Hen. Foulkes,
James Turner,
William Parry,
Thos. Bowen,
E. Lloyd,
Joseph Foulkes,
Thos. Rogers,
Edward Davies,
Roger Clarke,
Richd. Maddox,
John Hopkins,
Jno. Parry,
Wm. Clarke,
Richd. Griffiths,

Robt. Griffiths,
Will. Owen,
John Keate,
Richd. Cross,
Saml. Powell,
William Griffiths,
Edward Joseph,
John Morris,
John Vaughan,
John Croft,
Joh. Yearsley,
Rd. Lloyd, junr.,
Tho. Evans,
Humphrey Gardner.

The indictment then goes on to allege, in the legal jargon and exaggerated language usual in such documents, that the said John Pryce, to discredit the promoters of the indictment, on the 16th August, 1799, did write, or cause to be written, the following poem, and did cause it to be sent to one Richard Lloyd, Esq. :—

POOL BLOOD-HOUND HUNT.

Three famous blood-hounds of the town of Pool,
 Bred up in infamy and scandal's school,
 With W-l-l-m-s and T-d-r at their head,
 Their whipper-in and huntsman both well bred,
 Combin'd together—men of high renown—
 To hunt the vicar and his curate down.
 J-nes F-ks and T-rn-r are the bloodhounds' names,
 With many others of inferior fame.
 J-nes leads the chase, swears curate is insane,
 Vows he can prove it from poor B-m-y's brain ;
 Whilst subtle F-ks with ready hand and quill
 Says, stop a little till I make his Will.
 Then cries out T-rn r that bloodthirsty hound,
 I'll hunt him as I did my brother down.
 Thus prim'd and cock'd, with paunches full of liquor,
 They swear, to Satan they will send the vicar.
 If so, cries F--ks, and whispers to the other—
 I then will in his stead pop in my brother.
 The plot thus plann'd, they in full hue and cry
 Straight to the Bishop with petition fly ;
 Swear 'tis their own, tho' filch'd from Kenyon's speech,
 Such as their ignorance could never reach,
 And under sanction of their great religion
 (So the fierce hawk for hunger kills poor pigeon),
 Cry, you must make our vicar resident ;
 If not, we to our prayers can give no vent.
 But an arch-fellow says, upon my word !
 I've just found out he's chaplain to a lord !
 So there we're foil'd. This struck them all quite mute.
 Then up starts F--ks, I'll prove him substitute
 To Mr. M--g-n only, and I'll write
 To him to know the truth this very night,
 And we shall clearly prove it by-and-by,
 And find them guilty both of Simony ;
 But tir'd at length, like hounds, quite out of breath,
 That can't drag on nor come in at the death,
 Drop down their tails, each to their kennels fly,
 There to remain in shame and infamy.

This, it may be suggested, must be regarded as the view of the dispute taken by the friends of the vicar. The poem may have been actually written by friends of the vicar, and it is only an *ex parte* statement that the vicar wrote it himself.

The Rev. John Pryce was a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and was a younger son of Edward Pryce, of Gunley, sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1734. His elder brother Richard, sheriff in 1761, dying without issue, left him heir to and possessor of the Gunley estates. This addition to his interests and res-

possibilities possibly necessitated a lengthened residence at the ancient seat of his ancestors. Gunley was not at such a distance from the scene of his duty (Welshpool) as to prevent the performance of Sunday and occasional week-day services, assisted as he seems to have been by a resident curate. Had the Rev. John Pryce accepted the charge of the parish subsequently to his succession to his family estates, his somewhat (as they may be thought by some) querulous and exacting parishioners would have had more reason for insisting on his residence within the bounds of the parish of Pool.

In 1797, the Montgomeryshire Canal was completed from the junction with the Ellesmere Canal, near Llanymynech to Garthmill. It had been in progress since 1794. It effected a great revolution in the communication of the town of Welshpool with the rest of England and Wales. Pool Quay, about two miles and a half distant from the town, before the canal was made, was an important place, being situate on the River Severn, and at the highest navigable spot to which barges could come from Bristol and the intermediate towns. The lead which was brought from the celebrated mines¹ at Llangynog was shipped at Pool Quay, which was the port of the district. This accounts for the inn and several good houses being erected in the village.

So far back as 1756 the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1758) states that the Severn was then of great importance, on account of its trade being navigable by vessels of large burden, more than 160 miles from the

¹ In Richard Llywd's *Topographical Notes*, p. 288, it is said that "Two miles from Llangynog is a remarkable lead mine, discovered in the year 1792, called Craig y Mwyn, which afforded formerly a considerable revenue to the Powis Castle family. It was in most parts three yards and a half thick, and worked to the depth of a hundred yards, when the water became too powerful. It continued in a flourishing state near forty years, yielding about four thousand tons annually. The ore was sold at £7 per ton; it was melted on the spot [and at Pool Quay], and brought in a clear revenue to the family of Powis Castle of £20,000.'

sea, without the assistance of any lock. A list of the barges then upon the Severn was taken in this year, and out of 376 vessels, there were belonging to Welshpool and Pool Quay seven vessels owned by four persons.

After the canal was opened, the great bulk of the goods traffic of the town and district passed through it. By the Canal Act of 1794, the Canal Company had power to take water from all brooks and water-courses within 2,000 yards thereof; but exceptions were made in order to protect certain mills. A special provision, for instance, was made as to the Lledan Brook at Welshpool, from which the Canal Company were not to take water, except "for twenty-four hours in every week, from twelve o'clock on Saturday night to twelve o'clock on Sunday night"; and this was evidently to protect the "Dommin's Green" Mill (as it is called in the Act),¹ which was situate a little down the stream. The landowners had the right reserved to them by the Act of using "pleasure boats" upon the canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Before leaving the eighteenth century, it may be well to relate some traditionary information that has been gathered from various quarters which it seems desirable to place on record. It is not easy to fix dates to the different traditions. Wherever it is practicable, we give the information in the words of our informant.

MEMORANDA OF TRADITIONS RESPECTING WELSHPOOL AND LOCAL EVENTS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. BY SAMUEL POWELL.

All merchandise was carried from Welshpool to Newtown and Llanfair on the backs of pack-horses, and lime for building purposes in panniers upon the backs of asses, the roads not being in a condition for wheeled vehicles. The road to the limestone rocks at

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiv, p. 95.

Llanymynech was, for some miles, through a swamp called the Gwern Vele, and twenty-four horses have been yoked to one waggon load of lime from the Arddleen to the bank at Pool Quay, the waggon being up to the axle-trees in water.

The family of Herberts, of Powis Castle, were Catholics, and had a priest for a chaplain, having a private chapel in the castle, a great proportion of the inhabitants of Welshpool being at the same time Catholics. There was a Catholic chapel at Buttington Hall, which was used by the Catholic families of Pool and Pool Quay.

A local prophet prophesied that the town would be drowned upon a certain Monday by the overflowing of the Llyndu Pool, and the farmers and cottagers believing the same, abstained from coming to the market, and consequently no market took place.

In Powis Castle Park, near to the turn to the dairy, stood a blacksmith's forge ; and there was a water corn-mill where the dairy now stands, some years previously. The Frisk Brook runs through the park. The road to the castle formerly passed from Oldford through the hollow to the left of the great oak-tree celebrated for its great size.

The Horse of Fame, now placed in the centre of the court at Powis Castle, formerly stood in the centre of a pool connected with some water-works.

In different parts of the Town of Pool there were draw wells for the public use, and in one of these, near Bowling Green Lane, a boy, looking in, overbalanced himself, fell in, and was drowned. The writer's grandmother used to relate that the boy's grandmother came and cursed the well. Afterwards the wells were filled in by a mob.

The site of the Back Road was given by the Powis family to ease the hill in the High Street. The late Mr. Lloyd Dickens's father, used to send his coach up the Lledan Brook to get to Angel Lane, that led to the *Angel Inn*, fronting High Street.

The Angel Lane was called "the Burying Road", for the use of the inhabitants, who claimed a right to carry a corpse along it. People who lived in Powell's Lane were taken round to get to the burying road.

The writer remembers the old church steeple covered with a slated roof, four-sided.

All the deer park was formerly divided into fields which were let to the townspeople.

Old Maes Gwastad Lane was the original road to Llanfair.

Letters from London were delivered one day in the week only. The mails were carried in saddle bags over the Long Mountain from Shrewsbury.¹

The journey from Welshpool to London could be accomplished in one week by travelling night and day, and every person possessed of property made his will before commencing such an undertaking, the road being beset by so many dangers, particularly from highway robbers.

Pugilistic encounters were of common occurrence in the parish churchyard.

The highway to Shrewsbury was by way of the lane now called Clerk's Lane or Mill Lane (which in a Terrier of the glebe land belonging to Welshpool Vicarage, is described as "the old high road that formerly led from Pool to Severn"), through Leighton Ford, and over the Long Mountain by the *Welsh Harp*, which ancient hostelry was considered the half-way house or resting-place. One morning, after heavy rain on the previous days, the Severn was in flood, and a team of horses attached to a carrier's waggon, and the waggoner, were found drowned in the ford.

The principal inn in Welshpool was called the *Castle Inn*. The house now occupied by Mrs. Eddowes,

¹ From the County Almanack, it appears that in 1676 letters could be sent from London to all parts of Wales on Tuesday and Saturday, and were returned from Wales every Monday and Friday.—*Shreds and Patches*, 1878, p. 168.

together with the one adjoining it, then forming one house, was the aforesaid inn.

NOTES ON WELSHPOOL BY THOMAS RUTTER.

From conversations the writer formerly had with the late Rev. Richard Richards, Vicar of Meifod, and from his own reading and observations, he has formed the following theory as to the ancient occupation of Welshpool.

Near the close of the ninth century, a colony of Danes settled on the banks of the Aberlledan Brook. The Danes had previously taken and appropriated a considerable portion of land on the left bank of the River Severn, known as Gungrog Fawr.

The Danes were, it is said, the first people to apply water power for grinding corn, and there is a great probability that Domen's Mill, and the Mound, and other earthworks adjoining thereto were first constructed by the Danes. The camp at Domen's Mill would be the stronghold or headquarters of the Danish colony. Their burial-place, possibly, was near to what is now known as the Clerk's Bridge, and the ancient church that stood but a short distance from this spot may have had its origin with the Danish colony.

At this time the Saxons and Welsh lived together on comparatively good terms with each other, the former living in that portion of the town comprised in the space situate between the cross and the foot of the hill near Bowling Green Lane. And the latter in Mount Street and Raven Street, anciently known as "Pentre Cagon". Who Cagon was, the writer has never heard. He may have been a Welsh saint or chief; if a saint, it is possible the Welsh church which stood midway between the present new church and the *Pack-Horse Inn* would be called St. Cagon, and the top of the town would be called Pentre Cagon or Cagon's village. The Saxon place of worship would be where the present parish church stands. As before observed, the Welsh and Saxons lived at this time on good terms

with each other. They had united to resist their common foe the Dane, and a considerable force, under the command of the Welsh chiefs, had guarded the fords of the Severn and Virniew from the incursions of the Danes for a long time.

Curious Stone.—On the south side of the parish church, about ten yards from the porch, is a large boulder stone, well worthy of the attention of the geologist and antiquarian.¹ In reference to this stone, various traditions have come down. The following appears to have an air of truthful probability about it. The stone, it is said, was used by the Druidical priesthood as an altar, or the centre stone of the circle upon which offerings were made. It has a natural flat surface, and would be well fitted for the purpose. On the introduction of Christianity, it was taken under the protection of the early missionaries, and eventually found its way to Ystrad Marchell Abbey, where it was used as a throne, upon which the abbots and other dignitaries of the church were installed. After the dissolution of the abbey, this stone, with other relics,² was brought down to St. Mary's, Welshpool, and upon it men and women who had offended against the laws of mother church had to do penance during morning service. Vavasor Powell, who occasionally preached in the church at Welshpool during the Commonwealth, has been credited with turning this stone out of the church, with other objects of superstition. The pedestal of the old baptismal font, which a few years ago was removed out of the church, now lies near the Druids' altar, and seems to be fast mouldering to decay, whilst the latter (if left uninjured by the hands of man) will endure as long as the everlasting hills. Many years ago, the writer has seen the parish clerk on a Sunday mount this stone as the congregation were leaving

¹ There were several other stones of the same sort in different parts of Welshpool: one by the corner shop, another in Powell's Lane.

² The carved roof of the chancel of the church is said to have been originally the roof of the refectory of the abbey.

church, and shout at the top of his voice, "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez", and then announce that an umbrella or a pair of pattens had been left behind on the previous Sunday, and would be restored to the owners on their applying to him. The stone was also a favourite seat in the summer season of old Humphrey Thomas, the parish beadle, who, dressed in livery—a long, dark-blue coat, with a red collar—and with his long white wand in hand, was a great terror to the mischievous urchins who frequented the churchyard on Sundays for their amusements.

Origin of the Name Welshpool.—In ancient times, there were very few artificial pools of water, and, consequently, in very dry seasons, the inhabitants would in many cases have to take their cattle a great distance to water. It then became a matter of the first importance to secure to the people the right to use certain parts of a stream for this purpose. This was attended to when the realm was first divided into parishes by Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 636. Thus we find in our own neighbourhood parishes that extend to two rivers; Castle Caereinion bounded on one side by the Einion, on the other by the Severn; also, Guilsfield extends from the Virniew to the Severn. The parish of Welshpool would have its watering-place at the Severn; but when the town was inhabited by the three races of people, the Danes and Saxons living in the lower part would have access to the River Severn, and the Welsh who lived in Pentre Cagon would have allotted to them Llynddu Pool, a perpetual spring, which served them well for all needful purposes. And from this pool, and the use made of it by the Welsh, the town would take its name.

Places of Note.—It has been remarked by a topographer, in describing some of the peculiar features of Welshpool, that the lowest part of the churchyard was higher than the tops of the houses of the town, and that the top of the churchyard was higher than the top

of the tower of the church. This, however, does not hold good at the present day.

Grace Evans's Cottage.—On the side of the steps leading to the east end of the parish church stands a black and white cottage, said to have been the birth-place of Grace Evans, who afterwards became the lady's maid or nurse of Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, p. 368). She is said to have entered the Tower of London with the Countess, and aided her in rescuing her husband, the Earl, out of the Tower, by exchanging clothes with him.

Dwellings of the Poor.—Until the beginning of the present century, there were few cottages in the town for the humbler classes of society to inhabit, and as the population increased, the poor had to herd together in some old tumble-down buildings, of which there were several at this period in the town. The writer will name a few. 1. A place known as the Old Trumpet. This was a disused public-house, and was situate in High Street, adjoining the *Talbot Inn*. On its site now stand two stone-built houses. There are men now living who remember fifteen families living at one time in this old barrack. A similar place stood at the bottom of Maes Gwastad Lane, and a third in Hall Street. A fourth situated on the north side of Broad Street, down a "shut". This was occupied by several families in late years. The Sanitary Commissioner sent down by the Board of Health calls this place the "Rabbit Warren". According to John Linley Jones, the local poet, the following parties lived in the Warren in 1820 :—

"Neddy upstairs, and Jaylor down ;
Tom Crop, and Tony Brown ;
Thomas the Ranter, and cursing Kit in th' hall ;
Johnny in the garret, Nero and Dick and all."

Figure of Justice.—On a canopy over the mayor's pew in the parish church was placed a figure of Justice. In the right hand was the balance, and in the left the sword. Although this remained in the church for

many years, yet the error was never discovered, or, at least, never corrected. It may have truthfully illustrated the *sinister* way in which justice was administered. The figure was removed to the assize court at the restoration of the church in 1871, and placed over the judge's seat.

The Cock Pit.—In New Street is a large octagonal building, known as the Cock Pit. It is in a good state of preservation, and shews that at one time the brutal sport of cock-fighting was well patronised in Welshpool.

Oldford Cottage is a place of note. Having been used in old times as a prison, criminals have been executed on trees in its neighbourhood; beyond this cottage is a field called Quaker's Field; still further on you come to the site of an old bowling green. This game was very popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The following, among other houses, were licensed as victualling houses in the reign of Edward VI in Welshpool, viz., the *Cock and Church-house Inn*, the *Black Bull*, the *Eagles Inn*, the *Trumpet Inn*, the *Packhorse Inn*, the *Dragon Inn*.

The Hatters.—Towards the close of the last century the principal trade carried on in Welshpool was the manufacture of hats, and by far the best paid class of artizans were the journeyman hatters. High wages in those days (very much more than at present) led to heavy drinking, consequently the old hatters scarcely ever worked more than three days a week at their trade. Their club house was the *Three Tuns Inn*; here they spent the greater portion of their time in drinking and arguing, which led to quarrelling and then a fight. News of the encounter would spread through the town like wildfire; the tradesman would forsake his shop, the lawyer his desk, and the doctor his surgery. The place of combat was under the shade of a large oak-tree in the first park leading to Powis Castle. Here was a piece of land that was so frequently used for the purpose that the grass never grew

upon it, and it was called "the hatters' ring". In those days there were no police, and the parish constable took as much interest in a fight as the rest of the community. It was never known for a hatter to give in to his opponent (or "throw up the sponge"). One or other would be carried off the field exhausted, or when their backers saw the encounter looked serious, then they would be separated by mutual friends. The hatters would, after their drunken spree was over, return to their work, would acknowledge to each other their folly in fighting; but as each had been severely punished, and neither had lost his honour, they would become good friends until their next fuddle. The dissipated life led by these men had probably an evil effect upon the constitution of their offspring; they left several children behind them, and all of them weak-minded. Thus old Harper the hatter left three sons—Tommy, a vendor of almanacks and ballads, and a collector of hare and rabbit skins; Jacky was engaged as a labourer for many years on the canal; Billy was employed wheeling coal for poor people in the town for many years; all of them, the writer believes, died in Forden Union Workhouse. Old Stockton the hatter also left a son, a semi-lunatic, who died at the asylum at Bicton a few years back. At the present time, all the Welshpool hatters are dead, and the trade has become extinct; but there is a saying current still among the lower classes of the people when they are going to do anything with great energy and determination, that they will do it like a hatter. They will work like a hatter; drink like a hatter; run like a hatter; or fight like a hatter!

NOTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Taverns.—In Welshpool there have always been a large number of public-houses. In 1654 there were no less than ninety-eight. (See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii, p. 269.) According to living memory there were forty,

of which there are thirty now existing. The following are the forty, with ten marked with a *, which have ceased to be public-houses.

SEVERN STREET.

North Side.

- * Canal House.
- * Upper Canal House.
- Red Lion.
- Royal Oak.
- Coach and Horses.¹

CHURCH STREET (late BULL STREET).

- Bull.
- Cock.
- Pheasant.
- * Queen's Head.
- Powis Arms.
- Grapes.

South Side.

- Lower Eagles.
- Vaults.

BERRIEW STREET.

- Unicorn (now Wellington).
- Wheatsheaf.
- Sun.
- Angel.
- White Lion.
- * Holly Bush.

BROAD STREET AND HIGH STREET.

North Side.

- * Corner Shop.
- Gin Vaults.
- Britannia (now Liverpool Arms.)
- Pheasant.
- * Bear.
- Buck (very ancient inn),
- Three Tuns.
- Mermaid (formerly Black Boy).
- Lower Pack Horse.
- Upper Pack Horse.
- Black Lion.

South Side.

- * Upper Eagles (very ancient).
- * Talbot.
- * Plough.
- * Castle Inn.
- Crown (Vaults).
- Gullet.
- * Kings Arms.
- Cross Keys.
- Trumpet.
- Talbot.
- Railway Tavern.
- Green Dragon.
- Raven.

Jenny Gilmour and her daughter remember the *Holly Bush* being a public-house. The daughter knew that on fair days a holly bush was hung out at houses not licensed, and at such houses ale was sold without molestation. She had had herself a booth on the race-course at Gungrog, and also at the cavalry field,

¹ This has an inscription on it, "1692".

and had hung out a holly bush, and there sold ale without a licence, and no one found fault.

Black and White Houses.—There were within the last century five black and white houses of considerable size and pretensions within the limits of the borough.

1. Garth, the residence of Devereux Herbert Mytton, Esq., the representative of the indigenious family which has been settled there from time immemorial. This has been taken down, and a large stone structure after the fashion of the Pavilion at Brighton has been erected on its site.

2. Cyffronydd, belonging to Robert Davies Pryce, Esq. This has also been taken down, and a large modern mansion built on its site, which is beautifully situated.

3. Trelydan Hall, belonging to Sir Hervey Bruce, in right of his wife, the heiress of the Jukes-Clifton family.

4. Trewern Hall, the property of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher of Maesfron.

5. Lower Garth, belonging to D. H. Mytton, Esq.

These latter three houses are still standing, and are good specimens of the style of ancient mansions in the district.

Hall Street (formerly called Church Street, or Upper Church Street) was once called "Quality Square", and the principal people in the town lived there.¹ The house on the north side, where Mr. William Johnes formerly lived, and which was panelled with oak in its chief apartments, was formerly occupied by Lawton Parry of Llandisilio Hall, who practised as an attorney; afterwards Francis Bray, the schoolmaster, lived there. The house on the opposite side, near the *Cross Foxes Inn*, was occupied by Miss Turner, a maiden lady of means, related to the Bromley family.

Bryntirion, now belonging to Mr. William Morris Pugh (who inherited it from his aunt, Miss Mary Pugh), was built by Edward Johnes, called "Lawyer

¹ *Ex inf.*, Mr. Edw. Johnes.

Johnes", a great sportsman and hunter, who came to practise as an attorney in Welshpool. It has been successively occupied by Mr. Yates, solicitor, Mr. Pilgrim, Mr. Edward Pugh and Mr. R. D. Harrison, Miss Pugh, and its present owner.

The house lately occupied by Mr. David Andrews, upholsterer, and now by his successor, Mr. John Thomas, was formerly a residence of distinction, as its remarkably fine old square oak staircase (which is well worthy of restoration) and the size of the rooms testify. It was formerly occupied by Jenkin Parry of Main Meifod, who was sheriff in 1757, the elder brother of Lawton Parry.

Park Lane is one of the best houses in the town. It was formerly occupied by Mr. William Jones, who was a banker, and afterwards went to live at Shelton, near Shrewsbury. It has been occupied by Mr. David Pugh, Mr. Joseph Jones, the Clerk of the Peace for the county, and now by Dr. Thompson Harrison.

Dolanog, situate on the west side of Severn Road, formerly belonged to the Joddrell family, who were possessed of considerable property in Welshpool and Meifod, and from whom it was purchased by the Powis family. It was afterwards occupied by the family of the Williamses, who gave it the name of Dolanog, after their property in the parish of Llanfair.

Elmhurst is a comparatively modern mansion of some pretension, and was built as a residence for Miss Clive, the sister of Archdeacon Clive, who are niece and nephew of Robert, the great Lord Clive.

Tan-house is an old-fashioned house on the borders of Powis Castle Park, at the end of New Street (formerly called Tanhouse Lane, and anciently Seale's Lane). It was formerly occupied by Mr. James Turner, who realised a large fortune there, and afterwards became owner of Pentreheylin, and who is now represented by his infant great-grandson, J. J. Turner; his grandson, Rev. J. E. Hill, is the vicar of Welshpool. This house was afterwards occupied by Mr. Yates, a solicitor, and by

Mr. Edward Davies, whose family sold the property to the Powis family.

Places of Execution.—In the map of the Joddrell estate at Powis Castle office a field is marked “Gallows Tree Common Field”. Mr. Newill remembers a man named David Davies, who was called “David Davies, the hangman”, from having hanged a man in this field. There is a field called “Maes Pen y Crois”, where Mr. Ellis Jones’s house is erected. The name signified “The Field of the Head of the Cross”. Half a mile from Welshpool, on the Shrewsbury Road, there is a place called “Gallows Tree Bank”, and the bridge over the canal, a little further on, is called “Gallows Tree Bank Bridge”. The last man that was executed before the old house of correction was taken down was hanged at this place; hence its name. His crime was murdering his sweetheart.¹ Another man, a short time previously, was hanged at Cherry Tree Bank, in the Red Lane. There is a field at the top of Oldford’s Lane, and on the border of Powis Castle Park, which was recently purchased from the Johnes family by the Powis family at the large price of £1,000, although producing only £13 per annum, where tradition says a man was gibbeted. An old man was living in 1868 who remembered the gibbet and chains hanging.

We shall now resume our plan of bringing our notes in chronological order:—

In 1801, upon the death of George Henry Arthur, second Earl of Powis, without issue, the Powis estates devolved upon his only surviving sister, Henrietta Antonia, who, in 1784, had married Edward, second Lord Clive. Lord Clive received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, for his eminent services during the Mahratta war, on 3rd May 1804; and on the twelfth day of the same month, he was advanced to the vacant earldom of Powis, which is a third illustration of the Powys estates being treated as a *quasi*

¹ *Ex inf.*, Mr. S. Powell.

barony, by tenure. His son and grandson, the second and third Earls of Powis, have successively succeeded to him in the title and estates.

In 1801, Field Evans of Henfaes, Welshpool, discovered on Moel y Golfa mountain a vein of burrs, for making millstones, which were supposed to be superior to any found in this kingdom. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, allowed them to be nearly equal to French burr, and awarded him a silver medal, or £50, for the discovery. These stones he advertised for sale, at fourteen to eighteen guineas a pair, according to the size, and offered to deliver them at Pool Quay, which was situated "on the navigable part of the river Severn, and close to the Montgomeryshire Canal".¹ He soon had a competitor in William Davies, iron merchant, Welshpool, who offered to supply millstones "lately discovered at Trewern, in the Vale of Moel y Golva mountain".² Although, at first, the millstones were thought to be equal to the French stones, they were soon found to be far inferior, and the work was soon totally abandoned.³

On Dec. 31, 1801, Mr. William Parry was paid for four dozen candles, to illuminate the Town Hall, at the news of the peace, £1 18s. 0d.

In 1804, the iron railings at the Town Hall were put up at the expense of £52 7s. 0d.

On Jan. 1, 1805, Thomas Davies received £1 3s. 8d. for two dozen and four candles, to illuminate the Town Hall on the arrival of Lord and Lady Powis and family at Powis Castle in the previous August; and £5 additional remuneration was given to the Town Clerk for conducting the business.

On 6th Feb. 1806, R. Williamson was paid for a cat-o'-nine-tails 2s.; and on the 4th April, Humphrey Davies, for putting lathes in the Town Hall to fix candles, to illuminate the hall on Lord Clive's coming of

¹ *Bye-gones*, 1876, p. 143.

² *Ibid.*, p. 232.

³ Llwyd's *Topographical Notes*, p. 287.

age, 4s. ; and Thomas Bowen, for candles to illuminate the hall on the above occasion, £1 16s.

This seemed to have been the mode then adopted for illuminating on the occasion of public rejoicings.

We have been favoured with an inspection of the "Assessment made on the profits of trades and professions, and casual profits, within the parish of Pool ; and foreign property on securities received within the same parish, for the year ending 5th April 1807, pursuant to Act 46, George III, c. 65" ; and without any breach of confidence, we may venture to draw some statistical conclusions from it.

The total duty charged in this assessment was £513 1s. 0*d.*, being at 10 per cent. on £5,130 10s., the profits, etc., assessed. There were sixty-four persons or firms assessed whose incomes were about £50 per annum. The Canal Company was assessed at £1,243, and the Bank at £400, the remaining sixty-two persons were assessed at £55 odd on the average ; nine, however, were assessed at £100 and upwards, four of whom were professional men, and five were in mercantile pursuits ; fifteen of the principal tradesmen of the town were each assessed at £60 per annum only. This took place nearly three-quarters of a century ago, at which period money was, it is conceived, three times the value it is at the present time ; it is probable that in 1807, £100 would purchase as much as £300 would now. However that may be, and opinions may differ on the point, the foregoing statistics give some idea of the extent of the commerce of the town, and the income of its well-to-do inhabitants.

In 1807, the Corporation lands, containing 74a. 2r. 26p., were re-valued at an aggregate rent of £135.

The minutes, from henceforth, are seldom more than examining and approving of the accounts.

In 1808, Price Jones, Esq., was appointed steward of the borough, by Lord Powis and Mr. Probert, devisees under the will of the late Lord Powis, and took

the oaths. A town clock was ordered from Mr. Ryder, at the expense of £37 15s.

On 29th Sept. 1808, there is a minute which states that Arthur Davies Owen, a county magistrate, had acted with the chief bailiff, in the absence of the other bailiffs, and it was ordered that such proceeding should not be considered as a precedent for the magistrates of the county acting within the borough.

In 1809, the dials of the clock cost £76 9s.; carriage, £2 19s.; bell, £21 8s.; total, £101 16s.

In August 1809, the death is recorded of Jacob Humphreys, the parish clerk of Welshpool. He was found dead in his bed, to which he went the previous night in perfect health. It was said that it was a singular circumstance of this family, that they had discharged the duties of parish clerk of this parish for more than 200 years last past, and that every one of them so officiating had been of the name of Jacob Humphreys; and that Jacob Humphreys, the son of the last deceased, who was a sergeant of the last deceased, hoped to succeed his father.¹

In 1810, the item for wine for the judges had increased to £6 19s. The treasurer of "the lamp society" was paid £7 7s. for lighting the corporation lamps the last preceding winter.

On the 29th Sept. 1810, Edward Pugh was ordered to estimate the expense of fencing in the vacant ground on the north-easterly end of the Guildhall from the street with iron railing, together with a plan of the fences proposed to be done by such estimate.

In 1811, the Corporation land becoming vacant, it was ordered to be let by auction. The trees were marked and fallen.

Jane Gilmour states that she remembers an accident which occurred in 1810 to Buttington Bridge. Payne, the carrier, had just come over the bridge with his large stage waggon, drawn by six horses, when, immediately afterwards, the bridge fell in. Payne lived in

¹ *Bye-gones*, 1878, p. 114.

the house in Hall Street afterwards occupied by William Johnes.

In 1811, new bye-laws for the abatement of nuisances were found necessary, and a committee was appointed to get bye-laws prepared by Counsel.

In 1812, sheds for a butter market were built at an expense of £120; and in 1813, £20 more were expended.

On the 19th August 1812, sheds were ordered to be erected on the north side of the Town Hall, for the sale of butter, and on the 25th August 1812, a contract was entered into with William Dax for erecting the same for £135.

On the morning of the 23rd December 1813, about four o'clock, the warehouse of Mr. Griffiths, grocer, the corner shop in Welshpool, was discovered to be on fire, and five barrels of gunpowder blew up with a dreadful explosion, and the roof and floors, with the contents of the warehouse, were "blasted" in every direction through the air to an incredible distance. The fire injured an adjoining dwelling. The windows of many neighbouring houses were much shattered. The landlady of the *Britannia Inn*, it is said, died of the fright.¹

An old gentleman then and still living in Welshpool was present at the fire, and resided but a short distance from the scene. He was then ten years old, and has a clear recollection of what happened. The explosion was terrific, and hurled portions into the vicarage gardens. At that time a large number of French prisoners were residing in the town, and under the superintendence of their officers, a line was formed to the Lledan Brook, and water thus conveyed in buckets to others, who very courageously entered the building.²

At a Common Hall, held on the 16th June 1814, the following resolution was come to, but it does not appear to have been acted upon:—

"Having taken into consideration the proposals made to us, relative to an arrangement to be made with the county, as to the Town Hall, and the intended alterations and improvements

¹ *Bye-gones*, 1878, p. 147.

² *Ibid.*, p. 231.

to be made therein, as well as to the future repairs thereof by the county, and the several documents relating to this subject having been laid before the meeting; we, the undersigned bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses this day assembled, on behalf of ourselves and the Corporation of this borough, do unanimously resolve as follows:—

“That in consideration of all our rights and privileges being duly preserved to us, and by the county agreeing to make the intended alterations and improvements to and in the Town Hall; and also of keeping and maintaining the said Town Hall and buildings in good order and repair for ever hereafter,

“That the sum of £300 be immediately borrowed upon the securities of the rents and profits of the Corporation lands or otherwise, pursuant to the powers given in and by an Act of Parliament [referring to the Pool Common Enclosure Act]; and that the same sum, when raised, be immediately paid to the treasurer appointed by the magistrates of the county, in aid of the funds to be raised and appropriated by the county for the foregoing purposes.

“That the Town Hall and buildings be conveyed by deed, to be duly prepared for that purpose, to trustees, to be nominated on behalf of the borough and county, and on behalf of the borough we appoint the following persons as Trustees:—

“ The Recorder	} for the time being.
The High Steward	
The Bailiff	
The Town Clerk	

“That in such deed, all the rights, tolls, customs, dues, and privileges of the Borough and Corporation, as heretofore used and accustomed, be expressly reserved and provided for, such as the right of holding our courts of quarter sessions and petty sessions, meetings of the bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses, or any of them; keeping and holding the flannel markets and other markets, holding courts, and generally for all the purposes of the said borough, or any such purposes as the bailiffs for the time being may think proper, in the same manner as they have now and heretofore have been accustomed. And that such deed be deposited in an iron chest, to be provided for that purpose at the expense of the Corporation. *Resolved*.—That, subject to the foregoing stipulations, reservations, and conditions, the said hall and buildings, and the absolute fee simple and inheritance thereof, be vested in the county for ever.”

In 1815, William Dax was paid £48 13s. for erecting the butter cross and other work at the Town Hall. And on the 17th June, Mr. Birch was paid £6 15s. 6*d.* for transparencies for the Town Hall, on celebration of the peace.

In 1815, Humphrey and Evan Thomas were paid £2 10s. for cleaning and attending at the Town Hall at different times, on the celebration of Lord Clive's marriage. Mr. Beard was paid £2 for ale and porter for men and boys, perambulating the boundary of the borough, and Mr. Waidson, for bread and cheese, £10 16s. 11½*d.* Mr. Haycock received £10 10s., for a plan of Town Hall, and for a design for additions to it, it being in contemplation, in consequence of the representations of the Sheriff and Grand Jury of its being insufficient for the purpose of transacting the business at the assizes.

In 1816, Mr. Colley was paid £8 for wine supplied to the Judges. This is the last entry of the sort in the book.

On the 6th February 1816, it was ordered that William Jones of Garthmil, gentleman, in consequence of the great depression of the agricultural interests of the county, and the consequent reduction of the value of land, should as soon as possible go over and value the Corporation lands, and make such reduction in the rents thereof, as the said William Jones may think fit; and that such reduction should take place from Lady-Day next.

In October 1816, a local newspaper records that "in consequence of the sudden death of Sir Arthur Davies Owen, knight, of Glansevern, the Welshpool bank, in which Sir Arthur was the first partner with Mr. Robert Griffiths, suspended its payment on the same day, until after the funeral". The bank was called "The Montgomeryshire Old Bank", and its stoppage for awhile caused great consternation and fear in the neighbourhood. There are several of its notes, dated in 1815, in the Powys-land Museum. The first partner

was connected with some of the principal families of the county, and the bank had, therefore, the implicit confidence of the district; and the result proved that such confidence was not misplaced, for, ultimately, the whole liabilities of the bank were, it is believed, fully satisfied by the representatives of Sir A. D. Owen, whose sudden decease had caused the calamity.

On the 1st June 1817, a balance of £131 15s. 3d. was ordered to be paid to the assignees of the "Old Bank".

In 1817, the bridge over the brook Lledan, called the Union Bridge, and situate near the almshouses, was built in commemoration of the marriage of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., with Lady Harriet Herbert, the daughter of Edward, Earl of Powis and second Lord Clive. The following inscription is on the bridge :—

“ UNION BRIDGE,

“ Built February 1817.

“ On the happy union of the Powis and Wynnstay families, and at the expense of the fund for the employment of the poor, and under the direction of the Relief Committee of Welshpool.”

On April 13th 1818, a meeting of the persons interested in the flannel trade, as dealers and manufacturers, was held in Welshpool, when it was determined to change the day for holding the flannel markets, which were held in Welshpool for the whole county, from Monday to Thursday; the market to be held fortnightly.

In 1819, Mr. Mickleburgh was paid £26 2s. for making a survey of the borough, with a description of the same, and a plan of the new and old Town Hall; and the assignees of old Pool Bank were paid the balance of their mortgage.

The following items also occur :—

The staff of Montgomeryshire Militia, Gilmore,
and 3 trumpeters, and Evan Thomas, and
David Williams, the 2 Sergeants-at-Mace

(22), on their attendance on proclaiming			
George IV, at 2s. 6d. - - - - -		£2	15 0
Ale for them, and the populace - - - - -		5	0 0
Messengers - - - - -		0	1 6
			£7 16 6
Received from Under-Sheriff, towards the above			
expenses - - - - -		1	1 0
			£6 15 6

In 1820, an attempt was made to connect Welshpool with Oswestry, by direct postal communication; and on May 30th in that year, a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Welshpool, to petition the Postmaster-General to establish a daily mail from that town to Oswestry, in order to facilitate the intercourse between Montgomeryshire and the northern counties of England.¹

At the Montgomeryshire General Sessions, held in April 1821, a rather extraordinary trial took place. Simon Evans was indicted for the manslaughter of Mr. James Colley, of the *Royal Oak Inn*, in Welshpool. The prisoner was repairing a chimney at the *Oak*, occupied by Mrs. Colley, and Mr. Colley passing at the time, a brick, supposed to have been thrown by the prisoner, fell on his head, from the effects of which he died two months afterwards. The evidence, however, failed to support the charge, and the prisoner was acquitted.

In September 1824, the Eisteddfod was held in Welshpool, under the auspices of the Cymmrodorion in Powys, the Viscount Clive being president, and passed off with great *eclat*.

There were two concerts performed at the Town Hall, Welshpool, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, September 7th and 8th, 1824, and the principal performers were as follows:—

Vocal—Miss Stephens², Messrs. Smith, Master Parry, Miss

¹ *Bye-gones*, 1878, p. 115.

² The writer distinctly remembers Miss Stephens singing on this occasion.

Carew, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Collyer, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Rolle. Instrumental—leader, Mr. Tomlins; second violin and tenor, Messrs. Lyon and Daniels; flute, Mr. Nicholson; violoncello, Mr. Lindley, senior, and Mr. Lindley, junior; harp, Mr. Oliver Davies; trumpet, Mr. Harper; grand pianoforte, J. J. Jones, Mus. Bac. Oxon.; assisted by the amateurs of Shrewsbury, and the band of the Horse Guards Blue. The whole under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Parry, editor of the *Welsh Melodies*.

A grand performance of sacred music also took place in St. Mary's Church, Welshpool, on Thursday morning, September 9th, commencing at 12 o'clock. Between the first and second parts of the second concert, the successful candidates who gained the silver harp and medals were introduced, and the Dutgeiniaid, or vocalists, sung *Pennillion* (epigrammatic stanzas), with the Welsh harps, after the manner of the ancient Britons. In the Powys-land Museum, there is an engraving of the "Bards" who sang *Pennillion* on the 8th September 1824, drawn by Lady A. E. Delamere (a sister of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn). From their attire, the Bards seem to be of the peasant class. The dress of some of the audience appears also to be of a singular character.

On the 30th August 1825, new bye-laws were approved. The exordium of them was as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, being the major part of the bailiffs, aldermen, stewards, and burgesses of the borough of Poole aforesaid, dwelling and inhabiting within the said borough (the undersigned George Gould and Francis Allen, being now bailiffs of the said borough), and having been by public summons, by one of the common serjeants-at-mace of the said borough, duly made in that behalf, in due form assembled in the Guildhall of the said borough, do grant, institute, ordain, make, and establish these laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and reasonable ordinances, in writing, the same, in the judgment of us and each of us seeming to be good, wholesome, useful, just and necessary, for the good rule and government of the borough aforesaid, and of all and every the officers, ministers, artists, inhabitants, and residents within the borough aforesaid, for the time being, and for declaring in what manner and order the same bailiffs, aldermen and burgesses, and all

and every the officers, ministers, artists, inhabitants, and residents within the said borough, shall hold, behave, and conduct themselves in their offices, professions, trades and businesses within the said borough aforesaid, and the liberties and precincts thereof, for the furtherance of the public good, common utility, and the good of the borough aforesaid; and the victualling thereof, and all other occasions and matters whatsoever, touching, or in any wise concerning, the said borough.

The bye-laws, which are dated 30th Aug. 1825, are of the ordinary character, such as for preventing obstruction on highways, etc. They were sixteen in number:—

The fifth seems remarkable, and shows what barbarous sports were prevalent at this time. It ordains that no one shall bait, or cause to be baited, any bull or other animal; or throw at or set up any cock or fowl to be thrown at. The bye-laws were signed by the following persons:—

Burgesses.

Rd. Lloyd,	Wm. Roberts,	John Owen,
T. Howell,	Wm. Davies,	Rd. Davies,
Rd. John Lloyd,	Humph. Thomas,	Edw. Williams,
Evan Thomas,	David Gwynne,	Thos. Roberts.

Bailiffs.

Geo. Gould,
Fras. Allen.

Town Clerk.

Thomas Morgan.

Aldermen.

Thos. Lloyd Dickin,
Edw. Pugh,

W. Clive,
Thos. Johnes.

On the 1st January 1829, the question of a new charter was mooted. The resolution stated—"It appearing to this meeting that, from the increased population of the town and borough, and the very heavy business that requires the constant attention of the magistrates, it has become nearly impossible for the latter to execute the various duties required of them; and in consequence thereof, and of the great difficulty in obtaining gentlemen to act as bailiffs, the interests of the Corporation, as well as of the inhabitants of the borough, are unavoidably injured and neglected."

It was resolved to memorialise for a modification of

the charter ; and the appointment of a mayor, instead of two bailiffs, and a committee was appointed.

On the 5th of June 1829, another meeting was held. Lord Clive, as lord of the manor, and the high steward being present ; and it was determined to petition His Majesty for the extension of the charter.

No further account of the petition appears, and action became unnecessary by the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act.

The following is an account of the population of the borough of Pool, taken by Mr. Pryce Owen, in the month of June 1831 :—

PARISH OF BERRIEW—		Males.	Females.	Total.
Brithdir Township (within the Borough)	-	77	72	149
PARISH OF BUTTINGTON—				
Township of Hope	-	83	79	162
„ Cletterwood	-	136	124	260
„ Treuern	-	181	172	353
PARISH OF CASTLECAEREINION—				
Castlecaereinion (within the Borough)	-	198	164	362
PARISH OF GUILSFIELD—				
Township of Gungrogfechan	-	20	17	37
„ Garth	-	95	96	191
„ Hendrehan and Llan	-	110	127	237
„ Llanerchrochwell	-	70	73	143
„ Trelydan	-	47	58	105
„ Tirymynech	-	40	46	86
„ Varchoel	-	10	13	23
PARISH OF POOL—				
Town and Parish of Pool, exclusive of the				
Township of Cyffronydd	-	2119	2324	4443
		3186	3365	6551
Total	-	3186	3365	6551

On 29th September 1834, John Davies Corrie, Esq., and John Robinson Jones, Esq., were appointed bailiffs, which was the last occasion upon which bailiffs were appointed.

On 2nd June 1835, a meeting was appointed for taking into consideration the necessity of alterations in the court of justice in the Town Hall ; and it was decided to apply to the Eisteddfod Committee for the

balance in their hands, considering the Corporation had a claim upon it, in consideration of the heavy expense incurred by the corporation in making the additions to the Town Hall on that occasion. A meeting was accordingly held, and a plan of alteration agreed upon.

The last resolution passed by the old Corporation was a job which worked great injustice, relative to the exchange of the site of the cribs.

It was quite time that the old Corporation should cease to exist; for, at last, the whole power of the Corporation was vested in a miserably little clique, self-elected, hardly one of them hereditary burgesses, and which excluded the principal tradesmen and inhabitants from having any participation in the government of the town. Thus, after a lapse of nearly six centuries, this Corporation was confessedly, on its own records, *effete*. And it was well the general change of the law relating to Municipal Corporations created a new Corporate Body, elected by the householders, which has hitherto (except on a few occasions), worked admirably and efficiently.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FAMILY OF JONES OF CHILTON AND CARREGHOVA.

By H. F. J. VAUGHAN, B.A., S.C.L. Oxon.

(Continued from Vol. xiv, p. 70.)

16. WILLIAM JONES of Chilton, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Cam of Ludlow as the pedigree and several manuscripts say. However, there are manuscripts which have other names, as Oam, Lane, Cave, and Carne. These may be the errors of copyists; the first is certainly a mistake. But further information respecting this family is desirable. The issue of William Jones and Eleanor his wife, was Isaac, the successor, John, Samuel, Thomas, baptised 26th August 1621, and Catherine, christened at Atcham, 4th July 1624. These appear in the older pedigrees of the family, and in the books of registers at Atcham, which do not contain the names of Nathaniel, Joseph, and Mary. However, it is only fair to say that there are thirteen years missing in the Atcham registers, or, of course, it is *possible* that they were born elsewhere; but the probability seems to be that there is some confusion of generations here, as there certainly is between the next two generations. Those who read Cave make Eleanor the wife of William Jones, daughter of Richard Cave of Ludlow, son of Sir William Cave, by Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Grey of Enville, who was the second son of Roger Cave, *ob.* 1586, by Margaret, daughter of Richard Cecil of Northamptonshire. There was also certainly a family of Lane at Ludlow. It is easy to see how uncertainty as to the name crept in through the similarity of these different forms when

written, but that given in the pedigree has the best manuscript authority.

17. ISAAC JONES of Chilton, who was educated at Shrewsbury School, which he entered in the year 1621, succeeded his father at Chilton. He died on 9th May 1694, and was buried next day at Atcham. By his wife, Susannah, daughter of Richard Hatchett, who died 19th October 1708, and was buried at Atcham on the 22nd of the same month, he had issue William Jones, his successor; Samuel Jones, baptised at Atcham, May 30th, 1659; Joseph, baptised at Atcham, 20th August 1665, and died 5th May 1733, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burton of Longner. She was buried at Atcham, 17th November 1733; and this is the match which accounts for the family seal previously mentioned, engraved with the arms of Jones and Gratwood quartered, impaling Burton of Longner, *i.e.*, party per pale *azure* and *purpure*, a cross engrailed *or*, between four roses *argent*. Sarah Jones, the only daughter, was baptised at Atcham 23rd June 1662, and married, 29th October 1682, Thomas Stokes of the Heath, Stoke Milburgh, near Wenlock, co. Salop. They had issue, with others, John, son and heir, in 1707, who went up to London, where he married Mary, daughter of George Whitmore, and had a son, William Stokes of London, who married the daughter and co-heir of John Williams of Trehane, co. Cornwall (sister of Mrs. Stackhouse, whose son married the daughter and heiress of Acton of Acton Scott), by whom he had issue a son, Henry Stokes, who, while staying at Acton Scott, met his future wife, the great friend of Miss Acton of Acton Scott. He married, at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, 24th January 1777, Dorothy, daughter of Jonathan Scott of Shrewsbury, by Mary his wife, daughter of Humphrey Sandford of the Isle of Up Rossall, by Rebecca, daughter of Job Walker (whose mother was Mary Herbert, daughter of Sir Henry Herbert of Ribbesford, near Bewdley, brother of the celebrated Edward, Lord Her-

bert of Chirbury), by Rebecca his wife. eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry, second Lord Folliott. Henry Stokes had, by Dorothy his wife, with other issue, of whom a daughter survives at the present day, a son, Charles Scott Stokes, who married Emma, daughter of Samuel Jenkins of Beachley, co. Gloucester, and Priscilla Bishopp his wife. She was finally heiress of the Beachley estate, which was subsequently purchased by her cousin, Richard Jenkins, descended from the Glamorganshire family of that name. They had issue—1, Charles, who left issue; 2, Henry Grout, who married H. M. S. Furneaux of co. Devon, and left issue; 3, Scott Nasmyth of London, barrister-at-law, still living, married Emma L. Walsh, daughter of Benjamin Walsh of Worcester, descended from Walter Walsh of Castle Walsh, in Ireland, and Magdalen, co-heir of Edmund Sheffield, Lord Mulgrave, and has issue; 4, Samuel, lieutenant Bengal Artillery, died unmarried; 5, James Folliott, still living; and two daughters—Emma Dorothea, wife of Rev. John Churchill of Oxfordshire, by whom she has issue; and Emmeline, who died unmarried. This family of Stokes is traditionally said to be the same as that of Adrian Stokes, the second husband of Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. It will be observed that besides the above-mentioned, the pedigree gives two other names—Eleanor Jones and Vaughan Jones. These do not appear either in the Atcham registers or the older pedigrees, and it is evident that this and the next generation have been confused. It seems most probable that Morris Evans either took notes of this portion of the pedigree from word of mouth, and so made a confusion, or received his information by letters, and so arrived at the same result; but these very inaccuracies show that he got his knowledge from someone conversant with the family and its connections. Eleanor Jones seems to have been taken by mistake from the next generation, and Vaughan Jones seems a confusion arising from the

marriage of Thomas Jones, of the next generation, with Miss Vaughan. The Chilton family suffered in the Wars of the Roses, but seems not to have stirred very much in the troubles of the seventeenth century, though inclining to the Royalist side; indeed, their estate was not sufficiently large to bring them prominently forward, and they were content to live quietly at home and marry into good families. It is a curious fact that the younger sons, probably by being thrown on their own exertions for a maintenance, made the best matches. Thus we find Joseph Jones marrying the second daughter of Thomas Burton of Longner, an estate of much larger size, which adjoins that of Chilton, and of which at the present day Chilton forms a part, Longner having subsequently passed with the heir of the Burtons to the Lingens, an ancient Herefordshire family, who assumed the name of Burton. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Jones, was sister of Robert Burton of Longner, sheriff of Shropshire in 1709, whose daughter Anne married Thomas Lingen, and upon the death of her brother and uncle, both named Thomas, became heir of the estate as aforesaid. It seems to have been quite sufficient for the Chilton family to retain their ancestral seat, so that we find no instance of a member of this branch of the family holding public positions, such as that of sheriff of the county; indeed, the younger or Shrewsbury branch was the one which has always come more prominently before the public, and by its greater brilliancy, thrown the elder branch into the shade. Samuel, or more properly, the Rev. Samuel Jones, brother of William and Joseph, was vicar of Atcham, and was buried within the communion rails in the parish church there, under a stone bearing an inscription and the arms of himself and his wife, viz., seven mascles conjoined. He died on 9th November 1725, and was buried on the 13th of the same month.

18. WILLIAM JONES of Chilton, succeeded upon the death of his father, and was buried at Atcham, 24th

March 1728, having married Susannah, daughter of John Calcott, of the Lower House, Berwick; buried at Atcham, 9th March 1732. She was his first cousin, his aunt, Catherine Jones, having married her uncle, Richard Calcott of Betton, by licence, at Berrington, 14th July 1668. John Calcott was the elder brother of Richard, having been baptized 28th May 1627, and the second son, but apparently heir, of his parents Thomas Calcott and Margaret his wife of Berwick, near Atcham. Thomas Calcott was the son of William Calcott, baptized 12th May 1561, of Betton, by Anne his wife, daughter of Roger Farmer, who was the son of William Calcott by Elen his wife, buried 8th April 1587, son of another William Calcott. The family seems to have had an Oxfordshire origin. The arms of the Calcott family are party per pale *or* and *gules*, on a chief *argent*, three shovellers (a kind of duck), *sable*, and those given in the pedigree are the arms of Muckleston, and so belong to the next generation, which again shows that confusion has arisen between the last two or three generations. William Jones had issue by Susannah Calcott his wife, four sons and three daughters; 1, William, the heir; 2, Thomas Jones, baptized at Atcham, 11th October 1688; 3, Isaac Jones, baptized at Atcham, 17th December 1691; 4, John Jones, baptized at Atcham, 24th April 1694; and the daughters, Mary Jones, baptized at Atcham, 18th March 1695; married 16th July 1722, John Trench; Eleanor Jones, baptized at Atcham, 9th May 1682, buried at the same place, 24th December 1691; Martha Jones, baptized at Atcham, 16th September 1686. Of these children, it will be noticed that Mary finds no place in the pedigree, the reason of which probably is, that this document having been drawn up *circa* 1733, and her marriage, which had taken place some eleven years previously, having withdrawn her from the neighbourhood, her name was overlooked, or is to be found only in the Mary Jones entered previously (in error) as the sister of her grandfather,

Isaac Jones. In his will, William Jones mentions only his eldest and youngest sons, to the former of whom he leaves everything, and only mentions John, because there was still owing to him the sum of £30, part of a legacy which had been left to him by his grandfather Calcott. The other children seem to have been settled in life, and the family estate was not sufficiently large to bear division. John Jones, the youngest son, who died October 4th 1763, married Mary (died 18th March 1789), daughter and heiress of William Lloyd of Finnant, and had issue Lloyd Jones of Finnant, and a daughter Martha; Lloyd Jones married Magdalen, daughter of Samuel Simcocks and Magdalen his wife, but died without issue, 15th February 1801, aged 63, when Finnant was sold, and Martha, his sister, became heiress of her father. She married the Rev. Richard Congreve, of Congreve and Stretton (obit 27th July 1782), by whom she had issue William, who married, but died without issue; Richard of Burton, co. Chester, who died 22nd November 1857, leaving issue, and Marianne. The William Lloyd of Finnant, mentioned above, was son of John Lloyd, whose father, William Lloyd, had married Catherine, the heiress of Finnant; but the last mentioned William was son of John ab Humphrey of Pen y Foel, in Meifod. Catherine was the daughter and heiress of Richard ab Robert, descended from Gwyn ab Gruffudd, lord of Cegidfa, by Joan his wife, daughter and heiress of John Wynn of Finnant, by Dowse, daughter of Maurice Tanat of Blodwel, son of Robert Wynn of Finnant, by Gwen, daughter of John Calcot, whose father, Reignald Wynn, was son of John Wynn of Finnant, by the daughter of Thomas Holland of Oswestry, son of John of Bryngwyn, in the parish of Llanfechain (descended from Edwyn of Tegaingl), by Margaret, daughter of David Vaughan ab David ab Madoc Kyffin. It is worth while bearing this David Vaughan in mind, since we shall again meet with him as the progenitor of the Vaughans, Earls of Carbery, and Vaughans of Tyry-

coed. John Jones of Chilton is, therefore, represented by the family of Congreve of Stretton, co. Stafford. Thomas Jones, the second son, baptized 11th October 1688, married the daughter and co-heir of Richard Vaughan of Tyrycoed or Terracoed, co. Carmarthen, by his first wife Jemima, daughter of John Vaughan of Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, by whom he, *i. e.*, Richard Vaughan, left a son Edward, who died without issue, when his sisters, Margaret, Dorothy, and Rachel, became his co-heirs. However, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Appleton of Shenfield, co. Essex, he had, with other issue, a son John, who succeeded to the Golden Grove property, under the will of his relative Anne, Duchess of Bolton, *née* Lady Anne Vaughan. Sophia Vaughan (sister of John, who succeeded to Golden Grove), was baptized 11th March 1696, and in her will, dated 29th December 1764, mentions her nieces, Mrs. Comyn and Mrs. Barnwell, and appoints as her executors her brother John Vaughan, and Mr. George Jones. She died unmarried. A reference to the *Golden Grove Book* shows us that Jemima was the eldest daughter and co-heir of John Vaughan of Llanelly, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd of Maesfelyn, one of the judges for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor, whose wife was Mary, daughter of John Stedman of Strata Florida Abbey, co. Cardigan. This John Vaughan of Llanelly was son of Walter Vaughan by Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lewis of Llanelly, who was the third son of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove. His elder brother, William Vaughan of Tyrycoed, the second son, married Anne, daughter of John Christmas of Colchester, co. Essex, and had issue Sir Edward of Tyrycoed, who married Jemima, daughter of Nicholas Bacon of Shrubland Hall, near Ipswich, and had issue the above mentioned Richard Vaughan, who married Jemima, the co-heir of John Vaughan of Llanelly. The eldest son of Walter Vaughan, of Golden Grove, was John Vaughan of Golden Grove, created Earl of Car-

bery. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Gelly Meyrick, he had issue Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, etc., well known as the protector of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, who dedicated several of his works to him, one of which is entitled *Golden Grove*. He was also Lord President of the Court of the Marches, which would bring him often to Ludlow and Shrewsbury, and with him his relatives, the Vaughans of Tyrycoed. This earl married thrice, his third wife being Alice, daughter of John Egerton, Earl of Bridgwater. He died December 3rd, and was buried on the fifteenth of the same month, in the year 1686. The writer has in his possession a deed, signed and sealed by this earl, the arms being quarterly—1, a lion rampant; 2, three roses; 3, a chevron between three pheons, pointing to the fess point; 4, a lion rampant. By his second wife Frances, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Altham, Richard, the second earl, had issue John, the third and last earl, who, by his second wife, Lady Anne Montague, daughter of George, Marquess of Halifax, had issue a sole daughter and heir, Lady Anne Vaughan, who married Charles Paulet, Marquess of Winchester and Duke of Bolton, by whom, however, she had no issue; and so, at her death, left her great estates to her cousin, the above-mentioned John Vaughan of Tyrycoed, who thus became the largest landowner in Carmarthen. Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove, the common ancestor of these three lines, married Mary, daughter of Griffith ab Rhys of Newtown, 1574, her mother being Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones of Abermarlais by Mary, daughter and heir of Sir James Berkeley, and granddaughter of John by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan of Pradwardine. Griffith ab Rhys was son of Rhys ab Griffith of Newtown, by Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. A pedigree of the Howard family, kindly borrowed for the writer from the Duke of Norfolk by his brother, Lord Edmund Talbot, shows this Lady Catherine Howard to have been the daughter of

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, who died 1524, by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, who was son of John Howard, First Duke of Norfolk, by Catherine, daughter of William Lord Molines, son of Robert Howard by Lady Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. The Lady Catherine, wife of Sir Rhys ab Griffith, was also half sister to Lord Edmund Howard, whose daughter Catherine was wife of Henry VIII, and Elizabeth Howard, who was wife of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wilts, and mother of Anne Boleyn, another wife of Henry VIII, and mother of Queen Elizabeth. Rhys ab Griffith was son of Sir Griffith Rice of Newtown, K.B., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John St. John of Bletsho, who was the son of the celebrated Sir Rhys ab Thomas, K.G., who assisted his kinsman, the Earl of Richmond, against Richard III. The father of Walter Vaughan was John Vaughan of Golden Grove, by Catherine, daughter of Henry Morgan of Muddlescomb, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry Wogan of Milton, son of Trehearn ab Morgan (a descendant of Cadifor Vawr), by Jennett, daughter and heir of Henry Done of Picton, who brought Muddlescomb and other large possessions with her into the Morgan family. John Vaughan was the son of Hugh Vaughan of Cidwely, who seems to have been the first of this family to settle in South Wales, he having obtained the Golden Grove property through his marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Morris Bowen of Llechdonney, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lewis of St. Pierre, son of Owen; *argent*, a chevron *ermine* between three ravens proper (by Alice, daughter and heir of Henry Malophant of Upton, co. Pembroke, *gules*, a fret *argent*), eldest son of Griffith of Newtown, *temp.* Hen. VI, by Mably, daughter of Meredith ab Henry Done of Cidwely, descended from Urien Rheged. Hugh Vaughan was son of Gruffudd Vychan or Vaughan by Tibot, daughter of Meredith ab Tudyr of Penllyn, descended from Ririd Flaidd, *vert*, a chevron

between three wolves' heads, erased *argent*. Gruffudd Vaughan was the son of David Vaughan, whose name appears above in the account of the ancestry of the wife of John Jones of Chilton, the heiress of Finnant. This David Vaughan married Agnes or Gwerfil, daughter and heir of Griffith ab Rhys ab Griffith ab Madoc ab Iorwerth ab Madoc ab Ririd Flaidd. David Vaughan was son of David by Catherine, daughter of Morgan ab Dafydd, descended from Sandde Hardd; *vert*, semée of broomships, a lion rampant *or*. David was son of Madoc Cyffin by Alson, daughter and heir of Gruffudd ab Rhys, descended from Ririd Flaidd; but this Madoc Cyffin (*Anglicè*, Kyffin) had another wife Tangwystl, daughter and heir of Ieuan Voel of Penkelli; *azure*, a chevron between three birds *argent*, by whom he was father of Ieuan Gethin of Abertanat, of whom hereafter. Madoc Cyffin was son of Madoc Goch by Lleycy, daughter and heir of Howel Goch ab Meredydd Vychan of Abertanat ab Meredydd hên ab Howel; *argent*, a lion rampant *sable* ab Meredydd (by Hunydd, daughter of Eynydd ab Morien ab Morgenew ab Elistan) ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. Madoc Goch was son of Ieuan ab Cuhelyn by Eva, daughter of Adda ab Awr of Trevor, a descendant of Tudor Trevor, party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*, a lion rampant *or*. Ieuan was son of Cuhelyn ab Rhyn by Efa, daughter and heir of Grono of Henvach (by Efa, daughter and heir of Davydd ab Howel Vychan ab Howel ab Ieuaf, lord of Arwystli; *gules*, a lion rampant *argent* crowned *or*), son of Cadwgan y Saethydd of Mochnant, lord of Henfachen; *argent*, a chevron *gules* between three pheons, pointed to the centre *sable*. Cadwgan was descended from Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and married Angharad Vechan, daughter and co-heir of Gruffudd, third son of Meilir Eyton of Eyton; *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*, her mother being Anghared, daughter and heir of Llewelyn ab Meurig ab Caradoc ab Jestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan; *gules*, three chevrons *argent*. Rhys was the son of Einion

Evell, a natural son of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys. He married Janet, daughter of Lord Strange of Knockyn, *gules*, two lions passant guardant in pale *argent*, and his father Einion Evell, who bore party per fess *sable*, and *argent* a lion rampant counterchanged, married Arddyn, daughter of Madoc Vychan of Chirkland ab Madoc ab Urien ab Einion, *argent*, a cross flory engrailed between four Cornish choughs *sable*. It is worthy of remark that, though the Vaughans, Earls of Carbery, were the descendants of this Einion Evell, they bore the arms *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, which are the cognisance of the Princes of Powys. Thomas Jones, although thus marrying a co-heir of the Vaughans, did not obtain any very large fortune with her, as his younger brother John had done with his wife, and consequently, his descendants were of smaller means. Their issue was two sons—William and George, mentioned in the will of his mother's half-sister. Of these, William, buried at Broseley, Co. Salop, 8th October 1790, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Kyffin of Oswestry, whose mother was the daughter of Edward Lloyd of Llanvorda, and Frances, his wife, *née* Trevor, and whose grandfather, Thomas Kyffin of Oswestry was the son of Roger Kyffin of the same town, living in 1600. It will be seen afterwards that there was a connection with the town of Oswestry through the Mucklestons. Thomas Kyffin, the father of Mary, was an agent for the Earl of Bridgwater. His family had long been connected with Oswestry and its neighbourhood, where they held a good position. Thomas Kyffin, the grandfather, was the eldest son of Roger Kyffin and Ermyn, his wife, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Marton, near Oswestry, fourth son of Humphrey Kynaston of Marton, by Mary, daughter of William ab Griffith ab Robin of Cochwillan (*Harl. MS.*, 1396) a descendant of Sir Tudor ab Ednyved Vychan. Angharad, the wife of this William ab Griffith, was daughter of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, the celebrated constable of Harlech Castle, on the Lancastrian side,

who to Lord Pembroke's summons to surrender the fortress, replied, "When I was in France, I held a castle until all the old women in Wales talked of it; and now I will hold this castle until the old women of France talk of it." Humphrey Kynaston was the second (some say third) son of Sir Roger Kynaston of Middle, and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Grey, Lord Powis. The Kynastons represent a junior line of the Princes of Powys. Roger Kyffin was the son of Robert Kyffin of Oswestry, by Margaret, daughter of Ieuan Lloyd Vychan of Abertanat, her mother being Elizabeth, daughter of John Thornes of Shrewsbury (*Harl. MS.*, 1241), by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Astley of Patshull, son of Roger Thornes, by Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston, son of Thomas Thornes (*sable*, a lion rampant *argent*), by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Moreton Corbet. Robert was the son of John Kyffin of Oswestry, by Elizabeth, daughter of Griffith ab Richard ab Howel ab Einion. John Kyffin was son of David ab Guttyn, by Margaret, daughter of David Vain ab Howel, descended from Idnerth Benvras. Guttyn was husband of Margaret, daughter of David ab John, descended from Seissyllt, and son of Geffrey, by Margaret, daughter of Rhys ab Gruffudd, descended from Ririd Vlaith. This Geffrey was brother of Ieuan Vychan, the ancestor of the Abertanat family, and they were both sons of Ieuan Gethin of Abertanat, by Margaret, daughter of Robert ab Iorwerth ab Ririd, descended from Ednowain Bendew. Ieuan Gethin was the son of Madoc Cyffin, or Kyffin (ancestor, by his other wife, of the Vaughans of Golden Grove, as above), by Tangwystl, daughter and heir of Ieuan Voel of Penkelli; *azure*, a chevron between three birds *argent*. The Lloyds of Llanvorda were already connected with the Kyffins, John Lloyd (the father of Edward) having married Margaret, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Marton. One of John Lloyd's sisters married Richard Blakeway, and one of his cousins mar-

ried John Muckleston, while another married Richard Trevor. He himself was son of another John Lloyd, who succeeded to the Llanvorda estate, and whose father, Richard Lloyd of Llanvorda and Llwyn y maen, divided his estates between his two sons, their mother being Margaret, daughter of John Edwardes Hên of Chirk. The Lloyds were the descendants in the male line of Hedd Molwynog, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and bore as arms *argent*, an eagle with two heads displayed *sable*, legged *gules*, with many quarterings. It will be observed how all these families were connected. However, the estate of Llanvorda was sold, *circa* 1685, by Edward (son of the Edward Lloyd mentioned above), who died without any lawful issue; and Thomas Kyffin's income was chiefly professional, so that he had not much wealth to leave to his daughters. As a natural consequence, the children of William Jones and Mary, his wife, had not a very large share of the goods of this world. Their issue consisted of two sons—Thomas, who died without issue, and John, who married, on 2nd February 1779, Eleanor, the only child of William Adams of Broseley, co. Salop; buried there, 8th April 1798.¹ This William Adams, who was baptised at Broseley, 8th July 1733, and married Eleanor, had two brothers—William, baptised 1st November 1730, who died an infant, and another, John, baptised 5th March 1739, who, by Ann, his wife, left issue. In some pedigrees, Anne has been put by mistake for the name of Eleanor, the only child of William Adams. William Adams, the last-named, was the eldest surviving son of William Adams of Broseley and Mary, his wife, sister and younger co-heir of Ralph Browne of Caughley, near Broseley. In this case again, the marriage with a co-heir did not assist

¹ The wife of William Adams and mother of Eleanor was Eleanor, only child of Henry Fermor of Tusmore (younger son of Henry Fermor, who died 3rd February 1683), by Elizabeth, only child of John Brooke, and Margaret or Catherine Brooke, his wife, sister and heir in blood of Basil Brooke.

the material prosperity of the family, since, though in blood co-heirs, the eldest sister, Elizabeth, was heir of the property, which she carried by her marriage with Thomas Wylde of Worcestershire into that family, and they subsequently assumed the name of Browne. This family used in later years the coat of the Brownes of Cowdray, co. Sussex, *i.e.*, *sable*, three lions passant in bend between two cotizes *argent*; but there are still existing at Aldenham books of devotion which came from Wenlock, and appear to have belonged to the Brownes of Caughley, who were recusants, that is, followers of the old Roman Catholic religion, wherein are some entries of the births, etc., of members of the family, and also the arms, *argent* on a fess *sable*, three bezants, and in chief a greyhound courant of the second. The Caughley estate came to them through the marriage of Ralph Browne with Margaret, daughter of John Dawes of Caughley; *argent* on a bend cotized *gules*, between six battle-axes *sable*, three swans *or*; and their son, Ralph Browne, married Catherine, the only daughter and heir of Edward Benthall of Benthall, a very interesting old manor house near Broseley. They were really Burnells, since, in 1280, Margery, daughter and co-heir of Philip de Benthall, married John Burnell of Acton Burnell, co. Salop, who thereupon took the name of Benthall; *or*, a lion rampant, double queued *azure*, ducally crowned *gules*. Their son, Edward Browne, married Laconia, the daughter of Francis Berkeley and Muriel his wife, daughter of William Childe, by Anne, sole daughter and heir of Rowland Lacon of Willey. They had issue Ralph Browne of Caughley, who married Penelope, daughter of James Grove of Alveley, by whom he had sundry daughters, co-heirs, of whom Elizabeth, the eldest, carried the estates by marriage to Thomas Wylde, and Mary, a younger sister, married William Adams, whose father, also named William Adams, buried at Broseley, 6th October 1728, had married Anne, daughter (and heir) of Walter Grey and Dorothy his wife, son of Thomas Grey of Buildwas, and Anne his wife. This

William Adams was the son of Charles Adams, who gained the unenviable notoriety of having sold the family estate at Cleeton, near Bitterley, in South Shropshire, to which he had succeeded through his mother; and his family dated the decay of their fortunes from that event. His wife, Mary, was buried at Broseley, 3rd March 1688, being daughter of Francis and Mary Forster, and already related to the family of Adams. The arms of Adams are twofold—1, party per pale *argent* and *gules*, a chevron between three trefoils counterchanged; 2, *ermine*, a chevron *vairé*, or and *azure*, between three roses *gules*; but the older bearings of the family are those given when speaking of Anne, mother of the last-mentioned Charles Adams. The father of Charles Adams was Francis Adams of Broseley, and his mother, Anne Adams, the heiress of Cleeton, of whom more will be said hereafter. Francis was the son of Edmund Adams, and grandson of Charles Adams of Caynham, in 1584, who married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Hill of Hill's Court, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Humphrey Ludlow of Stokesay Castle, which he had in right of his wife, Dorothy Vernon, sister and heir of Henry Vernon of Stokesay Castle, and daughter of Thomas Vernon of Stokesay, by Dorothea, daughter of Sir Francis Lovell of Barton, co. Norfolk, whose father, Sir Gregory Lovell, had married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Brandon. Thomas Vernon was the son of another Thomas Vernon, younger son of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle, co. Salop, and Haddon Hall, co. Derby, by his wife, Lady Anne, daughter of John Talbot, second Earl of Shrewsbury. The estate of Stokesay came to the last-named Thomas Vernon with Anne his wife, elder daughter and co-heir of John Ludlow of Stokesay Castle, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Grey, Lord Powis, and Margaret his wife, daughter of James, Lord Audley (*Harl. MS.*, 1396, 1997, etc.). Charles Adams of Caynham was the son of Francis Adams of the same place, by Katherine, daughter of William Fox of St. John's, Ludlow (son of

Edmund Fox, and grandson of Roger Fox of Pedwardine, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cludde of Orleton, Co. Salop), and Francis was son of John Adams, by Joyce, daughter of . . . Whitton of Whitton Court, co. Salop, who was second son of John Adams of Cleeton, by Alice Byrey of Kington, co. Hereford, son of William Adams, by Alice, or Alson, daughter of Sir William Herbert of Troy (natural son of the first Lord Pembroke), and Blanch his wife, daughter and co-heir of Symon Milbourn. John Adams, the last-named above, had a brother, William Adams of Clecton, the fourth son, as he is called in some pedigrees, whose son, William Adams of Clecton, married Isabel, the daughter of Thomas Hopton of Bitterley, and Margaret his wife (daughter of Adam Luttley of Bromcroft and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cressett of Upton Cresset, co. Salop, whose mother was Catherine, daughter of William Charlton of Apley). Thomas Hopton of Bitterley was the son of Edward Hopton, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Edward Blount of Kidderminster and Jane his wife, daughter and sole heir of John Carne, son of Walter Carne, by Sibil, daughter of William Kemeys of Newport, and grandson of John Carne, descended from Ithel, King of Gwent, by Isabel, daughter of Howel Herbert of Perthyr. Edward Blount was the second son of Sir Thomas Blount of Kinlet, by Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Crofts, son of Sir Humphrey Blount, by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Winnington, son of Sir John Blount, by Isabella, daughter of Brian Cornwall (called heir in *Harl. MS.*, 1566). The above-named William Kemeys of Newport had married Margaret, daughter of Morgan ab Jenkin of Penycoed, by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine. William Adams and Isabel (*née* Hopton), his wife, had a son, William, who married Ursula, daughter and co-heir of William Gower of Ridmarley, co. Worcester. This Ridmarley, or Redmarley, is now part of the parish of Whitley. Her mother was Mabell, daughter of Ralph Sheldon of Beoley, co. Worcester,

and Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton of Coughton, by his first wife Muriel, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, and son of Sir George Throgmorton, by Katherine, daughter of Nicholas, Lord Vaux of Harrowden. William Gower was second son of William Gower, by Anne, daughter of Richard Tracey, whose father, John Gower, was fifth son of Thomas Gower of Woodhall, co. Worcester, *temp.* Henry VI, by Catherine, daughter of Lord Dudley. William Adams, the son of William and Ursula, married Francesca, or Frances, daughter of Richard Forster of Sutton Madoc and Ruckley Grange, by Margery Wildgoose, and left issue a sole daughter and heiress, Anne Adams of Cleeton, who married her cousin, Francis Adams of Broseley, and was living a widow there in 1637. At her funeral, the following arms were painted upon her escutcheon—1, *sable*, a martlet *argent*, Adams; 2, quarterly *azure* and *sable* over all, a cross *gules*, charged with five mullets *or*, Ap-Adam; 3, party per pale *azure* and *sable*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*, Ynyr Ddu of Gwent; 4, *azure*, a chevron between three wolves' heads, *or*, Gower of Worcestershire. John Jones and Eleanor, his wife, left issue two sons—Daniel and George, baptised 28th March 1781, the elder of whom died without heirs, and the younger went to Staffordshire, where the development of minerals was causing a great excitement amongst many of the old families, whose income had been exceeded by their expenditure, and who hoped to restore their dilapidated resources by mines sunk upon their estates. George Jones had invented a means for developing these mineral estates by a more economical and safer mode than that then in vogue, and was full of enthusiasm as to its success. Staffordshire offered a field for experiment, and, his method proving successful, firstly in the case of the mines of others, then on his own property, he finally realised a considerable fortune. He married, at Bilston, 1802, Catherine, the eldest daughter of Daniel Turner of the Brownhills, near Walsall, and co-heir of her brothers,

who died without issue. The family of Turner was, to use the words of a gentleman writing upon the subject, "of no little consideration in the neighbourhood" where they lived. Seated in the time of the Tudors at Sutton Coldfield, not far from Walsall, in Staffordshire, they became connected with the chief families of the neighbourhood. Daniel Turner, mentioned above, had married Sarah, the only child of Robert Hanbury, born at Norton Canes, co. Stafford, in 1736, whose wife, Mary, the heir of her line, was daughter of Richard Arblaster of Stonall and Little Hay, by Mary his wife, granddaughter of Ferrers Fowke of Wyrley Grove, all of whose sons predeceased him. Richard Arblaster, the last male of his race, is mentioned by Saunders in his *History of Shenstone* as residing in Little Hay in 1794, and Norton, the seat of the Hanburys, is not far distant. Richard Arblaster, the father of Mary, mentioned above, was a younger son of Edmund Arblaster of Lyswis or Arblaster Hall, near Walsall, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edmund Littleton of Pillaton Hall, obt. 1732, and Susannah, daughter of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., of Elmhurst. The Fowkes were a very old family on the borders of Shropshire and Staffordshire. The above Ferrars Fowke married Frances, daughter of Sir Moreton Briggs, Bart., by Grisagona, daughter of Edward Grey of Buildwas and Grisagona, daughter of John Giffard of Chillington. This Edward Grey was a natural son of the last Lord Powis of that name. The father of Ferrers Fowke was Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Ferrers of Baddesley Clinton, son of Roger Fowke, by Joan, buried at Brewood, 18th October 1590, son of William Fowke, by Joan, daughter of James Leveson, son of William Fowke of Brewood, co. Stafford, by Margaret, daughter of John Whorwood of Compton and Cassandra, daughter of Sir Edward Grey of Enville (*Harl. MS.*, 1556, etc.). William was son of another William Fowke, by Jane Streathay, son of Roger Fowke of Brewood, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William

Wybaston (*argent*, a chevron *gules* between three cinquefoils *azure*), son of William Fowke of Brewood in 1430, vert a fleur-de-lis *argent*, by a daughter of Eyton of Eyton. Co. Salop. This William had also a second son, John Fowke, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of John Newman of Gunston, co. Stafford, father of Roger Fowke, who married Cassandra, daughter of William Humphreston of Humphreston Hall, father of John Fowke, by Anne, daughter of John Bradshaw, father of Roger Fowke, by Margaret, daughter of Richard Moreton, father of Joan Fowke, mentioned above as wife of Roger Fowke of Brewood. Phineas Fowke, the first cousin of Ferrers Fowke, was president of the College of Physicians in London, but, upon succeeding to the family estates at Wyrley, gave all his prescriptions gratis. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet of Morton Corbet, and died 1705. The Hanburys were descended from the Hanburys of Hanbury, in Worcestershire. Robert Hanbury, mentioned above, was a younger son of Robert, baptised 1704, by Anne his wife, son of another Robert, by Frances his wife, daughter of Walter Moseley of the Mere, etc., co. Stafford, married at Shrewsbury Abbey. This Walter Moseley was the purchaser of the Buildwas and other estates, formerly the property of the Grey family, of the Powis line. He thus obtained land in Pontesbury parish. Leland says, "A quarter of a mile or more off from Ponsbyri chirch is a wood caullid Hokstow Forest, longging to the lordship of Caourse. In the middle way, betwixt the chirch of Ponsbyri and this wood, appere certen ruines of a castel or pile apon, longing also to the Lord Powys." Walter Moseley was the grandson of Nicholas Moseley, who married Susan, daughter of John Fowke of Gunston, son of the above-mentioned Roger Fowke and Cassandra his, wife *née* Humphreston. He himself was the husband of Jane, the only daughter and heir of William Acton, *ob. cir.* 1657, and Mary his wife, daughter of Arthur Weaver of Morville Hall,

near Bridgnorth. William Acton was a younger son of Sir Edward Acton, the first baronet of Aldenham, near Bridgnorth, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Richard Mytton of Halston, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Owen of Conover, son of Edmund Mytton, *obit circa* 1583, by Anne, daughter of Reginald Corbet of Stoke-upon-Tern, co. Salop, whose wife, it will be remembered, was Alice, daughter and heir of John Gratwood. Robert Hanbury was the son of Francis Hanbury of Wolverhampton and Norton Hall, co. Stafford, baptised at the former place, 1st October 1637, by Elizabeth his wife, buried at Norton, 25th December 1705, who was the daughter and co-heir of Richard Hussey of Albright Hussey, co. Salop, and Norton Canes, co. Stafford, son of Sir Richard, by Mary, daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet of Morton Corbet, and Francisca, his wife, daughter of William Humphreston of Humphreston Hall, co. Salop, and heir of her nephew. She was buried at Moreton Corbet, 13th February 1615. The old family of Humphreston of Humphreston Hall (to which place they gave their name, or from which place they took it), seems to have died out in the male line during the Civil War of the seventeenth century, when their ancient mansion, which was surrounded with a moat, suffered severely from hostile attacks. The mother of Francis, Lady Corbet, was Catherine, daughter of Robert Pigott of Chetwynd and Eliza his wife, daughter of William Gatacre of Gatacre, co. Salop, by Eleanor, daughter of William Mytton of Shrewsbury, son of Thomas Mytton and Eleanor, co-heir of Sir John Burgh of Mowddwy. William Gatacre was son of Robert Gatacre, by Joan, second daughter of John Hoorde of Hoorde's Park, near Bridgnorth. The arms of Pigott are—1, ermine, three fusils *sable*; 2, *argent*, a cross flory *sable*, on a canton *gules*, a wolf's head *argent*; 3, *vert*, two lions *or*; and those of Humphreston, *argent*, an eagle displayed in fess *vert*, over all a chevron *gules*, charged with three roses *argent*. The arms of Corbet

are—*or*, a raven *sable* ; and those of Hussey—1, barruly of 6 *gules* and *ermine* ; 2, *argent*, three boots *sable*, spurred ; 3, *argent*, a chevron between three martlets *sable* ; 4, *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three garbs *or*, etc. Francis Hanbury is mentioned in the *Lansdowne MSS.*, 857, a Visitation of Staffordshire, made in 1664, in the autograph of Dugdale the Antiquary, arms *or*, on a bend *vert*, cotized *sable*, three bezants. His father, Robert Hanbury, married firstly Letitia, daughter of Francis Fellowes of the Wergs, co. Stafford ; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Acton of Dunvall, a member of the Aldenham family. Sarah Hanbury is said to have married Daniel Turner at so early an age that she severely displeased her guardians, whence some coolness ensued between the families of Turner and Hanbury ; but this was subsequently healed, so that their daughter, Catherine, spent much time in her earlier days at Norton Canes and Moreton, the residence of her cousin, the late William Hanbury, Esq. Daniel Turner was the son of Henry Turner, in whose time there were still in the family lands at Lyndon, co. Stafford, derived from the Moretons. He married Catherine, elder daughter and co-heir of Thomas Jordan of Birmingham and Catherine his wife, sister and co-heir of Ferdinando Dudley Lea, the last Lord Dudley of this family. The Jordan family had resided for a considerable time in the neighbourhood of Great Barr, Sutton Coldfield, and Birmingham, and bore *sable*, an eagle displayed between two cotizes *argent*, in sinister chief a canton *or*. The arms of Lea of Hales Owen, co. Salop, were *argent* on a pale between two leopards' faces *sable*, three crescents *or*. Catherine Lea was the daughter of William Lea of Hales Owen, by Frances, daughter and heir of William Ward and Frances his wife, eldest daughter of William Dilke of Maxtoke Castle, co. Warwick, which William Ward predeceased his father, Edward Lord Ward and Dudley, who died 1701, and whose wife was Frances, daughter of the celebrated Par-

liamentarian general, Sir William Brereton, and heir of her brother, Sir Thomas. Edward succeeded to the barony of Ward as heir male of his father, Humble Lord Ward, and to the ancient barony of Dudley as heir of his mother, Francis, *née* Sutton, Baroness of Dudley in her own right, she being daughter of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, who died during his father's lifetime, by Honora, obt. 1620, daughter of Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, son of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and Lady Catherine, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. (For further particulars, *vide* "Feudal Barons of Powys", by Morris C. Jones, Esq., "Notes on Joyce Charleton and her Descendants", in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. xi, fourth series, pp. 51, 105, and "Guide to Dudley Castle", by Charles Twamley, Esq.) The above-mentioned Henry Turner was the son of William Turner, born 1708, by Mary, daughter of Edward Arblaster (*ermine*. an arbalast in pale proper), by Mary Littleton, and sister of Richard Arblaster, spoken of above. William was the son of Edward Turner and Ruth, daughter of Thomas Leigh of Sutton Coldfield; *gules*, a cross engrailed *argent*, in the first quarter an escutcheon *azure* charged with two bars *argent*, and over all a bend compone *or* and *gules*. This family of Leigh was seated at Rushall Hall, near Walsall, Samuel Leigh, the father of the above Thomas, by Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Cornwallis, having been buried at Rushall in 1651. Edward was son of John Turner of Sutton Coldfield and Joan his wife, daughter of Thomas Offley of Gorscote; *argent* on a cross flory *azure*, between four Cornish choughs *sable*, a lion passant *or*. By this marriage, the Turners gained lands in Stonall. John was the son of William Turner of Sutton Coldfield and Elizabeth (or Isabella), daughter of William Scott of Great Barr, co. Stafford, by Eleanor, daughter of Rowland Frith. Scott bore *argent* on a fess *gules* cotized *azure*, between three Catherine wheels *sable*, three lambs passant of the field. The Scotts came from the Mote, in the county

of Sussex. William Turner was the son of Edward Turner and Joyce his wife, daughter of Libeus Chamberlayne of Leicester; *gules*, a chevron between three escallops *or*. Edward was the son of William Turner of Sutton Coldfield, by Margaret, daughter of Christopher Breton (*argent*, a fess dancetté *gules*, and in chief three boars' heads coupéd *sable*), by Christian, daughter of Thomas Saunders, and grandson of Richard Turner of Sutton Coldfield (*argent*, a fer de moulin *sable*, sometimes tinctured *vert*), by Mary, fourth sister and co-heir of John Masterson of Masterson, co. Cheshire; *ermine*, a chevron *azure* between three garbs *or*. George Jones, who was born 28th March 1781, and buried 8th March 1857, at Donington, co. Salop, divided his estates amongst his grandchildren and their posterity. Catherine, his wife, co-heir of Dudley, etc., who was born 13th July 1775, was buried 17th April 1858. Having given some account of these younger branches, we must retrace our steps, and continue the eldest line at Chilton. In the pedigree, as previously observed, the arms assigned to Susannah, wife of William Jones, are a mistake. They should be party per pale *or* and *gules* on a chief *argent*, three shovellers *sable*.

19. WILLIAM JONES, the eldest son, succeeded to Chilton, having been baptised at Atcham, 16th September 1684, and buried there May 2nd, 1757. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Muckleston of Shrewsbury. She was buried at Atcham 7th April 1730. The family of Muckleston came from the neighbourhood of Oswestry, where they had been seated for many generations. William Muckleston was the son of Roger, living in 1383, son of Haukin; and from this William, in the third degree, descended Thomas Muckleston, whose son Hugh was father of Edward Muckleston, father of John Muckleston, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Llwynymaen, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Stanney of Oswestry. This Edward Lloyd was second son of Richard Lloyd of Llwynymaen, and Llanvorda, by Margaret, daughter of

John Edwardes Hên of Chirk (*vide supra*); so that Anne, the wife of John Muckleston, was first cousin to John Lloyd of Llanvorda, who, by Margaret, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Marton, was grandfather of the mother of Thomas Kyffin of Oswestry, whose daughter married, as mentioned above, William Jones. Edward succeeded his father, John Muckleston, in his property of Pen y lan, and greatly increased the influence of his family by his marriage, 4th January 1615, with Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Corbet of Merington, in the parish of Preston Gobbolds. His eldest son John dying in 1663, Rowland the second succeeded, and the Merington estate remained in his line until it was sold in 1817 by his descendant, Rev. John Fletcher Muckleston of Tong, co. Salop. From the third son, Richard Muckleston, came the branch of the family connected with Shrewsbury, and of which was Joseph Muckleston, sheriff of Shropshire in 1788 (*vide Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire*). By Mary his wife, William Jones of Chilton had issue—William Jones, baptised at Atcham, 18th July 1732; Joseph Jones, baptised 3rd March 1734; Thomas Jones, baptised 23rd September 1737, and died of apoplexy 27th February 1811; Susannah, buried 1st October 1744; and Mary, baptised 17th November 1739. The younger children died without issue. In the pedigree the arms impaled with Jones should be those of Muckleston. Vert on a fess *argent* between three greyhounds' heads of the second three crosses patée (*i.e.*, Maltese crosses) *gules*.

20. WILLIAM JONES, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and married the sister of Major Gibbons, whose mother was a daughter of Save du Garde, rector of Forton. Arms, Jones impaling paly of six *argent*, and *gules*, on a bend *sable*, three escallops of the first.

21. JOHN JONES of Chilton, the son and heir, who was a physician, succeeded to the estate, and was the last of his line, with whom passed away the name of Jones of Chilton, an estate which they had held for

about 400 years. He married, but died at Newport, co. Salop, without any surviving issue, October 5th, 1816; and the property was sold and purchased by Robert Lingen Burton of Longner, with whose descendants it still remains.

The arms of the family may be easily made out from the foregoing genealogical account, and the quarterings will be found to be very numerous. The crest is the sun in splendour, with which are now used 2, a dragon passant guardant *gules*, on an ancient crown, the old rouge dragon of the ancient British kings; and 3, a boar's head *sable*, tusked *or*, couped, langued and snouted *gules*, pierced with a dagger proper, hilted *or*, for Ednowain Bendew, Prince of Tegaingl and Chief of the Noble Tribes of Wales, of whom this family is the representative.

Though the foregoing paper has reached a length which may be deemed excessive, yet the writer ventures to append a short account of the second branch of the family, which was more distinguished than the first, and was connected with Carreghova, in the parish of Llanymynich. There is a difficulty as to the parentage of the founder of this branch, the *Heraldic Visitations* making him son of William Jones and Alice Brereton (*vide* No. 12 *supra*); but a family pedigree makes him son of Richard Jones and Elizabeth Lee (No. 13). We will number as before.

13. THOMAS JONES, second son of William Jones and Alice, daughter of Richard Brereton, was a merchant of Shrewsbury, and founded the branch of the family seated firstly at Uckington, near Shrewsbury, and afterwards in that town itself. He married Elizabeth (others call her Eleanor), daughter and heir of Thomas Cottel, by whom he had issue a son William. The arms of Cottel are correct in the pedigree, *viz.*, *or*, a bend *gules*.

14. WILLIAM JONES of Shrewsbury, a great merchant and of the Drapers' Company in that town, of which he was also an alderman. He resided in a half

timber mansion, entered under an archway, and situated near the Wyle Cop in Shrewsbury, at the entrance of the town, after passing over the English bridge, an engraving of which may be seen in Owen and Blake-way's *History of Shrewsbury*. He married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Owen of Shrewsbury, and died 15th July 1612. This Richard Owen, a descendant of Edwin of Tegaingl, through Madoc of Main gwynedd (*argent*, a lion rampant *sable*), had married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Oteley of Shrewsbury (*argent*, on a bend *azure*, three garbs *or*), he himself being the son of Owen by his second wife, Gwenhwyfer, third daughter and eldest co-heir of Thomas Ireland (*gules*, six fleurs-de-lis, three, two, and one *argent*). William Jones and Eleanor his wife, had issue four sons and one daughter (Sarah, wife of Sir Thomas Harris of Boreatton, Bart.).—1. Richard, who married Anne, daughter of John Browne, by whom he left two co-heirs: Eleanor, wife of Thomas Cole (1611), and Sarah, wife of Thomas Matthews. 2. Thomas, called "the Rich", who was the first Mayor of Shrewsbury, being appointed to that office by the Crown. He married Sarah Bavand, but died without issue. 3. Edward, of whom presently. 4. Isaac, a merchant, who purchased from the Hosiers the beautiful estate of Berwick Leyburn, near Shrewsbury; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Prince of the White Hall, Shrewsbury, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of William Leighton of Plash. By this match he had issue four sons and four daughters. Sir William, the eldest, succeeded to the Berwick Park estate, and married Miss Cotton, but died without issue, being succeeded by his brother Sir Samuel, a very wealthy merchant, who erected the almshouses in Berwick Park, and also possessed the Sandford Hall estate and that of the Courtenhall in Northamptonshire. He married Mary, daughter of Timothy Middleton; and was for some years (from 1656 to 1670) representative of Shrewsbury in Parliament, but died without issue. Isaac, the

third son, married Deborah, daughter of Sergeant Hatton, and had issue, James, whose daughter married Hayward of Shrewsbury. Edward, the fourth son, married and had issue, a son William, of Lincolnshire, living in 1639. The daughters of Isaac Jones were—Mary, wife of the Honourable George Pierpoint, son of the first Earl of Kingston; Dorothea, wife of Edward Long of Wiltshire; and Susannah, who was the second in age, and was wife of Sir Drew Drury of co. Norfolk. In the Drury Pedigree she is called sister and co-heir of Sir Samuel of Courtenhall. Her husband, Sir Drew, was born 17th June 1611, and their only son Robert dying without issue, his sisters became his co-heirs. There seems some confusion in the pedigrees of the Drurys given by different historians. Sir Drew, the husband of Susannah Jones, was the son of Sir Drew, created a baronet 7th May 1627, who was the son of another Sir Drew Drury of Linsted, for some time Governor of the Tower, and one of the keepers of Mary Queen of Scots. By some he is called second son of Sir Robert Drury of Egerley, and grandson of Sir Robert Drury of Halstead. However, there is no doubt that Sir William Drury of Halstead married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stafford of Chebsey, by Dorothy, daughter of Henry, Lord Stafford, and Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole. This Dorothy Stafford was sister to the unfortunate Roger, from whom Charles I illegally took the title of Lord Stafford, giving him the sum of £800 instead; she was also sister of Jane, who married a joiner at Newport, co. Salop, and had issue a son, who was a cobbler, living at Newport in 1637. After the death of Sir William Drury, Elizabeth married Sir John Scot of Nettlestead, and is buried in Brabourne Church, co. Kent. By her second husband she had no issue, but by her first, Sir William Drury, she was ancestress of the Drurys of Halstead, co. Norfolk, who continued there until the time of Sir Robert Drury, who left it to his three sisters. Elizabeth, the sister and co-heir

of Sir Robert Drury of Halstead, married William Cecill, K.G., Lord Burleigh, and had issue three co-heirs, of whom Anne was wife of Henry, Lord Grey of Groby, created Earl of Stamford, and mother of Thomas, his son and heir, who died of a fit of the gout in 1657, having married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath. Thomas, their son, succeeded as second Earl of Stamford, but, dying without issue, his sisters became his heirs, of whom Anne married James Grove, sergeant-at-law (*ermine on a chevron gules, three escallops or*), and had issue a son, Grey James Grove, who continued the line, and whose sister Penelope was wife of Ralphe Browne of Caughley, near Broseley, co. Salop. This Ralphe Browne died without issue male, and his estates passed with his eldest daughter and co-heir Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wylde of Worcester, to her descendants. Mary, his younger daughter, married William Adams of Broseley, as above mentioned.

15. EDWARD JONES, the third son of William and Eleanor, his wife, succeeded his father and brothers at Sandford. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Powel of the Park near Whittington, who was the son of Howel, second son of Griffith ab Evan Goch, and so descended from Einion Evell (*vide sub* 18 of the Chilton family). They had issue—1, William, father, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Greaves of Moseley, of a son William, who died, without issue, in 1679; and a daughter Mary; 2, Sir Thomas, of whom hereafter; 3, Robert, died *s.p.*; 4, Benjamin, died *s.p.*; 5, Elizabeth, wife of Roger, son of Sir Thomas Harries of Boreatton, Bart.; 6, Anne, wife of John Lloyd; 7, Dorothy; 8, Sarah, wife, first of Griffith Penrhyn of Rhysnant, co. Montgomery, and second, of William, second son of Sir Philip Eyton of Eyton; 9, Eleanor, who married first John (or James) Mytton of Pontyscowryd, and secondly Humphrey Hughes, of Gwerclas, but died without issue by either husband. The arms of Powel are those of Einion Evel, namely party per fess *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant counterchanged.

16. SIR THOMAS JONES, knight, the second son, succeeded to the family estates, and became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, but was dismissed from his offices because he could not conscientiously agree with the ideas of King James II respecting his power of dispensing with the laws of the country. This learned and upright judge was buried in St. Alkmond's Church, Shrewsbury, 3rd June 1692, aged 78. By his wife Jane, daughter of Daniel Bavand of Chester, he had issue—1, William, of whom hereafter; 2, Thomas, who left issue, Charles and Jane, which Charles left issue, Thomas, who died 2nd June 1745, aged 32; 3, Daniel; 4, Edward; 5, Penelope, wife of William Maviston; 6, Alice, wife of Martyn Baldwin, buried at St. Alkmond's 1712, where she erected a monument to her father; 7, Anne; 8, Sarah; 9, Mary; 10, Elizabeth. Sir Thomas spent much of his leisure time at Carreghova Hall, his favourite residence. In the pedigree the surname of the wife should be Bavand, and the arms *ermine*, two bars *gules*, in chief as many boars heads *couped sable*.

17. WILLIAM JONES, the eldest son of Sir Thomas, succeeded to the Carreghova and other estates of the family. He married Grace, daughter of Sir Peter Pyndar of Idenshaw, co. Chester, who was created a baronet in 1662, but the title became extinct in 1705. They left issue three sons. The arms of Pyndar are stated to have been *azure*, three lions' heads erased *ermine*, crowned *or*.

18. THOMAS JONES, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and to him is erected the following inscription on a fine white marble monument on the north side of St. Alkmond's Church, Shrewsbury, with the arms of Jones quartering Cattel, and on a coat of pretence *argent*, a chevron between three crosslets *sable*—"Beneath this monument is deposited the body of Thomas Jones, Esq., son and heir of William Jones, Esq., and grandson and heir to Sir Thomas Jones, knight, sometime Lord Chief Justice of ye Court of Common Pleas,

Westminster. A worthy Patrior of his Countray, he lived deservedly beloved, and dyed Representative in Parliament of this ancient Borough of Shrewsbury, whose strictest Piety, exemplary Vartue, and extensive Charity will consign him to a joyfull Resurrection. Obit 31 die July anno Domini 1715, ætatis suæ 48." He married Mary, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Russell, Bart., of Strensham, co. Worcester, by Anne, his wife, second daughter of Sir Roland Lytton of Knebworth, co. Herts, Bart. Upon the death of his first wife, Thomas Jones married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesburgh Hall, co. Salop, Bart., but left no issue by either ; and upon his death was succeeded by Thomas Jones, his nephew, son of his second brother, William Jones, who was of Lincoln's Inn, but died in 1711. This Thomas Jones of Sandford Hall died in 1737, leaving issue another Thomas Jones of Carreghova and Sandford Hall, who died without issue in 1745, when his estates passed to his cousin Edward as below. The Rev. Edward Jones, the third son of William Jones and Grace his wife, was Canon of Windsor and Rector of Hodnet, co. Salop. By Catherine, his wife, widow of Robert Wraith, he had issue two sons, of whom the elder Thomas died in 1704, aged six, and Edward, the second. succeeded, and a daughter Catherine, second wife of Pennington Booth, D.D.

19. EDWARD JONES, son of Edward, Canon of Windsor, succeeded, upon the death of his cousin Thomas Jones, to the family estates, and added to them by his marriage with Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Huxley of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth, by Margery, daughter of Thomas Wickstead. This John Huxley was born in 1671, being son and heir of John Huxley and Elizabeth, *née* Jones. Mary, the wife of Edward Jones, had a brother Francis, who died *s.p.* in 1725. Edward Jones died in 1753, leaving issue a son and heir,

20. SIR THOMAS JONES, Bart., of Stanley Hall, High

Sheriff of Shropshire in 1760, the last heir male of this branch of the family. He died without issue 22nd March 1782, aged forty-eight, and left his estates to his cousin, John Tyrwhitt, with an injunction to assume the name and arms of Jones. John Tyrwhitt was the fifth son of the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, Canon of Windsor, and married Catherine, daughter and heiress of the Very Rev. Pennyston Booth, D.D., Dean of Windsor, and Catherine, daughter of Rev. Edward Jones, previously mentioned. They had issue a son Thomas, who assumed the name and arms of Jones upon succeeding to the estates of Sir Thomas Jones, Bart., and was himself created a baronet in 1808. By Harriet Rebecca, daughter of Edward Williams of Eaton Mascott, co. Salop, he had a son and heir, Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt Jones of Stanley Hall, who married, June 1821, Elizabeth Walwyn Macnamara, by whom he had issue the present Sir Henry Tyrwhitt Jones of Stanley Hall, who relinquished the latter name. The Tyrwhitts rank amongst the most ancient of English families, their pedigree (which was kindly sent to the writer by one of them) being deduced from Sir Archil (Hercules) Tyrwhitt, living in 1067. Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, Justice of the King's Bench, died in 1427, and his daughter, Katharine Tyrwhitt, was wife of Sir John Griffith of Wichnor, co. Stafford, and thus ancestress of the family of Arblaster, previously mentioned. His son, Sir W. Tyrwhitt, knight banneret, was with Henry V at the battle of Agincourt. Six descents lower comes Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, whose daughter, Ursula, was wife of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, and so ancestress of the family of Walsh, previously mentioned. The Tyrwhitt arms are *gules*, three lapwings *or*.

In conclusion, the writer feels that so long a trespass upon the patience of others as the perusal of this sketch of the family history entails, would call for some apology upon his part had it not been written, after some five and twenty years' study of the subject,

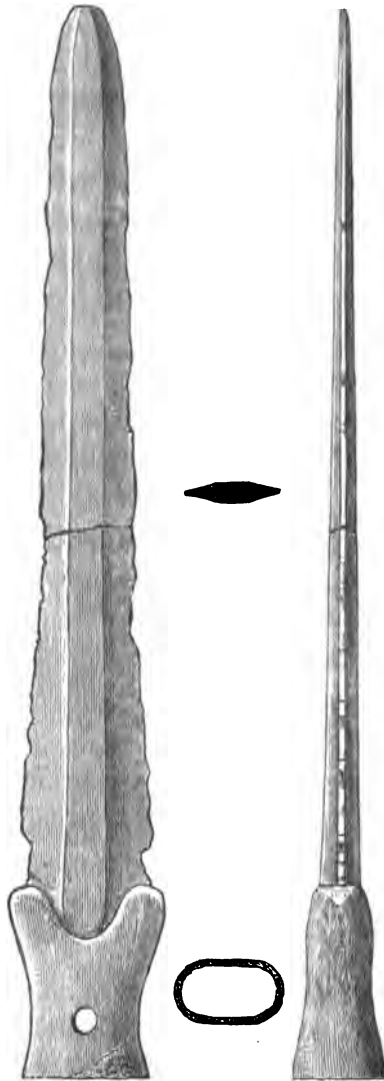
at the request of an eminent member of the Powys-land Club. If there be anything of interest in it, place it to his account; and what there is in it faulty or tedious must be pardoned in consideration of the difficulty of writing shortly upon such a subject in a very limited space of time.

BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD FOUND IN LLAN- DINAM PARISH.

A BRONZE spear-head, which has a fine green patina upon it, was recently presented by Mr. Edward Rowley Morris to the Powys-land Museum. It was found on Craig fryn farm, in the parish of Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, by the tenant, Mr. Richard Davies, who gave it to Mr. Edward Hamer of Llanidloes, from whom it passed to Mr. E. R. Morris, the donor. Unfortunately, it was broken through the centre by the finder, to see what metal it was made of. It is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and the blade at the broadest part, next to the socket, is $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches broad, and gradually tapers to a not very acute point. The socket at the end and outside is $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches broad, but is a little wider where it joins the blade. The socket, which inside is $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is perforated, so that it could be fixed on its haft by a pin. It weighs nine ounces, and at the fracture appears to be of a bright yellow metal. It has been called a bronze socketed knife, and said to be "rather Irish in type". It is very like in shape to a modern boarding pike, and could be used, it is conceived, "for the pushing at the enemy, as with modern bayonets". This bronze instrument closely resembles one which was found about 1802 in the parish of St. Hilary, Cornwall, and an account of which, with a full-sized engraving, is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv, p. 118, *et seq.* The type of this instrument can be seen in Fig. 245, in Dr. John Evans's splendid volume on "Bronze Implements".

The Powys-land Club are greatly indebted to the

donor for this much-prized addition to their museum, which has been illustrated by the well-executed wood-cut by Mr. Worthington G. Smith.

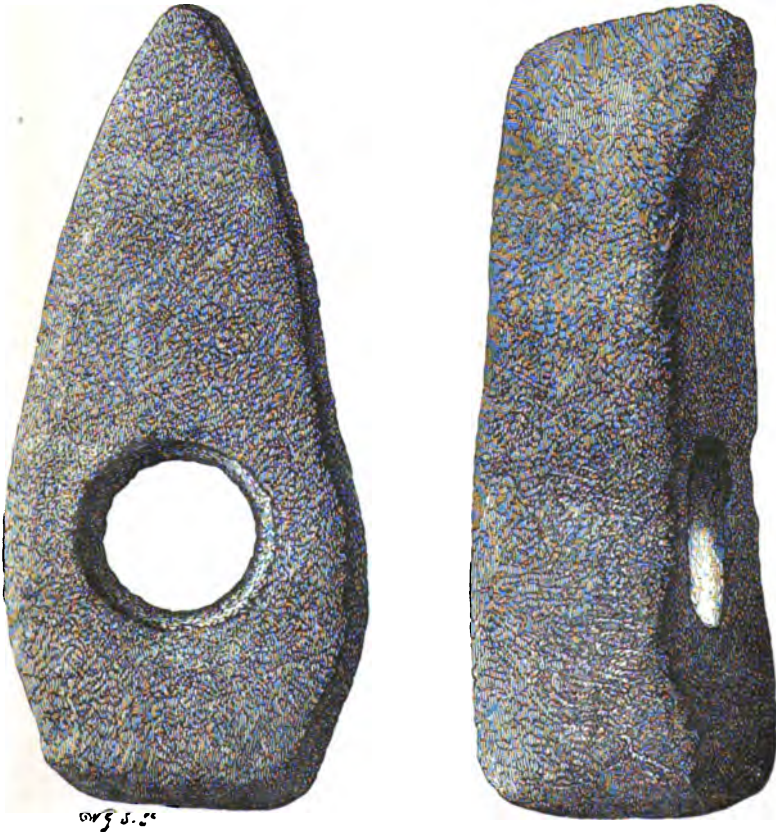


Llandinam Spear-head. Half-size.

SOME STONE IMPLEMENTS IN THE POWYS-
LAND MUSEUM.

1.—STONE AXE-HAMMER FOUND IN THE PARISH OF
LLANIDLOES.

THIS large and remarkably fine stone axe-hammer, of
which we give two illustrations in different positions,



Llanidloes Stone Axe-hammer. Half-size.

was presented by Mr. Edward Rowley Morris to the museum. It is made of a stone locally known as whinstone. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and 4 inches broad at the widest part. It weighs between five and six pounds. It was found in the spring of 1878 in a field forming part of the farm called Pen y bank (otherwise, Cefn hafod y Coed, according to the Ordnance Map), in or near the parish of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, by Mr. George, the tenant, when ploughing, at a depth of 18 or 20 inches below the surface. Mr. George gave it to Mr. Edward Hamer, who handed it to the donor. It is of the type much like the axe-head figured No. 130 in Dr. John Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, but somewhat squarer at the broad end.

2.—STONE HAMMER FOUND IN THE PARISH OF LLANRHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT.

This small stone implement, in the form of a stone hammer, was presented to the museum by Mr. Thomas G. Jones of Llansantffraid in the year 1875. We give a wood-cut of it in two positions, with a section. It was found in a heap of stones drawn from the river Twrch, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, on



Llanrhaiadr Stone Hammer. Half-size.

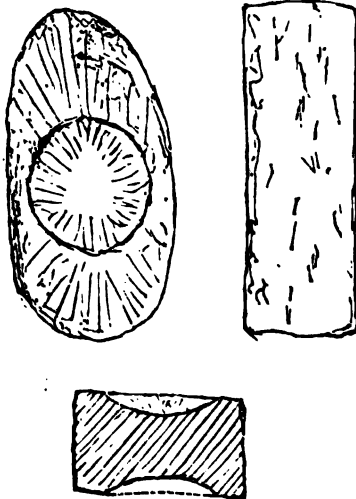
the line where the *Via Devana* crosses South Watling Street, and not far from Caer Degfan (see *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 245). It seems to have been made from a

pebble in its natural shape, but to have been artificially perforated. It much resembles the one, Fig. 152, in Dr. J. Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 inches wide at its broadest part, and weighs seven ounces.

The donor, Mr. T. G. Jones, suggests that instead of being a hammer, it may have been "a balance ball, similar in its use to the ball we have in an ordinary steel-yard. Its worn and bevelled edges tell of its once having slid to balance the weight". This theory would imply that there was a recognised scale of weights, and commerce such as required their use, at the date when these perforated stones were made. Dr. John Evans refers them to an earlier period and lower stage of civilization. He thinks this is a stone hammer.

3.—HAMMER-STONE FOUND IN TREFEGLWYS.

This stone implement is delineated in two positions, and with a section, in the annexed rough sketch. It



Trefeglwys Hammer-stone. Half-size.

is of an oval shape, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. It has cup-like, circular cavities

on either side, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep. It is of a soft description of stone, and shows at each end signs of having been used, being slightly worn. It seems to be a hammer-stone used as a hammer, but which for that purpose was probably held in the hand alone, and not provided with a haft. The cavities seem only deep enough for the mere purpose of receiving the finger and thumb, so as to prevent the stone slipping out of the hand. There are some hammer-stones in which there are cavities worked on either face, so deep and so identical in character with those which, in meeting each other, produce the bell-mouthed perforations commonly present in the hammers intended for hafting, that at first sight it seems difficult to say whether they are finished implements, or whether they would have become perforated hammer-heads, had the process of manufacture been completed. But this specimen does not appear to be of that class. Nor does it seem probable that the cavities in it have been worked for the purpose of mounting it in some other manner than by fixing the haft in a socket, as it has been suggested some such implements may have been mounted.

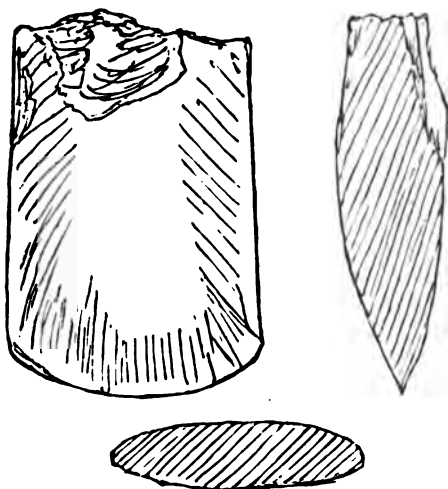
In Dr. Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, there is no example given quite like this, but Figs. No. 160 and 161 somewhat resemble it, and are of the same type. What substance such hammer-stones were used to pound or crush it is impossible to determine, but it has been suggested that not improbably it may have been animal food; and bones, as well as meat, may have been pounded with it.¹

This hammer-stone was found upon Cwmbernant farm, in the parish of Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire, by the tenant, Mr. Jones, who gave it to Mr. Edward Hamer, who presented it to the Museum.

¹ Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 214. See also an example figured in the *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xiv, p. 127.

4.—FLINT AXE-HEAD FOUND IN NEWTOWN PARISH.

We give a sketch of this beautiful flint implement, which was found in 1874 in a brickyard near Park House, Newtown, and presented by Mr. T. Parry Jones to the Powys-land Museum.¹ It lay in a bed of clay six feet below the surface, and with it was a small flake of flint, which probably was a strike light. It is



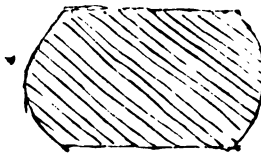
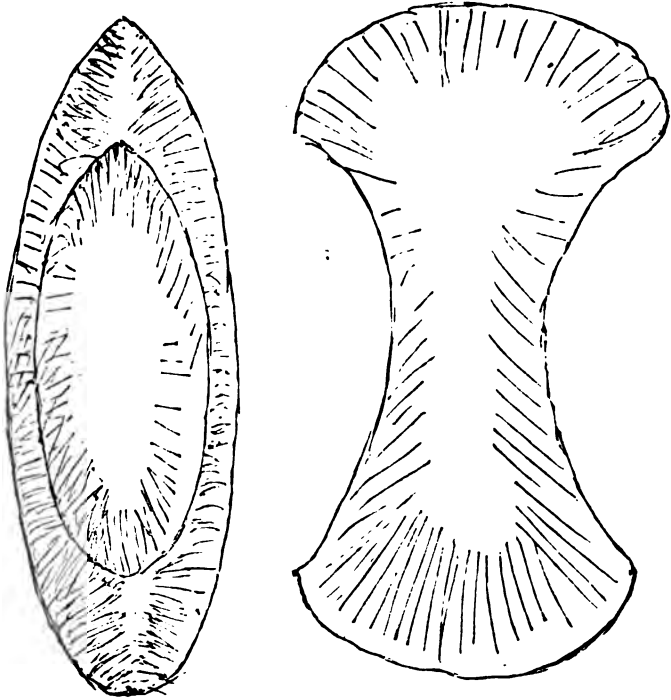
Newtown Flint Axe-head. Half-size.

in the form of an axe-head; its extreme length is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and its breadth at its narrower end, where it has been fractured, 2 inches, and it widens at the keen end to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It weighs about eight ounces. It is beautifully finished, and it would tax the skill of a lapidary to turn out a more beautifully formed implement. It is of reddish colour, and is very sharp at the broad end. It was probably much like in form to the polished celt, No. 53, in Dr. John Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, though somewhat thinner in its proportions. When broken by some accident, probably it was retrimmed at the butt for insertion in a socket.

¹ See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xi, p. 165.

5.—HAMMER-STONE (LOCALITY NOT KNOWN).

This massive stone implement, of which we give a sketch, was presented to the Powys-land Museum in 1875 by Mr. Charles Thomas, and described by him as "a stone weapon, or axe—British". He did not state where it was found. It is 6 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches



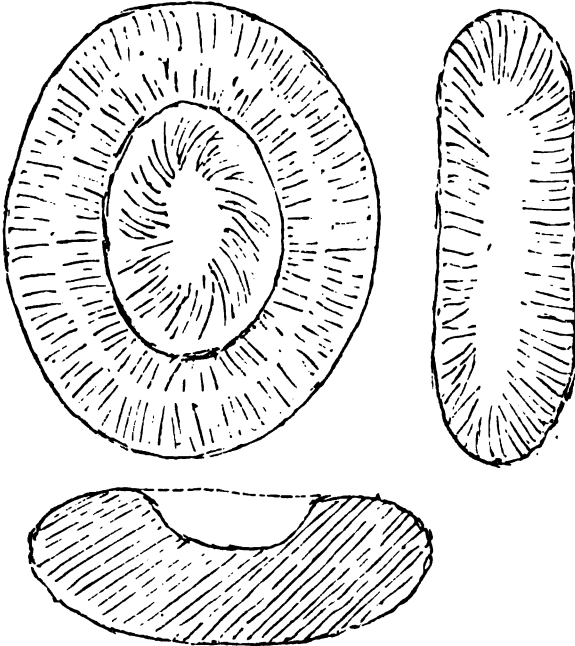
Hammer-stone. Half-size.

broad, and expanding to either end, which is semi-circular, to the width of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is 2 inches thick, and tapers to each end. It is of green stone, and weighs thirty ounces.

We do not find any implement like it figured in Dr. John Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*.

6.—A STONE IN THE FORM OF A CUP.

This stone, of which we give a sketch, was left at the Powys-land Museum anonymously. It is oval, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$, and the cup-like cavity in the



Cup-like Stone. Half-size.

centre of it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$, and nearly an inch deep. It seems to be a natural pebble, but it is not easy to determine whether the cavity was artificially formed or not. We incline to think it was artificially made.

7.—CIRCULAR FLINT-KNIFE FOUND IN TREFEGLWYS PARISH.

This rare flint implement has been already described,¹ but we think it well to reproduce the woodcut and de-

¹ See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 215.

scription in conjunction with the other flint implements which have been more recently presented to the Powysland Museum.

The illustration represents its full size. It was found in 1871 on the farm of Glanynrafon, in the parish of Trefeglwys, by a labourer, who was grubbing up a rundel, or decayed oak-tree. It was amongst



Glanynrafon Flint-knife. Actual size.

the roots of the tree, and several feet below the level of the ground. A quern was found a few hundred yards from the spot.

The flint is a fine specimen of a circular flint-knife—a form of somewhat rare type. Dr. John Evans figures two (Nos. 257 and 258) in his *Ancient Stone Implements*, but neither are so perfectly circular. Another is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*. It was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1873.

MIDDLETONS OF MIDDLETON.

NORMAN DESCENT.

GORHAMMUS, Gurunt, Grante, or Grants, held a Knight's Fee in the Honour of Mileham, in Norfolk, under Alan Fitz Flaald, circa 1110. Shipton (Moore House), Larden in 1110. Probably Linley and Middleton, Parish Chirbury.

Roger Fitz Grant held Linley prior to Lenewini Fitz Grante, of Linley, before 1148. *Prepositus* Herbert Fitz Gurant held the Knight's Fee of Gorhammus in Mileham in 1165.

Adam Fitz-Roger had interest in Linley 1148-55. Was probably of La More, ob. before 1180.

Grant of Linley, by Robert Foliot, Bis. of Hereford 1148-55.

Agnetta, or "Ag" Randulphus, Held Linley in 1174.

Madocus, tenant in capite of half Middleton before 1200. Held Linley in 1174. A Monk in 1200.

Simon Roger Fitz-Adam, de la More, (Larden), 1174. occ. 1174-1186.

William de Acton, of Acton, 1220. Released Linley.

Dau. Grand or Grante de Middleton. Released Linley to Haghmond Abbey in 1227. Held half Middleton.

Mabi-lia, his widow, living in 1246.

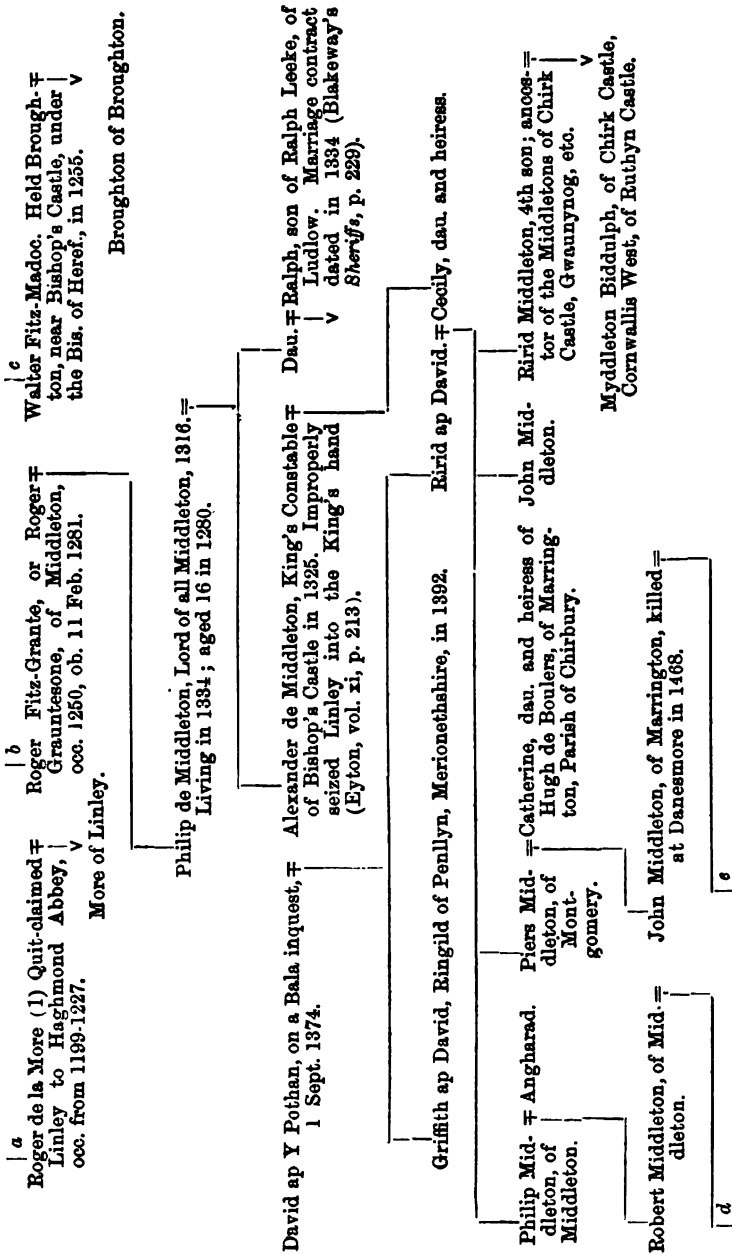
Madoc de Overs. Granted his body and LittleRedley Wood to Haghmond, ob. c. 1216.

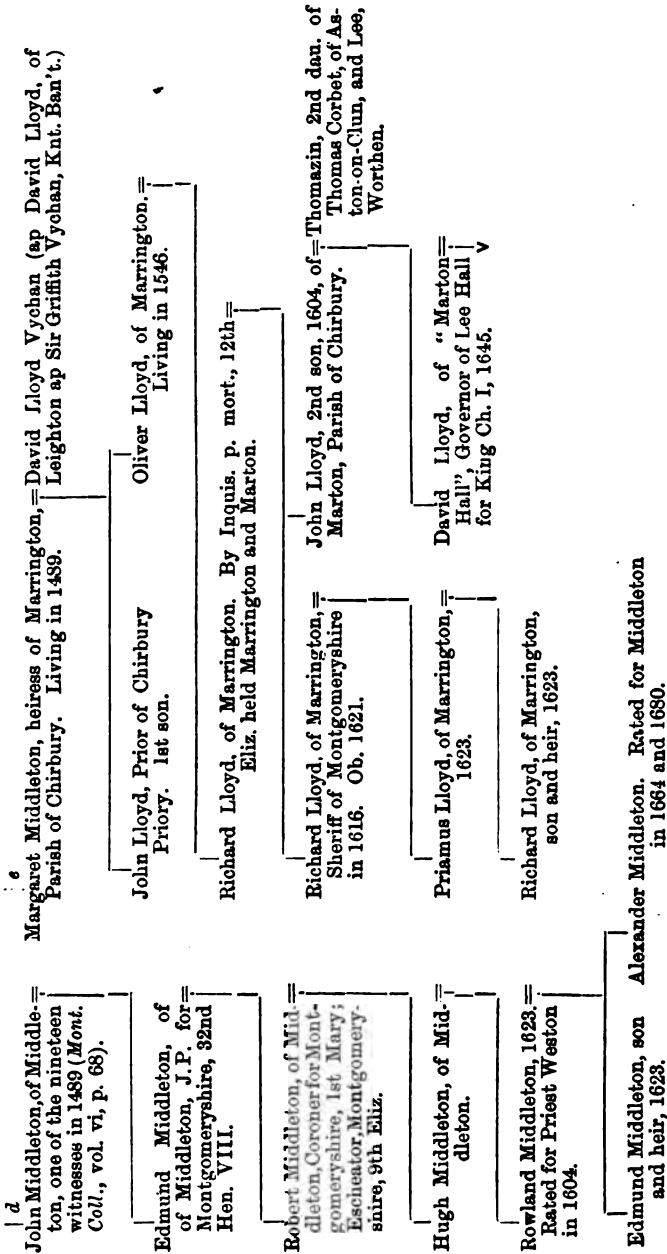
Sir Robert Fitz-Madoc. Held half manor of Middleton, ob. 1224. v Edwards of Pentre.

a

b

c





THE early part of the *Herald's Visitation* pedigree of the Middletons of Middleton, in the parish of Chirbury, when collated with public records, is shown to be very inaccurate. This censure applies to the Norman descent of the family down to the period, *circa* 1392, when Cecilia Middleton, the heiress, carried her estate and name to Ririd, ap David ap y Pothan, descended from Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn. From the period of this Welsh marriage downwards, the *Herald's Visitations* (Salop) of 1584 and 1623 may be relied upon for general accuracy. With the aid of Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, we are enabled to correct the errors of the heralds, and to supply an authentic and connected descent from the Norman ancestor of this very ancient family.

The evidences hence adduced make it almost certain that one Gurant, or Gorhannus,¹ holding, in 1110, a knight's fee of Alan Fitz Flaald's honour of Mileham, in Norfolk, was identical with Grante, or Grent of Middleton, Linley, etc., and was the common ancestor of the Middletons of Middleton, Mores of Linley, Edwards of Pentre or Castle Trynn², Broughtons of Broughton, near Bishop's Castle, etc.

We can best show that connection by first quoting a curious and very ancient deed of feoffment, whereby Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, grants Linley, a member of the episcopal manor of Lydbury North, now Bishop's Castle, to Grenta fitz Lenewine, *alias* Grenta de Middleton. The date of this deed must be between 1148 and 1155, and it runs as follows:—

“Gilbertus Episcopus Hereford' do et concedo Grenta filio Lenewini concessu et assensu Adame filii Rogeri, terram de Linleya quam filius Grenta tenuit; et sicut eam plenius et melius tenuit Rogerus filius Grente avunculus ejus”, at a mark per annum. “Inveniat et jam dictus Grenta unum servientem

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. iii, 125; vii, 218.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xii, p. 425; and xiv, p. 124.

in custodia castelli de Lidebury (Bishop's Castle) cum suis expensis per XL dies."¹

From which we gather that a certain Grenta probably held Linley at the beginning of the 12th century. That Roger, son of Grente had held (tenuit) Linley before the date of the deed. That the "Filius Grenta", i.e., Lenewine, had held it (tenuit), and that at the time when the bishop granted Linley to Grenta Fitz-Lenewine, the transfer or confirmation required the assent and consent of Adam, son of Roger, who had formerly held it, showing certain hereditary rights in Adam Fitz-Roger.

Mr. Eyton proceeds to say "it is probable that Grenta, son of Lenewine, and grandson of Grenta, disinherited his right heirs, and bestowed Linley on Haughmond Abbey (a foundation of William Fitz-Alan). Of that, however, we have no record. Certain persons, probably the said heirs, were holding the manor in 1174, but were afterwards compelled by judicial process to surrender it to the abbey. Hereupon the canons obtained a new deed of feoffment from Bishop Robert Foliot." From which we gather the following particulars: that on assuming the government of the see, Bishop Foliot found, holding Linley, at the former rent of a mark, a certain Madocus, Randulphus, and Agneta, his wife. The Abbot of Haughmond summoned them before Papal delegates, and obtained "assensu Agnetis", wife of Randulphus, recovery of Linley.² Madocus, being first mentioned as having the chief interest in Linley, was, I infer, brother of Agnes. Mr. Eyton says: "I think there can be no doubt that Agnes, named in the above deed, was sister of Grenta, son of Lenewine, and mother of Grenta de Middleton."

Of Middleton it may be said, that it was a divided manor at the time of Domesday; one portion went to the honour of Montgomery. The tenants held first

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 208.

² *Ibid.*, p. 208-9.

under the De Boulers, Lords of Montgomery, and afterwards as tenants-in-capite of the king. This portion of Middleton had been held by Madoc before 1200, in which year he became a monk. It is doubtless he who held an interest in Linley in 1174.

The other part of the Manor of Middleton, held by Robert Corbet at Domesday, subsequently devolved on the Cornish family of Botreaux. Their earliest feoffee was the above Grenta de Middleton, who had a grant of Linley in 1148-1155.

It seems that the Canons of Haughmond had eventually to fortify their title to Linley by obtaining releases from the heirs or other representatives of Grenta, son of Lenewine, son of Gurant, or Grante. The particulars of these releases as given by Mr. Eyton evolve a most interesting genealogical history, and afford an opportunity of tracing these heirs. In 1175-80 we have seen that the assent of Agneta or "Agnes Fitz-Lewi", as she is elsewhere styled, the sister of Grante de Middleton, was required by the canons of Haughmond to strengthen their title to Linley. Her brother probably died without issue, and had disinherited his heirs-at-law in favour of the monks, so that it was to the issue of Agnes that the canons had to look for releases to strengthen their title. Randulphus, her husband, was probably a brother-in-law of Madocus, with whom he is associated in the Linley deed (1148-55).

"First, and between the years 1200 and 1210, we have the *quit-claim* of Roger, son of William de la More, lord of the adjacent manor of More, and whose lineal descendant is, by no very extraordinary vicissitude, Lord also of Linley."¹ Witnesses, William Fitz-Alan (I), John le Strange, Hamo, his brother, etc.

I think it probable that Adam Fitz-Roger, by whose "consensus et assensus" Linley was granted or confirmed to Grante de Middleton in 1148-55, was identical with Adam de la More, the ancestor of the

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 209-10.

Mores of Linley, and the father of William, father of this Roger de la More. His father, William de la More, may, however, have acquired his interest there by marrying a daughter of Agnes Fitz-Lenewine.

Respecting alienations in the sergeantry of More, one of a very early nature was made by the *Tritavus*¹ (i.e., the great-grandfather of the great-grandfather) of Roger de More III, living in 1251. In point of time, and by ascending generations, Gurant or Grante, living in 1110, would be this Tritavus, and who then had an interest in Shipton juxta Larden, probably as we have seen in Linley, and as probably was the author of this alienation at La More in the reign of Henry I.

The next quit-claim of an interest in Linley to the monks is from the son of Agnes Fitz-Lenewine.

Between the years 1200 and 1216 Grante de Middleton released his rights in three virgates in Linley to Haughmond Abbey. Be it observed that two of the witnesses to this release were Robert Fitz-Madoc (1st), and Madoc de Overs (3rd), first cousins of Grante and sons of Madoc, the monk in 1200.² Notwithstanding, Grante, in 1221, sued the Abbot under the plea of being the heir of his mother, "Agnes Fitz-Lewi", for three virgates in Linley. As far as Grante de Middleton was concerned, he, in 1226, gave up all right in the whole land of Linley, so that his heirs might not hereafter make claims on the canons.

About the year 1220 "William de Acton" of Down and Acton, made a similar quit-claim of the three virgates in Linley to Haughmond. Nevertheless, in 1221 and 1230, Adam de Acton had a suit about the same in the Bishop of Hereford's Court at Lydbury Castle. It seems probable that the mother of this William de Acton, as also the mother of Roger de la More, were daughters of Agnes Fitz-Lenewine.

No quit-claim or release for Linley itself seems to have been required from the heirs of Madocus, who

¹ Eytton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 292.

² *Ibid.*, p. 210.

had become a monk before 1200, and very likely a canon of Haughmond Abbey. The family interest is shown in this institution by Madoc de Overs, his son, giving Little Radley Wood, adjoining Linley, together with his body, to Haughmond Abbey. The latter died about 1216, and had doubtless assigned all contingent interest in Linley to the Abbey before that date.

This process of releasing to Haughmond was continued by Mabilia, widow of Grante de Middleton, until about the year 1240, respecting her dower interest in Linley; and by Robert, son of Madoc de Overs, respecting his father's alienation of Little Radley Wood, to the year 1230. Witnesses to the last were Roger de la More (1st), Grant de Middleton (4th), Roger, his son (5th).¹

The relationship of the individuals associated in this Linley interest I have arranged in tabular form, that they may be more easily followed when treating, as I now propose to do, of their Norfolk origin and association. They are found witnessing grants made by members of the Fitz-Alan family as suzerains, and by the le Stranges as mesne-lords to abbots, priors, and tenants in fee, both in Norfolk and Shropshire, the relevancy or significance of which is, that they were either relatives or feoffees of the granters themselves.

I am altogether indebted to that mine of historical purity and worth, Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, for my evidences. He shows that Alan Fitz-Flaald, the ancestor of the great house of Fitz-Alan, was enfeoffed in Norfolk by King Henry I, in 1100 or 1101; that the king bestowed upon him the shrievalty or honour of Warin, the previous Sheriff of Shrop-

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 211. A relationship between the Mores and the De Overs family may also be inferred from the following alienation in the fee of La More. "In King John's time, 1199-1216, Roger de la More (1) gave a virgate and a mill in the Fee of More to Robert des Overs", son of Madocus, the Monk, in 1200. (Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 293.)

shire, between 1102 and 1109 ; and that he died about 1114 (vol. vii, p. 226).

Alan Fitz-Flaald held the honour of Mileham in Norfolk, and before the year 1101 had granted the Church of Langham, pertaining to that honour, to the Priory of Norwich. Five knights' fees went to constitute this honour of Mileham.

About the year 1109-10 Alan Fitz-Flaald granted to the Cluniac House or Priory of Castle Acre, whose site formed the western boundary of his Honour of Mileham, certain lands within it. Two of the witnesses to this grant were "Ruald (Ronald) le Strange" and "Gorhannus", each holding a knight's fee in the Honour of Mileham.

That Gorhannus was a Latinised form of Gorhan, Gurant, or Grante may be seen from the fact that "Herbert Fitz-Gurant" held the fee of Gorhannus in 1165.

Ronald le Strange shows no Shropshire connection. However, his four sons John, Hamo, Guy, and Ralph, early in the reign of Henry II, had attained considerable influence and possessions there ; but a transaction of so early a date as the year 1110 seems to refer to Gurant or Grante.

Richard de Belmeis, Sheriff or Viceroy of Shropshire, presiding at an assembly of bishops and notabilities at Westanstow, about 1110, issued a formal charter of censure, apparently at the instance of Rame-linus, Bishop of Hereford, upon one "Grenta", for withholding some right in Shipton St. Milbury claimed by the Prior of Wenlock.¹ This Grenta probably, but Roger Fitz-Grant certainly, had held (tenuit) Linley some time prior to 1148, under the Bishop of Hereford.

Grante had at least three sons of whom we have notice, viz.: 1, Herbert Fitz-Gurant, who held the Mileham knight's fee in 1165 ; 2, Roger Fitz-Grante, of whom we have further notice ; and 3, Lenewine Fitz-Grante, who had held Linley prior to 1148-55.

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. iii, p. 232.

Roger Fitz-Grante, "avunculus" of Grante de Middleton, the grantee of 1148-55, had a son Adam Fitz-Grante, whose "assensus et consensus", showing an hereditary right, was necessary to the transfer of Linley.

Now the connection of these sons of Gurant and their issue with Norfolk by family, or tenure with the Fitz-Alans and le Stranges, is shown by the following:

In the Chartulary of the Priory of Castle Acre is a grant of lands between 1157-60 in Lytcham, in the Honour of Mileham, by John le Strange (I), for the souls of Ronald and Matilda, his father and mother, and of Hamo, his brother. Witnesses—William Fitz-Alan (son of Alan Fitz-Flaald), Randulfus Extraneus (brother of John), William de Baus (Baucis), Petrus de Hunstaston, *Lefwinus Præpositus* (son of Grante), etc.¹

In 1161, John le Strange, for the soul of his lord, William Fitz-Alan, son of Alan Fitz-Flaald, gave lands in Iselham, a member of the Norfolk Honour of Mileham, to Shrewsbury Abbey. Witnesses—Humbold, Prior of Wenlock; Wido, his brother; Hamo, his (John's) nephew; *Roger Grant* (son of Gorhannus); and Roger Fitz-Adam.²

In 1176, John le Strange gave Hunstanton Church in Norfolk, and Cheswardine Church in Shropshire, to Haughmond Abbey, a foundation of his lord, William Fitz-Alan (I).

There are the following witnesses to a Badger grant by Guy le Strange (son of Ronald), *circa* 1174, viz.: Johannis Extraneus (Guy's brother), Hugo Extraneus, William de Baucis, *Rogierius filius Grent*, *Grent filius Leyni* (Grante de Middleton), Olfridus filius Henrici, Adam filius Hamonis Extranei, Willms filius Walteri, Simon de Stantune, Johannis frater Hugonis Extranei, Rogerius de Lavendene (Larden), etc.

At the same date there was a confirmation of this grant by Osbert Fitz-Hugh (Baron of Richard's Castle),

¹ Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. x, p. 261, n.

² *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 237.

chief lord, witnessed by *Lofwinus filius Lofwini*, Waltero Iuveni de Cliffordia,¹ Ricardo fratro suo, Stephano de Middleton, and others.

We find Lenewine, son of Gurant, under various forms of the name, such as—*Lefwinus Præpositus*, seneschal probably of Fitz-Alan's Honour of Mileham. *Lewi*, as father of Agnes, mother of Grante de Middleton. *Leyni*, as father of her brother, Grante de Middleton (I). *Lofwinus*, father of Lofwinus, the witness of 1173-7. *Leolwini Venator*, the hunter, on John le Strange being enfeoffed in the manor of Middle by Fitz-Alan, was his first tenant at Balderton.² Either he or his son might have been the Lefwine de Colebech, one of the Bishop of Hereford's vills in his manor of Lydbury North, who, on a pipe-roll of 1176, was amerced twenty shillings for some default. It seems so, since "Grand de Middleton", January 5th, 1227, is stated, on a pipe-roll of that date, as having lands adjoining to Caldecot, near Colebech.

Prior to 1174 John le Strange gave Edgefield to Benham Priory, Norfolk. Witnesses, Radulphus le Strange, William de Hunstaneston, Rogerius, William de Baucis, *Willielmus de la More, et Simon frater ejus*. (Eyton, vol. x, p. 265.)

It may be remarked that to John le Strange's Iselham grant, 1161, there is a Roger-Fitz Adam as a witness. He was not improbably the *Roger de Laverdene* of the Badger deed, 1174. Moore House, and Larden, in the manor of Shipton, St. Milburg, were ancient holdings of the Mores, under the Prior of Wenlock, in that very Shipton from which Grente, their assumed ancestor, was ejected in 1110.

Recapitulating the above, we have an individual styled Gorhannus, Gurant, Grante, or Grent, who, in 1110, held a knight's fee in Norfolk; in 1110 had an interest in Shipton, probably, at the same time, held

¹ These were brothers of Osbert Fitz-Hugh's wife, and also of the "Fair Rosamond".—Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. ii, p. 66, n.

² *Ib.*, vol. x, 72.

Middleton and Linley, which were held by his sons and their descendants. As an evidence of their Norfolk origin these descendants are associated as witnesses, implying relationship with, or tenure under, chief and mesne lords who had fiefs in both Norfolk and Shropshire.

We can now take up the succession from Grante de Middleton, who, in 1226, quit claimed all his rights in Linley to Haughmond Abbey. It has been already mentioned that his widow Mabilia did the same about 1240. The following is the last record of his acts at Middleton, October 13th, 1227, Noel (? Hoel),¹ Fitz-Robert, having impleaded "Grant de Middleton" for two virgates of land in Middleton, under writ of *mort d'ancestre*, releases his claim for six merks and a half. Next in this succession we find (Eyton, vol. xi, p. 88) ROGER FITZ-GRENT, who occurs from 1251 to 1281. The death of *Roger Grauntessone*, as he is called, is announced by King Edward's writ, dated February 11th, 1281.

PHILIP DE MIDDLETON, "his son and heir", was sixteen years of age at Michaelmas, 1280. In the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316, he stands alone as Lord of the Vill of Middleton (*Ib.*, p. 88). From the latter date we are denied the further guidance and light of Mr. Eyton's invaluable assistance; but Philip de Middleton, 17 Edward II, June 1324, witnesses John de Charlton, Lord Powys' charter to the burgesses of Welshpool. The marriage contract of his daughter with Ralph, son of Ralph Leeke of Ludlow, is dated 1334 (*Blakeway's Sheriffs*, p. 229); and it is, doubtless, his son—

ALEXANDER DE MIDDLETON, who was king's constable of Bishop's Castle in 1325, when his father would be sixty-one years of age. Cecilia, his daughter and

¹ There was a Hoel de Brompton, who died in 1242, seized of all Brompton and Weston Madoc, who held both by sergeantry, who was heir to Sir Robert ap Madoc (the Monk). Robert Fitz-Madoc died seized of Brompton, Weston Madoc, Middleton, etc., in 1224.—Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. xi, p. 150.

heiress, married Ririd, son of David ap y Pothan. The latter appears on a Bala inquest, September 1st, 1374; and Griffith, brother of Ririd, was Ringild of Penllyn in 1392.¹ They had, according to the *Herald's Visitation of Shropshire*, four sons, viz. :—

1. Philip Middleton of Middleton.

2. John Middleton.

3. Peter or Piers Middleton of Montgomery, who married Catherine, daughter and eventual heiress of Hugh de Boulers, lord of the manor of Marrington in 1374 (Eyton, vol. xi, p. 92). His granddaughter Margaret, heiress of John Middleton of Marrington, married David Lloyd Vaughan (son of David Lloyd of Leighton, eldest son of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret), ancestor of the Lloyds of Marrington and Marton, in the parish of Chirbury.

4. Ririd Middleton, ancestor of the Middletons of Gwaunynog, Chirk Castle, etc., Denbighshire. The Middletons of Chirbury parish seem to have borne the arms of the Norman line. *gules*, on a bend, *or*, three lions passant, *sable*, for "Sir Alexander Middleton", according to the *Visitation*. These arms appear over the vestry door of Chirbury Church, with the initials H. M. (Hugh Middleton, living in 1584.) The same appear on the Marrington sun-dial, date 1595, with the mullet for difference (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 122), as descended from Piers, presumably the third, son of Ririd and Cecilia.

I cannot quit this subject without noticing certain traditions respecting the ancestors of this family. Madocus is called in the Welsh genealogies "the Good Knight", "the Knight of Rhodes". He was probably a crusader, or Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. History lends some countenance to this tradition. Linley held by himself in 1174, by his brother Grante de Middleton, by his father Lenewine Fitz-Grante, and probably by his grandfather Gurant in 1110, was at the annual rent of a mark, and the military service of the custody of

¹ Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. ii, p. 290.

Lydbury or Bishop's Castle. William de Vere, his contemporary feudal lord, was Bishop of Hereford, and was zealous in preaching up the crusade.

Gurant, the grandfather of Madocus, we have seen held a knight's fee in Mileham under Alan FitzFlaald, or Flancus. The Welsh family historians declare that the grandfather of Madocus was a "sister's son of William the Conqueror". Favouring this tradition, Norfolk jurors in the year 1275, giving the history or devolution of the honour of Mileham, affirmed that "Melam, with its appurtenances, was in the hand of William the Bastard at the Conquest, and that the said king gave the said manor to a certain knight, who was called Flancus,¹ who came with the said king into England; and afterward the said manor descended from heir to heir till it came to John FitzAlan, now (1275) in the king's custody." (Eyton, vol. vii, p. 213.) Archbishop Stigand had been deprived of Mileham in 1070. In 1085-6 it was in the king's hand. There is no improbability, with such associations, for Gurant, if a nephew of the Conqueror, to find himself a knight of the honour of Mileham in 1110.

Another tradition is that this "sister's son of the Conqueror" built "Goodrid's Tower in Bishop's Castle". Gurant himself, probably, but certainly his son, held Linley by a service which implied the custody of Bishop's Castle, and was very probably the builder, at the expense of the Bishop of Hereford, of Goodrid's Tower.

¹ Flancus, called by Shakspear Fleance, and in Welsh pedigrees Fleon, was the son of Banquo, Thane of Lochaber, and the father, by Nest, daughter of Bruce Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, of Alan Fitz Flaald.—See Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii, p. 215, *et seq.*; and Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. ii, p. 107, note 3.

INCIDENTS IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE

DURING, AND ALSO BEFORE AND AFTER, THE CIVIL WAR IN
THE TIME OF CHARLES I, AND DURING THE
COMMONWEALTH.

BY THE REV. GEORGE SANDFORD, VICAR OF ECCLESALL.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE was the scene of political conflicts between the Royalists and Parliamentarians—the Cavaliers and Roundheads, in the great civil warfare in the days of Charles I, and the Royal Leader headed his forces in this county, where he had many adherents, and was hospitably entertained at Newtown Hall, and Machynlleth, and anxiously expected at Powys Castle. The revolutionary wave rolled over the county, and left behind it sundry vestiges of desolation and destruction. The din of arms ruffled the tranquillity of many a peaceful valley, and Montgomery Castle, the pride and bulwark of the shire, was doomed by arbitrary rule to a needless overthrow. The efforts and sacrifices of the supporters of the royal cause were many and great, but they were ineffectual, and the enmities and antipathies, engendered by the unnatural strife, required a long lapse of time to subside. Both parties were actuated by an inward and impelling sense of right, and by a resolution to promote, at all costs and hazards, their country's welfare, but were usually destitute of a due appreciation of the motives of their antagonists. The Royalists were enthusiastic in the hour of conflict,—

“And hark! like the roar of the billow on the shore,
The cry of battle rises along their charging line,
For God, for the cause, for the church, for the laws,
For Charles, King of England, and Rupert of the Rhine”—

while their opponents were not unfrequently self-

styled the Godly and Well-affected, stigmatising the followers of the king, as the Wicked and Malignant, and are represented by Lord Macaulay as shouting,—

“Down, for ever, down with the Mitre and the Crown,
With the Belial of the Court and the Mammon of the
Pope.

There is woe in Oxford halls, there is wail in Durham stalls,
The Jesuit smites his bosom, the Bishop rends his cope.
And she of the Seven Hills shall mourn her children's ills,
And tremble, when she thinks on the edge of England's
sword;

And the kings of earth in fear shall tremble, when they hear
What the hand of God hath wrought for the Houses and
the Word.”

We have, however, to relate historical facts, where Montgomeryshire was unfortunately the arena of the arduous conflict, without any needless reference to party feelings and animosities; and sometimes our materials only enable us to give the facts in a fragmentary manner.

“Mr. Herbert is chosen for Montgomeryshire: he hath a course of horse given him, and a thousand pounds paid him to furnish him.” (*Camden Papers*, 1641.)

“On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1642, Percy, Lord Powis, of Red Castle, near Welshpool, declared himself to be an advocate of the royal cause, fortified his castle, near Welshpool, and placed in it a strong garrison, of which he took the command in person.”¹

Lord Powis was active in the cause of his sovereign, and in 1642 was in correspondence with the Royalist leaders in Shrewsbury and Chester. The following letter was addressed by him in reply to one from Sir Francis Otley, Governor of Shrewsbury:—

“For his most worthy friend, Syr Frauncis Otely, at Shrosbury, these,

“Syr,—I receaved youre letter of the 17th of this month full of very good newes, and for itt can send you nothing in retribution, but thanks, and give you assurance, that I am, and ever will be

“Your most faithful friend, and humble servant,

“Red Castell, this 20 of February 1642.

POWYS.”

¹ Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*.

And Sir Nicholas Byron, on the 4th of March 1842, writes to Sir Francis Otley :—

“I am sorye my occations weare suche, as I could not attend my Lord Powis comeinge; but I have lately receaved some letters from his honor y't gives me hopes I shall see him shortly at Chester.”

“Montgomery Castle was occupied by Edward, Lord Herbert of Chirbury, a reputed Royalist.

“About Easter in this year Arthur Capell, created Baron Capell of Hadham, County Herts, in 1641, was appointed Lieutenant-General to the Prince of Wales and all the king's forces in the Counties of Salop, Worcester, Chester, and North Wales.

“Francis Sandford, of Sandford, Esq., was appointed, 20th March 1642, chief engineer in the counties under Lord Capell.” (See Burke's *Landed Gentry. Sub nom.*)

On the other hand, John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, espoused the cause of the Parliament; and Basil, second Earl of Denbigh, whose father perished in the Royal cause, April 1643, near Birmingham, was, ere long, put in the chief military command of the county of Salop.

Sir Thomas Myddleton, Knight of Chirk Castle, took up arms on the side of the Parliament, being at the time member of Parliament for the county of Denbigh, and was major-general of the forces of the Parliament in North Wales.

“Thomas Mytton, Esq., of Halston, in the county of Salop, descended from the princes of Powys, and Lord of the Manor of Dinas Mowddy, which embraced parts of Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and who married Margaret, daughter of Sir R. Napier, Luton, county Bedford, whose sister had married Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, was also on the Parliamentary side. The scene of his actions was chiefly in North Wales. By his military prowess most of the castles in North Wales were subdued, and he greatly distinguished himself in several battles. (See Penant's *Wales*, vol. i, p. 247.)

As early as August 1643 Thomas Mytton of Halston held the rank of colonel, and seized the town of Wem, the first place in Salop which the Parliamentarians possessed.

We will now turn to the *Trevelyan Papers*, p. 227.

“London, the 27 of 7ber 1642.

“The king ys nowe at Shrewsberye, from thence yts thought will for Wales; he ys strong some 6,000, but abundance of commanders, which will nether carye pike nor muskett, and maney of them well affected people, which grieves to see how things are caried . . . Our forces will never leave pursuing of them (the cavaliers), till they have blocked them up in some part of Walles. All parts, as our forces marcheth, the countrey comes in abundantly to them, and troops of horse and foote goes hence dayly. This city is now rysing a guard of horse and foote. Yts said the king ys very pensive, and here reported, that Marquesse Hertford, and Lord Paulett, coming to Mineard (Minehead), embarqued themselves for Walles, and have left the cavaliers to the mercy of the cuntry.”

“1642, Sept., Friday 19. This day we marched from Presteyne, and except in the first three myle we never saw a house or a church over ye mountaynes; they call it ten myle—but twenty—till we came to Newtown com Moutgomery. Saterdag rested.” (*Symonds' Continuation of the Marchings of the Royal Army.*)

Charles I was hospitably entertained for two days and two nights by Sir John Pryce at Newtown Hall, the residence of that family since the time of Henry VI. (*Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.*)

“Sunday, 21 Sept. Over the mountaynes, less barren than the day before, by Sir Arthur Blayney's house to Llan Vutlin (Llanfyllin, a borough town in Montgomeryshire).” (*Symonds'.*)

1642. “The king came to Salop the 20th day of September; from thence he went to Chester, and in his return he came to Wrexham, and vyewed the trayn bands of Bromffield and Chirke (Wm. Maurice's *MS. Note Book*).

The following pass for Mrs. Margaret Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire, is not without interest:

“Somersett.—To all constables, tythingmen, and officers, to whom these presents shall come, greeting,

“Whereas, Margaret Trevelyan, wife to the Worshipfull George Trevelyan, Esq., of Nettlecomb, hath been here with me this present day, and is now about to goe over into the dominion of Wales for the speedy raising of money for the king and Parliament: These are, therefore, to pray and require you to permitt and suffer her to pass away through your watches and guards into Wales aforesaid, with her servants, and a trunck, without any matter of your lets, interruptions or contradictions. Given under my hand att the castle of Dunstar, the three and twentyeth day of May, A.D. 1643. THO. LUTTRELL.”

“Thomas Luttrell of Dunster Castle was the uncle of the lady to whom it was granted.” (*Trevelyan Papers*, Part iii, p. 234.)

“1643, 3 Aug. Wem fortified by the Parliament.”

“In October againe the Lord Capell gathered all his forces, and made great preparation for the taking of Wem, and, as they assaulted the town, Colonel Wynne was slaine upon their workes, 18th Octobris. Upon the death of Colonel Wynne, the whole business was overthrowne, and as the Lord Capell retreated towards Shrewsbury, Sir Will. Brereton and his forces overtook them at Lee Bridge, where was fought a hott skirmish on both sides, until the night parted them.” (Wm. Maurice’s *MS. Note Book*.)

“Thears a thousand drageons came into Harford five owers after my Lord Harferd (William, Marquis of Hertford), under the commission of array, was appointed Lord Lieutenant-General of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, Southampton, Gloucester, Bucks, Oxford, Hereford, and seven counties within the principality of Wales.” (*Camden Society’s Papers*; *Harley MS.*, p. 264.)

“My lord Herbert (eldest son of the Earl of Beaufort), and Colonel Vaeser, who is to be gouverner of Heareford, is gone up into Moungomeryscheere to raise soldiers.

“June 30th, 1643.

Brilliana Harley (Brampton Castle),

“To her son Edward.” (*Harley MSS.*; *Camden Society’s Papers*.)

A council of war was held at Hereford in February, when it was decided to bring Welsh soldiers against Brampton Bryan, and to blow up the place.

“Sir William Vavasor has left Mr. Lingen with the soulders, 25th Aug. 1642 (p. 207). Friday, 11th Aug. The Welsh forces, under Sir William Vavasor, advanced to the Wineyard, where, after two houres

solemnity, they, with great valour, tooke it, nobody being there to make a shot against them." (Siege of Gloucester, *Bib. Gloucesteriensis*, p. 212.)

On the return of Lord Herbert and Colonel Vavasor from mustering new levies in Montgomeryshire, the siege of Brampton Bryan was commenced by Colonel Vavasor, and, by the letter of August 25th, it appears that having done much injury to the place he had then left it, and the soldiers there, under the charge of Colonel Lingen, who must himself have quitted it within a fortnight, as this first siege commenced July 26th, and continued but six weeks.

Early in the following year Sir Michael Woodhouse, Governor of Ludlow, attacked Brampton Castle, and it surrendered at mercy only after a siege of three weeks. There were taken three of the younger children of Sir Robert Harley, sixty-seven men, one hundred arms, two barrels of gunpowder, and a whole year's provisions.

"The king sent to the city of Chester Sir Nicholas Byron, a soldier of very good command, and a commission to be Colonel-General of Cheshire and Shropshire, and to be Governor of Chester; who, with the encouragement of some Gentlemen of North Wales, in a short time, raised such a power of horse and foot, as made often skirmishes with the enemy, sometimes with notable advantage, never with any signal loss." (Clarendon's *History*, Book 6.)

"In these straits, after the defeat of Colonel John Bellasis at Selby, 1643, by Sir Thomas Fairfax, though it was yet the depth of winter, and to provide the better for the security of Shrewsbury, Chester, and North Wales, all which were terrified with the defeat of the Lord Byron, the king found it necessary to send Prince Rupert, with a good body of chosen horse and dragoons, and some foot, with direction, after he had visited Shrewsbury and Chester, and used all possible endeavours to make new levies, that he should attempt

the relief of Newark. (Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, Book 7.)

“In 1644, 12 Januarii, Sir Rich. Wyllus (Willis according to Dugdale's *Diary*), and Sir Nic. Byron, to the number of 200, were taken at Elsmear at night in their quarters, as they marched from Welshpoole to Nantwvch.” (See *MS. Note Book* of William Maurice, Esq., in the Wynnstay Library.)

“They were carried prisoners to Wem.” (See Sir William Dugdale's *Diary*.)

“February 5, Prince Rupert was made President of Wales.” (See *Dugdale*.)

Prince Rupert had his quarters in Shrewsbury early in 1644, and, on the 29th of March, issued his proclamation calling for contributions from Carnarvonshire for the support of the garrison of Conway, and enforcing in the following month contributions from the inhabitants of Montgomeryshire with military rigour.

“Gentlemen,—I have thought fitt hereby to give you notice, since I finde the county so deficient in the performance of those condicions concerning the contribucions of, and by, Montgomery, which you see willingly offered, and agreed upon in their behalfe with my commissioners at their being there with you at Welsh Poole, concerning that affaire, I am now resolved to raise and collect the contributions of that cuntrye after the same manner that I doe the contribution of Salop, which is by an imposition of sixpence in the pound by the moneth out of all men's estates, in which there can be no partialitie, nor excuse. And for your arrears of the contributions formerly granted, I shall verie speedilie send some troopes of horse to quarter vpon that cuntrye till they are fullie payd and satisfyd, which will be a thing that I intended not, had not the cuntrye forced me theretoe by a voluntary fayling on their parts. Thus I rest your friend.

“Shrowsburye, this nineth day of April 1644.

RUPERT.”¹

The document follows :—

“6 May 1644. Warrant of sheriff and magistrates to the high constables of the hundreds of the said county, touching the assessment of £1,500 to be levied therein for the king's service. The assessors

¹ Taken from the collection of the late Rev. Dr. Raffles, now in the possession of his son, Mr. T. Stamford Raffles of Liverpool.

are to appear at 10 A.M. on Friday the tenth inst. at the house of Richard Price of Glan Havren."

"Maui 16. Prince Rupert advanced out of Shrewsbury towards the North, with all the forces that lay in those partes. The whole army mett at Whitchurch, and marched towards Lancashire, being 14,000 strong. The Parliament, taking the advance of the Prince (Rupert) his absence, made, with all speede, preparations to invade the Marches of N. Wales, and for which designe the Earl of Denbigh and Sir Thos. Middleton brought great forces from London to Shropshire, and joynd themselves with Coll. Mitton." (See *Note Book of Wm. Maurice, Esq.*)

"22 of June. The Earle of Denbigh and Coll. Mitton wonne first the church, then the towne of Oswestry, and those, that fled to the castle, yealded it up the next day after."

"Oswestre in com. Salop taken by ye rebells of Wemme, commanded by Mitton, Governour of Wemm." (See Sir W. Dugdale's *Diary.*)

"1645, 5th of february. Prince Maurice came to Shrewsbury, and, having stayed there 9 days in ordering his forces, advanced toward Chester. As soon as they had cleared Denbighshire, and relieved Chester, Coll. Mitton fell upon Shrewsbury, and surprized the towne, 22nd Febr., about 4 o'clock in the morning. After the taking of Shrewsbury, the Prince, with all his forces, lay for three weeks between Chester and Maylor, plundering and impoverishing the country extremely. All which time the Parliamentary forces kept themselves in readiness in Chester, and other side of River Dee, expecting the Prince's advance. And then Prince Rupert came as far as Elsmere, in Shropshire, where, joining both their forces, they went and relieved Byston Castle, and then, having won the command of Holtbridge, they returned towards Oxford." (Wm. Maurice's *MS.*)

In 1644, the strong castle of Montgomery was said

to be in jeopardy through the lukewarmness, or fickleness, of its owner, Lord Herbert of Chirbury. Prince Rupert requested that eccentric nobleman's attendance at Shrewsbury, but he excused himself with the following brief note :—

“May it please your Most Excellent Highness,—I shall humbly crave to tell your Highness, that though I have the ambition to kiss your most valorous and princely hands, yet because I am newly-entered into a course of physic, I do humbly desire to be excused for the present, beseeching your Highness, nevertheless, to hold me in your former good opinion and favour, since I am

“Your Highness' most humble and obedient servant,

“E. HERBERT.”

But ere long his lordship threw off his disguise, and surrendered the castle to the Parliamentary forces under the command of Sir Thomas Myddleton, and was entrusted, in turn, with the command of the Republican garrison.

The following paragraph, from the *History of Shrewsbury*, deserves notice :—“In September 1644 the Royalists sustained another reverse. Montgomery Castle had been held for the Parliament, and the king's forces were besieging it; but on the 28th Sir John Meldrum, a Scot, with Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddleton, succeeded in relieving it, and in taking thirty-seven barrels of provision, twelve of brimstone, and a great deal of match, which was coming from Bristol for the relief of Shrewsbury and other places. Hence this town is described as being at the last gasp, of which the Scot announced to the lords and others of the Committee of Safety for both kingdoms, that he should shortly make a trial; but, in his postscript, added that, having since had intelligence of a body of horse and Colonel Hunk's regiment of foot being marched thither, he has altered his resolutions touching Shrewsbury, to which, at the best, he adds, ‘I had no other inducement, but the hope of a party within the town and the scarcity of soldiers there.’”

Montgomery Castle, however, was destined to be no

more a stronghold of the Stuart cause. A weak garrison lingered within it, ill supplied with ammunition and provisions, while two hostile armies without confronted one another for the possession of it. A general engagement became inevitable. The Royalists, to the number of five thousand men, were posted on the hill above the castle, and the Parliamentarians, to the number of three thousand, were drawn up in the plain below. The former, descending the hill, commenced the attack, and for some time gained considerable advantage; but the Parliamentarian soldiers, led on by some of the ablest of their generals, and urged by the necessity of throwing succours into this important fortress, rallied, and, after many desperate efforts, succeeded in reversing the fortunes of the day, and, after a severe and sanguinary struggle, obtained a decisive victory. The Royalists were pursued toward Shrewsbury. More than five hundred men were killed in the battle and the pursuit, and fourteen hundred were taken prisoners. Sir Thomas Myddelton received the thanks of the House of Parliament for his services on this occasion.

“September 18, 1644. The Lord Byron defeated by the rebels near Montgomery Castle in Wales.” (*Diary of Sir William Dugdale, Kt., sometime Garter Principal King of Arms, p. 73.*)

The following extracts¹ throw light on the records of Montgomery Castle:—

“1643-4.—Edward Herbert, Montgomery Castle, to Prince Rupert, February 27th, requests either to be left ‘to the defence of his own castle’, or if Prince Rupert will have a garrison there, that he may be quartered in the town of Montgomery.”

“Same to same, March 17th, details the necessitous state of his affairs and of his men, reminds Prince Rupert about his commission for the governorship of Montgomery Castle.”

“1644.—Sir Michael Erneley to Prince Rupert, October 21st. Since the disaster at Montgomery, the rage of the

¹ *Index and Abstract of Correspondence of Prince Rupert—Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers.* By Eliot Warburton, vol. i, p. 501.

gentry very much blunted; the country's loyalty strangely abated; they begin to warp to the enemy's party."

"1644.—Edward Herbert, Montgomery, to Prince Rupert, September 7th. His father has surrendered his castle upon parley with Sir T. Middleton; recommends that the garrison be sent to Montgomery."

"Henry Osborne, Ludlow, to Prince Rupert, September 5th. Rebels have begirt Montgomery, and hope Redcastle will fall; county very much altered since the enemy hath gained upon them; the malignancy which has lain hid in many men's hearts hath now burst forth to a manifest expression." (p. 530.)

"Roger Manley, Bala, to Lord Byron, gives an account of the enemy's taking Redcastle, which was but meanly stored and ill manned; all taken except himself, who passed through their guard."

"Mennes John, Beaumaris, to Prince Rupert, October 18th. Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire threatened; Liverpool in sad condition, etc."

"1645.—Mr. Wodehouse, Ludlow Castle, to Prince Rupert, September 5th. Enemy has beaten up Sir T. Gardiner's quarters in Newtown; the enemy very strong in Montgomery and in Wornell."

On the delivery by Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, of the castle of Montgomery to Sir Thomas Middleton in 1644, Captain Evan Lloyd seems to have been appointed its commander by the Parliamentarians. He was a Commonwealth sheriff in 1649.

Richard, the second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, was a devoted Royalist, and during his father's lifetime gave eminent proofs of his great courage and loyalty in the service of Charles I. In 1639 he had the command of a troop of horse in the expedition against the rebellious Scots, and in the contest of the English Parliament with Charles I he was a colonel in the king's service, and raised, at his own charge, a full regiment of foot, and a troop of horse.

The numbers of his regiment were so often reduced by death and a variety of casualties, that his frequent recruits at length amounted to 2,800 men. He maintained his regiment until the cause of his royal master was overwhelmed in Wales, never forsaking his monarch,

though he had but thirty men left, and several of them maimed and wounded. It was highly commendable in this noble-hearted officer, that the defection of his father from the royal cause produced no change in the sincerity, or fervour, of his attachment to his sovereign ; and it was equally honourable to Charles I., that there was no diminution of his love and confidence towards this faithful follower. On the death of his father, in 1648, he succeeded to the family estates and honours. He had his houses often plundered, and his wife and her numerous children forced to tramp on foot from place to place during the war.

“To his best beloved friend, Mrs. Magdalen Mytton.

“Dear Harte,—Brother Middleton and myself, intend God willing, to take a voyage into Wales, if the ennemie prevent us not by coming against Oswestrie again.

“Thine till death.

“Wem, 16 July 1644.

“THOS. MYTTON.”

(*Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 369.)

“Charles I., in 1644, passed one night in this place (Llanvyllin), and on the following day dined at Brithdir, whence he continued his route through Mochnant to Cevnhirvynydd, proceeding along the tops of the mountains to Chirk Castle.”

And again, “One end of the gallery at Powys Castle communicates with the state bedroom, which is preserved in the same order, as when prepared for the reception of Charles I., who was expected to sleep here when on his route to Chester.

“Charles I., on way to Chester, had a bed prepared for him in a house in Machynlleth, called the Garrison. The bed and furniture, which have been carefully preserved, are now deposited at Esgair Llyveren, in the county of Merioneth.” (*Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.*)

After the disastrous defeat on Marston Moor, July 3, 1644, Prince Rupert arrived in Shrewsbury July 20th, and despatched some of his forces to Chester, and forwarded a small body of horse to Welshpool. Col. Mytton, who was about this time in the neighbour-

hood of Shrewsbury, had a slight skirmish with the party at that quarter under Hunckes, and, hearing of the enemy's horse quartered at Welshpool, he marched that way. At this time, the beginning of August, Sir Thomas Myddleton was stationed at Nantwich. He also heard of the royal horse at Welshpool, and forthwith set out for that town. On Saturday, August 3rd, Mytton joined Myddleton, and their united forces numbered some 550 horse and foot, and with these, on the Sunday, they fell unexpectedly on the cavalry at Welshpool, which consisted of Prince Rupert's own regiment of horse, under the command of Sir Thomas Dallison, and, surprising them, took some 300 horse, with much arms, about forty common soldiers, and several officers. Prince Rupert's own cornet was killed, and Sir Thomas Dallison fled. The latter was surprised, and, being at the time in bed, he escaped in his shirt, leaving his trousers behind him, in which was a letter written by him, but not sent, to Prince Rupert, complaining of their weak state at Welshpool, and stating that my Lord Powis had given him some 113 capes and some cloth for his Highness.

“ TO HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE RUPERT,

“ Sir,—I have had one hundred and thirteen coats and capes for foot soldiers in the house of my Lord Powis, an hundred of which are blue, which will serve very well for your Highness' regiment of foot. The rest are green, which may serve for Cpl. Tyler's. There was also three or four hundred yards of cloth, which may serve to make coats, or cloaks, for your Highness' regiment of horse. I am requested to let you know that he (Lord Powis) will dispose both of the coats and cloaks at your pleasure. He makes expression to be exceedingly desirous to serve your Highness, and he assures me he will employ all his power to that purpose. The general rendezvous of the gentlemen of the county shall be to-morrow, about our arrears, and for the providing our quarters. The regiment of your Highness is at present very weak in horse, and we have lost many by reason of the great march we have had. There are four troupes quartered in Welshpool, and the rest as commodiously as they can thereabouts, without being exempted from keeping guard, or standing sentinel. I fear to receive the like blow suddenly, as those did lately, as were at Shrewsbury. All our horses are at grass in the daytime, and in the night we fetch them in, with many other services, which we are constrained to con-

VOL. XIV.

X

tinue, notwithstanding our weak state where we are. We do daily expect supplies from your Highness, which I beseech you most humbly to consider, and so remain in the quality of a most humble servant, and officer to your Highness.

“THOMAS DALLISON, Pool, August 4.”

It has been handed down by tradition, that the troops of Sir Thomas Middleton destroyed some of the buildings which once stood in the middle of High Street of Welshpool; and it is also related, in a manuscript account of the parish left by the late vicar, Archdeacon Clive, that the ancient organ, which was in the rood-loft of the parish church, was destroyed by the Parliamentarians. The old house at Maesmawr was occupied by the Roundheads, who plundered it, and burnt all the papers.

“The victorious troops drove away some two hundred head of cattle, the property of Lord Powis, from the very walls of the Red Castle. Sir Thomas Middleton returned to Nantwich and Colonel Mytton to Oswestry, into which places many of Rupert’s horse, becoming disaffected to the Royal cause, were continually pouring in.” (*Mont. Coll.*, vol. xiii.)

After the capture of Montgomery Castle by Sir Thomas Myddleton, Powis Castle, then called Red Castle, the seat of Lord Powis, a strong fortress overlooking Welshpool, attracted the attention of the Parliamentarians. The heirlooms and treasures of the neighbouring gentry had been deposited within its walls for security. Meldrum, on departing from Montgomery, summoned Lord Powis to give in his adherence to the Parliament. The summons, however, was disregarded, and Meldrum passed on his way to Liverpool. The Lord Powis was by no means content with a passive loyalty, and proceeded to harass the scouts from Montgomery, who had been sent out to bring provisions for the support of the forces of the enemy. The position of the castle was commanding and important. It obstructed the free passage from Oswestry to Montgomery, and continued to offer a

shelter to the Royalists of that district. Late in September, Sir Thomas Myddleton summoned to his assistance the surrounding country, and met with a ready response to his appeal. On Monday, September 30th, he advanced with about three hundred horse and one hundred foot from Montgomery to Welshpool, where he quartered Monday night, and the whole of Tuesday. On Wednesday night the moon shone brightly, and by its light he and his followers drew near to the castle, but waited until about two o'clock A.M. for the going down of the moon before the commencement of the attack, and then approached the precincts of the formidable fortress. The gates were all closed, but the rich booty within the castle made the assailants anxious, and impatient for an attack. The master-gunner, John Arundel, was ordered to place a petarre against one of the gates. It was fired, and burst open the gate, and, in spite of many showers of stone flung from the castle by the defenders, the infantry of Sir Thomas Middleton, commanded by Major Henry Ket and Captain Hugh Massey, rushed into the works, entered into the porch of the castle, and so stormed the castle-gate, and possessed themselves of the old and new castle, and of all the plate, provisions, and goods there deposited. They captured Lord Powis and his brother and two sons, three captains, and one lieutenant, eighty officers and common soldiers. Red Castle had been deemed of sufficient strength to hold out a year's siege against ten thousand assailants. Sir Thomas Myddleton sent Lord Powis prisoner to the garrison of Wem, and from thence to London on his parole, where he stayed at his lodging in the Strand. The *Sequestration Papers* mention as paid, in June 1645, "Fine of £1,192 for twenty-nine weeks, of which county of Montgomery paid £818 9s.—due 30th June 1645, £373 11s. Sir Percy Herbert was fined £1,007. Lord Powis, in his old age, infirm and weak, had, in August 1645, by resolution of Parliament, £4 a week allowed him for his maintenance in prison out of his

estate by the Committee of Sequestration. On 24th April 1646, it was ordered that the said pension be continued, and arrears paid until Midsummer next; and on July 7th, 1646, it was agreed that he should have it from the commencement of his imprisonment. The venerable nobleman lingered until 1655, when he died at the advanced age of 83.

This uniform loyalty may remind us of the words of the poet.

“ Let our halls and towers decay,
Be our name and line forgot,
Lands and manors pass away—
We but share our monarch's lot.

“ If no more our annals show
Battles won, and banners taken ;
Still in death, defeat and woe,
Ours be loyalty unshaken.”—*Scott*.

After placing a garrison at Red Castle, Sir Thomas Myddleton¹ returned to Montgomery Castle, of which fortress he appointed Sir John Price, originally a Royalist, governor.

It is probable that Sir Thomas Myddleton occupied the Red Castle until the succeeding year. In September 1645 he was recalled by the House of Commons to occupy the seat from which he had been absent so long, and his command was transferred to his brother, Sir William Myddleton, who lost no opportunity of attacking the supporters of the Royal cause. Marching from Welshpool on the 3rd of September he came to Bala, from whence he pursued some Royalists to Denbigh, whither they had fled, and scattered most of them, when he hoped that the country was quite settled. His letter² is dated from Red Castle 4th September. Red Castle was occupied by the Parliamentarians to the time of the Restoration in 1660.

¹ “2^o Octobris, Sir Tho. Middleton won Red Castle, in Montgomeryshire, and took therein L. Powys, and carried him away prisoner to Oswestry.” (Wm. Maurice's *Note-book*.)

² *City Scout*, No. 8.

It is convenient here to allude to incidents, which occurred just on the borders of Montgomeryshire, in which Montgomeryshire men were prominent actors.

In the early part of 1643 a garrison was established in Caus Castle, and shortly afterwards at Lee Hall and Hopesay. Considerable dissatisfaction, if not misery, was caused to both Royalists and Republicans by the constant exactions of these garrisons. It became so far a matter of indifference which side prevailed, that the following protest of the men of Clun and Bishop's Castle pretty generally expressed the feelings of the neighbourhood.

Mercurius Britannicus, Jan. 6, 10, 1644.—“Out of Shropshire we hear that there are above a thousand in armes about Clun and Bishop's Castle, standing out against both sides, neither for the king, nor for the Parliament, but stand onely upon their own guard, for the preservation of their lives and fortunes. The occasion of it was the unfriendly usage which they received from his majestie's officers in these parts, and particularly from one Col. Van-Gore, a Dutchman. They are absolutely resolved (notwithstanding all the entreaties used by commissioner of array) not to lay down their armes unless his majestie grant them their own conditions, which are these: 1st. To have restitution of all wrongs done by Van-Gore. 2nd. To have him and all his souldiers expelled their country. 3rd. That the king's two garrisons of Hopesay House, and Lay House, shall be removed and demolished,” etc.¹

Aston-on-Clun, in the manor of Hopesay and Lee House, belonged to the Corbets of Lee. Hopesay House lay about midway between Hopton and Bishop's Castles. Lay, or Lee, House was near Worthen. Roger Corbet of Legh, *juxta Caus*, was one of the knights of the shire in 17th Edward II. From the recurrence of the name Lay, Lee, and Leigh, it has been inferred that there were so many different royal garrisons in Shropshire; but the “lyst of the garrisons taken in by the Shropshire Committee since they first took the field”, given in the *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament*, August 22nd, 29th, 1645, shows that there

¹ Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Garrisons of Shropshire*, p. 14.

was only one garrison of that name. "Caus Castle, Lee House", stand thus on the "lyst". To save confusion we must, therefore, refer all Lee incidents to that near Worthen.

This Lee is on old maps called "Lee Castle",¹ and stood on an eminence not far from Worthen. From time immemorial it had been the ancestral home of the Corbets, and continued in their hands until John Corbet of Sundorn, who died in 1759, sold it.

"Pelham Corbet, Esq.", owner of Lee and Hopesay (Aston); and "Sir Henry Frederick Thinne, Knt. and Barrownet", were amongst the prisoners taken at Shrewsbury, February 22nd, 1645. Pelham Corbet not only fortified and garrisoned his family seats for King Charles, but also took an active part in harrassing the disloyal.

The grandfather of Pelham Corbet, Thomas Corbet of Aston, in the Barony of Clun, was son and heir of William Corbet of Lee, by Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon of Willey, Knight,² Sheriff of Shropshire in 1510. Thomas Corbet married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Williams of Willaston, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1560, and of Shropshire in 1582; and of his three sons, William Corbet of Lee and Aston, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Pelham, Knight, of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, was the father of Pelham Corbet; and of his four daughters, Thomasine married John Lloyd of Marton, Chirbury, who was the father of David Lloyd, whom we shall notice as the Royalist Governor of Lee Hall.³

In March 1664, Captain John de Villiers had the military command, as a professional soldier, of Caus Castle and its dependent garrison, Lee Hall; but on the fall of Montgomery Castle in September, and of Powys Castle on October 3rd of that year, Captain de

¹ Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 65, n.

² Dukes' *Antiq. of Shropshire*, p. 321.

³ *Heralds' Visitation of Salop*, *Harl. MS. 1241*, under Corbet of Lee.

Villiers took particular charge of Caus Castle, and Pelham Corbet placed his cousin, David Lloyd, in command of Lee Hall.¹

In the year 1834, when pulling down part of the old manor-house at Marton, a bundle, or roll, of papers was found concealed in the roof. These proved to be the accounts of the two Governors of Lee Hall. From the collection of the Rev. John Webb of Hardwick, who made extracts from the roll, now lost, are given a few specimens to show the manner in which the levies were collected in the different townships, upon which the maintenance of this troublesome garrison was imposed.

“These are in His Majestie’s name to will and command you to bring into my garrison of Lee Hall, on Monday next, for the weeke’s provision, beginning ye 22nd of November, being Friday, as agreed by the gentlemen of the county, as is mentioned in this warrant, viz., one quarter of beef, one side of mutton, three strikes of oats, two of rye, fourteen pounds of cheese, seven pounds of butter, one cuple of pultry, and, in money, 5s., which, if you refuse, you may expect my coming to fech it, for which this shall be my warrant, this 19th of November 1644.
J. DEVILLIERS.”

Receipts are given for similar weekly supplies to the garrison in December. At this time the rival Parliament garrisons of Montgomery and Powys Castles had their necessities to meet; and it required all the influence and powers of persuasion the new Governor of Lee Hall could exercise amongst his neighbours and relatives, to secure the absolute requirements of his charge.

The following are specimens of his manifestoes:—

“To the constable of Stockton. This is to certifie you, that I returned a warrant from the hand of ye Right Worthy Captain Devilliers, Governor of Lee Hall, whereby I am to certifie you, that if you come not in between this and Monday next, to bring in your accounts, and do bringe in your arrears, if not, he threatens to burn all ye bookes, and to make you pay all anew, and so I remaine your loving friend,

“DAVID LLOYD.

“Marton Hall, January 23, 1645.”

¹ Mrs. Stackhouse Acton’s *Garrisons of Shropshire*, p. 54.

"I doe require Mr. Harris to bring in on Wednesday, from Harris's house.

October	3	7	0
November	1	15	0
December	4	15	0
January	4	15	0
February	2	5	0
March	2	5	0

"If you bringe not this money to-morrow morning, and ye provisions in arreare, I assure you I will not stay longer.

"(Signed) JOHN DEVILLIERS."

"To the constable of Stockton. This is to let you knowe that I have received a warrant from the Worshipful Captain John Devilliers, whereby you are required to impress one teame and five workmen out of ye township, and then to send them to Lee Hall this day, being this instant, yesterday being ye 3rd of March, and then to labour so directed. This faile not at your perill, and to bring meate for ye same, and spades, and pickaxes.

"Your loving friend,

DAVID LLOYD."

His father's elder brother, Richard Lloyd of Mar-
rington, served the office of Sheriff of Montgomeryshire
in 1616. His kinsman, Sir Charles Lloyd, Knight,
Inspector-General of Fortifications to King Charles I,
and of the Leighton family, was a great sufferer in the
royal cause. Another kinsman, Sir Charles Lloyd of
Garth, was created a Baronet at the Restoration. "Mr.
(Richard) Harris"² was of an old Chirbury family long
settled at Stockton. He was the son of George Harris
of Stockton by Mary, daughter of John Herbert of
Cemmes.

The Governor of Lee Hall and the Constable of
Stockton were more peacefully associated on April 28,
1632, when the "Vicare of Chirbury, David Lloyd, and
Richard Harries, gentlemen", represented the Parish
of Chirbury in a matter respecting the due appropria-
tion of the tithes of the parish, granted by Queen Eliza-
beth to Shrewsbury Schools.³

Nothing daunted by the fall of Montgomery and
Powys Castles, Caus Castle and Lee Hall still held

¹ Mrs. Stackhouse Acton's *Garrisons of Shropshire*, pp. 52-5.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 131, n.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

out, and proved anything but agreeable neighbours to the disloyal. Pelham Corbet, or his representatives De Villiers and Lloyd, made their presence felt by sending parties of horse from Lee Hall either to harass the enemy's scouts, or in their own rough way to vindicate the Royal prerogative. Within a couple of miles of the rebel garrison of Montgomery was Chirbury Church. A letter describing the "Pulling of its minister out of the pulpit, and then dragging him and a Justice of the Peace to prison", has been already printed.¹ Briefly stated, it appears that an adventurous party of cavaliers from Lee Hall took the sacrilegious opportunity of arresting Mr. John Newton of Heightley; his eldest son, Mr. Peter Newton; the Rev. Edward Lewis, Vicar of Chirbury; and "some other godly people", during divine service, on October 11th, 1644. It must have somewhat ruffled the assurance, and disturbed the peaceful preoccupation of the congregation to find one party of cavalry scouts outside the church, watching the movements of Montgomery garrison, whilst the other rode in amongst the congregation, with cocked pistols to make their arrests, for no other reason, we are assured by the Puritan scribe, than that the Vicar, "a very godly man, did preach twice a day". Possibly the quality, not the quantity, of the preaching, gave rise to this ill-timed intrusion, which seems as unaccountable as arbitrary, since Mr. John Newton had been the king's sheriff for Shropshire in 1635, and for Montgomeryshire in 1638; and the Vicar, a man of exemplary character, of enlightened and liberal views, and of a kind and generous disposition.²

The career of the garrison was, however, shortly to close with the fall of Shrewsbury. The *Scottish Dove*, March 15th, 17th, 1645, informs us, that "Prince Maurice was put to his shifts, and took out the garrison from Shrewsbury, and lost his unkle's best towne; and

¹ See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, p. 116.

² John Newton, of Heightley, Esq., compounded for his estate in the sum of £32 16s. 4d.

now he hath quit all the garrisons in Shropshire, because he wanted men to keepe them; and therefore hath burnt Lee Hall, and other garrisons, and demolished their works".¹ A farm-house now occupies the site of Lee Hall, but attached to it are some fragments of walls, which have the appearance of having been burnt, and among them an arch of carved stone, which shows that the house must have had some architectural decoration.

David Lloyd with his troops strengthened the hand of their intrepid commander in the defence of Caus Castle. Every effort was made by the valiant De Villiers to increase the numerical strength of the garrison. With this view he again issued the following stirring summons from Caus Castle.

"To the petty constables of Stockton, Walcott, and Chyrbury, and to everyone of them. These are in his majestie's name strictly to will and require of you, and every of whom these may concerne (by virtue of His Majestie's warrant to me directed), to all men within your liberty from the age of sixteen to threescore, to be all ready with what armes you can gett to attend me upon next summons; furthermore, you are to give warning to all the inhabitants of your severall constables' weeke that they bringe noe money or provisions into any of the rebells' garrisons. And upon any approach to them made, you are to give present notice thereof to His Majestie's next adjoyneinge garrisons, as also you and everyone of you with your forces are to ayde and assiste any of the partyes that shall oppose any partye, or partye resisting them; and, whereas, I am informed by the governors of his majestie's garrisons here in the county of Sallop, that upon the goinge with any of his majestie's partyes, you doe suddenly rise in armes, and ringe belles and the like; these are to certifie you that if henceforth you offende in the like nature, that such towne or townes soe doeing shall be burnt and sett on fire. All which our proclamation, you and every of you are to take special notice att your perills. Given under my hand at the garrison of Cause Castle, 29th of Maye 1645."²

¹ "The Rev. Edward Lewis founded Chirbury schools."—*Garrisons of Shropshire*, p. 53.

² *Garrisons of Shropshire*, pp. 41, 42.

On the 14th of June the disastrous defeat of the King's army took place at Naseby, and with the flight of the King the royal cause seemed to be hopeless. Still Caus Castle held out. However, Colonel Hunt, with a brigade from Shrewsbury, appeared before, and laid siege to, it. The garrison at the time was composed of 300 men. "The Governor refusing to deliver it upon summons, our forces", says Mercurius Veredicus, June 1645, "began to storme it for a while; at length the enemy put forth a white flag, and desired a parley; hereupon hostages were delivered on both sides, and articles agreed upon."

"1st. That the Castle, with all the arms and ammunition, matches, powder, etc., shall be delivered into the hands and possession of the Parliament forces, except such as are allowed in the ensuing article.

"2nd. That all officers of the garrison should march away with their colours and swords only.

"3rd. That they should have safe convoy to the King's next garrison."

In August, Sir Henry Thynne, its owner, was still a prisoner at Shrewsbury. The amount for which he compounded was £3,354, allowing a further £200 per annum to be settled on a church. "He became a prisoner in the Fleet, and, as late as 1652, could not raise sufficient money to clear his payments. This family appears to have been in great distress."¹

The name of Pelham Corbet does not appear amongst those "lords, knights, and gentlemen who compounded for their estates during the commonwealth"; but there is little doubt that he was heavily fined as well as imprisoned. By Anne, daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet, Knight, of Moreton Corbet, he had a son Andrew. Another son, Robert, is said to have been an officer in Lord Newport's regiment.

We will now notice the gallant defence of Hopton Castle, near Hopesay House, by Colonel Samuel More

¹ *Garrisons of Shropshire*, p. 43.

of Linley, the particulars of which are given in Blake-way's *Sheriffs*, p. 216.

“Richard More, Member of Parliament for Bishop's Castle, had scarcely paid the last rites to his father, when he was called upon to take the command of Hopton Castle, one of the few fortresses in Shropshire which were at that time in the interest of the Parliament. Its owner, Mr. Wallop, the heir of the Corbets, as they of the Hoptons, being one of the fiercest of the republican faction. The situation of this castle, in a singularly sequestered valley, entirely commanded by the surrounding hills, seemed to render the defence of it hopeless : yet such was the spirit and vigilance, and so great were the resources of Mr. More's military talent, or so low was the art of war at that time in the English army, that with at the most but thirty-one men he was able to hold out this little fortress for more than a month against all the forces which the garrison of Ludlow could bring against it, though there were sometimes not fewer than five hundred horse and foot. For this stubborn resistance, however, the men, with the exception of their commander, paid the forfeit of their lives, and though it is impossible, upon such an incident, not to execrate the horrors of civil warfare, and deplore the untimely fate of the gallant little band ; yet Mr. More, in his journal of the siege, does not venture to deny that the surrender was wholly unconditional ; and it is a known provision of military law, instituted to prevent the unnecessary effusion of human blood, that the defence of a fortified place, with numbers so entirely disproportioned, as in the present instance, entitles the captors to punish the garrison with death.”

We will now proceed with more general incidents.

After the decisive battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645, the King had stayed at Hereford in great perplexity and irresolution, not knowing which way to take, but most inclined to go to Worcester, till he was assured that the whole strength of the Parliament in the North was gathered together under the command of Pointz, and that he was already come between Hereford and Worcester with a body of above three thousand horse and dragoons, with which he was appointed always to attend the King's motion, so that it would be very hard for His Majesty to get to Worcester, whither his purpose of going was upon the new resolution he had

taken again to march into Scotland to join with Montrose, who was yet understood to be prosperous. This being the only design, it was not thought reasonable to prosecute that march by Worcester, and thereby to run the hazard of an engagement with Pointz, but rather to take a more secure passage through North Wales to Chester,¹ and thence through Lancashire and Cumberland to find a way into Scotland, unobstructed by any enemy that could oppose them. This counsel pleased, and within four days, though through very unpleasant ways, the King came within half a day's journey of Chester, which he found in more danger than he suspected, for within three days before the enemy, out of their neighbour garrisons, had surprised both the outworks and suburbs of Chester.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale was sent with most of the King's horse over Holt Bridge, that he might be on the east side of the river Dee, but, being overpowered, was routed and put to flight, and pursued by Poyntz, even to the walls of Chester, September 24th. This defeat broke all the body of horse, which had attended the King from the battle of Naseby, and which now fled over all the country to save themselves, and were as much dispersed as the greatest rout could produce.

“The design of marching northwards was now at an end; and it was well it was so; for about this very time Montrose, who seemed master of Scotland after the battle of Kilsyth, was defeated by David Lesley, so that if the King had advanced farther, as he resolved to have done, the very next day after he came to Chester, he could never have been able to have retreated. He stayed in Chester only one night after this blow, but returned by the same way by which he had come to Denbigh Castle in North Wales, being at-

¹ We find a reference to this march of the King in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*. Charles I, on his way to Chester, was hospitably entertained for two days and two nights at Newtown Hall by Sir John Pryce, on his departure from which he narrowly escaped being made prisoner by Sir Thomas Myddleton.

tended only with five hundred horse, and there he stayed three days to refresh himself, and to rally such of his troops as had stopped within any distance. So that in a short time he had in view four and twenty hundred horse, but whither to go with them was still the difficult question. Some proposed the Isle of Anglesey, as a place of safety, and an island fruitful enough to support his forces, which would defend itself against any winter attack, and from whence he might be easily transported into Ireland or Scotland. They who objected against this, as very many objections might well be made, proposed, "that His Majesty might commodiously make his winter quarters at Worcester, and by quartering his troops upon the Severn, between Bridgenorth and Worcester, stand there upon his guard, and by the access of some other forces might be able to fight with Pointz; who, by this time, that he might both be able the more to straiten Chester, and to watch the King's motion, had to draw his troops over the River Dee into Denbighshire, so that he was now nearer the King, and made the march, last proposed, much the more difficult; but there was so little choice that it was prosecuted, and with good success, and there being another bridge to pass the Dee some miles further, and through as ill-ways as any those countries have, His Majesty went over without any opposition, and had by this means left Poyntz a full day's journey behind. Here Prince Maurice waited on His Majesty with eight hundred horse, part whereof was of Prince Rupert's regiment, that came out of Bristol. And now being thus strengthened they less apprehended the enemy, yet continued their march without resting, till by fording the Severn they came to Bridgenorth,¹ the

¹ The march of King Charles is especially alluded to in the *MS. Note-Book* of William Maurice, Esq., in the Wynnstay Library, among other local incidents.

"23 Junii. Cawes Castle was yealded up to the Parliament upon composition the defendants should depart with bagge and baggage.

"29 Junii. Sharaden Castle was surrendered upon the like

place designed. Now, everybody expected that they would forthwith go to Worcester, and take up their winter quarters; but upon the news of the surrender of Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire, and of the Devizes in Wiltshire, two strong garrisons of the King's, it was urged that Worcester would not be a good place for the King's winter residence, and Newark was proposed as a place of more security." (Clarendon's *History*, Book 10.)

In 1646, Charles I was painfully conscious of the decline of his fortunes, and of his inability to raise adequate forces to contend with the victorious armies of Marston Moor and Naseby, and wrote from Oxford to his wife, Henrietta, on account of his danger and perplexity.

"Wherefore to eschew all kind of captivity, which, if I stay here, I must undergo, I intend by the grace of God to get privately to Lynn, where I will yet try if it be possible to make such a struggle as to procure honest and safe conditions from the rebels: if not, I then resolve to go by sea to Scotland, in case I shall understand that Mountrose be in condition fit to receive me; otherwise I mean to make for Ireland, France, or Denmark, but to which of these I am not resolved." (*Camden Society's Papers*, 22nd April 1646.)

The King quitted Oxford very early in the morning of April 27th, "disguised", says Dugdale, "in a moun-teere and a hatt upon it", accompanied by Ashburnham

composition. These two castles were taken in a fortnight's space.

"After this, the Shrewsbury forces sate before Thercol, and the next morning after their coming thither they were routed by Coll. Vaughan. And in their retreat the Parl't forces burnt Rowton and Shraden Castles.

"1645. 29^o, 7 bris. The king advanced from Chirk Castle with his army through Llansilin, and quartered that night in Halchdyn (Haughton), and so passed through Montgomeryshire towards Ludlow, etc.

"After this overthrow, Sir Wm. Vachan, with an army of two or three thousand out of Ludlow, and other garrisons in the Marches of Wales, marched through Montgomeryshire towards Denbigh, intending, with the addition of the forces of North Wales, to releave Chester again." (Wm. Maurice's *MS.*)

"Dec. 18. Hereford was taken by stratagem." (Whitelocke's *Mem.*)

and Dr. Hudson. After wandering for five days, apparently in a state of entire irresolution, he entered the Scottish camp on May 5th at Newark, trusting that his northern subjects would retain a loyal affection for the representative of the long line of their monarchs; but we are informed by Dugdale in his *Diary*, "that ye Scotts pressed ye King's conscience soe farr, yt sundry times he was observed to retire and weepe". He had ere long to regret his misplaced confidence in his Scottish forces, by whom, in January 1646-7, he was shamefully betrayed into the hands of the Parliamentarians for the sum of £400,000, and rued his abortive trust in the honour of his northern subjects.

"Oh, colder than the wind that freezes
Founts, that but now in sunshine play'd,
Is that congealing pang, which seizes
The trusting bosom, when betrayed."

MOORE.

Feb., Chester surrendered.

"Maii 23, Ludlow Castle, the last fortress of the Royalists in Shropshire, was surrendered to the forces of the Parliament." (W. Maurice's *MS.*)

June 20. Oxford surrendered.

"In 1646, the Parliamentary army would appear by the following paragraph to have been in Welshpool, "Col. Watts marched from Chirk, as he pretended, towards the King to Pool, thence to Churchstoke, where he proposed to stay that night, but was surprised by country people, and some soldiers out of both castles, and the waggons of his carriages taken." (*Mont. Coll.*)

In 1647, March 13th, the fall of Harlech Castle, Merionethshire, may be said to have brought the Civil War to an end. Subsequently, a few places declared ineffectually for the royal cause.

1646. We meet, among many manuscripts in the Powis Castle office, with the original of a petition on the part of the inhabitants of Montgomery to the Parliament

for the indemnification for their expenses and losses in the Civil War.

“To the Right Honourable the Committee appointed for North Wales. The humble petition of the inhabitants of the towne of Montgomery. They humbly shew, that they are behinde for quarteringe of souldiers in the said towne upon just account, taken the 4th of November last, the sum of £254 16s., which the committee at the castle promised diverse times to satisfye.

“They show further, that diverse cattle, and other provisions, to the value of £60, were taken for the provision of the Castle of Montgomery during the siege, of other of the inhabitants, which is yett unsatisfyed.

“Therefore, in regard to these great plunderings and sufferings they had by the King’s side for their true affection to the Parliament, they humbly desire your Honours’ consideration, and that you will be pleased to assigne the contributions of two hundreds within the county for a certain time to pay it, or so much of the arrears of contribution within the said county that is behinde. And your Petitioners will pray for your Honours, etc.”

The reply endorsed is as follows, and autograph signatures are attached.

“This petition is referred unto Lloyd Piers, Esq., and the rest of the Committee for the county of Montgomery, to cast upp what the quartering of the souldiers in the towne of Montgomery doe amount unto, and what had been received by him for ye same, and to certifie the same to this Committee, whereupon such order shall be taken for the petitioners’ reliefe as shall be agreeable to justice.

“Ruthin, 18 Aug, 1646. Wm. Middleton, Thos. Mytton,
“Jo. Jones, Rog. Hope, Richard Pryce, Sim. Thelwall.”

When the Parliament had become all-powerful in the kingdom, Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, a brave and devoted Royalist, was permitted to compound for his estate, and paid a large fine; and on June 1649 the demolition of Montgomery Castle was required by order of Government. The noble-hearted proprietor preferred its destruction, painful as was the alternative, to its occupation by the Republicans, and

was allowed to sell the old materials, which yielded however but little more than the expense incurred in pulling down the fine old structure. The account of wages paid to labourers, engaged in dismantling the castle, was long preserved at Powys Castle.

Honest Isaac Walton touchingly expressed the feelings of thousands, when he lamented the cause of the overthrow of this venerable stronghold, and the severe losses, and accumulated misfortunes of its owner. "Alas," said he, "the family did, in the rebellion against Charles I, suffer extremely in their estates, and the heirs of this family saw it laid with that earth which was too good to bury those wretches who were the cause of it. By the rebels was destroyed a choice library, which Mr. George Herbert had fastened with chains in a fit room in Montgomery Castle, being by him dedicated to the succeeding Herberts, who should become the owners of it."

Edward, the third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, appears to have continued the work of destruction, and to have built in its neighbourhood Lymore, as the family seat of that branch of the Herberts.

It appears by a manuscript in the library at Powys Castle, that this fortress together with that of Montgomery, with their outworks, were ordered by the Parliament to be demolished; but by a decree of the Council of State, dated April 28th, 1660, it is stated that the "Red Castle in Wales" did not belong to the State, and that the owners and proprietors thereof, having given security that it should not be employed or made use of to the disturbance of the peace of the nation, or prejudicial to the Parliament and Commonwealth, it is commanded that the former order made for demolishing the above-named castle shall be null and void, so far as regards the Red Castle, with the exception only of the outworks, and the making of some breaches in the walls in order to render it indefensible in case of any future insurrection against the

Government and authority of the Parliament. After these injunctions had been carried into effect, it was delivered into the possession of its legitimate proprietors.

On the 20th May, 1648, a numerously signed declaration of the chief inhabitants of Montgomeryshire evinced the adherence of this county to the side of the Parliament. The copy of the declaration is as follows:

“The Resolutions and Engagements of us, the Gentlemen, Ministers, and well-affected of the County of Montgomery, whose names are subscribed.

“First, that we do and will adhere (according to our covenant) to the Parliament of England, now sitting at Westminster, and their adherents. And we will to the utmost of our endeavour, according to our several places, assist them against all such, as shall oppose them, or endeavour the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom, or the obstructing of the execution of their ordinances or orders.

“Secondly, that for the defence of this county, we will forthwith, every man, according to his power and ability, according to an express order from the Speaker of the House of Commons, and according to the example of several other Counties in Wales, put ourselves in a posture of defence; and for that end, till a further course be thought upon and concluded by the Parliament, we do voluntarily and freely engage, accordingly to our list of subscription, men, horse, and arms.

“Thirdly, we do unanimously accord, concur, and resolve upon, that we will be in readiness to assist and help each other for the discovering, searching, and disarming of all disaffected persons within our county, according to the order of Parliament; and also for the suppressing of all tumults, insurrections, and disorders, that may arise within our said county by natives of our county, or any other whatsoever, that on any pretence (either by imposing of oaths, or otherwise, without order of Parliament) disturb the peace, or endanger the persons or liberties of the said county, contrary to the laws of the land.

“Matthew Morgan, Vic. Com.,

Ed. Vaughan,
Hugh Price,
George Devereux,
Samuel Moore,
Lloyd Piers,
Gabriel Wynne,
Evan Lloyd,
William Kyffin,

Charles Lloyd,
Lodowick Middleton,
Hercules Hannah,
Ed. Owens,
Ed. Allen,
William Feiges,
Ambrose Moston,
Vavasor Powell.”

Y 2

Hugh Price, a colonel in the Parliamentary army, was Governor of Red Castle for the Parliament, and evidently occupied a very prominent position in the government of the neighbouring country. There is a letter written by him from Red Castle, dated 21st January, 1649, about the Royalist composition. A state paper was addressed on 16th June, 1649, to Evan Lloyd (High Sheriff), Colonel Hugh Price, and Richard Griffith, respecting the demolition of Montgomery Castle, and the allowance to Lord Herbert for damages.

“Jan. 29th, 1648-9, Charles the First was executed. The brothers-in-law, Sir Thomas Myddelton and Thomas Mytton, were greatly distressed by this severe measure. They went exactly the same length in opposition to the King, and no further. Their hostility was levelled against prerogative, so despotically strained in the early part of Charles’s reign, but they never contemplated the total prostration of the monarchy, or sought the destruction personally of the monarch.” (Burke’s *Landed Gentry*.)

In 1648, Sir Thomas Myddleton was one of the secluded members of the Parliament, and bound in a sum of £20,000 not to disturb the Government.

In 1654, General Mytton was returned, as Knight of the Shire for the County of Salop.

In 1655, Colonel Berry was made Governor of North Wales.

In 1659, Sir Thomas Myddleton declared too precipitately for Charles II, when his castle was besieged by General Lambert, taken, and pillaged to the amount of £80,000. In Parliamentary proceedings, 27th August, 1659, it was resolved, that Chirk Castle be demolished, and the Lord Lambert was to see it demolished accordingly; but this order was never carried into effect. The heart of England began to yearn for a state of order and tranquillity. The voice of the country had not been heard according to expectation, nor had the visions of political equity, and national prosperity, been realized. A party in the State had monopolised power to the ex-

clusion of other sections, which had an equal right to be considered and consulted, and the design of General Monk for the return of the legitimate monarch, Charles II, met with all but universal approbation. An exultant nation could welcome the ship of the State, which conveyed homewards the returning monarch.

“ In spite of rock and tempest’s roar,
 In spite of false lights on the shore,
 Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
 Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee.”

We supply a catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, that compounded for their estates. (“ London: printed for Thomas Dring, at the Signe of the George in Fleet Street, neare Clifford’s Inne, 1665.”)

Extracts so far as respects Montgomeryshire Gentlemen.

Herbert, Francis, of Dolgwg Mountg.	-	-	0318	00	00
Heylyn, Peter, Doctor in Divinity	-	-	0112	00	00
Kinaston, Edward, of Oatley, Salop, Esq., with £50 per an. settled	-	-	1500	00	00
Kinnaston, of Hordley, Salop, Esq.	-	-	0921	00	00
Lloid, Edward, of Trevnant, com. Mountgomery, Esq.			0208	00	00
Lloyd, Sir Edw., Berthlog Mount, a Royalist of an even temper, who quitted all offices in 1643, and compounded for his fidelity to the cause of the King	-	-	0470	00	00
Lloyd, Rees, Llangerrig, Mountg.	-	-	0011	00	00
Weaver, Arthur, Betthous (Bettws) Mountg.	-	-	0240	00	00

We give also “ A List of the Gentry of North and South Wales, who were deemed fit and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak, with the value of their estates, Anno Dom. 1660, taken from a manuscript of Peter le Neve, Esq.” This order was intended by King Charles II as a reward to several of his followers, and the knights of it were designed to wear a silver medal, with a device of the King in the oak, pendent to a ribbon about their necks; but the intention of founding it was afterwards abandoned.

The total number of knights for the thirteen Counties of Wales, including Monmouthshire, was seventy-five, and the

following is the list of the gentlemen nominated for Montgomeryshire:—

60. John Pugh, Esq. of Mathavarn. He married the only daughter of Roger Salisbury, Esq., of Rûg, and had issue Maria Charlotte, married to Thomas Pryce of Goderddan, Esq., M.P. for Cardigan. He possessed the three estates of Goderddan in Cardiganshire, Rûg in Merionethshire, and Mathavarn in Montgomeryshire. - £1000
61. — Owen, Esq., Ruserton. - - - 1000
Richard Owen, son of Athelstan Owen of Rhiewsaeson, was, it is presumed, Sheriff for the County in 1653.
62. — Blaney, Esq. - - - - 1000
John Blaney, Esq., of Gregynog, son of Lewis Blaney, and grandson of David Lloyd Blaney, was Sheriff for the County in 1630 and 1643. The inscription on his monument says that he faithfully served and suffered for the Royal Martyr. He died in 1655. The name continued to Arthur Blaney, who died in 1795, aged 80, having bequeathed his estates to Henry Viscount Tracy, whose daughter and sole heiress married Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., afterwards the first Baron Sudeley of Toddington, in the County of Gloucester.
63. Roger Lloyd, Esq., of Talgarth, son of Edward Lloyd, Esq., son of Roger Lloyd of Trewern, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Morgan Herbert, Kt. He was descended from Sir Gruffyth Vaughan, Kt. - - - 0800
64. Richard Owen, Esq., of Garth, near Llanidloes, Sheriff for the County in 1653. His daughter and heiress married John Edwards of Machynlleth, Esq., and their son, Sir John Edwards, Bart., inherited Garth, which has since descended to his only daughter, Mary Cornelia, the wife of the present Marquess of Londonderry. - 0800
65. Richard Herbert, Esq., of Meifod, son of Richard Herbert, Park, was Sheriff in 1657. He sold his estate in Meifod, and the family is now extinct. It was a cadet branch of the Herbert family. Richard Herbert of the Park was eldest son and heir of William Herbert, Esq., of the

- same place (Sheriff in 1544-5), who was the third son of Richard Herbert, Knight - - 0700
67. Edmund Wareinge, Esq. The Warings were formerly proprietors of Aberhavesp Hall. One member of the family, Walter Waring, Esq., of Owlberry, served the office of Sheriff in 1724. Aberhavesp Hall passed to the family of Proctors, a member of which, Henry Augustus Proctor, Esq., was Sheriff in 1830. - - 0700

Brochwel Lloyd, of Leighton, son and heir of Charles Lloyd of Leighton, entered the army, rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and became gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I.

Either the claims of his father's numerous family, or his own necessary expenditure about the court, necessitated the sale of the Leighton estates about the time that his son Charles came of age.

Sir Charles Lloyd, knight, son and heir of Brochwel Llyd, followed with distinction his father's profession of arms. In the early part of the reign of Charles I, he held command in his army as colonel of a regiment of foot, and for his services received an augmentation of arms. On 6th of April, 1639, by letters patent of Charles I, he received for life the important command of general in chief of engineers, and quartermaster-general of all fortifications in his Majesty's three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with "ye sallary and entertainment of 13s. 4d. per diem." In allusion to his command, the following incident occurs in the *"Memoirs of the Civil War"* by John Gwyn of Trelydan, one of the captaines in his Majestie's (Charles I) royal regiment of guards.

"The very first day, that five comrades of us repaired from the Court of Richmond to the King's Royal Army, which we met accidentally that morning upon Hounslow Heath, we had no sooner put ourselves into rank and file under the command of our worthy old acquaintance, Sir George Bunckley, then major to Sir Thomas Salsbury, but we marched up to the

enemy, engaged them by Sir Richard Winn's house and the Thames side, beat them to retreat into Brainford (Brentford), beat them from the one Brainford to the other, and from thence to the open field, with a resolute and expeditious fighting, that after once firing suddenly to advance up to push of pikes and the butt-end of muskets, which proved so fatal to Holles his butchers and dyers that day, that abundance of them were killed and taken prisoners, besides those drowned in their attempt to escape by leaping into the river. And at that very time were come a great recruit of men to the enemy, both by land and water from Windsor and Kingston. And it happend, that Sir Charles Lloyd, or some other engineer, to blow up a barge loaden with men and ammunition, which, as the fearful crack it gave, and the sad aspect upon 't, struck such a terror into the rest of the recruits, that they all vanisht, and we beter satisfied with their room than their company."—*Mont. Cdl.*, v, 471.

Lloyd, in his *Memoires* of those who suffered for their loyalty in the civil wars, mentions Godfrey Lloyd, Charles Lloyd, and Thomas Lloyd, who were colonels in the king's army, and sacrificed their annual pay of £240. After having engaged in the royal service during the whole period of the Civil War, and having distinguished himself by his activity, faithfulness, and personal courage, Sir Charles Lloyd, after his royal master's death, followed the banner and fortunes of his exiled son.

It is much to be regretted, that soon after the restoration of Charles II, a case of intolerance on the score of religious convictions occurred, and a member of the Society of Friends was the object of persecutio. Charles Lloyd of Dolobran was subjected to seven measures on the part of the local magistracy. Under presentments by the grand jury at the county assizes 16th October, 1662, is the following, "Item, they p'sent Charles Lloyd of Dolobran, gent., for monethely absenting himself from church, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided." On the general calendar of prisoners in the custody of Watkin Kyffin, Esq., sheriff at the county assizes held at Llanfyllin, 10th August, 15 Charles II, appear the following:—

“Carolus Lloyd de Dolobran, gen., Cadrus Morice, Humffridus Wilson; David, David Griffith; Willson, Sutton. Commis. p. Edrum Dom. Herbert, Baron de Chirbury, Henricum Herbert et Thomas Maurice ar’os tres Justic. ad pacem p. com. p’d: p. privat congress et conventicoleo et recusavion p. stare sera quo vocant the oath of all.” Two of the committing magistrates were the grandsons of the liberal and tolerant Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, viz., Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, viz., Edward third Baron, usually esteemed for his prudence and moderation, and his brother Henry, who succeeded him as fourth Baron.

A singular instance of complaint for recusancy was brought before the grand jury of Montgomeryshire, 8th die Aprilis 1650—

“Wee p’sent, Jean John D.D. Lloyd of Moelyveiliarth, in the county of Mountgomery, yeoman, for threatening with death the bodies of William George, William Fabian, Thomas Hughes, soldiers sent to help me, the said Jean John ap Moris, beunge then Highe Constable of the Hundred of Mathravall, to leavie the contribucon for the maintenance of the armie under the command of my Lord Ffairfax.

“By me, Juan John ap Moris, High Constable of Mathravall.”

Edward, third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, having made a premature attempt to inaugurate the reign of Charles II, was imprisoned by the party in power, but shortly afterwards released on the prospect of the return of the exiled King. After the restoration, he was constituted Custos Rotulorum of Montgomeryshire, August 24th, 1660; and Custos Rotulorum of Denbighshire, December 24th, 1666. He died December 9th, 1678.

We have gleaned a few sheaves from the field of local information, and gathered some straggling waifs from the stores of historical research. Our object has been to delineate the efforts which Montgomeryshire

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vii, p. 197.

made, and the sufferings which it endured in the Parliamentary struggle with the crown, tempering our regret for the dismantled castle of Montgomery with our heartfelt satisfaction that Powys Castle was permitted to survive the arbitrary order for its demolition. We have adverted to the defeat of the Royalists at Welshpool, the siege of Brampton Bryan by a beleaguering host of Montgomeryshire soldiers, the compounding of the Royalists with the Parliament, and the happy return of loyalty and tranquillity. It is observable, that several of the most prominent leaders in the Parliamentary conflict were descendants of the princes and chieftains of Powys-land, as though the martial spirit of their ancestors animated their posterity, and impelled them to the forefront in the crisis of political danger,

“ When the waves beat high,
The trusted pilots in extremity.”

Dryden.

The Baron of Powys, and Thomas Mytton, sprung from the same princely race, and Sir Thomas Myddleton of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, tracing his descent from the Myddletons of Myddleton, near Montgomery, who had been repeatedly governors of Montgomery Castle, and borne in many a battle the heraldic device of the three wolves' heads erased, stood in the foremost ranks of honour and danger. Our lot is cast in more peaceful, and happier, times, and as long as our Monarch and her faithful subjects—the lords and commons of this realm, the triple cord, which no man can break, the firm guarantees of each other's being and each other's rights, the joint and several securities, each in its place and order, for every kind and every quality of property, and of dignity—shall endure, so long the descendants of the Cavaliers and the Roundheads will rally round the Constitution, which guards inviolably their respective privileges, and is the glory of their country, and the envy of the world.

SCHOLASTIC FERULE
FOUND IN MELVERLEY CHURCH.

ABOUT two years ago, when Molverley Church was being restored, a somewhat curious and rare object was found therein. Molverley is an old timber-wattled church, and the instrument in question was discovered lying on one of the pieces of timber forming part of the frame-work of the building, within the wattle-work, and it seemed as if it had been hid there.

The parish of Molverley is singularly situate at the junction of the Vyrnwy with the Severn, being bounded by the latter river on its south and westerly boundary, and by the former river on its northerly boundary. It is on the English side of these rivers, and therefore locally in Shropshire, but it is doubtful whether it has always been deemed to be in England. With reference to its ecclesiastical *status*, it is within the diocese of St. Asaph; and Browne Willis, in his *Survey of St. Asaph*,¹ expressly states that "it was antiently a chapel to Llandrinio", and on his authority we should rely, and we think it probable that at one time it was in the gift of the Rector of Llandrinio, as Buttington is in that of Welshpool. Llandrinio and Molverley are both in the diocese of St. Asaph, and the gift of that Bishop. Molverley is mentioned in *Domesday Book*, but the *Domesday* sub-tenants were two Welshmen ("*II Walenses.*") Mr. Eyton² states "that Molverley Church was probably a chapel originally", of which there is no doubt; and he adds, "but an affiliation of

¹ Edwards' Edition, vol. i, p. 325. Ecton's *Thesaurus*, we believe, also says so.

² Eyton's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, x, 315.

Kinnerley"; and the Rev. Canon D. R. Thomas¹ seems to regard Molverley "as most likely an outlying portion of Kinnerley", alleging, in a note, apparently as a reason, that "in the township of Tir y Coed, in Kinnerly, there are three pieces of land still belonging to this parish (Molverley)". This reason, of itself, does not show that Molverley was part of Kinnerley. The fact that the right of presentation to Kinnerley and Molverley is in different hands, the former being in the gift of the Crown, and the latter in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph (in whose gift also is Llandrinio), confirms Browne Willis's express statement—no mean authority in itself—that it "was antiently a chapel to Llandrinio". We therefore conclude it can fairly be claimed as having been an outlying portion of the latter parish.

The object in question is a small wooden instrument, about a foot long, having at each end a disc, the one about two and a-half inches broad, and quite plain and flat; and the other a smaller one, an inch in diameter, roughly carved on both sides with the figure of a cross. The stem is ornamented on one side, for a short distance, with a pattern which points to the seventeenth century as its date.

Many have been the conjectures as to what this instrument was. Some have suggested that it was not improbably intended for mixing the wafer for the Eucharist in Roman Catholic times. Others have suggested that it may have been used for salt, formerly an item in baptism. There are fonts in existence, where there is a place for salt, attached to, or part of the font.² Instruments not unlike it in shape have been, and still are, used in the Eucharist for fishing

¹ *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 642.

² Amongst various relics found in the ruins of Montgomery Castle, at the beginning of this century, were seven old silver instruments, the handles of which were about the size of modern dessert-spoons, and their shape, as portrayed in outline, was somewhat of the form of small hammers. The Rev. J. Brickdale Blakeway was of opinion they were instruments used in the Catholic ceremony of unction.—*Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. iii, p. 135.

out the wafer, or part of the wafer, from the chalice. But this instrument is too large, and, being made of wood, of an unsuitable material for such a purpose. Being found in a church, the question was naturally asked—may it not be an ecclesiastical implement?

In the Book of Kells in Westwood's *Palaeographia Sacra*,¹ in plate 1, the angels surrounding the Virgin are represented as holding in their hands objects very similar in appearance to the one we have under consideration. There are three of them in the picture, and two have crosses on the roundels, like the cross on the smaller disc of the Molverley instrument. But Cheetham's *Dictionary of Christian Art*, under the article *Flabellum*, fully explains the object held by the angels in the Book of Kells. The discs of such *Flabella* were made both of metal and parchment, and were of much larger size than the Molverley object.

A rough tracing of the latter was submitted to Mr. H. Syer Cuming, who at a glance unravelled the difficulty. In a letter dated 1881, received from him, he states that:—

“No sooner did I gaze on your sketch of the wooden implement found in Molverley Church, than I recognised it as a representation of the *old scholastic ferule*, wherewith pupils were struck on the hand as a punishment for bad behaviour; hence, the object was also frequently denominated a *palmer*, and *hand-clapper*. The blade of the ferule was generally discoid as in the Molverley specimen, and as seen in the hands of the pedagogues on the Grammar School seals of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and Camberwell, Surrey; but it was occasionally somewhat pyriformed, as it appears in a painting of a Dutch School, hanging in my library; and a writer in Hone's *Every-day Book* (vol. i, p. 967), speaks of having felt the blow of a ferule of this form in his younger days.

“The instrument is believed to have received its title of ferule from the Latin word *ferio*, to strike; so that we may presume that it is an object of very considerable antiquity; but it was not wholly laid aside even as late as the end of the last century. I once knew a very old man (long since dead), who told me that he went to school with a Mr. Moneyppenny,

¹ *Ex inf.*, Mr. Joseph Anderson, of Edinburgh.

at Bethnal-green, in the north of London; and Mr. Moneypenny, dressed in the style of Thomas Dilworth, with black velvet cap, and long black gown, made free and frequent use of the ferule. I also knew a clergyman, who told me that his mother, before her marriage, kept a school, and she punished her pupils with a "hand-spanker" of stout leather, in the form of the wooden ferule. The ornamentation on the Melverley ferule points to the seventeenth century as its date."

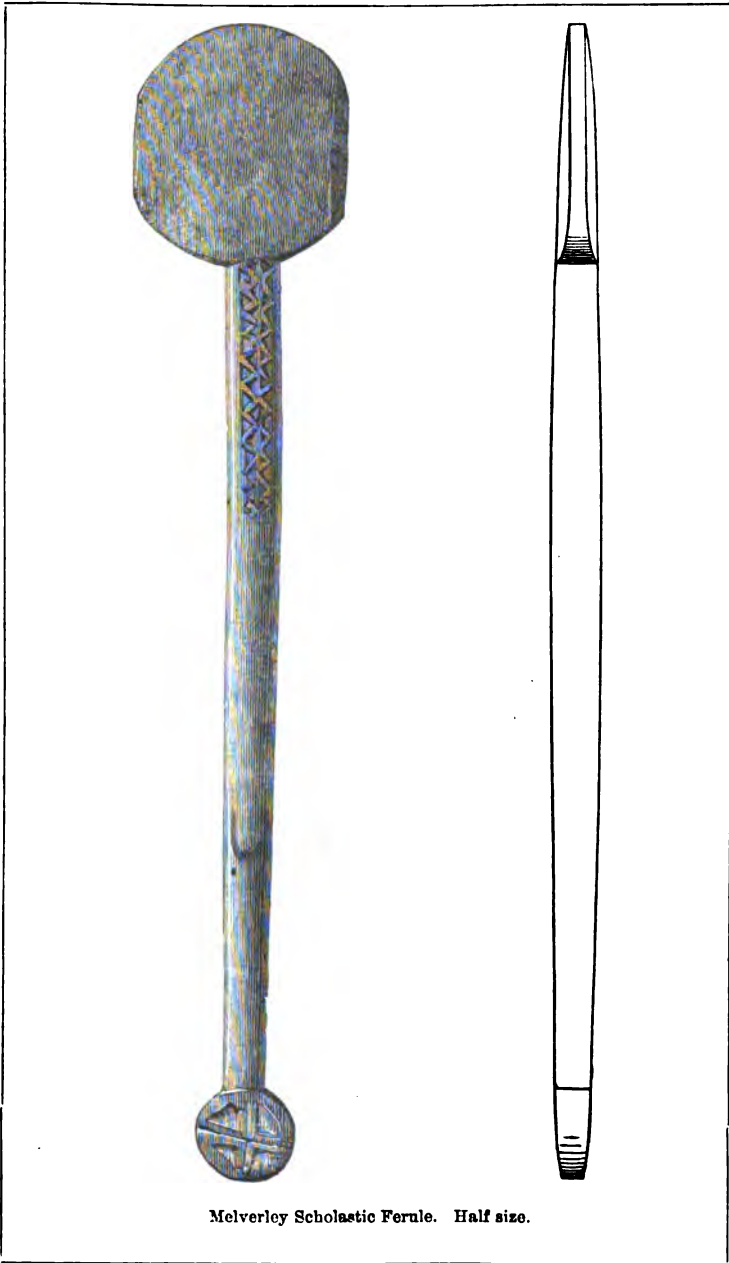
We give an engraving of the Melverley Scholastic Ferule, half size. (See opposite.)

In January 1861, Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, exhibited at the meeting of the British Archæological Association, an impression from the seal of Tewkesbury Free Grammar School; and the seal itself is engraved in plate 8, fig. 5. (*British Archæological Journal*, vol. xvii.) We reproduce this engraving, as it clearly



shows an example of the schoolman holding in his hand a scholastic ferule, very similar to the Melverley one. Dr. Kendrick has also kindly sent us, for the Powys-land Museum, an impression of the seal of Bangor Grammar School, which represents the pedagogue having in his left hand the ferule, and in his right hand a birch-rod. In the Tewkesbury Grammar School Seal there is also an object on the floor very like a birch-rod.

In the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* (vol. xvii, p. 67), Mr. H. Syer Cuming made some interesting observations upon the Tewkesbury Grammar School Seal, and also upon the subject of



Melverley Scholastic Ferule. Half size.

scholastic ferules, which seem so apposite to our subject that we shall quote them extensively.

After premising that Tewkesbury Free Grammar School was founded by William Ferrers of London, a native of Tewkesbury, in 1625, and endowed by him, and that the Charter, granted in 1701, by King William III, to the Borough of Tewkesbury, recognised the establishment of the School, Mr. Syer Cuming proceeds to remark "that the seal dates from the foundation of the school in 1625. It is of a circular form, about one inch and seven-eighths diameter, bearing on the verge the words—SIGIL : GUBERN : REVENC : LIB : SCHOL : IN : TEVKESBYRIE, the field exhibiting the master and one of the pupils, placed on a tiled floor. The bearded pedagogue is seated in a high-backed armchair, wears a domed-crowned hat, with upturned brim; long gown, decorated with buttons, and holds a formidable *ferule* in his hand. The youth stands in front, habited in a short tunic, and holds an open book, on which he gazes; and between him and his preceptor appears the terrible rod."

Mr. Syer Cuming here, in a note, parenthetically remarks that, "The seal of the Priory of Totnes (fourteenth century) exhibits St. Anne menacing the Virgin with a rod, whilst instructing her from a book." Mr. Worthington Smith also informs us that he has seen a copy of an illuminated initial letter, with a monk with a thing similar to the ferule in his hand, and schoolboys on their knees around him. This shows this instrument was used at an early date.

Mr. Syer Cuming proceeds to make general remarks upon the rod, and states that on referring to engravings in the previous part of the journal of the *Brit. Arch. Ass.*, it will be seen that the rod is held by the master on the school seals of Macclesfield, Rivington, Louth, and Kirkby Lonsdale; on those of Oakham and St. Saviour's, Southwark, it is laid before him; and only in one instance do we see the schoolmaster armed with the ferule, namely, on the seal of Camberwell Grammar

School, founded by the Rev. Edward Wilson, M.A., in 1615; but the seal is manifestly of later date than the reign of James I; the Tewkesbury matrix, therefore, gives us an earlier representation of this instrument of punishment. The ferule was a sort of wooden pallet, or slice, which Hexham, in his *Nederdwytch Dictionarie*, 1648, well describes as "a small battledore, wherewith schoole-boyes are strooke in the palmes of their hands"; hence it is called, in Cocker's *Dictionary*, 1724, "a hand-clapper, or palmer", the latter title agreeing with its Spanish designation of *palmatoria*, as given in Minshew, 1599. A writer in Hone's *Every Day Book* (vol. i, 967), says, "A ferule was a sort of flat ruler, widened at the inflicting end into a shape resembling a pear—but nothing so sweet—with a delectable hole in the middle to raise blisters, like a cupping glass." This was the only mention which Mr. Syer Cuming had met with of a perforated ferule.¹

Some uncertainty attends the origin of the name of this instrument. It has been derived from *ferula*, the giant-fennel, the stalks of which were employed by the Romans in the chastisement of slaves and pupils. The sceptre of the Byzantine Emperor was denominated *ferula*; and it has been thought that the name was applied derisively to the *palmer*, as the master's ensign of authority; but the title has been deduced, with much more probability, from the Latin *ferio*, to strike. The mention of the ferule in foreign dictionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, proves its employment on the Continent as well as in England; and Mr. Syer Cuming mentions his old oil-painting of the interior of a Dutch school-room, where the pedagogue

¹ In 1841, Moses Roper, an escaped slave, exhibited at public meetings in this neighbourhood (Montgomeryshire) a wooden implement similar to the ferule, the end of which, being oval instead of round, was pierced with several small holes, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and stated that it had been used for punishing the slaves. It doubtless would produce a series of blisters, corresponding with the number of holes.

holds the *palm-mate* in his left hand, as in the Tewkesbury seal. It may be remarked, that the instrument continued to be used in this country even as late as the last decade of the eighteenth century.

The Molverley ferule was left at the Powys-land Museum, in June 1881, by Mrs. Pritchard, the widow of the late Rector of Molverley. From the ornamentation on its stem it may be regarded as a rare example of a scholastic ferule of the seventeenth century.¹

M. C. J.

¹ With reference to the manner, and the instruments of scholastic punishment, (an enquiry, interesting enough to engage the attention of any antiquary, and the materials for which are not scarce) it may perhaps here, not inappropriately, be mentioned that in some schools in Wales, where the Welsh pupils were instructed in the English tongue, and the use of the Welsh language was prohibited, the mode of punishment adopted to enforce the prohibition was remarkable. It was called the "Welsh Lump", or the "Welsh Stick." At Caerwys School, for instance, if a pupil was detected speaking Welsh, he was punished by hanging round his neck a large piece of lead, fastened to a string. In the school at Llandrynog, Denbighshire, the Educational Commissioner had his attention attracted to a piece of wood suspended by a string round a boy's neck, and on the wood were the words "Welsh Stick". This the Commissioner was told was a stigma for speaking Welsh. The Welsh stick may be transferred by the bearer of it to any school-fellow whom he may hear committing a similar offence. It thus passed from one to another until the end of the week, when the pupil in whose possession the Welsh stick is found is punished by flogging. In another school, Llanarman Dyffryn Clwyd, the punishment was somewhat varied in form. The offender was compelled to stand for sometime on one leg in a corner, with the stick in his mouth, until he detected a schoolfellow guilty of the offence for which he was being punished, and when he did so, he was allowed to pass it on.—*Bye-gones*, 1879, pp. 188 and 196.



*Joseph Evans,
of Hurst House, Prescot, Esq.*

EVANS OF MONTGOMERY.

IN relation to the following pedigree, it may be remarked that the April number, 1877, of the *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, pp. 36, 37, gave the leading representatives of the family of Katherine Evans, of Montgomery, from the *Cedwyn MS.*; and, in the next year. Mr. Joseph Evans, of Hurst House, Prescot, co. Lancaster, J.P. for that county and also for Denbighshire (one of the eldest remaining representatives of this family), was enabled to connect his family therewith by means of wills, etc.

In Lewys Dwnn's *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 332, note 11, it had been noticed that the pedigree of "Evans of Montgomery" was entered in 1591; and, to the satisfaction of the compiler, he discovered this long sought-for pedigree itself, in the "Joseph Morris MS. Welsh Pedigrees," at Wynnstay, in a book designated *Pedigrees Ynysymaengwyn Gwydir*, and indorsed "Evans of Hafodwen."

The compiler desires to acknowledge the kindness and assistance of the Hon. Secretaries of the Powysland Club, and particularly the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, in collating the family *memoranda*. He also has pleasure in testifying to the great value of the Powysland Club publications in general, and the "Sheriffs of Montgomery" in particular, in assisting in such work; and also, as containing rare and valuable information on a variety of subjects not easily obtainable elsewhere.

W. J.

EVANS OF MONTGOMERY AND CHIRBURY.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Seb. three nags' heads, argent.—BROCHWEL YSGYTHROG, PRINCE OF POWYS.
 2nd and 3rd, Party per pale, or and gules, two lions rampant addorsed counterchanged.—BROCHWEL AP AEDDAN.
 Crest.—A nag's head argent.
 Motto.—"In celo quies."

Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Ban-† Margaret, co-heiress of Griffith ap Jenkin, of Broughton.

Llewelyn Moeŷy Pantri (†). Descended from Brochwel† Ysgythrog. His mother was Lucy, sister of Ieuan Teg, of Dolobran, Meirvod.

2nd wife, Elen, dan. of† David Lloyd, † Lucy, heiress of Meredith ap Cadw'r ap Owen ap Meyrick ap Pasgen, of Nantcribba. 1st wife.

Jenkyn Kynaston, of Leighton. Ob. 1497.

Llewelyn† Joyce, v. Rees ap David ap Meredith ap David Lloyd ap Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd, Esq.

Humphrey Lloyd, † David Lloyd Van.† Margaret, heiress of Marring-† ton, dan. of John Middleton, grandson of Hugh de Boulers, Lord of the Manor of Mar-† rington in 1874.

Guttyn† or Griffith ap Meredith ap David, from Cynvelyn ap Dolphin. (iii.)

Evan† Alison, natural dan. of David Lloyd, of Leighton, ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, Kat. Banneret.

| a

| b

| c

<p>"Maurita" Evans, of Chir- bury.</p>	<p>Richard Evans. Ob. 1633. Buried at Chirbury.</p>	<p>"Magdelina" Evans, of Chir- bury.</p>	<p>Charles Evans. Buried at Church- stoke in May 1683. Will proved 1683.</p>	<p>Elinor, of Skibborrey. Will proved in 1694. Buried at Llanvair Watordine, the parish church.</p>
<p>Mary, ux. James Van- Ghan.</p>	<p>4 Charles Evans; bap- tised in May 1667; Churchwarden of Buried Churchstoke and in 1663. More. Died at More in 1753.</p>	<p>2 Elinor Evans. Baptised (Church- stoke) in March 1658.</p>	<p>1 Dr. Richard Evans, bap. at Church- stoke in Sept. 1655. Of Meadow- town in 1646; of Skibborrey, parish of Llanvair Watordine, Salop, in 1694. Had a residence at Kor- rington, parish of Chirbury, in 1700. "Richardus Evans de Brithdir Medicinus Doctor, seps. fuit Mail 26, 1701." (<i>Churchstoke Reg.</i>) Will proved at Ludlow 15th July 1701.</p>	<p>2nd. Eleanor Asterley, widow, in 1684, of Mes- downtown. 1st. Richard Astorley, of Meadowtown, parish of Worthen, Salop. Will proved in 1684.</p>
<p>6 Thomas Evans, Churchwarden of Churchstoke.</p>				<p>3 Edward Evans, Lewis Evans, Churchwarden 8th son. of Churchstoke.</p>
<p>Vaughan Evans, of Chirbury and Brithdir, in adjoining parish of Churchstoke, township of Hurdley, Bap. at Worthen (Meadowntown) 10th Feb. 1686. Only son. "A. D. 1728, Vau- ghan Evans, of the parish of Chirbury, Gent., was buried Oc- tober 10th." (<i>Churchstoke Reg.</i>)</p>				<p>Dorothy. Will proved at Ludlow Elinor Evans, in 1747. Buried at Churchstoke Living in 14th March 1747. 1700.</p>

<p>Richard Evans, "Richardus filius Van-Ann. 1 2 ghan Evans gener. et Dorotheæ uxor 11th Aug. 1709, bap. Nov. 1710, at Churchstoke. Will proved in 1776. (Churchstoke Reg.) Will proved in 1776.</p>	<p>Richard Evans, Ap- 1 2 pointed sole execu- Jones. Mar- 11th Aug. 1709, bap. Nov. 1710, at Churchstoke. Will proved in 1776. (Churchstoke Reg.) Will proved in 1776.</p>	<p>Charles Evans (witnessed his 3 brother Richard's will), "of the Coed, parish of Churchstoke, gentleman." Will proved 2 April, 1799. 2nd v bury, son baptised 1735 Ob. 1798, Sept., at Churchstoke.</p>	<p>Moses Evans, bap. 11th Aug. 1709, at Churchstoke. Will dated 5th June, and proved 1st July 1746.</p>	<p>Moses Evans, ux. Elianora, ux. Arthur Water. Will dated 5th June, and proved 1st July 1746.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, bap. 22 May 1708, at Churchstoke. Francisca, ux. Samuel Powell. Bap. 12 Apr. 1712, at Churchstoke.</p>
<p>Richard Evans, Ap- 1 2 pointed sole execu- Jones. Mar- 11th Aug. 1709, bap. Nov. 1710, at Churchstoke. Will proved in 1776. (Churchstoke Reg.) Will proved in 1776.</p>	<p>Charles Evans (witnessed his 3 brother Richard's will), "of the Coed, parish of Churchstoke, gentleman." Will proved 2 April, 1799. 2nd v bury, son baptised 1735 Ob. 1798, Sept., at Churchstoke.</p>	<p>Moses Evans, bap. 11th Aug. 1709, at Churchstoke. Will dated 5th June, and proved 1st July 1746.</p>	<p>Moses Evans, ux. Elianora, ux. Arthur Water. Will dated 5th June, and proved 1st July 1746.</p>	<p>Moses Evans, ux. Elianora, ux. Arthur Water. Will dated 5th June, and proved 1st July 1746.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, bap. 22 May 1708, at Churchstoke. Francisca, ux. Samuel Powell. Bap. 12 Apr. 1712, at Churchstoke.</p>
<p>Aaron, twin brother of Moses. Buried at Hyssington in 1754.</p>	<p>Mary Blockley, married at Delbury (30 Nov. 1773), Salop. Ob. in 1840.</p>	<p>Richard Evans, 1st son, married Martha Pinches at Norbury, 1764; and died at Madeley, Salop, 1792.</p>	<p>Edward Evans, settled in London. died a bachelor, and left his property to his niece, Susanna Evans.</p>	<p>Mary Evans, youngest dau. and sole executrix, ux. Geo. Evans, solicitor; died at Madeley, 1798.</p>	<p>John Evans, 3rd son, settled in London. died a bachelor, and left his property to his niece, Susanna Evans.</p>
<p>Charles Evans, Elizabeth, ux. Edwd. Gwilt. 4th son.</p>	<p>John Evans, witnessed his brother Richard's will. Bap. at Churchstoke in 1740.</p>	<p>John Evans, 1st son, married Martha Pinches at Norbury, 1764; and died at Madeley, Salop, 1792.</p>	<p>Edward Evans, settled in London. died a bachelor, and left his property to his niece, Susanna Evans.</p>	<p>Mary Evans, youngest dau. and sole executrix, ux. Geo. Evans, solicitor; died at Madeley, 1798.</p>	<p>John Evans, 3rd son, settled in London. died a bachelor, and left his property to his niece, Susanna Evans.</p>
<p>Richard Evans, 3rd son, of Haydock Grange, Esq. Born 21 June 1778; married 11 June 1810; died 13 Aug. 1864.</p>	<p>Thomas Smith, Esq. of Portsmouth, by Mary, dau. of — Lyne, of Lynn-ington, Hants. Ob. 10 Dec. 1847.</p>	<p>John Evans, settled and died in America. 2nd son.</p>	<p>Thomas Evans, had issue.</p>	<p>Susanna. Anne. Martha.</p>	<p>Mary. Anne. Martha.</p>

<p>Richard Evans, of =Janet, dau. of James Wilton Hall, near Ross, Herefordshire, Esq. Born v 16 April 1811.</p>	<p>Joseph Evans, of Haydock Grange, Esq., of Hurst House, Prescott, etc., J.P. for cos. of Denbigh and Lancaster. Born 4 Sept. 1817.</p>	<p>Henry Evans. Born 20 April, 1823. Ob. 1878.</p>	<p>Joseph Evans, of the Hayee, Hay— Lydia, dau. of Geo. Hadfield, Esq. M.P. for Shef. field. 2nd wife. Had issue; died 13 June 1873.</p>
<p>Young, Esq., of Perth; married in 1840. Ob. 1881.</p>	<p>Richard Pilkington, Esq., J.P. of Windle Hall, Lancashire, who died in 1869.</p>	<p>Ruth, widow of Richard and Squires, of Fairfield, Clevedon, Esq., who died 1854.</p>	<p>Emma, ux. T. D. Grimké, M.D., Prestwich, near Manchester.</p>

NOTES.

- (i.) He was a bard of some distinction, and some of his compositions are preserved in the *Hengert MS.* No. 447, at Peniarth, Merionethshire. He is elsewhere designated "Llewelyn Moel y Pantair in Llanwnog Arwydli". Lucy, the mother of Llewelyn Moel y Pantri, and sister of Ieuan Teg (of Meivod), is descended from Celynin ap Birid, fifth in descent from Uchdryd ap Aleth, King of Dyvet.—*Sheriffs of Mont.*, pp. 215 and 382. See also "Heraldic Insignia of the Vaughans": in this volume, p. 359.
- (ii.) Owen ap Llewelyn Moel y Pantri wrote an ode in praise of "David Lloyd Vaughan, of Hafodwen."—*Hengert MS.* 176, fo. 164, at Peniarth.
- (iii.) Cynvelyn ap Dolphin, descended from Blethyn ap Cynvyn, Prince of Powys, and founder of the 3rd Royal Tribe of Wales, 1066 or 1068, married Julian, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.—*Lewys Dwnn's Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 324.
- (iv.) Richard Powell, of Ednop or Eidenhope, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire 1554, and grandfather of Mawd Lloyd, descended from Elystan Glodrudd and Cadwgan, Lord of Buallt, Radnor, Kerry, and Cydwain, founders of the 4th and 5th Royal Tribes of Wales.—*Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, p. 46.
- (v.) Lewis Evans (2nd son) entered the pedigree of "Evans of Montgomery" in 1691. He was an attorney, and a considerable landowner. By his will, dated 1602 and proved in London 1603, he directed "his body to be buried, in Chri'an burial, within the chancel of Montgomery Church".
- (vi.) This Allport, in the parish of Churchstoke, formed part of the Hafodwen estate in 1610. See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. vi, p. 124. He was buried at Churchstoke.

RELICS FOUND ON THE SITE OF ST.
GWYDDFARCH'S CHURCH, MEIFOD.

By T. G. JONES, CYFFIN.

THE early Christians had long sought a suitable site for building a place for worship in the vale of the Vyrnwy. Tradition says that they had attempted, but in vain, to erect a place wherein they might worship the Almighty God, on a plot of ground adjoining the YWEN, a farmhouse near the present village; but however much the workmen built during the day, or however strongly they constructed the walls, an invisible power would as surely and effectively throw down the work the following night, and an unearthly voice could be heard high in the air, uttering repeatedly and distinctly the words—*Yma i fod, Yma i fod* (“Here to be, Here to be”), at the same time directing its invisible course in a southerly direction, when, hovering over the more favoured site, the “*llais anaeacol*” (the unearthly voice) cried aloud, and in more emphatic words:—*Yma y mynai fod* (“Here I will have to be”). That the importance of fulfilling this command should be more deeply impressed on the minds of the people, the spirit voice gave utterance to the words three times, distinctly and clearly.

As the voice was believed to be the familiar accents of the departed spirit of their beloved minister, *Sant Gwyddfarch*, the good people at once obeyed the direction, and removed the building materials from Yr Ywen Fawr to the spot indicated by the “voice”, where the *Parog* joined the *Hen Afon*; (“old river”) *Mechen*. On this spot, thus supernaturally selected, the first house of prayer in this valley was erected,

and appropriately dedicated to the memory of the founder, the saintly Gwyddfarch, whose grave, also an honoured spot, overlooking the scenes of his labour of love, is still kept in sacred remembrance, and known as *Gwely Gwyddfarch* (Gwyddfarch's bed), on the summit of his favourite resort for prayer and meditation—*Gallt yr Ancr* (The Anchorite's hill). Such are the traditions that have been sacredly handed down to us from generation to generation, and centre themselves on the spot that again, after the lapse of many centuries, becomes a place for the worship of Almighty God.

On referring to the interesting and valuable *History of Meifod*, by the Rev. Canon Wynne-Edwards, M.A., in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. x, p. 155, we glean some reliable and interesting facts.

The earliest name mentioned, as being connected with the ecclesiastical history of Meifod, is that of Gwyddfarch, the son of Amalarus, Prince of Pwyl, who, in company with a band of christian missionaries, came over from Armorica with a view of preaching the gospel, and to bear a testimony against the heresy introduced into the British Church by Morgan, known as the "Pelagian heresy". These missionary labourers became especially connected with Powys-land; and the several churches dedicated to one or other of these Armoric saints and preachers testify to the scenes of their missions.

St. Gwyddfarch's mission may be assigned to the earlier part of the sixth century; but if Gwyddfarch accompanied Garmon on his first or second mission to Britain from Armorica, to try and stem the progress of the Pelagian heresy, then, according to accepted authority, the advent of our Patron Saint must be placed either in A.D. 420, or to the second mission, in A.D. 447 (Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 121).

In any case, the fact that Gwyddfarch did live in the valley of Meifod, must be accepted as an established fact. There are documents of an early date,

now extant, stating that a church did exist, called by Gwyddfarch's name, somewhat to the west of the present building.

Unfortunately, the Spirit was less wise than the sons of men, in his selection of a site, for the higher ground of the *Ywen*—as the practical and experienced must have known—was far above the reach of torrent and flood. The spirit voice most assuredly must have forgotten its earthly experience of Meifod floods. For many a time, there is no doubt, did the carnal man experience inconvenience in passing from his favourite hill to *Llawr y Main*, when the *Einion* and *Mechen* often overflowed the Meifod Valley. It was at such times that the less pretentious *Parog* also, obstructed in its confluence with its great sister,—the *Mechen*,—grew furious and unmanageable, spreading its waters in wild confusion over its banks; and thus the floods of great waters spread over the land, obstructing communication, making the valley an unpleasant winter habitation, and a mere *Havod*, or summer residence.

It was a strange oversight this, that the spirit specifications did not give the level of the ground floor. But the builder and people, blinded by their anxiety for a place for worship, forgot the winter floods, and built their tabernacle too near, and within reach of, the water. The results of this forgetfulness naturally followed; floods did occasionally enter the sacred precincts of St. Gwyddfarch's, and covered its floors with their muddy residuum, making the building damp, unhealthy, and ill-suited for the presence of worshippers. At last, after a lapse of years, one of those great winter floods, to which this valley is peculiarly subject, came, and utterly rendered the church untenable, compelling the worshippers to forsake the place; and the floors of St. Gwyddfarch's were soon hid under a deep deposit of alluvial soil. At what period this took place we have no means of knowing, or whether the old St. Gwyddfarch's was used contemporaneously with that of St.

Tyssilio's or not ; but we are told by Cynddelw, a celebrated poet of Mathyrafal, who flourished in the beginning of the thirteenth century, that a beautiful structure stood in Meifod, and that its founder and patron was Tysilio, the younger son of *Brochwel Ysgythrog*, the reigning prince of Powys.

The spot selected for the erection of the new church was still within the hallowed boundary of the "*Gwydd fynwent gwyddfa brenhinedd*" ("conspicuous enclosure, burying-place of Princes"), but a little more east of the old site, and on a more elevated position, presumed to be above the reach of winter floods. But to make matters more sure, the work was commenced in the month popularly associated with storms and floods, the stone being laid on or about the 21st day of March. So completely full was the joy of the *Meifodwys*, that they and their children, from generation to generation, have kept in holy remembrance the anniversary of that gladsome day, and thus the *Gwyl-mab-sant*, on the second Sunday following the 12th of March in every year, became an established and a popular institution.

The glory of the new house having quite ousted the memory of the old from the minds of the descendants of those who once attended and venerated the simple and plain building of St. Gwyddfarch, the sound of praise and prayer was no longer heard there ; and in its transition from a place for worship to complete secularisation, we would suggest that it first became a shrine of high veneration, in the immediate vicinity of which survivors religiously deposited the remains of their loved ones ; and thus, gradually, the Church of St. Gwyddfarch became a place for the burial of the dead, and then, by easy stages, became separated from the churchyard, and all rights lost. Hence we find, in the Terrier of 1631, that "Richard Downes did dig out many bones of men when he made it his garden", in 1629 ; and on cutting the foundation for the present meeting-house, the men employed in the work also found the remains of human bones.

The impressiveness and architectural beauty of St. Tysilio's, with its pillars and arcades, its chancel and choir, unfortunately brought with it also many innovations. The imposing grandeur of the ceremonious Roman Ritual was now fully established. Hence we find that the church was described by the local poet, Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, as "The church of bright lights, with a chancel of offertory ; the church over the streams, by the glassy waters ; the church of Powys, paradise most fair"; it became celebrated for its grand and impressive service, its trained choir, its high officials, its rites, ceremonies, miracles, and pilgrimages, whilst its ample cloisters were especially convenient for holding and celebrating the gorgeous festivals of the Romish Church ; and thus St. Tysilio's church advanced at some rate, and became the very "stronghold of Rome" (Caer Rufein).—*Myf. Arch.*, 179 ; Gee's edition.

These practices naturally led to other developments in the same direction. Pilgrimages were made on the 13th of November in each year to the shrine of *St. Credifael*, in the vicinity of the church; the shrine being, we would suggest, most probably within the hallowed walls of St. Gwyddfarch's. Miracles were said to have been wrought by his power :—

"And wonders wrought by him shall nere be done
Again, nor have been since the world began."

"Gwyrth a wnaeth ni wneir hyd enyd,
Ni wnaeth pyd erioed yn yr un oes byd."

Myf. Arch., 179.

The medicinal wells of *Clawdd-llseg* and *Teirtref* were credited with miraculous virtues ; whilst the dark future was peered into by the aid of the waters of *Ffynon Darogan* (the well of divining). Saints' days were duly observed, and the religious plays and mysteries of Easter-tide performed on *Bryn-y-bowlliau*, and the monks of Ystrad Marchell, ever ready for feast and frolic, hastened from the Severn side to assist at the mummeries of the neighbouring valley.

Not satisfied with these and such like ordinances,

much would have more. Mariolatry was added to the organisations of the St. Tysilio novelties. A Lady Chapel was built, and became part of the St. Tysilio edifice, and "consecrated" in A.D. 1154. It is most probable that the remains of walls, etc., often met with outside the present structure, on the north side, extending out at the back of the vestry some forty feet, and then running parallel with the north wall towards the east end, are portions of the Lady Chapel, and one of the two ruins which Thomas Price of Llanfyllin saw at Meifod, about 1701. Hence, probably, arose the statement that Meifod had three separate and distinct church buildings, viz., St. Gwyddfarch's, St. Tysilio's, and St. Mary's. But as it is not our intention to give the history of these churches, we therefore return to the site of the first-mentioned church, that of St. Gwyddfarch's.

Two ancient Terriers, now in the Diocesan Registry at St. Asaph, give us interesting information of a very early period. The following are copies, taken from *Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, page 176 :—

" A terrier or notary . . . , meadows, houses, barnes, unto the parsonage or vicarage, year 1631. . . . There is also at the weast end of the churchyard certain houses and gardens, now in the tenure of Richard Whitaker, and occupied by his tenant. All which (of) old did belong to the church. One of the houses now inhabited, then being the church itself, which was (then), and is now commonly called Eglwys Gwyddfarch, and of late years it stood as a church not inhabited, and the gardens were the . . . churchyard, out of which Richard Downes, in the year 1629, did dig out many bones of (men), when he made it his garden. Other lands (by) did belong to the church, which we cannot discover.

" ROBERT FOULKES, Vic., Meivott.

" HUMFREY LLOYD } Churchwardens."
" CADE WILLIAMS }

There is also, in the same office, another Terrier of "the gleab landes, belonging to the Rectory and Vicaradge of Myvot": in that document we find the follow-

ing reference to Eglwys Gwyddfarch (Gwyddfarch's Church):—

“Moreover, there belongs to the said Vicaradge the churchyard, extending itself in length from the place where Eglwys Gwyddfarch formerly stood, on the west end thereof, to a parcel of ground belonging to Mr. Thomas Brookes, gent., commonly called “Clos y Kyl,” etc.

In the same document we also have :—

“And there did likewise formerly belong to the church of Myvot aforesaid, another church called Eglwys Gwyddfarch, with a small churchyard, which was profanely digged up by one Richard Downes, and is still used as an hempen garden by those that live in a house adjoining to it, and is said to belong to the king, but how it was devolved to the king, and became his, we know not,” etc.

This terrier is dated the fifth day of March 1663, and signed by “Ran. Davies, Vicar of Myvot”, the churchwardens, and several other parishioners.—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, page 176, 177.

Having proved, from reliable history, the identity of the spot, we proceed to a period within the memory of aged persons now living. These tell us that the houses referred to above stood, in a time they can recollect, on the south side of the path leading to the church, and which intersects the property; that they were then in a dilapidated condition, the plot of ground a waste, and apparently without an owner. There are aged persons now living who remember one of these houses as the village ale-house; and that, at that time, it was known by the name of *Yr hen Jail* (“the old jail”), the name being given to the house in derision, from the fact, that as the house was situate in a low position, it often suffered from the effects of the floods, and when all the other neighbouring houses were high and dry, and their inhabitants at liberty, the frequenters of the old jail public-house often found themselves imprisoned by the flood; or, as common report said, “the drinking men were in jail”; and thus the house was called, in mockery, “The Old Jail”. The last person to occupy one of these houses was “John

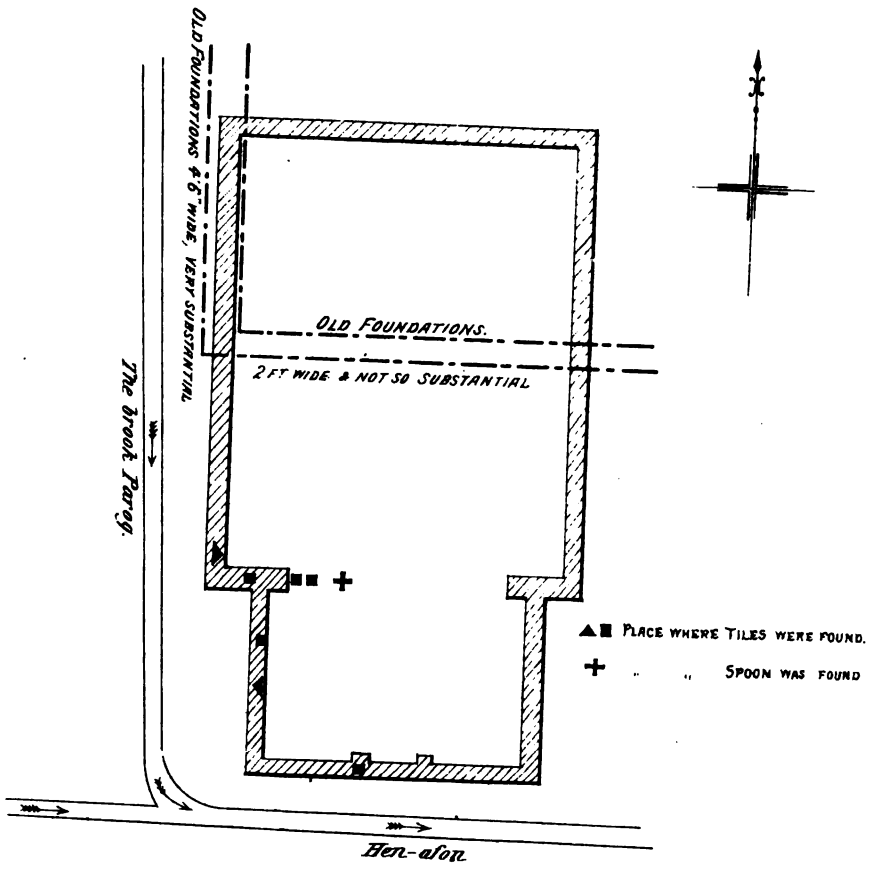
Vaughan, *y Gogr-wr*", so called from his trade of sieve-maker, an important article in those times, used for the purpose of cleaning wheat and dressing the flour.

Seeing that the unoccupied piece of ground was a good building site, two persons, named respectively Thomas Jones of Celyn, and Rowland Jones, a mason by trade, joined in taking possession of it, under a promise of a lease from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. They built each a cottage on the north side of the said path, using the old materials of the aforesaid dilapidated houses in the erection of their new cottages. The one built by Rowland Jones, and farthest from the churchyard, with the garden in front, was lately offered for sale by public auction. The Congregationalists had long been seeking a site for building a meeting-house, and as this sacred spot suited them, they availed themselves of the opportunity, and purchased the house and garden.

In cutting the foundations for the new building, some interesting relics of the ancient and long-lost "*Eglwys Gwyddfarch*" were found, five and a-half feet below the surface of the gardens, being the tiled floor of the old church. The tiles were in a fairly regular order, and apparently in their original position. A reference to the accompanying plan will show the position in which they were found. About twelve of these tiles were taken up, and are preserved. In looking at these remains of times long gone by, we are surprised to find the art of making ornamental tiles in such a high state of perfection, and that at the early time represented by those found in Meifod. In the making of the tiles, the process gone through seems to have differed but little from that of the present day; the clay being equally well-tempered and ground before placing in the mould, and when partially dried was placed in the kiln or oven, with its face downwards, and burned. The finished upper part of the tile then presented a surface larger than the bottom; and thus, when fitted as a floor, there was a sufficient space in the angle formed

PLAN SHOWING
OLD FOUNDATIONS.
 ON THE SITE OF ST GWYDDFARCH'S CHURCH, MEIFOD.

*discovered in excavating the foundations of
 the New Independent Chapel.*



between each tile for the cement; so that it did not appear above the surface, or interfere with the design of the floor. For the purpose of forming geometrical figures of many sides in the floor, and to facilitate the fitting and dividing of the square tiles into suitable sections, the maker had precisely the same arrangement makers have in the present day; the tile being partially divided, previous to placing it in the kiln or oven, so that when the tile was finished, and in the hands of the tiler, he had only to slightly tap the tile with a hammer, when it separated into the angle required, leaving the upper edges clean and unbroken.

The glazing and ornamentation, evidently laid on with a brush, also shows great perfection, and presents an appearance very similar to the glazing of modern date.

But the colour of the glazing differs in individual tiles, for whilst some have a more glassy and transparent appearance, but of a pale buff or yellow colour, others are red, and of a brownish tinge. One of the encaustic tiles¹ is singularly beautiful, and evidently formed a part or section of a device. Two lines, six-eighths of an inch apart, being portion of a circle, which, when perfect, would have been nineteen inches in diameter. These lines are interlaced with diagonal lines, and a trefoil intersects each triangle thus formed.

Unfortunately, the designs of the ornaments on the tiles are too indistinct to admit of their being illustrated by a drawing.

This ornamental circle or band surrounds a centre of other designs, but has so little of its original design, that it is difficult to say what it was intended to represent; but it is suggested that the figure may have once represented a bull in a threatening attitude, whilst before the animal stands an indistinct figure, with arm extended towards the bull's head. The tiles are of red clay, and appear to have been made in different-

¹ This tile and two fragments of other tiles have been presented to the Powys-land Museum.

size moulds ; the larger one measures four and a-half inches square, and one inch and a quarter thick. When struck, the sharp, clear ring of a well-made brick is heard. The encaustic tile having been submitted to Mr. Syer Cuming, he kindly gives the following :—

“ The encaustic tile found at Meifod retains so little of its original device in the field, that it is difficult to say what it was intended to represent, but I fancy it was a quadruped of some sort (Talbot dog ?) The border is less worn, and from it we may safely assign the specimen to the close of the thirteenth century.”

There was also found, on excavating, a spoon of peculiar pattern ; and upon this Mr. Syer Cuming remarks that, “ the peculiar spoon, with the stem bevelled at the end, is of the 15th century, and a peculiar feature to note in it is the concentric ring, in the convex surface of the bowl.”

We would suggest that, inasmuch as the old church had been early converted into dwelling-houses, the spoon was an article intended for domestic purposes, rather than for ecclesiastical use, although, as we are told, it is of the same pattern, pear-shape, as the spoon now in use in High Church services.

The walls exposed in the excavations, as shewn in the ground-plan kindly given us by the builder, Mr. J. Pickstock, were of great thickness and strength, being some four feet six inches wide, and composed of the stone boulders found in the soil, and not the rock-stone of the neighbourhood.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA
OF THE VAUGHANS OF LLWYDIARTH,

WHICH ONCE SURROUNDED THEIR FAMILY PEW IN LLANFI-
HANGEL 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.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.



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

AA 2

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 Penlyn. 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

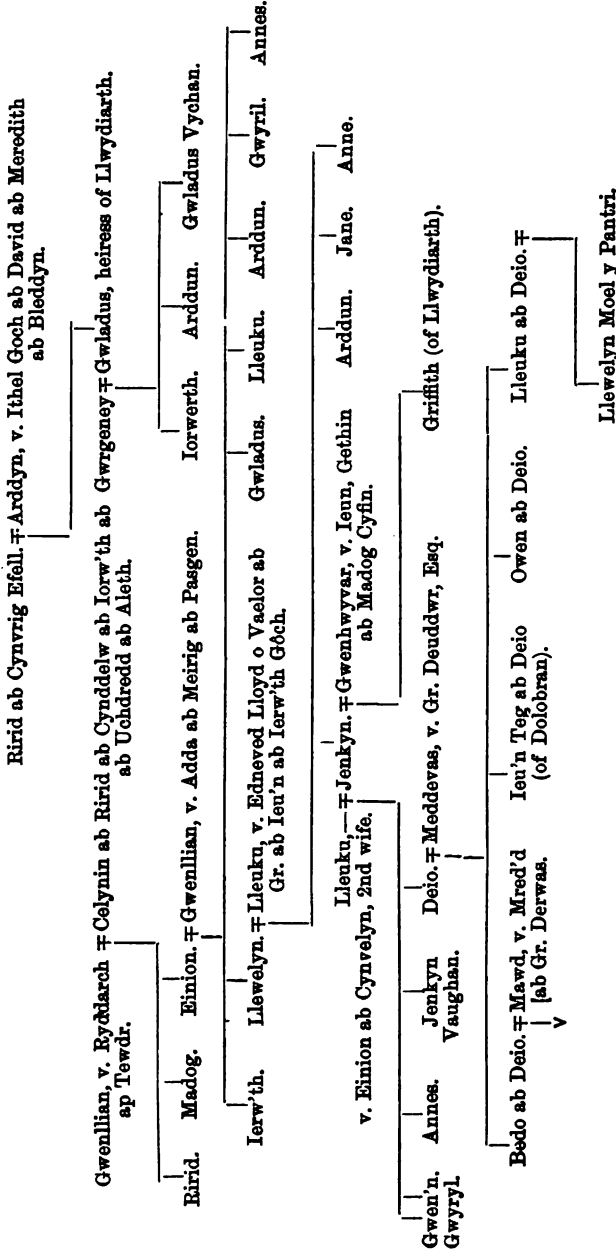
the middle of the fourteenth century. Celynin, their ancestor, was a contemporary of Sir John Charleton, the first baron, whose era connecting him with Powysland was from 1309 to 1353. The latter in 1340 made a grant of land to "Anian," or Einion, the son of Celynin. Griffith, the great grandson of this 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 *LAWYD DWNX*, vol. ii, p. 277.



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 *inspeximus* 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 Gwynwyn 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 Glannynoc, 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.

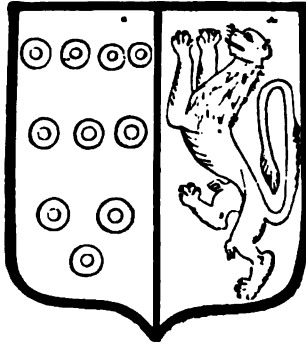
Under each of the shields bearing the wife's arms impaled is an inscription, copied in facsimile, giving the names of husband and wife.

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

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

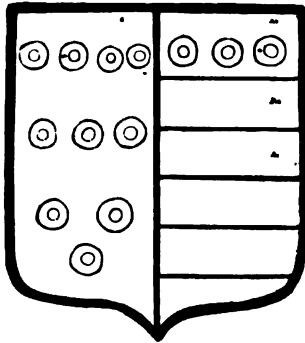
Plate 1.

A 1.



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

A 2.

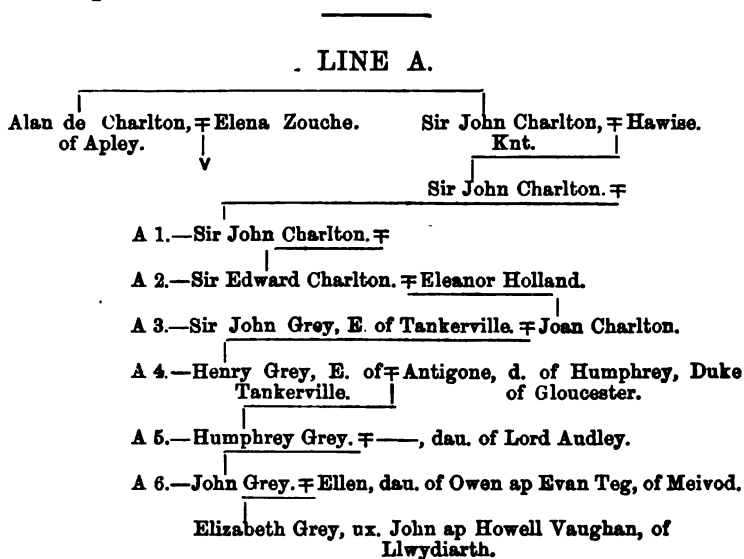


: Edward: liortkou: merch: forll: bent:

DALLASTYPE.

MONT. COLL.: Vol. xiv.:
to face page 863.

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



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' jombs 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.

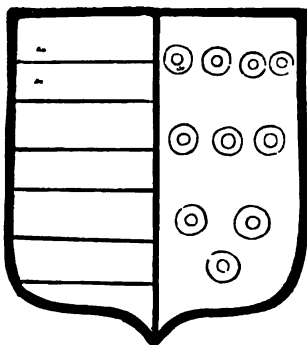
Henry Grey, second Earl of Tankerville, left a son and heir, Richard, who succeeded him in the Barony of Powys, but not in the Earldom of Tankerville, and was fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death in 1450. He is said to have had, with other children, Humphrey, "who died issueless,"¹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

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

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF LLWYDIARTH.

Plate 2.

A 3.



syr Johu groe merch Edward lincoln
wsgyll kent

A 4.

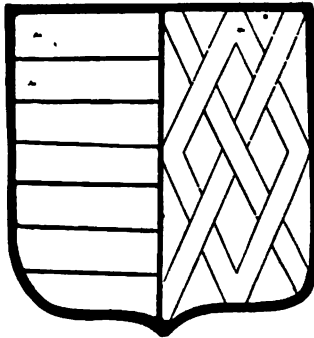


Edward groe forll tougrettid, by watre.
duke of glou
Johu o gabot
ter hor i iij
edward, iii

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

Plate 3.

A 5.



∴ bruktte gose; merch on llyd dale

A 6.



∴ John gose ac eleu, obwen ab fentir

beth, married to Sir Roger Kynaston, of Hordley, 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 suties 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 hooped *or*. Celynyn of Llwydiarth.

Owen ap Ieuan Teg ap Deio, ap Jenkin ap Llewelyn

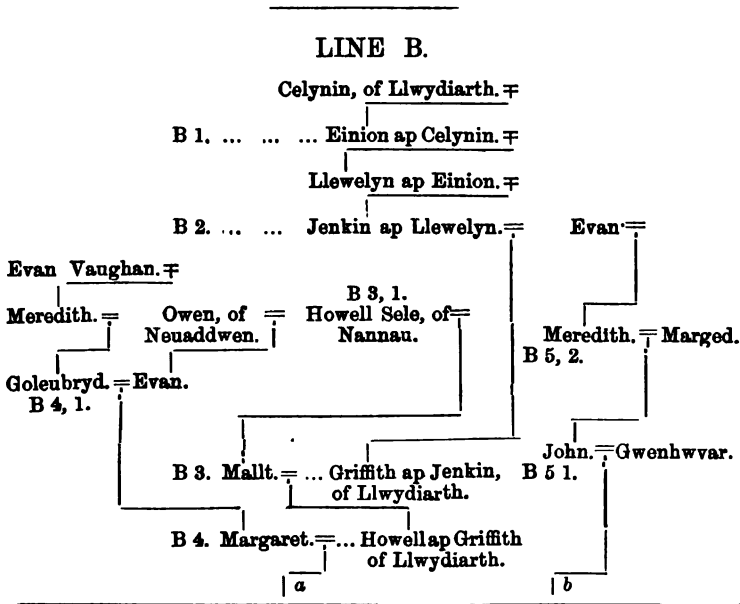
¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 404.

ap Einion ap Celynin, was of Dolobran in the parish of Meivod. His lineal male descendants,¹ Sampson Samuel Lloyd, late M.P. for Plymouth, and Henry Lloyd, captain in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, have enabled the Powys-land Club, by their liberal contributions, to place before its members this illustrated description of the Llanfihangel pew.

Elen, who married John Grey, was Owen ap Ieuan Teg's daughter by his wife Catherine, daughter of Reginald ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret of Agincourt.

David, Owen's brother, married Alson, a natural daughter of David Lloyd of Leighton ap Sir Griffith Vaughan, above.²

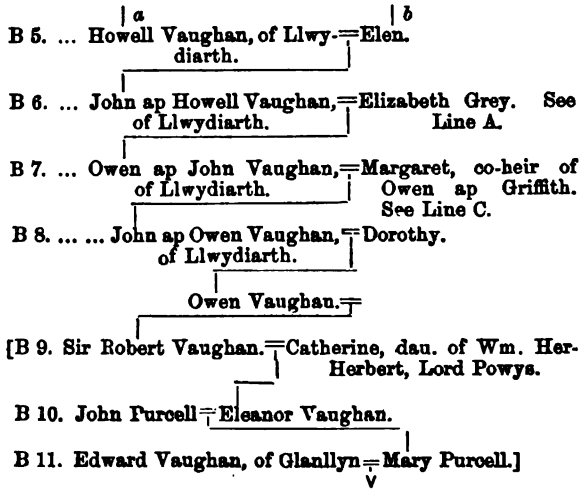
Elizabeth, the daughter of John Grey and Elen, married John ap Howell Vaughan of Llwydiarth. The mother of Elizabeth is elsewhere³ called "Margaret verch Evan Teg of Myvod."



¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix, pp. 342, 3, 4.

² *Cedwyn MS.*, *Ibid.*, vol. x, p. 37.

³ *Visitations of Wales*, vol. i, p. 291.



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

ARMS.—*Sable*, a he-goat passant *argent*, attired (horned and hooped) *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.

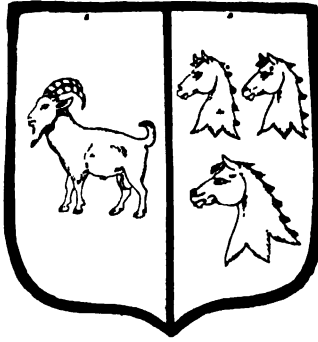
It has been shown that Einion ap Celynin was living in 1340. Gwenllian, his wife, is said to have been the daughter of Adda ap Meyric, who was rector of Meivod in 1265.¹ Maintainers of the celibacy of the secular clergy in the thirteenth century, and sticklers for chronological consistency, may feel 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.

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

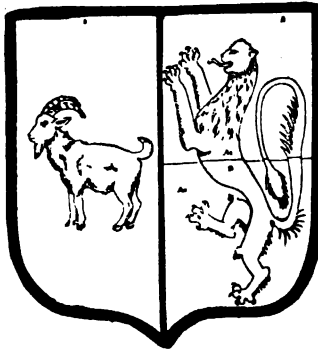
Plate 4.

B 1.



: rion; helyuin; owerllin ab adda; ::

B 2.



: Tankin; ab: ll goennys pfer, W; ::
: Ie'n; gethin;

DALLASTYPE.

MONT. COLL.: Vol. xiv.
to face page 370.

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 "Abertanat".

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 Maltt, 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.

Maltt, 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, Coedatlog, and Neuaddwen. On the death of Howel ap Griffith of Llwydiarth, Margaret, the Neuaddwen

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

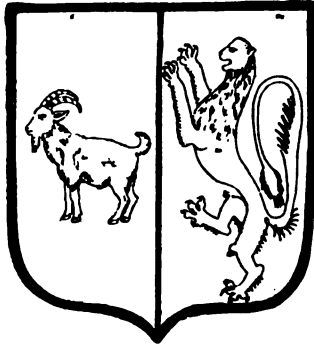
² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 343.

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

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

Plate 5.

B 3.



:c: r: p: e: t: h: i: a: m: a: l: l: a: b: h: o: l: l: e: h: e

B 4.



: : k: o: w: e: l: a: m: a: r: g: e: d: w: i: j: e: u: n:

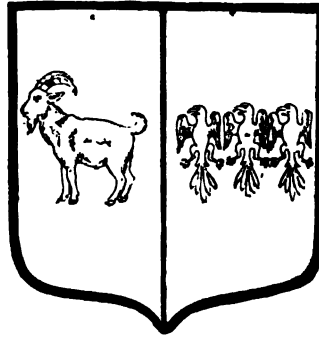
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MONT. COLL.: Vol. xiv.
to face page 372.

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

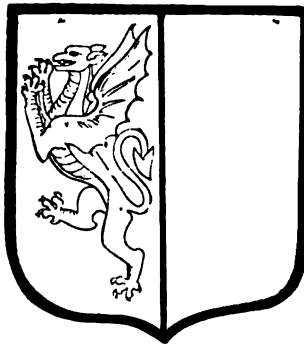
Plate 6.

B 5.



: Hol: vachan: ar: Elen: aub: job: ar: uel

B 6. (Also C 6. 5)



: v: : job: de : Groe: :

DALLASTYPE.

MONT. COLL. : Vol. xiv.
to face page 373.

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.³

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. boscors* 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 Ieuan ap Madoc ap Wenwys, married Jenkin ap Llewelyn, of Llwydiarth (*Cedwyn MS.*).

³ *Meqt. Coll.* vol. v, p. 402.

Arg., a griffin segreant, *vert* (which are the arms of Wylliam, 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 Llanbrynmair, 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

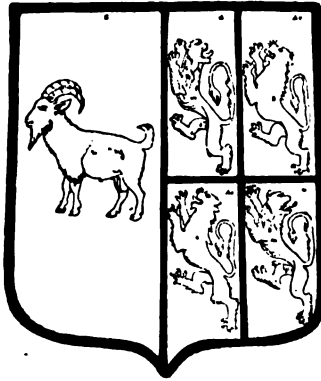
¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, pp. 401, 402.

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

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

Plate 7.

B 7.



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

B 8.



IV DV
1577

DALLASTYPE.

MONT. COLL.: Vol. xiv.
to face page 374.



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 Llanwchllyn, 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 Llanwchllyn, 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 Llanfhangel 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 Morrises 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 couped of the first, for Purcell. Impaling Celynin, for Eleanor, heiress of Sir Robert Vaughan, and wife of John Purcell of Nantribba.

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 Nantribba.

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 Branas, 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.

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

Plate 8.

B 3. 1.



∴ hoth : ob : llyth ∴ mofl ∴
∴ ob ∴ enion ∴ ∴

B 4. 1.



∴ fem, ob owoin, ob, mreth, gole dby dby
∴ mreth, ob, fem, boch

DALLASTYPE.

MONT. COLL.: Vol. xiv.
to face page 379.

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 *Sheriffs 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 Maltt, daughter of Rhys Gethyn of Buallt, 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 Gwenuhwyvar, daughter of Einion, descended from Collwyn ap Tangno, head of the fifth of the fifteen tribes.

John ap Meredith of Ystym Cegid, and Gwenuhwyvar ap Einion, were the father and mother of Ellen, wife of Howell Vaughan of Llwydiarth. Lewys Dwnn¹ calls Gwenuhwyvar 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.

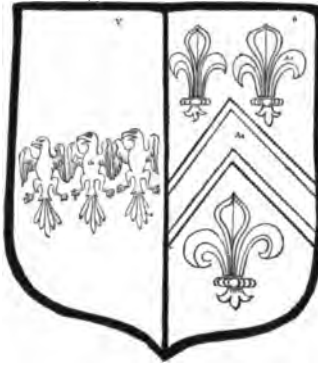
¹ “Cedwyn MS.”—*Mont. Coll.*, vol. x, p. 20.

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

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

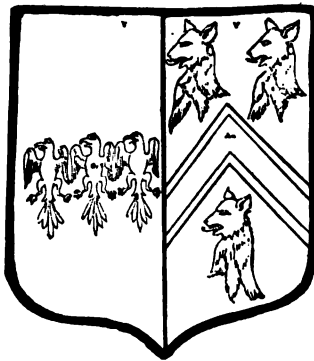
Plate 9.

B 5. 1.



Thon: oh: wreth: gwendabw:
: ad: enion: .:

B 5. 2.



: wreth ab: Iemy: akmred:
: ma gred: ad: enion: ab: Ithel:

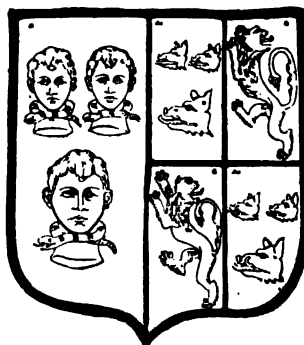
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MONT. COLL.: Vol. xiv.
to face page 380.

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

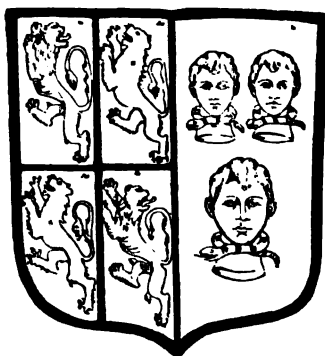
Plate 12.

C 5.



rhosog. dochen ac elnor gethin

C 6.



Orau a blaens merch betgyn

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, couped, 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.

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

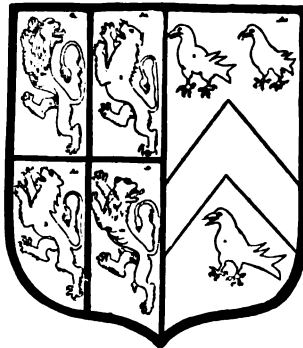
Plate 13.

C 6. 1.



: Gwddu ac Eleudŷ Wyliaŷ :-

C 6. 2.



Mreddachan i mawb, Wjgrŷfabŷŷ

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 Wyliam.”

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.

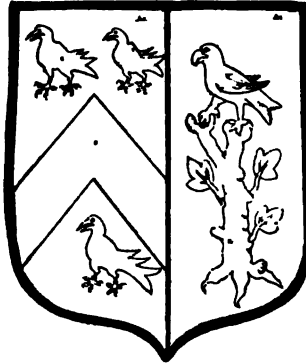
Impaling: *Argent*, on a cross *sable*, five crescents *or*, in the first quarter a spear's head, *gules* for Jonet, daughter and heiress of Griffith ap Llewelyn Voethus, the great grandmother of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

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

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

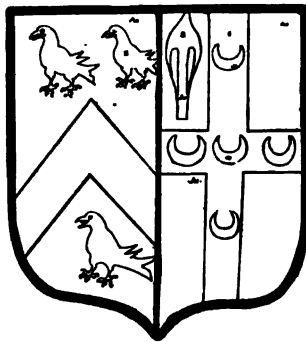
Plate 14.

C 6. 3.



griff: ab: nikolag: tison
 by: f. thomes: poroff

C 6. 4.



nikolae: honed: by: griff
 obth: doetlung

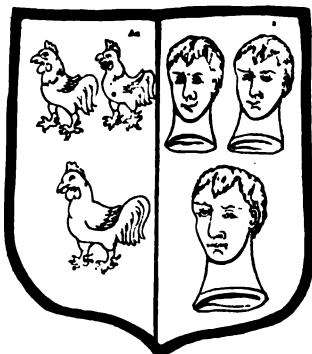
DALLASTYPE.

MONT. COLL.: Vol. xiv.
 to face page 386.

THE ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE VAUGHANS OF
LLWYDIARTH.

Plate 15.

C 4. 1.



∴ f : dd : gom : gwenllion :
∴ w : gwilim : holl ∴

C 4. 2.



∴ gwilim : holl elisabeth ∴
∴ w : phylpot : wobe ∴

DALLASTYPE.

MONT. COLL. : Vol. xiv.
to face page 387.

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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.

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 Gwladus 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 Marma-
duke 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 murthinge 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.

Mon. Coll. Vol. XIV

to face p. 340.

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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.

MONT COLL VOL. XIV. TO PAGE P. 392

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.

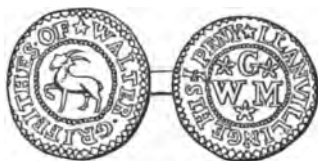
Branching off from the family tree there are probably descendants of Owen ap John ap Howell Vaughan of Llwydiarth. By a second wife he had Rowland of Caergai, Cadwalader, and five other sons.³ The eventual heiress of Caergai in Merionethshire married the Rev. Henry Mainwaring, who sold it in 1740 to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

M I S C E L L A N E A.

(Continued from Vol. xiii, page 428.)

LXXIII.

2nd June 1869.—Queen's License enabling Uvedale Corbett, Esq., and Mary Anne Jane Corbett, his wife, to take the additional surname of "Winder."

"VICTORIA R.—Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal, and our Hereditary Marshal of England, greeting. Whereas Uvedale Corbett of Cotsbrooke in the parish of Stockton, in the county of Salop, formerly of Aston Hall in the parish of Shiffnal, in the said county, esquire, in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for that county, and Mary Ann Jane Corbett his wife, only daughter of Joseph Lyon, late of Neston in the county palatine of Chester, esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Joseph Winder late of Hilton Askham, in the county of Westmorland, who was sister of John Winder late of Vaenor Park, in the county of Montgomery, esquire, all deceased, have by their petition humbly represented unto us that Edmund Henry Lyon-Winder (formerly Edmund Henry Lyon) late of Vaenor Park aforesaid, esquire, deceased, the brother of the petitioner, the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett, did in and by his last Will and Testament, bearing date the thirteenth day of March 1860, give, devise, and appoint all manors, messuages, farms, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments of the nature or tenure of freehold of inheritance wheresoever the same might be situated, and in which he had at his death any beneficial estate or interest disposable by will or other testamentary disposition, and over which he might then have testamentary power of appointment, together with all easements, rights, and appurtenances thereto respectively belonging or appertaining (subject to a yearly rent-charge as therein declared in favor of his nephew William Corbett,

esquire, the second son of the petitioners) to the use of the petitioner the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett and her assigns for life, with remainder to the petitioner's son the said William Corbett for life, with other remainders over. That in the said will is contained the following clause 'And I hereby direct and declare that the several persons hereinbefore by me made tenants for life and tenants in tail respectively of the hereditaments hereinbefore devised, shall within one year after they respectively shall become entitled to the possession, or to the receipt of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments, or being then under age within one year after they respectively shall attain the age of twenty-one years, take and use the surname of Winder in addition to the surname of Corbett, and shall bear the arms of Winder quartered with his or their own family arms, and shall within the space of one year after they respectively shall become so entitled, apply for and endeavour to obtain either an Act of Parliament or a proper licence from the Crown, if not then actually obtained, to enable and authorize them respectively to take and bear the surname and arms of Winder,' with a clause of forfeiture in case of refusing or neglecting so to do. That the testator the said Edmund Henry Lyon-Winder made two codicils to his will dated respectively the twenty-sixth day of May 1862, and the tenth day of October of the same year, by the former of which he revoked his will so far, but so far only, as related to his estates in the county of Norfolk, which he thereby devised to the use of his nephew John Corbett, esquire, fourth son of the petitioners. That the said testator departed this life on or about the twenty-fourth day of June last past, and his said will and codicils were duly proved in the principal registry of our Court of Probate, on the seventh day of August following. That the petitioner the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett is now in the actual possession of the rents and profits of the said devised estates, subject to the payment of the before-named charge, and to a compliance with the before recited condition as to the assumption of the surname and arms of Winder, in the manner directed by the said will. The petitioners therefore most humbly pray our royal licence and authority that they may assume and take the surname of Winder in addition to and after that of Corbett, that she the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett may bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of her paternal family of Lyon, that he the said Uvedale Corbett may bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Corbett, and that such surname of Winder after that of Corbett, and the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Corbett may be

taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage. Know ye that we of our princely grace and special favour have given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant unto them the said Uvedale Corbett, esquire, and Mary Ann Jane Corbett his wife, our royal licence and authority, that they may assume and take the surname of Winder in addition to and after that of Corbett, that she the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett may bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of her paternal family of Lyon, that he the said Uvedale Corbett may bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Corbett, and that such surname of Winder after that of Corbett, and the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Corbett, may be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage, the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in our College of Arms, otherwise this our royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect. Our will and pleasure therefore is that you Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and hereditary Marshal of England to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong, do require and command that this our concession and declaration be recorded in our College of Arms to the end, that our officers of arms, and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at our court at Saint James's, the second day of June 1869, in the thirty-second year of our reign.

“By Her Majesty's command,

“H. A. BRUCE.”

“A true copy of the record of the Royal Licence as registered in the College of Arms, London.

“ALBERT W. WOODS, Garter,

“College of Arms, 14 Sept., 1880.”

24th June, 1869.—Exemplification of Arms to Uvedale Corbett, Esq., and Mary Anne Jane Corbett, his wife.

“To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Charles George Young, knight, Garter principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms, and Walter Aston Blount, esquire, Norroy King of Arms, send greeting. Whereas Her Majesty by warrant under her royal signet and sign manual bearing date the second day of June instant, signified unto the most noble Henry Duke of Norfolk

Earl Marshal and hereditary Marshal of England, that she had been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Uvedale Corbett of Cotesbrooke, in the parish of Stockton in the county of Salop, formerly of Ashton Hall, in the parish of Shiffnal, in the said county, in the commission of the peace and a deputy lieutenant for that county; and to Mary Ann Jane Corbett his wife, only daughter of Joseph Lyon late of Neston in the county palatine of Chester, esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Joseph Winder late of Hilton Askham in the county of Westmorland, who was sister of John Winder late of Vaenor Park, in the county of Montgomery, esquire, all deceased, her royal licence and authority, that they may in compliance with a condition contained in the last will and testament of Edmund Henry Lyon-Winder, formerly Edmund Henry Lyon, late of Vaenor Park aforesaid, esquire, deceased, the brother of the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett, assume and take the surname of Winder in addition to and after that of Corbett; that she the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett may bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of her paternal family of Lyon; that he the said Uvedale Corbett may bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Corbett, and that such surname of Winder after that of Corbett, and the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Corbett may be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect. And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the twenty-second day of the same month, authorize and direct us to exemplify such armorial ensigns accordingly. Know ye, therefore, that we the said Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy in obedience to Her Majesty's command in pursuance of his grace's warrant, and by virtue of the letters patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted, do by these presents exemplify unto the said Uvedale Corbett, now Uvedale Corbett-Winder, the arms following, that is to say Quarterly, first and fourth, Winder, viz.: Checquy *or* and *vert*, on a fesse engrailed *gules*, a crescent between two fleurs de lis *argent*, (for distinction), a canton *ermine*; second and third Corbett; and the crest of Winder, viz.: On a wreath of the colours a crown valley, *or*, therefrom issuant a buffalo's head *sable*, armed *gold*, in the mouth a branch of a cherry tree fruited, *proper*, the neck charged (for distinction) with a cross crosslet *or*; Crest of Corbett, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used

by him the said Uvedale Corbett Winder, and without such distinctions by the issue of his said marriage, and by virtue of the same authority, We do exemplify unto the said Mary Ann Jane Corbett, now Mary Anne Jane Corbett Winder, the arms following, that is to say, Quarterly First and Fourth Winder, viz. : cheque *or* and *vert* on a fesse engrailed *gules*, a crescent between two fleurs-de-lis *argent*; Second and Third, Lyon, as the same are impaled with those of her husband in the margin hereof more plainly depicted; to be borne by her, the whole pursuant to the tenor of the said Royal Warrant, and according to the Laws of Arms: In witness whereof We the said Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, Kings of Arms, have to these presents subscribed our names, and affixed the seals of our several offices, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, ROBERT LAURIE, WALTER ASTON BLOUNT,
Garter. Clarenceux. Norroy.

“The above is a true copy of the record from the books of the College of Arms, London.

“ALBERT W. WOODS, Garter.

23rd September 1880.”

LXXIV.

HERBERT [OF LONDON¹].

ARMS.—Per pale *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, a mullet for a difference. CREST.—A sheaf of eight arrows banded.

Matthew Herbert of of Herbert, sister to Sir William Colbrooke, Esq. Herbert of Swansey, co. Merioneth.

William Herbert of Colbrooke in Katherine, dau. of Thomas Morgan of co. Monmouth, Esq. Tredegar, in co. Monmouth.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wm. Herbert of Colbrooke, Esq., Eldest son of William. | 3. Matthew Herbert = Elizabeth, dau. of London, draper, d. 1634. Rudiard, of London, grocer. |
| 2. Thomas. | |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| 4. Richard. John. | Cicell. Dorothy. | Jane. Margaret. | Katherine, wife to Henry Purcell of Shotebrooke. |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|

MATH. HERBERT.

¹ *The Visitation of London, 1633, 1634, and 1635* (Harleian Society's publications for 1880, page 376).

LXXV.

PEDIGREE OF JONES OF CHILTON AND CARREGHOVA.

Supplemental (see p. 268, supra).

1. 1075. Eden Owen, Lord of Tegengel and Baron Enghtffild, one of ye 15 Tribes of North Wales in the time of Prince Llewelin Sisell, 1075. (*Argent*, a chevron between three boar's heads couped *sable*, impaling party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermineois*, over all a lion rampant *or*.)
 - ⊢ Gweryl, daughter of Llyddoen, son of Tudyr Trevor, Earll of Heriford, and Lord of Bromfield.
2. Madock, Baron Enghtffild. (Same, impaling *gules* three snakes knowed *or*.)
 - ⊢ Ardden, daughter of Bradwen, Lord of Dolgelle, and of the 15 Tribes of North Wales. Anno 1124.
3. Iorwerth, Baron Enghtffild. (Same, impaling *argent* a cross flory engrailed between four choughs *sable*.)
 - ⊢ Ardden, daughter of Llewelin, son of Edwin, called King of Tegengel, one of ye 15 Tribes.
4. Ririd, sone of Iorwerth, Esq. (Same, impaling *sable* a cross flory *argent*.)
 - ⊢ Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Pwlfford, Kt.
5. Iorwerth, sone of Ririd. (Same, impaling *argent* a lion pass. *sable* between three fleurs de-lis *gules*.)
 - ⊢ Nest, daughter and heir of Iorwerth, son of Gronwy, son of Enion, Lord of Merionydd.
6. Robert, son of Iorwerth, Esq. (Same, impaling *argent* a cross flory engrailed between 4 choughs *sable*.)
 - ⊢ Adles, daughter of Ithel Vaughan of Tegengell, in Flintshire, Esq.
7. Kynrick, sone of Robert, Esq. (Same, impaling party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermineois* over all a lion ramp. *or*.)
 - ⊢ Auckred, daughter of Madock Lloyd of Bromfield, Esq.
8. Ithel, sone of Kynrick, Esq. (Same, impaling *vert* three eagles displayed *or*.)
 - ⊢ Tanghwyst, daughter and heir of Robert Davis of Holt, Gent.
9. Kynrick, son of Ithel of Holt, Esq. (Same, impaling *sable* a stag trippant *argent*, attired *or*.)
 - ⊢ Tanghwyst, daughter and heir of Griffith Lloyd of Halchdon, Gent.
10. John Kynrick of Holt, Gent. (Same, impaling *sable* a chevron between three mullets *argent*.)
 - ⊢ Margaret, daughter of John Conway, second son of Bryn Evryn, Esq.
11. Richard Jones of Holt in Denbyshire, Gent. (Same, impaling *argent* a cross flory, engrailed between four choughs *sable*.)
 - ⊢ Margaret, daughter of Llewelin Vaughan of Mould, Esq.
12. William Jones of Holt in Denbyshire, Gent. (Same, impaling *argent* two fesses *sable*.)
 - ⊢ Alice, daughter of Richard Broucton of Chester, Esq.
13. Richard Jones of Chilton in Shropshire, Gent. Anno 4th Hen. 7th, Anno Dom. 1488. (*Argent*, a lion ramp. *vert*, armed and langued *gules*, impaling *gules* a cross flory *argent*.)
 - ⊢ Elizabeth, daughter of Lee of Gloucestershire, Esq.
14. William Jones of Chilton in Shropshire, Gent. (Same, impaling *sable* three tiger's faces *or*, a chief *ermine*.)
 - ⊢ Joan, daughter of Blackwey of Cronkhill in Shropshire, Gent.

| a

| b

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>15. Thomas Jones of Chilton, Gent. (Same, impaling <i>argent</i> a bend <i>gules</i>, between two? — <i>vert</i>.)
 =Mary, daughter and heir of John Gracewood of Woolerton, Gent.</p> <p>16. William Jones of Chilton, Gent. Edward Jones. (Same, impaling <i>argent</i> three boar's heads, coupé <i>sable</i>.)
 =Eleanor, daughter of Richard Cam of Ludlow, Gent.</p> <p>17. Isaac Jones of Chilton, Gent. (Same, impaling <i>gules</i> a fess between three lozenges <i>or</i>.)
 =Susannah, dau. of Richard Hatchett, Gent.</p> <p>18. William Jones of Chilton, Gent. (Same, impaling <i>vert</i> upon a fess <i>argent</i>, between 3 greyhound's heads coupé <i>sable</i>, three Maltese crosses <i>gules</i>.)
 =Susannah, dau. of John Calcott of Berwick.</p> <p>19. William Jones of Chilton, Gent., 6 Sept., 1684. (No arms emblazoned.)
 =Mary, ye daughter of Joseph Muckleston of Salop, Gent., Dec. 29, 1729.</p> <p>20. William Jones, born July 1, 1732.</p> | <p>John Jones.
 Samuel Jones.
 Nathaniel Jones.
 Joseph Jones.
 Thomas Jones.
 Mary Jones.
 Catherine Jones.</p> <p>John Jones.
 Eleanor Jones.
 Vaughan Jones. (Same, impaling quarterly. 1 and 4 <i>vert</i>, 2 and 3 <i>sable</i>, a cross flory between 4 roses <i>or</i>.)</p> <p>Thomas Jones.
 Isaac Jones.
 John Jones.
 Eleanor Jones.
 Martha Jones. 1686.</p> <p>Joseph Jones, born March 2, 1734.
 Thomas Jones, born Sept 22, 1737.
 Mary Jones, born Nov. 16, 1739.</p> | <p>15. Thomas Jones of Veking-ton in Shropshire, Gent. (Same, impaling <i>or</i> a bend <i>gules</i>.)
 =Elizabeth, d. and heir Thomas Cottell, Gent.</p> <p>16. William Jones of Salop, Gent., ob. July 15, 1612. (Same, impaling <i>argent</i> a lion ramp. <i>sable</i>, armed and langued <i>gules</i>, a canton of the second.)
 =Eleanor, d. of Richard Owen of Salop, Esq.</p> <p>17. Edward Jones, of Salop, Esq., Senescal' Vill, Salop, 1623. (Same, impaling party per fess <i>or</i> and <i>argent</i> a lion rampant <i>gules</i>.)
 =Mary, d. of Robert Powell of Parke, Esq.</p> <p>18. Sir Thomas Jones, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. (Same, impaling <i>ermine</i> 2 fesses <i>gules</i> in chief, 2 boar's heads <i>sable</i>.)
 =Jane, dau. of Robert (? Daniel) Barnard of Chester, Esq.</p> <p>19. William Jones of Salop, Esq. (Same, impaling <i>azure</i> a chevron between 3 lion's heads coupé <i>or</i>.)
 =Grace, dau. of Sir Peter Pinder of Chester, Baronet.</p> <p>20. Thomas Jones of Salop, Esq. (Same, impaling <i>argent</i> a chevron between 3 crosses <i>sable</i>.)
 =Mary, dau. of Sir Francis Russell of Strensham in the co. of Worcester, Bart.</p> |
|--|---|--|

LXXVI.

CLIFTON MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

Ab Hoc Haud Procul Marmore
 Juxta Patrum Cineres Suos
 Conquiescere Volvit
 GERVASIUS CLIFTON,
 Antiquâ Stirpe In Agro Nottinghamiense Oriendus
 Tertius Ex Ordine Illustrissimo
 Baronettorum
 Jacobo Primo Regnante
 Instituto
 Sextus Sui Nominis
 Duxit Uxorem Francescam-Egerton
 Ricardi Lloyd De Aberberchan et Trelyden in comitatu
 Montgomeriæ
 Filiam
 Ex Quâ Liberos Suscepit Septem Reliquit
 Quatuor
 Robertum Juckes-Granville Arthurum Benjaminum
 et
 Francescam
 Vixit Annos LXXI. Menses III. Dies XXVI
 et
 In Ædibus Paternis
 Decessit XXVI Die Septembris.
 Sepult Die IV Octobris
 Anno Dom. MDCCCXV.

D. W. E.

LXXVII.

ETYMON OF POWYS.¹

"The name Powys, applied to the district about Welshpool, implies a settlement after a period of disturbance. *Po-gwys* combines the two ideas of habitation and restraint."—*Place Names in Wales and England*, by Sir J. A. Picton, F.S.A., *Arch. Camb.*, 1881, p. 133.

¹ See *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 426; and vol. x, p. 424.

LXXVIII.

MOULD FOR CASTING TOKENS OR "DUMPS", FOUND AT
MATHRAVAL.

In the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. 6, p. 217, we gave a short account of this mould, and the several theories as to the use of the articles that were moulded in it.

In the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland there are engravings of two moulds for casting, with very similar devices to those in the Mathraval mould. Each of them is described as "a button-mould of sandstone for casting pewter buttons, which was found in the bed of the burn in Eire Orkney by the Rev. William Beattie, minister of the parish, and presented by him to Dr. Mitchell. The moulds are on both sides. The buttons which were manufactured by this implement were from one inch to half an inch in diameter."

It is not impossible the articles cast in the Mathraval mould may have been buttons.

LXXIX.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE ATTORNEYS,¹ 1837.

According to the *Law List*, corrected up to 1st January 1837, the following were the Attorneys then practising in Montgomeryshire:—

Llanfair ... Samuel Evans. [Died 11th April 1870. See also Newtown.]

¹ By the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873", which came into operation on 1st November 1875, all persons admitted as solicitors, attorneys, or proctors, were henceforth to be called "*Solicitors of the Supreme Court*", the effect being the abolition of the ancient and honourable title of "*Attorney-at-law*", a term as old certainly as the Norman Conquest. The term "*Solicitor*", used as synonym for it, is also at least as old as the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

- Llanfyllin* ... Isaac Jones.
 Thomas Moreton Jones.
 Humphrey Lloyd Williams, Town Clerk.
 John Williams.
 Richard Woodcock.
- Llanidloes* ... Thomas Edmund Marsh, jun.
 Thomas Hayward. [Died 21st May 1879.]
 Bowen Woosnam.
- Machynlleth* ... Hugh Davies. [Died 1850.]
 William Hughes.
 William Williams Jones. [Died April 1879.]
- Montgomery* ... Francis Allen [see also Welshpool], Clerk of
 Lieutenancy of County.
 Edmund Edey, Town Clerk. [Died 23rd
 January 1849.]
 John Yorke Jefferson.
- Newtown* ... Thomas Drew.
 Thomas Drew, jun.
 Samuel Evans.
 Jonathan Green.
 George Matthews.
 Nathaniel Minshall [Oswestry].
 Thomas Minshall [Oswestry].
 John Owens.
 Edward Morgan Stephens.
 William Jones.
 Charles Thomas Woosnam. [Died 29th
 January 1869.]
- Welshpool* ... Francis Allen.
 John Davies Corrie. [Died 20th Dec. 1878.]
 Richard Griffithes, Treasurer of County. [Died
 18th June 1848.]
 Joseph Jones, Clerk of Peace. [Died April
 1849.]
 Robert Devereux Harrison. [Died 8th April
 1874.]
 Alfred Meredith. [Died February 1866.]
 Thomas Yates.
 William Yearsley. [Died 19th August 1860.]

Of the above, Mr. Thomas Minshall, the present Mayor of Oswestry, is now the sole survivor, and he has for many years ceased to practise in Montgomeryshire.

R. WILLIAMS.

LXXX.

MONTGOMERY BOROUGHS.—POPULATION AND ELECTORS.

	1831.	1861.	1871.	1881.
<i>Llanfyllin.</i>				
Population	858	1,068	1,132	1,080
Electors		67†	172	158
<i>Llanidloes.</i>				
Population	2,562	3,127	3,428	3,423
Electors		110†	398	513
<i>Machynlleth.</i>				
Population	1,657	1,645	2,042	2,045
Electors		76†	305	295
<i>Montgomery.</i>				
Population	1,188	1,276	1,285	1,194
Electors: Occupiers		84†	194	217
Freemen		61†	61	53
<i>Newtown .</i>				
Population	6,419	5,916	5,744	7,030
Electors		291†	798	1,007
<i>Welshpool.</i>				
Population	4,588	5,004	5,046	5,193
Electors		326†	864	849
Total Population	17,272	18,036	18,677	19,965
Total Electors	723*	1,015†	2,792	3,092

R. WILLIAMS.

* This was the total number of Electors in 1832-3.

† These were the number on the Register for 1865-6.

COLLECTIONS
HISTORICAL & ARCHÆOLOGICAL
RELATING TO
MONTGOMERYSHIRE,
AND ITS BORDERS.

ISSUED BY THE POWYS-LAND CLUB FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS.



GENERAL INDEX
OF THE
CONTENTS OF THE FIRST FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE CLUB BY
THOMAS RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.
1881.

*** This Index is intended only as an interim Index, and to supply a want much felt. It can be bound with Vol. XIV or separately.*

It is proposed eventually to have three Indexes; one of Persons, another of Places, and a third, a general Index of Subjects.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

GENERAL INDEX OF THE CONTENTS OF THE
FIRST FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

- Abbey. *See* Cridia.
— Strata Marcella.
- Aberhafesp, Protestant Dissenters at, xiii, 421
- Agincourt, a Powysian at, by the Rev. William V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S. Sir Griffith Vaughan, ii, 139
- Aberffrydian, by W. W. E. W., viii, 47; pedigree of Pughe of Aberffrydian, 49
- Antiquities of Montgomeryshire, on the, by H. Longueville Jones, M.A., iii, 203
- The early, of the county of Montgomery, by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A.
- Coins, iii, 415
- Penannular rings, 419
- Gold torque, 423
- Sepulchral urns, 426
- Ancient mining tools, 429
- Spearheads, 432
- Celts, 434
- Powis Castle implements, 436
- Unknown bronze articles, 445
- Bronze boar, 449
- Remarks of Edward Clibborn, Esq.:—On Llanymynech uncertain bronze object, v, 287; Powis Castle antiquities, 290
- Anwill manuscript, the, by W. W. E. W., ix, 357
- Archaic words, phrases, etc., of Montgomeryshire, by Elias Owen, No. 1, iv, 49; No. 2, *ib.*, 433; No. 3, v, 199; No. 4, vi, 243; No. 5, vii, 116; No. 6, *ib.*, 393; No. 7, viii, 117; No. 8, *ib.*, 351; No. 9, ix, 403; No. 10, x, 207; No. 11, xi, 317; No. 12, xiv, 139
- Arms, Notes on the origin of several Welsh coats of, xiii, 359
- Shield of. *See* Buttington.
- Art Exhibition, viii, liv, lvii; catalogue, viii appendix
- Arwystli, Ancient; its earthworks and other ancient remains, by Edward Hamer. No. 1, i, 207
- No. 2. Opening of Twr Gwyn Mawr, ii, 42
- Caersws, 46
- Arwystli, Excavations at Caersws, 51
- Appendix—bond relating to premises in borough of Caersws, 65; chronicle of Oliver Matthews, 66
- Inquisitions, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A., 253
- Kerry and. *See* Kerry.
- List of ancient remains in, ix, 428. *See* Manors.
- Authors of papers. *See* separate List, *infra*, p. 15.
- Battle of Buttington, A.D. 894, with brief sketch of the affairs of Powys and Mercia, by T. Morgan Owen, vii, 249
- Battles of Carno, A.D. 949 and 1077, with their causes and effects, by T. Morgan Owen, M.A., ix, 287
- Battle of Carno, A.D. 1077, by H. W. Lloyd, M.A., *ib.*, 297
- Battle of Rhyd y Groes, 1039, and its influence on that of Hastings, by T. Morgan Owen, vii, 163
- Bausley. *See* Manors.
- Bettws, Antique ring found at, vi, 434
- Boar, Bronze. *See* Antiquities (early).
- Breidden Hills, the, and their connection with Caractacus, by Rev. Prebendary Davies, M.A., xi, 139
- *See* Historic Spots, 6
- Excursion to, x, xxxviii; paper on, by Rev. Prebendary Davies, x, xxxviii
- Bronze articles unknown. *See* Antiquities (early).
- Broughton, the descent of Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Griffith Vaughan, knight banneret of Agincourt, by W. V. Lloyd, xiv, 107
- Buttington, Shield of arms in the east window of Buttington Church, by Morris Charles Jones, F.S.A., vi, 29
- Genealogical table of Sutton, Baron Dudley, 34
- On some human bones found at, by W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., vi, 141
- Bwlch-y-pawb. *See* Historic Spots, I.
- Caersws. *See* Arwystli, Ancient.
- Caractacus, Lines on the betrayal and release of, xi, 388
- *See* Breidden Hills.

- Caractacus. *See* Historic Spots, 6.
- Carno, Sir Ieuan of. (Note), xi, 391
- *See* Battle of
- Carreghova Castle. *See* Historic Spots, 4
- Castle. *See* Montgomery.
- *See* Dolforwyn.
- Castle Caereinion, Extracts from registers. *Re* Pryoe of Cyfronydd, x, 430
- Causes célèbres relating to property in Montgomeryshire. No. 1, As to the manor of Baualey, viii, 101
- No. 2, A series of trials at law respecting the succession of the Llanlodian estate, etc., viii, 249
- "Maurice Wynn's Appeal," by T. W. Hancock, ix, 239
- Cedwyn MSS., Extracts relating to Powysland families, from the, 1633, viii, 399 and x, 1
- Cefn Carnedd, Lines on, xi, 390, 398
- Cefn Digoll. *See* Historic Spots, 5.
- Celts. *See* Antiquities (early).
- Another bronze, found at St. Harmon, xi, 191
- Bronze, from St. Harmon, Radnorshire, by Stephen W. Williams, x, 189
- Charter, Copy of an original, amongst the Ynyssmaengwyn Muniments, 10 October, 38 Henry VIII, by W. W. E. W., xiii, 23
- Children's rhymes on new year's morn, by Rev. Elias Owen, M.A., xi, 155
- Chirbury, note of grant of possessions of the priory of, to Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight, viii, 54
- its vicinity and recollections, by T. Morgan Owen, viii, 173
- *See* Moated Mounds.
- *See* Monuments at.
- Civil War, incidents in Montgomeryshire during, and also before and after, in the time of Charles I, and during the Commonwealth, by Rev. George Sandford, vicar of Ecclesall, xiv, 293
- Clifton, Monumental inscription, xiv, 404
- Clubs, Ancient, in Montgomeryshire, by M. C. J. :—I. The Montgomeryshire Attornies' Society, xiii, 177
- II. Union Club and list of members, xiii, 180
- III. A Jacobite Club, xiii, 183
- Coins. *See* Antiquities (early).
- Common Lands, enclosure of, in Montgomeryshire, by M. C. J., xii, 267 :—
- Appendix No. I. Suggested road from Llanerfyl to Talerddig, by James Turnbull, M.D., *ib.*, 290
- Common Lands, No. 2. Summary of Provisions of Inclosure Act, 1876, xiii, 291
- Cridia Abbey, by M. C. J., vi, 313
- Cross, processional. *See* Guilsfield Cyfeiliog. *See* Manors.
- Cymmrodorion in Powys, meeting at Welshpool, x, 431
- Darowen, the history of the parish of, by Thomas Owen Morgan :—Chap. I. Its name, patron saint, parish church, village schools, iii, 181
- Chap. II. Rivers and physical character, iii, 191
- Chap. III. Noddfa, iii, 192
- Chap. IV. Cae'ræddfán, iii, 197
- Davies, pedigree of Mr. and Mrs Seymour, of Highmead, Cardiganshire, and Dolgadfan Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, xiv, 30
- Rev. Walter, correspondence with Sir S. R. Meyrick, xii, 427
- Deaths, notes of dates of, xiii, 419
- Dinas Mawddwy, relics of, by the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., i, 424
- Dolforwyn, the castle of, x, 326
- *See* Historic Spots, 3
- Doomsday, return of the owners of land in Montgomeryshire, 1873, ix Supplement
- Dudley, connection of the family of Sutton, Barons Dudley and "Powers", with the barony of Powys, by M. C. J., xiii, 185
- Dwnn, Lewis. *See* Odes.
- Dyer, John, as a painter, xi, 396
- Edwards, Sir John, copy grant and confirmation of arms to, and memorandum of fees, etc., paid on being created a baronet, x, 407
- of Pentre, pedigree, xii, 424
- Effigies, on monumental, in Montgomery church, vi, 207
- Montgomery effigies. Notes by Rev. C. Boutell, and others, vi, 435
- Monumental effigy in Llanfair Caereinion church, x, 133
- Note by Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., x, 134
- Note by Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., x, 135
- Three Effigies in the Powys-land museum. Note by M. H. Bloxam, Esq., xiii, 28
- Electors, population, etc. *See* Population.
- Elegies, list of, on gentry in Montgomery-

- shire, by John Caen. Extracted from Hengwrt MSS., vii, 243
- Elegies, List of, in Welsh, in Hengwrt MSS., 362, by W. W. E. W., x, 49
- Evans of Montgomery and Chirbury, by W. J., pedigres, xiv, 339
- David Williams, grant of arms, xii, 429
- Family of, grant of arms, ix, 426
- Ferule, scholastic found in Melverley Church, by M. C. J., xiv, 381
- Floyd, French branch of the family of, xi, 281
- Forms of bequest, vii, 12
- Fungi, on "Oecidium Depauperans", by Rev. J. E. Vize, M.A., x, 437
- The Genus *Peronospora* (to which the potato disease belongs) and its allies. With illustrations from the parish of Forden, xi, 167
- On a singular development of the spores of the *Puccinia Conti*—Eckl, xi, 35
- On a singular form of *Spirulina Oscillarioides*, xiii, 25
- Garthbeibio, history of the parish of, by the Rev. Griffith Edwards, M.A., Rector of Llangadfan:—Sec. I. Description of parish, etc., vi, 1
- Sec. II. Archaeology, vi, 12
- Sect. III. Ecclesiastical establishment, vi, 17
- Sect. IV. Population, etc., vi, 24
- Geology of Powys-land, notes on the, by W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., iii, 433
- Germanus', St., blessing or prophecy of perpetual sovereignty to the family of Cadell Dyrnllwg, King of Old Powys, by Rev. W. V. Lloyd, F.R.G.S., iv, 34
- Glandower, Owen, incident connected with the rebellion of, in Powys-land, by M. C. J. and W. V. Ll., iv, 325
- Glendower's, Owen, Parliament-house, (n.), iv, 441
- Grey, petition of Richard, Lord Powys, to King Henry VI, xiv, 125
- Griffith of Glyntwymyn, pedigree of the family of, by W. W. E. W., xi, 42
- of Brongain, pedigree, xi, 383
- Griffith, son of Wemunwen, two letters (temp. Herf. III), ix, 418
- Guildsfield, processional cross, found in churchyard of, vi, 407
- the calculated ages of yew-trees in churchyard of, by C. T. Ramage, LL.D., iv, 443
- Gwyddfarch, St. Church. See Meifod.
- Heber, in Powysland. See Southey.
- Hendour, descent of the ancient barony of, by W. W. E. W., vii, 389
- Herbert of London, pedigree, xiv, 401
- grant of supporters to Sir Edward Herbert, K.B., v, 165
- Exemplification of Arms of Herbert to Viscount Clive on his taking the name of Herbert, v, 167
- Herbert, John, Esq., Sheriff of Montgomeryshire for 1559-1575, by W. W. E. W., xi, 89
- Key-chart of family of, ii, 387
- Herbertiana, by G. S. and M. C. J., v, 153
- Introduction, v, 153
- Lordship and castle of Powys, v, 155
- The early descent of the family of Herbert, v, 157
- Notes on the armorial insignia of the noble family of Herbert, v, 160
- Sir Edward Herbert, Kt., of Powis Castle, v, 170
- Sir William Herbert, first Lord Powis, v, 175
- Roger Earl of Castlemaine, v, 181
- Sir Percy Herbert, second Lord Powis, v, 183
- William, third Lord Powis and first Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis, v, 190
- by G. S., M. C. J., and H. W. Ll.:—William, third Lord Powis, and first Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis, v, 353
- Lady Mary Herbert, v, 364
- Lady Winifred Herbert (afterwards countess of Nithsdale), v, 364
- Lady Lucy Herbert, v, 379
- William, fourth Lord Powis, and second Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis, v, 381
- William, fifth Lord Powis and third Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Powis, v, 388
- by W. W. E. W., G. S., and M. C. J., vi, 197
- Herbert of Dolguog, vi, 198
- Richard Herbert, Esq., vi, 202
- Francis Herbert, Esq., vi, 204
- by M. C. J. and G. S., vi, 409
- Richard Herbert, esq., vi, 409
- Magdalene, his wife, vi, 410
- Edward, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, vi, 415

- Herbertiana, George Herbert the poet, vii, 125
- Richard, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, vii, 136
- Edward, third Lord Herbert of Chirbury, vii, 139
- Henry, fourth Lord Herbert of Chirbury, vii, 147
- The Herberts of Ribbesford, vii, 150
- Sir Henry Herbert, genealogical table of his descendants, vii, 161
- Henry, first Lord Herbert of Chirbury (second creation), vii, 155
- Henry, second Lord Herbert of Chirbury, vii, 156
- The daughters of Sir Henry Herbert and their issue, vii, 159
- by G. S. and M. C. J., viii, 1
- Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, viii, 1
- Richard Herbert, viii, 6
- Francis Herbert, viii, 6
- George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, viii, 7
- Edward, first Earl of Powis of the present creation, viii, 14
- Edward Herbert, second Earl of Powis of the present creation, viii, 17
- concluding remarks, viii, 37
- Appendix: Powis Exhibitions Trust Deed, viii, 41
- Supplement, ix, 381
- Supplement. Part III, xi, 341
- Appendix, xi, 361
- Hirnant, parochial history of, by Rev. T. H. Evans, Vicar of Llanwddyn:—
- Chap. I. Name and derivation, xiii, 45
- Chap. II. Archaeological, xiii, 52
- Chap. III. Ecclesiastical, xiii, 56
- Chap. IV. Nonconformity, xiii, 89
- Glossary of place names, xiii, 93
- Historic Spots:—No. 1. Bwlch-y-Pawl, by Thomas Newill, iii, 301
- No. 2. Mathral, by Rev. George Sandford, M.A., iv, 40
- No. 3. Dolforwyn, by Rev. G. Sandford, M.A., vi, 387
- No. 4. Carreghova Castle, by Rev. G. Sandford, M.A., vii, 377
- No. 5. Cefn Digoll, by Rev. G. Sandford, M.A., viii, 55
- No. 6. Breidden Hills: grounds for considering them the site of the last battle of Caractacus with the Romans under Ostorius, by Rev. G. Sandford, M.A., viii, 265
- Humphre, Rev. Evan, pedigree, xi, 379
- Humphrey. See Poets, 4.
- Humphrey, pedigree of Sir William, Bart., xiv, 13
- Correspondence—Peter Le Neve
- Norroy and Bishop Humphreys, xiv, 18
- Notes by Rev. W. V. Lloyd, R.N., xiv, 25
- Derwas pedigree, xiv, 29
- Implements, Powis Castle. See Antiquities (early).
- Flint knife. See Trefeglwys.
- Some stone implements in the Powys-land Museum, by M. C. J.:—
1. Stone Axe-hammer found in the parish of Llanidloes, xiv, 271
- 2. Stone hammer found in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, xiv, 272
- 3. Hammer-stone found in Trefeglwys, xiv, 273
- 4. Flint axe-head found in Newtown parish, xiv, 275
- 5. Hammer-stone (locality not known), xiv, 276
- 6. A stone in the form of a cup, xiv, 277
- 7. Circular flint knife found in Trefeglwys parish, xiv, 277
- Inner Temple, members of, Shropshire and Montgomeryshire men, x, 433
- Ipstone family, ix, 425
- Itinerary, an, of King Edward I in Powys-land in 1294-5, v, 285
- Jones of Llwynrhyd, by the Rev. Canon Hayman, M.A., xii, 239
- The family of Chilton and Carreghova, Llanymynech, by H. F. J. Vaughan, B.A., S.C.L. Oxon., xiv, 43 and 237
- of Chilton and Carreghova, tabular pedigree supplemental, xiv, 402
- David, the toller. See Poets, 5
- Thos., additional note, xii, 413
- Justices of the Peace, list of, etc., for Montgomeryshire, at different periods during the seventeenth century:—
- 1602, ii, 345
- 1620, ii, 347
- 1650, ii, 348
- 1680, ii, 348
- Kerry, a history of the Parish of, by Edward Rowley Morris:—Chap. I. Name, Physical Features, Description, iii, 3
- Chap. II. Population, Industrial Pursuits, iii, 21
- Kerry and Arwystli, the Welsh Lords of, by the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, i, 233

- Knapps**, the paper on, by Wm. Fisher, ii, xxix
- Kynaston**, Grant of Arms, to Rev. W. C. E. Owen, on his taking the name of Kynaston, x, 422
- Lawyers**, List of Montgomeryshire Attorneys, 1837, xiv, 405
- Gwalter Mechain on, xiii, 424
- Leighton**. *See* Manors.
- Letter**, a, endorsed "an unadvised lere from Gentlemen of Mountgomeryshire" (Peniarth MSS.), iii, 202
- Literary Societies**, exchanging publications with P. L. C. Vol. xiv.
- Llananno**. *See* Screen.
- Llanbrynmair**, Nonconformity in, 1738, ix, 419
- Llanfair Cæserinion**. *See* Effigies.
- Llanfechain**, a slight historical and topographical sketch of the parish of, v, 203
- Llanfechan**, sun-dial at, xiii, 428
- Llanfihangel and Llangedwyn Churches**, monumental stones in, xi, 85
- Llanfyllin**, a history of the parish of, by the Rev. Robert Williams, Rector of the parish, and Hon. Canon of St. Asaph:—Chap. I. Description, physical features, etc., iii, 51
- Chap. II. Archæological, iii, 58
- Chap. III. Ecclesiastical, iii, 69
- Chap. IV. Folk-lore, iii, 84
- App. (A.) Insepimus charter of Elizabeth to burgesses of Llanfyllin, iii, 91
- App. (B.) Llanfyllin Independent Chapel, iii, 95
- App. (C.) Borough of Llanfyllin, iii, 99
- Llangadfan**, history of the parish of, by the Rev. Griffith Edwards, M.A., Rector:—Sect. I. Description of the parish and its physical features, ii, 317
- Sect. II. Population, ii, 324
- Sect. III. Archæological and antiquarian remains, ii, 325
- Sect. IV. Ecclesiastical establishment, ii, 333
- Sect. V. Biographical notices—Nonconformity—education, ii, 338
- Note on supposed stone hatchet found at, vi, 146
- Llangurig**, a parochial account of, by Edward Hamer:—Chap. I. Physical features and description, ii, 225
- Chap. II. Archæological, ii, 240
- Chap. III. Ecclesiastical, ii, 247
- Chap. IV. The lords of Llangurig and the Clochfaen family, ii, 259
- Llangurig**, Chap. v. The Plas Madog family, ii, 286
- Chap. VI. Genealogical, iii, 282
- Chap. VII. Biographical, iii, 247
- Chap. VIII. Folk-lore, iii, 262
- Chap. IX. Miscellaneous, iii, 273
- Chap. X. A topographical glossary of names in the parish, iii, 278
- Additions and corrections, iii, 297
- Welsh poetry illustrative of the history of Llangurig, by H. W. Lloyd:—Part I, iv, 55; Part II, v, 49; Part III, vi, 224
- Llanidloes**, a parochial account of, by Edward Hamer:—Chap. I. Topographical, iv, 413
- Chap. II. Natural productions, v, 1
- Chap. III. Inhabitants and industrial pursuits, v, 16
- Chap. IV. Archæological, v, 44, vi, 155
- Chap. V. Ecclesiastical, vi, 160
- Note on Church, by Mr. Martin Underwood, vi, 177
- Chap. VI. Genealogical, vii, 37, viii, 189
- Chap. VII. Municipal, viii, 224
- Chap. VIII. Parliamentary, ix, 247
- Appendix, ix, 253
- Chap. IX. Nonconformity, 261
- Chap. X. Folk-lore, x, 231
- Chap. XI. Local words and phrases, x, 277
- Chap. XII. Topographical glossary, xi, 45
- *See* Implements, Stone.
- Llanllugan Nunnery**, some account of, by Morris Charles Jones, ii, 301
- Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant**: Its parochial history and antiquities, by T. W. Hancock:—Chap. I. Topographical, iv, 201
- Chap. II. Population, iv, 226
- Chap. III. Archæological, iv, 235
- Chap. IV. Ecclesiastical, v, 303
- Chap. V. Nonconformity, v, 321
- Chap. VI. Biographical, v, 328
- Chap. VII. Folk-lore, miscellaneous, etc., vi, 319
- Appendix, vi, 331
- Chap. VIII. Genealogical, viii, 69
- *See* Implements, stone.
- Llansantffraid-yn-Mechain**, history of the parish of, by Thomas Griffiths Jones:—Chap. I. Physical features and description, iv, 75
- Chap. II. Population, iv, 86
- Chap. III. Archæological, iv, 88
- Chap. IV. Ecclesiastical establishment, iv, 95

- Llansantffraid - yn - Mechain, Chap. v. Folk-lore, traditions, etc., iv, 123
 — Chap. vi. Genealogical, iv, 142
 — Chap. vii. Biographical, iv, 158
 — Chap. viii. Nonconformity, iv, 160
 — Chap. ix. Education, iv, 166
 — Chap. x. The present state of the parish, iv, 167
 — Chap. iv. Manners, customs, etc., xii, 361
 Llanwddyn, history of the parish of, by Rev. Thomas Henry Evans, the Vicar:
 — Chap. i. Physical features and description, vi, 391
 — Chap. ii. Population, vi, 404
 — Chap. iii. Historical and archaeological, vii, 65
 — Chap. iv. Ecclesiastical, vii, 72
 — Chap. v. Folk-lore, vii, 88
 — Chap. vi. Biographical and genealogical, vii, 101
 — Chap. vii. Linguistical and topographical, vii, 107
 — Chap. viii. Nonconformity, vii, 112
 — Chap. ix. Education, 114
 Llanwnog. *See* Screen
 Llanymynech, parochial history of, by John Fewtrell:—Chap. i. Physical features, x, 379
 — Chap. ii. Population, x, 391
 — Chap. iii. Archæological, xi, 179
 — Chap. iii. Archæological, xi, 109
 — Chap. iv. Ecclesiastical, xi, 117
 — Chap. v. Superstitions, games, etc., xiii, 125
 — Chap. vi. Biographical, xiii, 127
 — Chap. vii. Genealogical, xiii, 339
 — Chap. viii. Topographical glossary, xiii, 405
 — Chap. ix. Nonconformity, xiv, 71
 — Chap. x. Education, xiv, 75
 — Appendix, xiv, 78
 — taxes in 1695, xii, 415
 "Lloid", John, letter from, 1619, ix, 416
 Lloyd, Queen's licence for J. Y. W. Hinde to take the surname of, x, 410
 — Grant and exemption of arms to x, 412
 Lloyd, of Llansantffraid, pedigree, xii, 422
 — of Dolobran. *See* Vaughan.
 — Pedigree of Charles, of Newtown, xiii, 382
 Lloyd-Jones, pedigree of, of Maesmawr, xii, 261
 Lords Lieutenant and Custodes Rotulorum of Montgomeryshire, and also of Flintshire and Denbighshire, by Edw. Breese, F.S.A., viii, 113
 — Corrigenda, ix, 424
 Llywarch, further remarks on the elegy of, by Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., iii, 163
 — Reply by Rev. D. Silvan Evans to strictures of Rev. R. Harries Jones, iii, 177
 — T. Wright on, x, 481
 Manors of Montgomeryshire, the devolution of the, by Morris C. Jones:—
 Parts I and II. The manors of Arwystli and Cyfeiliog, jointly, iii, 29
 — Part I. The manor of Arwystli, separately, iii, 41
 — Part II. The manor of Cyfeiliog, separately, iii, 42
 — Part III. The manor of Talerddig, separately, iii, 46
 — Part IV. The manor of Bausley, viii, 87 and 110
 — The devolution of the manor or reputed lordship of Leighton, by Rev. George Sandford, M.A., xiii, 333
 — Pedigree showing the connection of the Corbets with the Flints and Plymleys, xiii, 348
 — Appendix A. *re* Edward Waties, xiii, 349
 — Appendix B. *re* Charles Corbet, xiii, 349
 Marriage Contract Deed, account of a Welsh, made 3 Charles I, by Rev. John Davies, M.A., xiii, 355
 Marches of Wales, Montgomeryshire, in its connection with the, by Rev. George Sandford, M.A., xii, 205
 Mathraval. *See* Historic Spots, 2.
 — Mould (note), xiv, 405
 Mechain, ancient lords of, by the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., i, 195
 — Illustrative documents, i, 204
 Meifod, a history of the parish of, by Rev. R. Wynn Edwards, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, and Canon Residentiary of St. Asaph, viii, 359
 — Population, ix, 315
 — Archæological, ix, 317
 — Roman period, ix, 320
 — Saxon period, ix, 322
 — Eminent men, ix, 323
 — Properties and mansions, and genealogies, ix, 331
 — Table showing the descendants of David ap Llewelyn (*facing page*) 336
 — Ecclesiastical, x, 153
 — Parish of; sketch of the history of Nonconformity therein, by T. G. Jones (Cyffin):—Chap. I. The Independents, xi, 61

- Meifod, Chap. II. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, xi, 77
- Chap. III. The Wesleyan Methodists, xi, 84
- Chap. IV. The Society of Friends, xi, 87
- Extract from ancient minute book, xi, 103
- Norman column and arch discovered in church, by Rev. R. Wynne Edwards, iv, xxiii
- Sculptured tombstone in churchyard of, by D. R. T., xiv, 33
- Stone with mason's marks (?), xiv, 36
- Relics found on the site of St. Gwyddfarch's Church, by T. G. Jones, Cyffin, xiv, 345
- Meini-hir, probable means of transit and erection, x, 434
- Members of Parliament, a list of the, for the county and contributory boroughs of Montgomery, up to the end of the eighteenth century, compiled by Edward Rowley Morris, ii, 311
- A list of, for Montgomeryshire, by Askew Roberts, xiv, 37
- Middletons of Middleton. Norman descent, by W. V. Ll., xiv, 279
- Middleton and Sandford families, pedigree showing connection of, ix, 422
- Miscellanea Historica, or the public officers of Montgomeryshire, with brief genealogical notes, by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S., from 1st May 1553-4 to 20 Elizabeth, iii, 113
- From 21 Elizabeth to 31 Elizabeth, iii, 303
- From 32 Elizabeth to 4 James I, iv, 249
- From 4 James I (1606) to 14 Charles I (1638), vi, 249
- From 13th May, 14 James I, to 28 Charles II, vii, 173
- Miscellanea, ix, 411; x, 407; xi, 373; xii, 413; xiii, 417; xiv, 397
- Moated mounds, the, of the Upper Severn, by G. T. C., x, 329
- Chirbury, x, 334
- Winsbury, x, 336
- Nanteribba, x, 336
- Rhos-ddiarbed, x, 336
- Hen Domen, x, 340
- Bryn Derwen, x, 342
- Rhyd-yr-Onen, x, 345
- Montgomery Castle, by the Rev. George Sandford, M.A.—Part I, x, 61
- Part II, x, 73
- Part III, x, 96
- Montgomery, the castle of, notes upon its structure and history, by G. T. C., x, 313
- Church. *See* Effigies.
- The Ford of, by T. Morgan Owen, M.A., xi, 159
- The name of, by Rev. George Sandford, M.A. (Pant Furlas, Radnorshire), ix, 157
- Copy petition during Civil War, xii, 414
- Montgomeryshire, cuttings relating to (1800), xi, 394
- Festivities, a century ago, xii, 420
- Magistracy, 1687, their replies to James II's questions, touching the repeal of the Penal Laws and Test Act, by M. C. J., xiii, 163
- Patriotism in 1798, by Askew Roberts, Oswestry, xi, 273
- When and how constituted shire ground, by Thomas Owen Morgan, ii, 121
- Mortarium, Roman, found at Dyer's Farm, Pool Quay, vi, 431
- Mortimer, a, charter dated 1st June, 1416, x, 59
- Monuments ancient, letter on threatened destruction of, at Chirbury, x, 425
- Mould for casting tokens found at Math-raval, vi, 217
- Mutton, etc., price of in 1764-5, x, 428
- Museum. *See* Trust Deed.
- Powys-land and library, resolution establishing and appointing committee, iii, xxv
- Committee Reports, at commencement of each vol.
- Lists of Donors, at commencement of each vol.
- Plan of site, viii, lii
- List of Donations, vii, lxxx
- 1st addition to, viii, lvi
- 2nd addition to, xiii, xl
- Negotiation with Cam. Arch. Ass., xiii, xxviii, xiv
- Mytton Manuscripts. Letters and papers of Thomas Mytton, of Halston, Esq., by Stanley Leighton, vii, 353; viii, 151 and 293
- Pedigree of the Myttons, viii, 308
- Index to names, viii, 310
- Myllin. *See* Poets, 1.
- Newspapers, Montgomeryshire, iv, 393
- Note from Bye-gones, x, 426
- Newtown: its ancient charter and town hall, by Richard Williams, xi, 87
- *See* Implements, stone
- *See* Screen

- Newtown, Antiquities found near Park House, xi, 165
- Elegy on the death of Edward Pryse, ix, 413
- Entries, re Pryse family, ix, 414
- Newspaper cutting, 1814, re death of Sir Ed. M. P. Pryce, ix, 414
- Oak timber, at Vaynor, xiii, 424
- Obituary of Members, at commencement of each vol.
- Odes in the autograph of Lewys Dwnn, the Montgomeryshire Herald, by W. W. E. W., viii, 123
- Offa's Dyke, account of, by Col. A. Lane Fox, and Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., ix, 411
- paper on, by T. O. Morgan, ii, xxix
- Oswestry, a list of monumental inscriptions which were in St. Oswald's Church, in 1872, vii, 1
- Some account of the church of St. Oswald, Oswestry, by Askew Roberts, viii, 387
- Owen, Rev. Goronwy. *See* Poets, 2.
- of Bodtalog, pedigree, xiii, 417
- of Penrhos, pedigree, xiii, 418
- Edward of Shrewsbury, grant of crest to, vi, 39
- Ed. W. C. R., grant of arms, xi, 374
- Sir E. W. C. R., K.C.B., grant of supporters to, x, 417
- William, letters patent appointing him K.C., x, 414
- Grant of arms to the widow of Wm. Owen, K.C., x, 415
- Queen's licence to A. C. Humphreys to take the name of Owen, x, 418
- Exemplification of the arms of Owen to him, x, 421
- Parr, Old, of Wington, by Askew Roberts, xiv, 81
- Parry, Queen's licence for Rich. Griffiths for taking surname of Parry, xi, 375
- of Maine, monumental inscription, xiii, 418
- Penannular rings. *See* Antiquities (early).
- Pennant, Melangell, its parochial history and antiquities, by Thomas W. Hancock:—Chap. I. Descriptive, x, 221, xi, 381
- Chap. II. Population, xi, 336.
- Chap. III. Ecclesiastical, xii, 53
- Chap. IV. Archaeological, xii, 73
- Chap. V. Biographical and houses, xii, 80
- Penllyn, the Lordship of (formerly a province in the principality of Powys Wenwynwyn), by J. Y. W. Lloyd, M.A., of Clochfaen, ix, 193
- Rhiwaedog, ix, 205
- Cil Talgarth, ix, 209
- Manor Llandderfel in Is Meloch, ix, 211
- Pariah Llandderfel, ix, 212
- Plas Ynghrogen, ix, 213
- Lloyd of Palau 6r Pale, ix, 214
- Garth Llwyd, ix, 215
- Vaughan of Caergai, ix, 217
- Vaughan of Glan Llyn Tegid, ix, 222
- Tref Brysg, ix, 227
- Cynllwyd, ix, 228
- Penllyn, Llanycil y Bala Glanhavon in Mochnant, and Trevor Hall in Nantheudwy, ix, 232
- Llanycil, Penllyn, ix, 232
- Mochrhaidr or Bochrhaidr, ix, 233
- Basingwerk Abbey, in Tegeingl, ix, 236
- Pertheirin, Sheinton, and Price, of, xi, 265
- Note on Price of, by W. V. Ll, xiv, 12
- Poets of Powysland and their patrons, by Rev. Robt. Jones, M.A., vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe:—1. Myllin, viii, 131
- 2. Lord George Ludlow and the Rev. Goronwy Owen, viii, 371
- 3. Thomas Williams (Eos Gwnfa), ix, 161
- 4. Humphrey Humphreys, ix, 353
- 5. David Jones the Toller, x, 125
- 6. Dewi Silin, Rev. David Richards, xi, 125
- Pool Quay. *See* Mortarium.
- Articles found on the site of new vicarage, vi, 433
- Population in Montgomeryshire, by Edward Woodall, ix, 129
- and electors of Montgomery Boroughs, xiv, 407
- Portraits connected with Montgomeryshire, at Wynnstay, Llangedwyn, and Peniarth, v, 149
- At Powis Castle, Walcot, Oakley Park, Styche, Blymhill Rectory, Miss Griffiths's house, Welahpool, Brognynton, and Peniarth, vi, 147
- At Brognynton, Glansevern, Garth, Vaynor Park, Llandinam Hall, Grange Erin (Douglas, Cork), Cefn (St. Asaph), Fron Virniew (Llansantffraid), Penmaen Dovey, Garthmyl, and Dolfor, xi, 341
- Powis Exhibition, the : its history, a list of the examiners, and a list of the

- exhibitioners, by Rev. T. Wolseley Lewis, M.A., xiii, 383
 — Copy Trust Deed, viii, 41
 — and Oswestry lordships, 1534, xii, 418
 Powys, the princes of Upper, chap. I to iv, by the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., i, 1
 — Illustrative documents, i, 104
 — The feudal barons of, by Morris Charles Jones:—Chap. I. Cherleton - Lords of Powys, i, 257
 — Appendix of documents, i, 302
 — Chap. II. Grey—Lords of Powys, i, 327
 Powys, Chap. III. The Lords Tiptoft and Powys, i, 354
 — Chap. IV. The abeyant barony of Powys, i, 362
 — Appendix, the Barony of Powys. Review by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., ii, i to xxvii
 — Notes on early, by D. R. T., xiii, 29
 — Disquisitions on the etymon of the word "Powys" or "Powis":—I. Extract from Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i, 426
 — II, by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., i, 426
 — III, by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D., i, 427
 — IV, by the Rev. R. Harries Jones, M.A., i, 428
 — V, by Craufurd Tait Ramage, Esq., LL.D., i, 430
 — by Dr. John Jones, x, 424
 — by Sir J. A. Picton, xiv, 404
 Powys land Club, formation of, i, 1
 — Original Members, i, 1
 — Annual reports, and reports of annual meetings, and lists of members (commencement of each vol.)
 — Presentation to Hon. Sec., ix, xxxii, xl, xlii
 Powys-land in the time of Prince Cyn-dylan, by the Rev. R. Harries Jones, M.A., i, 433; ii, 1
 Prophecie found in Powis Castle, xiii, 426
 Proverbs, Welsh, triads, and truisms, collected by T. G. Jones (Cyffin), x, 359; xi, 285; xii, 297; xiii, 311
 Pugh, Evan, a citizen and alderman of London, grant of arms to, xi, 373
 Quaker marriage testimony, 1682, xii, 419
 Rainfall, records of, in Montgomeryshire, viii, 420
 Rainfall, for five years ending 31st Dec. 1879, xiii, 161
 — Dolfor, Montgomeryshire, by W. Buckley Pugh, xiii, 161
 — Tybrith, Carno, by Miss Marsh, xiii, 162
 Read, king's licence for J. O. Crewe to take the surname of Read, xii, 431
 — Exemplification of arms to, xii, 431
 Records, public and private, by Rev. W. V. Lloyd, on ii, xx
 References to Montgomeryshire families in *History of Shrewsbury*, ix, 421
 Religious houses of Montgomeryshire: Surveys of guilds and chantries granted to, Edward VI, vii, 237
 Reliques of Valle Crucis and Vaner Abbeys at Rug, Peniarth and elsewhere, by H. W. Lloyd, xiii, 303
 Reliquiae Monasticae, ix, 305
 — I. Llylesball house, Welshpool, by M. C. J., ix, 305
 Reliquiae Monasticae, II. The Grange of Gelynog, by E. R. Morris, ix, 306
 — III. Cilceirennydd or Kilkierienyuth Manor or Lordship, x, 45
 Rhyd y groes. See Battle of.
 Ring, antique. See Bettwa.
 — Decade. See Strata Marcella.
 Rivers, the, of Montgomeryshire, by Rev. D. Silvan Evans, B.D., iv, 345
 Roads, the, bridges, canals, and railways of Montgomeryshire, by A. Howell (Rhiewport), I, viii, 313; II, ix, 177; III, xiv, 89
 Rupert, a letter from Prince, threatening to enforce contributions from Montgomeryshire, x, 138
 Screens, some account of the rood and timber work of Powys land, by David Walker, architect, Liverpool:—No. 1. Newtown rood screen, iii, 211
 — No. 2. Llanwnog rood screen, iv, 181
 — No. 3. Rood screen, Llananno church, Radnor, viii, 61
 Sheep ear marks, or pastoral heraldry, by T. W. Hancock, vii, 405
 Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. Catalogue of the sheriffs, authenticated by reference to, and illustrated by extracts from, the public records, by the Rev. William V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S., ii, 185
 — with their armorial bearings, and notices, genealogical and biographical, of their families, edited by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A., F.R.G.S., and E. Hamer, ii, 209

- Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. Genealogical key-chart to the families of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog, whose members have served the office of sheriff, ii, 211
- 1541. Humphrey Lloyd, ii, 211
 - 1542. Sir Robert Acton, Knight, ii, 370
 - 1543. Lewis Jones, ii, 375
 - 1546. Griffith ap David ap John, ii, 377
 - 1545. Lewis Jones, ii, 379
 - 1546. Reginald Williams, ii, 380
 - Appendix, ii, 385
 - Genealogical key-chart of the noble family of Herbert; shewing the members, and connections by marriage, who have served the office of sheriff, opposite to ii, 387
 - 1547. William Herbert, ii, 387
 - 1548. Matthew Price, ii, 398
 - Genealogical key-chart of the families whose members have served the office of sheriff, descended from Elystan Glodrudd, opposite to ii, 399
 - 1549. Robert Acton, ii, 404
 - 1550. Sir Robert Acton, ii, 405
 - 1551. James Leech, ii, 405
 - 1552. Edward Leighton (knighted in 1591), by S. L., ii, 409
 - 1553. Nicholas Puroell, ii, 421
 - 1554. 5. Richard Powell, iii, 333
 - 1556. Henry Acton, iii, 339
 - 1557. Edward Herbert, iii, 341
 - 1558. Lewis Jones, iii, 368
 - 1559. John Herbert, iii, 370
 - 1560. Thomas Williams, iii, 377
 - 1561. Randolph Hanmer, iii, 379
 - 1562. John Price of Eglwyssegle, iii, 382
 - 1563. Andrew Vavasour, iii, 385
 - 1564. George Beynon, iii, 387
 - 1565. Rees ap Morris ap Owen, iii, 389
 - Appendix, iii, 397
 - 1566. John Price, iii, 400
 - 1567. Richard Salwey, iii, 402
 - Appendix — "Trumwins", "Musaards", and "Washborns", iii, 407
 - 1568. Edward Herbert, iv, 359
 - 1569. William Herbert, iv, 359
 - 1570. Thomas Tanat, iv, 359
 - Appendix: Broniarth Charter, monumental inscriptions, iv, 371
 - 1571. Robert Lloyd, iv, 374
 - 1572. Robert Puleston, iv, 375
 - 1573. John Trevor, iv, 377
 - 1574. David Lloyd Jenkin, iv, 378
 - 1575. John Herbert, iv, 381
 - 1576. Richard Herbert, iv, 382
- Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, 1577. David Lloyd Blayney, iv, 384
- 1578. Arthur Price, iv, 388
 - 1579. Richard Morris, iv, 390
 - 1580. Thomas Juckes, iv, 392
 - 1581. Griffith Lloyd, iv, 399
 - 1582. Morgan Gwynn, v, 395
 - 1583. John Owen Vaughan, v, 399
 - 1584. Richard Herbert, v, 411
 - 1585. David Lloyd Blayney, v, 411
 - 1586. John Price, v, 412
 - 1587. David Lloyd Jenkin, v, 412
 - 1588. Jenkin Lloyd, v, 413
 - 1589. William Williams, v, 416
 - 1590. Morgan Meredith, v, 418
 - 1591. Richard Price, v, 422
 - 1592. Sir Edward Leighton, v, 426
 - 1593. Thomas Lewis, v, 434
 - 1594. Reginald Williams, v, 438
 - 1595. Francis Newton, v, 443
 - 1596. William Williams, v, 453
 - 1597. Thomas Puroell, v, 454
- Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire. 1598. Edward Hussey, v, 457
- 1599. Richard Leighton, v, 461
 - 1600. Hugh Lloyd, v, 463
 - 1601. Charles Lloyd, v, 464
 - 1602. Thomas Juckes, v, 474
 - 1603. Sir Richard Price, Knight, v, 475
 - 1604. William Penrhyn, v, 476
 - 1605. Sir Edward Herbert, K.C.B., v, 479
 - 1606. Jenkin Lloyd, v, 481
 - 1607. Sir Richard Hussey, v, 482
 - 1608. Charles Herbert, v, 483
 - 1609. Rowland Pugh, v, 488
 - 1610. Lewis Gwynn, vi, 35
 - 1611. Rowland Owen, vi, 37
 - Confirmation of arms and grant of crest to Edward Owen, vi, 39
 - 1612. Morris Owen, vi, 41
 - 1613. Sir William Herbert, vi, 43
 - 1614. Edward Price of Glanmeheli, vi, 45
 - 1615. Edward Price of Newtown, vi, 49
 - 1616. Richard Lloyd of Marring-ton, vi, 51
 - Appendix, vi, 130
 - 1616. Richard Lloyd of Marring-ton (*continued*), ix, 1
 - Tabular pedigree, descendants of Sir Griffith Vaughan, ix, 1
 - Tabular pedigree, descendants of David Lloyd (Vaughan) of Hafodwen and Marrington, ix, 3
 - Appendix, ix, 8
 - 1617. Sir Edward Fox, Knight, ix, 20

- Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire, 1618. Thomas Kerry of Binweston, ix, 29
- 1619. Robert Owen of Woodhouse, ix, 32
- 1620. Richard Rocke of Trefnanney, ix, 37
- 1621. Thomas Jukes of Trelydan, ix, 44
- 1622. Sir John Priece, Knight, of Gogerthan, ix, 51
- 1623. Edward Kynaston of Hordley, ix, 53
- 1624. Sir William Owen of Condober, ix, 64
- Appendix, letter of Hugh Owen, 17th May, 1810, ix, 68
- 1625. Edward Purcell of Nantcribba, ix, 70
- 1626. Rowland Pugh of Mathavarn, ix, 72
- 1627. Richard Pugh of Dolacorllwyn, ix, 72
- 1628. Evan Glynn of Glynn, ix, 75
- 1629. Edward Lloyd of Berthllwyd, ix, 76
- 1630. John Blayney of Gregynog, ix, 77
- 1631. William Washbourne, ix, 79
- 1632. James Philips, ix, 82
- 1633. Sir John Hayward, ix, 83
- 1634. Sir Phillip Eyton of Eyton, ix, 89
- 1635. Thomas Ireland of Vaynor, ix, 92
- 1636. Meredith Morgan of Aberhaveap, ix, 99
- 1637. Lloyd Piers of Maesmawr, ix, 103
- Tabular pedigree of Lloyd of Maesmawr and Trowscoed, ix, 110
- 1638. John Newton of Heightley, ix, 115
- Appendix, 122
- Ship-money, Assessment of, on Montgomeryshire, A.D. 1637, ii, 349
- Simon's Castle, by M. C. J. and W. V. Ll., xiii, 169
- Southey and Heber in Powys-land, by Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Meifod, xiv, 1
- Spear-head (bronze) found in Llandinam parish, by M. C. J., xiv, 269
- Spear-heads. *See* Antiquities (Early).
- Stones, Monumental. *See* Llanfihangel.
- Strata Marcella, The Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, by Morris C. Jones, F.S.A.:
— Part I, iv, 1; Part II, iv, 293; Part III, v, 109
- Llyn y Dreiddiad Vrawd (The Pool of the Diving Friar), iv, 323
- Strata, remarks on charter of Madoc Hethgam, by Howel W. Lloyd, v, 108
- Remarks on Wennunwen's charter of 1199 of Roswidau, by Edward Davies, v, 114
- Remarks on Wennunwen's charter of 1201, by J. Graham Williams, v, 116
- Identification of witnesses named in charters, by Rev. W. V. Lloyd, R.N., v, 119
- Conclusion, vi, 347
- Note on charter of Elisse, etc., by H. W. Lloyd, vi, 347
- Appendix, ministers' accounts, from 27 Henry VIII to 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, vi, 366
- Note on Abbot David ap Owen, Bishop of St. Asaph (D. R. T.), vi, 382
- Note on Monachi de Mochraiad, vi, 384
- Marcella, Remains lately discovered of the Abbey Church, vi, 386
- A decade ring found near Strata Marcella Abbey, by M. C. J., viii, 63
- Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, by M. C. J. and G. S.—supplemental information, x, 397
- Ode to Abbot David, xii, 416
- Surnames, Foreign, in Montgomeryshire, by Richard Williams, iv, 409
- Sutton, Arms of. *See* Buttington.
- Swinnerton, Sir Robert D., Kt., ix, 425
- Talerddig. *See* Manora.
- Tanat, The pedigree, xiii, 117
- Territorial, The, divisions of Montgomeryshire, compiled by Morris Charles Jones:—
i. Ancient civil divisions, ii, 71
- ii. Ancient ecclesiastical divisions:
i. Classification of the churches, and the parishes attached thereto, with respect to their probable antiquity, ii, 80; ii. Pope Nicholas' taxation, circa 1291, ii, 86; iii. Valor ecclesiasticus, tempore Henry VIII, ii, 92
- iii. Manorial divisions, ii, 108
- iv. Modern civil divisions, A.D. 1592, ii, 129
- v. The present hundredal, parochial and villenarian divisions, showing the basis or standard for the assessment to the county rate, ii, 131
- Tomen yr Allt, paper by J. Graham Williams, iv, xxviii
- Cefnllawr, paper by J. Graham Williams, iv, xxviii

- Tools, Ancient mining. *See* Antiquities (Early).
- Topographicon, Materials for a, of Montgomeryshire, by Richard Williams, Newtown, ii, 178, 353; iii, 215; iv, 185; v, 89
- Torque, gold. *See* Antiquities (Early).
- Trefeglwys, a parochial account of, by Edward Hamer:—Chap. I. Topographical, xii, 1
— Chap. II. Archæological, xii, 14
— *See* Implements, Stone.
— Circular flint knife found at, vi, 215
- Trevor of Trevor pedigree, xi, 381
- Trust deed. Appendix.—Copy of the Powys-land museum and library trust deed, vii, 1 to 11
- Tysiliaw, Cynddelw's Poem to Tysilio, and notes, by Professor Rhys, xi, 169
— The song of, by Cynddelw, the great bard. Errata, corrigenda, and addenda, by H. W. Lloyd, xi, 325
- Urns, Sepulchral. *See* Antiquities (Early).
- Vaughan of Gelligoch pedigree, ix, 426
— Description of the armorial insignia of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, which once surrounded their family pew in Llanfihangel Church, but are now in Wynnstey Chapel, with memorials of the Lloyds of Dolobran, and other cognate families, by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, M.A., Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., xiv, 355
- Volunteer, Montgomeryshire, legion, by Askew Roberts, xiii, 293
- Volunteers, Rise and progress of the volunteers in Montgomeryshire, by Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn, M.P., xiii, 1
- Wales, arms of the Prince of, by Rev. C. Boutell, vi, xxxii
- Weather signs in Montgomeryshire, by Rev. Elias Owen, M.A., xii, 357; xiii, 287
- Welsh language in Montgomeryshire, ix, 426
- Welsh Poetry, Ancient, illustrative of the history of Powys-land. Cân Tysiliaw.—Cynddelw's Ode to Meivod, by Howel W. Lloyd, M.A., x, 441, and xi, 29
- Welshpool, notes during the restoration of St. Mary's church, by Rev. J. E. Hill, iv, xxv
- Welsh Pool. Materials for the history of the parish and borough:—Chap. I. Topographical, vii, 267
— Appendix, vii, 296
— Chap. II. Population, vii, 299
— Chap. III. Archæological:—British period, vii, 300; Roman period, vii, 301; Mediæval and modern periods, vii, 306
— Bailiffs, mayors, aldermen, and burgesses, with brief genealogical notes, by Rev. W. V. Lloyd, xii, 309
— "Old Eyle", xii, 320
- Welsh Pool, Index of Names, xii, 345
— Roll of burgesses, 1835, xii, 355; xiii, 191; xiv, 161; xiv, 269
— Memoranda of traditions respecting Welshpool and local events in the 18th century, by Samuel Powell, xiv, 212
— Notes on Welshpool, by Thomas Ruttar, xiv, 215
— Notes from various sources, xiv, 220
— Presbyterianism in, xi, 392
— Presbyterianism in (n), xiii, 422
- Williams of Yatymcolwyn pedigree, xi, 387
- Williams, An account of Henry, of Ygafell, by his descendant, Jane Williams, author of "A History of Wales", etc., iv, 169
— Thos. (Eos Gwnfa). *See* Poets, 3.
- Winder, Queen's license for U. Corbett and his wife to take the name of Winder, xiv, 397
— Exemplification of arms to them, xiv, 399
- Worthies, Montgomeryshire, by Richard Williams, Newtown:—A to Ble, viii, 355
— Bla to Cyn, ix, 139
— Da to Dav, ix, 365
— Dav to Edw, x, 193
— Dav to Hel, xi, 1
— Gru to Jon, xi, 233
— Ing to Llo, xii, 183
— Ion to Llo, xiii, 97
— Ell to Mil, xiii, 368
— Lew to Oli, xiv, 147
- Wynne of Garth, by John Salusbury, xii, 255
- Yew trees. *See* Guilsfield.

AUTHORS OF PAPERS.

- Barnwell, Rev. E. L., iii, 415-52
 Bloxam, M. H., x, 134-5; xiii, 28
 Boutell, Rev. C., vi, 32, 435; x, 135-7
 Breece, Edward, viii, 113-16; ix, 424-5
 Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev. Canon, i, 1-194, 195-207, 233-252, 424-5
- Clark, G. T., x, 313-48
 Clibborn, Edward, v, 237-302
- Davies, Edward, v, 114
 Davies, Rev. John, xiii, 355-8
 Davies, Rev. Prebendary, x, 38-64; xi, 139-154
 Dawkins, W. Boyd, F.R.S., ii, 433-42; vii, 141-5; ix, 411-2
- Edwards, Rev. Griffith, ii, 317-44; vi, 1-28
 Edwards, Rev. R. Wynne, iv, 23-4; viii, 359-70; ix, 315-52; x, 153-88
 Evans, Rev. D. Silvan, i, 427; iii, 177-80; iv, 345-58
 Evans, Rev. T. H., vi, 391-406; vii, 65-115; xiii, 45-96
- Fewtrell, James, x, 379-96; xi, 179-232; xii, 109-67, 361-412, 415-6; xiii, 125-61, 389-416; xiv, 71-80
 Fox, Col. A. Lane, ix, 411-2
- Hamer, Edward, i, 207-232; ii, 42-66, 225-236; iii, 232-300; v, 1-48; vi, 155-96; vii, 37-60; viii, 139-248; ix, 247-87; x, 231-312; xi, 45-60; xii, 1-28
- Hancock, T. W., iv, 201-48; v, 303-52; vi, 319-40; vii, 405-7; viii, 69-86; x, 221-30, 434-5; xi, 331-40; xii, 53-84
- Hayman, Rev. Canon, xii, 239-54
 Hill, Rev. J. E., iv, xxv-vii
 Howell, A., viii, 313-334; ix, 177-92; xiv, 89-108
- Jones, Rev. H. Longueville, iii, 203-10
- Jones, Morris C., F.S.A., i, 257-423; ii, 71, 120, 129-133, 301-310; iii, 29-50; iv, 1-33, 293-344; v, 109-43, 153-98, 353-92; vi, 29-34, 197-217, 313-18, 347-36, 407-15, 431-4; vii, 125-62, 267-352; viii, 1-46, 63-8, 87-100, 110-12; ix, 305; x, 45-8, 397-406; xi, 165-8, 265-72; xii, 85-6, 267-96, 309-56; xiii, 163-286, 359-61; xiv, 13-18, 161-236, 269-78, 331-8
- Jones, Rev. Robert, viii, 131-60, 371-86; ix, 161-76, 353-7; x, 125-32; xi, 125-38
- Jones, Rev. R. Harries, i, 423, 433-472; ii, 1-41
- Jones, T. G., iv, 75-168; x, 359-73; xi, 61, 124, 285-316; xii, 297-308; xiii, 311-32; xiv, 345-54
- Jones, William, xiv, 339-45
- Leighton, Stanley, Esq., vii, 353-77; viii, 151-72, 293-312, 391-2
- Lewis, Rev. T. Wolseley, xiii, 333-8
- Lloyd, H. W., iv, 55-74; v, 49-38, 109; v, 353-92; vi, 224-42, 347; x, 441-53; xi, 325-31; xii, 28-52, 416-18; xiii, 303-310
- Lloyd, J. Y. W., ix, 193-238; x, 139-52, 349-53
- Lloyd, Rev. W. V., ii, 139-172, 185-224, 366-421; iii, 113-62, 303-415; iv, 34-9, 249-92, 325-44, 359-408; v, 119, 395-496; vi, 35-140, 249-312; vii, 173-236; ix, 1-128; xiii, 109-76; xiv, 12-25, 107-38, 279-92, 355-96
- Longstaff, J. P. H. Dyer, xi, 396-402
- Marsh, Miss, xiii, 162
- Morgan, T. O., ii, 121-28; iii, 181-201
- Morris, E. Rowley, ii, 311-16; iii, 3-28; ix, 306-14
- Newill, Thomas, iii, 301-2
- Nichols, J. Gough, i, xxvii
- Owen, Rev. Elias, iv, 49-54, 433-40; v,

- 199-202; vi, 243-8; vii, 116-24; viii, 117-22, 351-8; ix, 408-10; xi, 155-8; xii, 357-60; xiii, 287-92
- Owen, T. Morgan, vii, 163-72, 249-67; ix, 287-96; xi, 159-64
- Planché, J. R., vi, 438-9
- Powell, Samuel, xiv, 212-4
- Powis, The Earl of, vii, xxviii
- Pugh, W. B., xiii, 161
- Ramage, C. T., LL.D., i, 430; iv, 443-45
- Rhys, Prof. John, xi, 169-78
- Roberts, Askew, viii, 337-98; xi, 273 80, 392-4; xii, 420-2; xiii, 293-302, 421-4; xiv, 37-42, 81-8
- Rutter, Thomas, xiv, 215-9
- Sandford, Rev. G., iv, 40 8; v, 153-93, 353-92; vi, 197-206, 387-90, 409-30; vii, 125-62; viii, 1-46, 55-62; 265-92; ix, 157-60, 422-4; x, 61-124, 397-406; xii, 205-38; xiii, 333-54; xiv, 293-330
- Thomas, Rev. Canon D. R., i, 253-56, 353-65; xiii, 29-44; xiv, 1-11, 33-6
- Thomas, Charles, xi, 388-91
- Walker, David, iii, 211-14; iv, 181-4; vii, 61-4
- Williams, Rev. Canon (Llanfyllin), iii, 51-112
- Williams, Rev. Canon R. (Rhydycroesau), i, 426
- Williams, J. Graham, iv, xxviii; v, 116
- Williams, Jane, iv, 169-80
- Williams, Richard, ii, 173-84; iii, 215-31; iv, 409-12; v, 89-108, 393-4; viii, 335 50; ix, 139-56, 365-80, 419-21; x, 193-206; xi, 1-34, 233-64; xii, 87-108, 183-205; xiii, 97, 116, 368-82; xiv, 147-60
- Williams, Stephen W., ix, 189-92
- Williams, Rev. W. Maddock, v, 203-84
- Woodall, Edward, ix, 129-38
- Wright, Thomas, F.S.A., iii, 163-77
- Wynne, W. W. E., vii, 389-92; viii, 47-53; ix, 357-64; xi, 39-44; xiii, 23-4
- Wynn, C. W. W., xiii, 1-22
- Underwood, Martin, vi, 177
- Vaughan, H. F. J., xiv, 43-70, 237-68, 402
- Vize, Rev. J. E., x, 437-40; xi, 35-8; xii, 167-82; xiii, 25-7

