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EMINENT WELSHMEN.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD ABERDARE (1815-1895).

EMINENT WELSHMEN :

A SHORT
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF WELSHMEN

WHO HAVE ATTAINED DISTINCTION FROM THE
EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT,

BY

T. R. ROBERTS

(ASAPH)

AUTHOR OF "EDMUND PRYS," ETC.

VOL. I.



CARDIFF & MERTHYR TYDFIL :
THE EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.

—
1908.

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* By inadvertance, the name of Hugh Derfel Hughes was placed under the portrait of David Roberts ("Dewi Havhesp")

PREFACE.

THE MS. of this work was sent to the Carnarvon National Eisteddfod, 1906, in competition for a prize of £50 offered for "A List, with short notes, of Eminent Welshmen who flourished between 1700 and 1900." Nineteen compositions were received, ten of which were written in Welsh and nine in English. The prize was awarded to a Welsh compilation. The adjudicators described this work as "an excellent compilation," shewing "much discrimination as to who are eminent and who are not," and added that they considered it well worthy of publication.

The Author has chosen to write in English, rather than in Welsh, because he has long felt the need of such a work in that language. A good deal more has been published on the subject in Welsh than in English, and there are indications that a volume such as this will be welcomed by a large number of readers of Welsh descent who are unable to speak the language, as well as by the steadily increasing number of Englishmen who take a keen interest in everything appertaining to the Principality.

The *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*, by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., published in 1852, has long been out of print. The present *Dictionary* brings that work up to date, but it also includes some hundreds of names omitted by Williams. The following, taken from two surnames only, are cited as examples :—

MORGAN, Rev. ABEL, 1673-1722, a Baptist minister and author.

MORGAN, Rev. ABEL, 1712-1785, an eminent American preacher.

MORGAN, DANIEL, 1736-1802, the American general.

MORGAN, DAVID, -1746, the Welsh Jacobite and author.

MORGAN, Rev. JOHN, born about 1680, a clergyman and author.

MORGAN, MAURICE, 1726-1802, a civil servant and author.

MORGAN, THOMAS, -1769, Member of Parliament and Judge-Advocate General.

- MORGAN, Rev. THOMAS, 1720-1799, of Morley, near Leeds, a Presbyterian minister and author.
- MORGAN, THOMAS, 1737-1813, a Unitarian minister and author.
- MORGAN, WILLIAM, 1750-1833, the eminent actuary.
- MORRIS, Captain CHARLES, 1745-1838, the political song-writer.
- MORRIS, Rev. DAVID, 1744-1791, preacher and hymn-writer.
- MORRIS, EBENEZER, 1769-1825, the celebrated preacher.
- MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR, 1752-1816, the American diplomatist.
- MORRIS, LEWIS, -1746, an American jurist.
- MORRIS, ROBERT, 1734-1806, the American Secretary of Finance.

It may be explained that the strictly alphabetical plan has been adopted in the arrangement of the names, and where there happen to be two or more persons of the same name they are placed in chronological order of birth. This method of dealing with the names, of course, renders an index quite unnecessary.

No trouble has been spared to make the notes to the biographical sketches as complete as possible, so that readers who desire fuller information in regard to any particular name may know exactly where it is to be found.

As a general rule, the poets, literati, and musicians of Wales are best known by their pen names. In this work, however, they are entered under their proper names, but, in order that they may be easily traced, cross references are given, thus :—

Carnhuanawc, *see* Price, Thomas.

Gwilym Hiraethog, *see* Rees, William.

Islwyn, *see* Thomas, William.

As already indicated, this volume covers the period from 1700 to 1900 ; it also contains brief sketches of Welshmen of eminence who have died since the latter date. Arrangements have been made to publish a second volume dealing with the period prior to 1700.

T. R. ROBERTS.

Carnarvon.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Agric. Survey	Davies' Agricultural Survey of North Wales.
Ap Vychan	Gwaith Ap Vychan, O. M. Edwards.
Arch. Camb.	Archæologia Cambrensis.
B. Cerddorion Cymreig	Bywgraffiaeth Cerddorion Cymreig, M. O. Jones.
Book of Days	Chambers' Book of Days.
Border Counties' Worthies	Border Counties' Worthies, E. G. Salisbury (1880)
British Physicians	Lives of British Physicians (1830).
Bye-Gones	Bye-Gones relating to Wales and the Border-Counties (Oswestry).
C. & D. Herald	Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald.
Cam. Reg.	The Cambrian Register.
Cam. Q. Magazine	The Cambrian Quarterly Magazine.
Cardiff Catalogue	Catalogue of Welsh Department, Cardiff Free Libraries.
Ceinion Llen. G.	Ceinion Llenyddiaeth Gymreig.
Congreg. Year Book	The Congregational Year Book.
Contemporary Portraits	Contemporary Portraits and Biographies (Cardiff 1896).
Cyclo. of Names	The Century Cyclopædia of Names (London: <i>The Times</i> Office).
Cymanfâoedd Lerpwl	Hanes Cymanfâoedd Annibynwyr Lerpwl, Rev. T. Eli Evans (1902).
Cyfansoddiadau Sarn	Cyfansoddiadau Buddugol Eisteddfod Sarn Meillteyrn, 1883.
Cymru	Cymru, edited by O. M. Edwards.
Cymru, O. J.	Cymru, yn Hanesyddol, Parthedegol, a Bywgraffyddol, y Parch Owen Jones.
Cymry Minnesota	Hanes Cymry Minnesota, &c. (Utica, 1905).
Dict. Em. W.	Dictionary of Eminent Welshman, Rev. Robert Williams.
Dict. Nat. Biog.	Dictionary of National Biography.
Dict. of Music	Dictionary of Music and Musicians (Grove).
Distinguished Americans	National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans.
Encyclo. Brit.	Encyclopædia Britannica.
Enwog. C.	Enwogion Cymru (Foulkes).
Enwog. Mon	Enwogion Mon, Rev. R. Parry (Gwalchmai) (1877).
Enwog. y Ffydd	Enwogion y Ffydd.
Enwogion Meirion	Traethawd ar Enwogion Swydd Feirion, Edward Davies (Iolo Meirion).
G. B.	Geiriadur Bywgraffyddol, Rev. Josiah T. Jones, Aberdare.

- Geirionydd
Gent. Mag.
Great Preachers, &c.
Handbook English Lit.
Handbook to Swansea
Hanes Crefydd, &c.
Hanes Emynwyr
Hanes Llen. G.
Hanes y Bedyddwyr
Harmsworth
Herefordshire Biog.
Historical Handbook
Imp. Dict. Biog.
Jones' Brecknockshire
Judges of England
L. Echo
Leaves from the History, &c.
Lewis' Top. Dict.
Life, &c. of Dean Stanley
Life of Howell Harris
Lippincott
Llen. fy Ngwlad
Llyfr Gwybodaeth, &c.
Llyfr y Jubili.
Llyfrydd. y Cymry
M. Guardian
Men of Invention, &c.
Minutes of Conference
Mont. Worthies
Musical History
Nodweddiad y Cymry
Noncon. Memorial
Notable W. Musicians
Notices of Flint
- Cyfansoddiadau Barddonol, &c., Ieuan Glan Geirionydd.
The Gentleman's Magazine.
The Great Preachers of Wales, Rev. Owen Jones, M.A.
The Handbook of English Literature, Dr. Angus.
The Official Guide and Handbook to Swansea and District (Gamwell, 1880).
Hanes Crefydd yn Nghymru.
Hanes Emynwyr Cymru, Rev. W. A. Griffiths.
Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig, Charles Ashton.
Hanes y Bedyddwyr, Rev. Joshua Thomas (Carmarthen : J. Ross, 1778).
The Harmsworth Encyclopædia.
Herefordshire Biographies, John Hutchinson (Hereford, 1890).
Historical Handbook of the Presbyterian Church of Wales, Rev. Edward Griffiths.
The Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography (Mackenzie).
History of Brecknockshire, Theophilus Jones.
Lives of the Judges of England, Foss.
The Liverpool Echo.
Leaves from the History of Welsh Nonconformity in the 17th Century.
Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Wales.
The Life and Correspondence of Dean Stanley (1893).
The Life of Howell Harris, Rev. Hugh J. Hughes (1892).
Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography, edited by Joseph Thomas, M.D., LL.D. (Philadelphia, 1901).
Llenyddiaeth fy Ngwlad, T. M. Jones (Gwenallt).
Llyfr Gwybodaeth Gyffredinol (Carnarvon : Hugh Humphreys).
Llyfr y Jubili, Rev. T. Phillips (1854).
Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry, Wm. Rowlands.
The Manchester Guardian.
Men of Invention and Industry, Samuel Smiles.
Minutes of Conference (Wesleyan Methodist Book Room).
Montgomeryshire Worthies, Richard Williams, F.R.Hist.S., 2nd edn.
Musical History, by Sir George Macfarren.
Traethawd Gwobrwyol ar Nodweddiad y Cymry fel Cenedl, Rev. William Jones (Carnarvon : W. Potter & Co.).
Samuel Palmer's Continuation of Calamy's Nonconformists' Memorial.
Griffiths' Notable Welsh Musicians.
Historic Notices of Flint, Heury Taylor.

- Observer and Express The North Wales Observer and Express,
Carnarvon.
- Old Wales Old Wales, edited by W. R. Williams.
- P. C. Collections Powysland Club Collections.
- Poole's Brecknockshire The Illustrated History and Biography of
Brecknockshire, by Edwin Poole (1885).
- Private Information Inquiries from relatives or friends, search of
parish registers, gravestones, &c.
- Recollections, &c. Recollections of Bangor Cathedral (1904).
- Rees' History Rees' History of Protestant Nonconformity in
Wales.
- Sunday Schools, &c. The Sunday Schools of Wales, Rev. D. Evans, M.A.
- The Age of Steel The Creators of the Age of Steel, Jeans.
- The Cambrian The Cambrian, a monthly magazine (Utica, New
York).
- The Monthly Treasury The Monthly Treasury of the English Calvinistic
Methodists of Wales.
- The Red Dragon The Red Dragon (C. Wilkins, Cardiff).
- The Welsh Judges The History of the great Sessions in Wales,
together with the Lives of the Welsh Judges,
&c., W. R. Williams (1839).
- Wales and its People Cymrn a'i Phobl (Utica, New York, 1894).
- Welsh Lyrics Welsh Lyrics of the Nineteenth Century, Rev.
Edmund O. Jones (Bangor : Jarvis & Foster,
1896).
- Welsh Poets, &c. Welsh Poets of To-day and Yesterday, Rev.
Edmund O. Jones (Bangor : Jarvis & Foster,
1901).
- Welshmen as Factors, &c. Welshmen as Factors in the Formation and
Development of the United States Republic,
Edwards (Utica, 1899).
- Welshmen as Factors The like, by the Rev. W. R. Evans (Utica, 1894).
- (W. R. Evans)
- Western Mail The Western Mail, Cardiff.
- Y Cerddor Y Cerddor (Wrexham : Hughes & Son).
- Y Cymro Y Cymro (Liverpool : Isaac Foulkes).
- Y Gestiana Hanes Tre'r Gest (Tremadoc : Robert Isaac Jones).
- Y Gwyddoniadur Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig (Denbigh : Thos. Gee).
- Y Llenor (O.M.E.) Y Llenor, edited by O. M. Edwards, 1895 *et seq.*



A Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen



A Welsh Freeholder, see Jones, David.

Ab Geraint, see Phillips, John Rowland.

Ab Ioan, see Williams, John.

Ab Ithel, see Williams, John.

Aberdare, Lord, see Bruce, Henry Austin.

Adams, Charles Francis, 1807-1886, an American diplomatist of Welsh descent, was the son of John Quincy Adams (1767-1848, see *post*), and was born in Boston, U.S.A. He passed his childhood mostly in St. Petersburg and London; graduated at Harvard College in 1825; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He served for five years in the legislature of Massachusetts. He was nominated at Buffalo, in 1848, for the office of vice-president by the convention of Free-Soilers, which nominated Martin Van Buren for the presidency. He published "The Life and Works of John Adams" (10 vols., 1850-56). In 1858 he was elected to Congress as a Republican by the voters of the third division of Massachusetts. He was re-elected in 1860, and appointed Minister to England in the spring of 1861. "No ambassador in recent times," says the London *Spectator*, "has ever had to fill a position, not merely so delicate and difficult, but so trying to the equanimity of him who held it through the rapid and extreme changes of fortune in the State of which he has been the mouth-piece." He was an arbitrator in the Alabama Claims tribunal of 1871-72. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Adams, Charles Francis (Jr.), 1835- , an American statesman, a son of Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886, see *ante*), was born at Boston, U.S.A. He was admitted to the bar in 1858; served throughout the war of 1861-65, becoming a colonel of negro cavalry; served 1869-70 as a railroad commissioner of Massachusetts; was from 1879 to 1882 one of the board of arbitrators of the railroads of the Northern States, appointed to settle disputes, and in 1882 became sole arbitrator. His Phi Beta Kappa address of 1883 (afterwards re-issued as "A College Fetish"), a sharp criticism on the American system of higher education, provoked much discussion. He also published "Chapters of Erie" (1871), &c. In 1884 he was elected president of the Union Pacific Railway and its subsidiary lines. He became president of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1895. (*Lippincott*.)

Adams, Isaac, 1802-1883, of Boston, U.S.A., inventor of the Adams power printing-press, was of Welsh descent. His press was introduced in 1830, and came into almost universal use; but it has now been largely superseded by later inventions. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott.*)

Adams, John, 1735-1826, an eminent American statesman, the second President of the United States, was of Welsh descent, and was born at Braintree, Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard College in 1755, and three years later was admitted to the bar. He soon became distinguished as one of the most prominent and intrepid advocates of the popular cause. He was one of the five delegates sent by Massachusetts to the first continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia in 1774. In Congress he found a fitting arena for the exercise of those great talents, both for business and debate, which ultimately raised him to the leadership of that body. When, in 1789, Washington was made President of the United States, Adams became Vice-President, and in 1796 he was elected President. He retired from public life in 1801. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See also *The Life and Works of John Adams*, edited by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 10 vols. octavo, 1850-56; Bancroft's *History of the United States*; Hilderth's *History of the United States*; *Quarterly Review* for December, 1841; *New York Review* for January, 1842; *North American Review* for October, 1850; Jared Sparks' *Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution*; *Males*, vol. 1, p. 282.

Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848, an American statesman, orator, and diplomatist, the sixth President of the United States, was the eldest son of President John Adams (1735-1826, see *ante*), and was born at Braintree, Massachusetts. He studied law with the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, of Newburyport; was admitted to the bar in 1790, and began to practice in Boston. In 1791 he published in the *Boston Centinel*, under the signature of "Publicola," a series of able essays, in which he exposed the fallacies and vagaries of the French political reformers. These papers attracted much attention in Europe as well as in the United States. He was elected a senator of the United States by the Federalists of Massachusetts, for the term beginning March, 1803. Two years later he was appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard College, and his lectures were published in 1810. In the same year he was appointed minister to Russia, remaining there till 1815, when he was sent in the same capacity to London. In 1825 he was honoured with the Presidency of the United States, but held that dignity only one term of four years. From 1829 he continued a member of the House of Representatives till his death. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lippincott.*) See also William H. Seward's *Life of John Quincy Adams* (1849); Josiah Quincy's *Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams* (1858).

Adams, Samuel, 1722-1803, one of the leaders in the American Revolution, was of Welsh descent. He was born at Boston, U.S.A.,

and educated at Harvard College. When graduating he took for his theme the question, "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate if the Commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved?" He held the affirmative, and so struck the key-note of "the anthem of the free," sung and discoursed by Jefferson. In 1766 he was elected a member of the State Legislature of Massachusetts, and, in 1774, was sent to "the first Congress of the Old Confederation." It was said of him, "He was born for the Revolutionary epoch." In 1789 he was appointed lieutenant-governor, and, in 1794, governor of his native state, retiring from public life three years later. Though of a diminutive stature, his aspect was dignified and engaging. He lived all his days in honoured poverty, revered for his public and private virtues. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See also *Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams*, by William V. Wells, Boston (1865); *Encyclopædia Americana*; Goodrich's *Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence*; *Wales*, vol. 1, p. 282.

Adams, William, 1807-1880, an American Presbyterian divine, born at Colchester, Connecticut, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. He graduated at Phillips' Academy, Andover, where his father, John Adams, was principal, and at Yale College in 1827. He was for many years the pastor of churches in New York City, winning great fame as a pulpit orator. In 1873 he became president and professor of sacred rhetoric in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. He published several religious books, and many sermons, lectures, &c. He rendered excellent service in connection with the re-union of the Presbyterian churches in America, advocating it in a never-to-be-forgotten speech delivered before the Assembly of 1869. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott.*)

Alaw Ddu, see Rees, William Thomas.

Alaw Elwy, see Roberts, John.

Alawydd, see Roberts, David.

Alfardd, see Hughes, John James.

Allen, Ethan, 1742-1789, an officer of the American Revolutionary War, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. He settled, when young, in Vermont, and became the leader of the famous "Green Mountain Boys." On the tenth May, 1775, at the head of only eighty-three men, he took the forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In September of the same year, while on an expedition to take Montreal, he fell in with a much larger force of British troops and was taken prisoner. He remained in captivity about two years and a half, when he was exchanged for Colonel Campbell, an English officer. After his release he was appointed General of the State Militia. Besides a narrative of his captivity, and some writings of a political character, he wrote a work entitled "Reason the Only Oracle of Man," in which he advocated pure Deism. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Wales and its People*; *Lippincott.*) See *Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76*, by H. W. DePuy; *Life of Ethan Allen* in

Sparks' *American Biography*; Hugh Moore's *Memoir of Colonel E. Allen*, 1834.

Allen, Evan Owen, 1805-1852, a poet, was born at Pantyllin, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, his father being a farmer in a good position. He was an excellent prose writer, and was a frequent contributor to the old *Seren Gomer* and other magazines. He left behind him a good deal of poetry, of a high order, in manuscript. He died at Ruthin, and was buried at Llanfwrog, in the burial ground attached to the Baptist chapel. (*Enwog. C.*)

Alltud Eifion, see Jones, Robert Isaac.

Alun, see Blackwell, John.

Ambrose, William, "Emrys", 1813-1873, a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Bangor, and was educated at the Grammar School there. In 1828 he was apprenticed to a draper in Liverpool, and soon afterwards he commenced to preach with the Welsh Congregationalists. In 1836 he settled down as minister at Portmadoc, where he remained till his death. He was a staunch supporter of the Eisteddfod, where he scored many notable successes. His chief poem is an ode on "The Creation," the chair subject at the Aberffraw Eisteddfod in 1849, and by common consent he fully deserved the prize, but it was awarded to another. He was a very popular preacher, and his poetry is remarkable for beauty of thought and language. He also composed several excellent hymns. His numerous articles in the *Dysgedydd*, of which he was one of the editors for nearly twenty years, are among the most readable compositions in the Welsh language. As a citizen, a literary character, and a minister of the Gospel, he was respected and honoured by rich and poor. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, 1888, p. 240; *Congregational Year Book*, 1874; *Gweithiau Emrys*, Dolgelly: W. Hughes, 1875; *Cymru*, vol. 8, p. 238; *Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 282; *Y Geninen*, 1905, p. 60; *Cymru*, vol. 28, p. 49 *et seq.*; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 270; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 130; *Sweet Singers of Wales*, p. 114; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1897, p. 8.

Ambrose, William Robert, 1832-1878, a Baptist minister and antiquary, was born at Galltraeth, Carnarvonshire. His father, the Rev. Robert Ambrose, died when the subject of this sketch was hardly twelve months old, but he was tenderly cared for by a pious mother. After a stay of some years at Bangor, Carnarvon, Liverpool, and Portmadoc respectively, he settled at Talysarn, near Carnarvon, taking the oversight of the cause in that place, which greatly increased under his ministrations. His mind revelled in the field of antiquarian research. He gained a prize at the Bangor National Eisteddfod of 1874 for an essay on "The old Castles and Fortresses of Carnarvonshire," and at various times won several prizes for essays on similar subjects. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1881.)

Andreas o Fôn, see Breton, A. J.

Anthony Lewis, 1832-1898, a musician, was born at Cwmaman, Carmarthenshire, and from his youth was connected with the Welsh

Congregational Church, both in his native town and at the large Ebenezer Congregational Church at Swansea, where he was choirmaster for a long term of years. In 1867 he emigrated to America, where he took a prominent part in musical circles. For some time he carried on business at Wilkesbarre, where he formed a choir which, under his baton became one of the best church choirs in Wyoming Valley. A few days before his death he was presented with a public testimonial in recognition of his services to music. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Anwyl, Edward, 1786-1857, a prominent Welsh Wesleyan minister, was a native of Llanegryn, Merionethshire, and received a liberal education. He preached his first sermon in 1808, and soon afterwards became an ordained minister. He proved an indefatigable worker, and it is recorded of him that on a certain Sunday he walked 72 miles, and preached three sermons. He was a great reader, had a marvellous memory, and rendered his denomination valuable service in connection with the formation and building up of churches in various parts of the Principality. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1901, p. 18.

Anwyl, Lewis, -1776, a clergyman and author, was preferred to the living of Yspytty Ifan, Denbighshire, and, in 1742, became vicar of Abergele, where he died. He translated a work by Bishop Syngé on the Church of England Catechism, and wrote:—"Y Nefol Ganllaw, neu yr uniawn ffordd i fynwes Abraham"; "Myfyrdodau Wythnosol"; "Cynghor yr Athraw i Rien i Rien yn nghylch dwyn eu plant i fyny." (*Enwog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*). See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Anwyl, Robert, 1779-1831, a soldier, was a native of Merioneth, his seat being Fron, near Bala. He joined the army at an early age, and saw much active service,—at Walcheren in 1809; Gibraltar in 1810; Torres Vedras in 1811; the battle of Salamanca, where he was wounded, his horse being killed under him; Vittoria, &c. In 1827, he was placed in command of the 95th regiment, and was specially rewarded for his bravery at St. Sebastian. He died in the Isle of Wight. (*Enwogion Meirion*).

Ap Ffarmwr, see Jones, John Owen.

Ap P. A. Mon, see Jones, John William

Ap Vychan, see Thomas, Robert.

Apperley, Charles James, 1779-1843, noted as a fox-hunter and writer on sporting subjects, under the pseudonym of "Nimrod," was born at Plasgronow, in Denbighshire. In 1790 he was entered at Rugby, and eight years later was gazetted a cornet in Sir Watkyn Wynn's ancient Light British Dragoons, with which he served in the suppression of the Irish rebellion. Besides many articles for sporting journals, he wrote:—"Remarks on the Condition of Hunters, the Choice of Horses, and their management," (1831); "Nimrod's Hunting Tours," (1835); and "The Chase, the Turf, and the Road," (1837). The last appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, (1827).

He also published "Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton," (1837); "Nimrod Abroad," (1842); "The Life of a Sportsman," (1842), of which an edition was published, with a biography of the author, in 1874, and "Hunting Reminiscences" (1843). (*Lippincott: Harmsworth*). See *Dict., Nat. Biog.: Gentleman's Magazine*, 1843, vol. 2, p. 103; *Baily's Magazine*, 1870, vol. 1, p. 253; *Fraser's Magazine*, 1843, vol. 2; *Malet's Annals of the Road*, 1876, p. 177 *et seq.*; *Lawley's Life of the Druid*.

Arfonwyson, see Thomas, John Wm.

Asaph Glan Taf, see Beynon, Rosser.

Ashton, Charles, 1848-1899, known as "The Welsh Literary Policeman," was born at Trefeglwys, in Montgomeryshire. After working in the lead mines, and as a railway porter, he joined the Merionethshire Constabulary in 1869, retiring in 1894. Stationed for the most part in country districts, he was able to combine with the prosaic duties of a rural policeman the habits of a student, and all his leisure was devoted to the study of Welsh literature and history, and to research among M.S.S. and ancient records. He was a voluminous writer, and, in 1895, his labours were recognised by a grant of £100 from the Royal Bounty Fund. His principal works are his "History of Welsh Literature from 1650 to 1850"; "The Life and Times of Bishop Morgan"; and a collection of the works of Iolo Goch, all in Welsh. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a Welsh Bibliography of the nineteenth century, which is to be published by the National Eisteddfod Association. (*Young Wales*, 1899, p. 237). See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 227; *Cymru*, vol. 17, p. 242; *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 187; *ibid*, 1900, p. 103 *et seq.*, and *Mch.*, p. 9.

Ashton John, 1830- , was born at Llanwnnog, in Montgomeryshire, and commenced life as a shoemaker, but afterwards joined the police force. In 1874, he emigrated to New Zealand. He was an excellent musician, and composed several tunes, many of which—Trefeglwys, Llanbrynmair, Llawryglyn, Glantrefnant, Llanfyllin, and others, are included in various hymnals. He won a number of eisteddfodic prizes for musical compositions. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Aubrey, John, 1625-1700, an antiquary, was born at Easton Pierse, in Wiltshire, and was a descendant of the Aubreys of Llanfrynach, Brecknockshire. He completed his education at Trinity College, Oxford. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, being elected in 1662. He assisted Dugdale in his compilation of the "Monasticon Anglicanum," and in 1649 drew attention to the megalithic remains at Avebury, of which, in 1663, he wrote an account by command of Charles II. After 1670 he worked on antiquarian subjects along with Hobbes and Ashmole. His "Miscellanies upon Day Fatality, Omens, Dreams, Knockings, Corps-Candles in Wales, etc.," is a complete storehouse of quaint anecdotes with reference to supernatural subjects. This work was first published in 1696, and again in 1721 and 1784. His "Minutes of Lives," given by him to Anthony à Wood, and printed in "Letters by Eminent Persons," (1813),

show him as a kind of "immature Boswell." His antiquarian researches in Surrey were published in 5 vols. by Rawlinson (1718-19); and a similar collection for Wilts was privately printed by Sir T. Phillips in 1821. The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford contains much unpublished MSS. of his. A good "Life of Aubrey," by J. Britton was published in 1845. (*Poole's Brecknockshire; Harmsworth; Llyfrydd. y Cymry*). See his *Biography* by J. Britton (London, 1845); *British Quarterly Review*, vol. 24.

Awbrey, Sir John, Bart., 1650-1700, second baronet, Member of Parliament, was the son of Sir John Awbrey, of Llantrythydd, Glamorganshire. He matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1668, and represented Brackley in Parliament from 1698, till his death in Sept., 1700. (*Foster's Alumni Oxoniensis, 1500-1714*, p. 44).

Awbrey, Sir John, Bart., -1826, was a native of Glamorganshire, and for some time represented the county of Buckingham in Parliament. He was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in 1782, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the following year. At the date of his death he was regarded as the "father" of the House of Commons. (*Encog. C.*)

Aubrey, Thomas, 1808-1867, a celebrated Wesleyan preacher, was born near Merthyr Tydfil, and commenced preaching when he was but 16 years of age. Two years later he was recommended for the ministry as "a young man of more than ordinary ministerial abilities." He soon took a prominent place among the preachers of Wales. From 1854, he was chairman of the North Wales district for eleven years; during his term of office he established a Loan Fund for the relief of the heavy debts resting on most of the chapels of the denomination. He was truly a great man, a mighty preacher, a faithful, wise, and loving pastor. But what distinguished him most, in his public character, was the remarkable gift of eloquence he possessed. That eloquence was sometimes calm and subdued, at other times vehement and elevated. His sermons were prepared with care, but delivered with freedom. He published a small volume on Baptism, and contributed several articles to Welsh periodicals. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *Cofiant T. Aubrey*, by the Rev. Saml. Davies, 1887; *Y Geninen*, 1894, p. 80; *Trans. Nat. Eist., Liverpool*, 1884, p. 603; *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, April and May, 1831; *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 151; *ibid* Mch. 1895, p. 53.

Baddy, Thomas, -1729, an author, was a native of North Wales, but of what part is uncertain. He was an accomplished scholar, and settled as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Denbigh about 1693, remaining there till his death. He was possessed of some property, and Dr. Charles Owen describes him as "a very humble and industrious minister." He wrote several hymns, and published a metrical version of Solomon's Song, with explanatory notes. He also translated into Welsh, Doclittle's work on the "Lord's Supper," and Wadsworth on "Self-examination." (*Rees' Hist.*), see *Encog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry; Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1869, p. 454.

Bardd Alaw, see Parry, John.

Bardd Du Mon, see Williamson, Robert.

Bardd Einion, see Morris, David.

Bardd Nantglyn, see Davies, Robert.

Bardd y Brenin, see Jones, Edward.

Barker, Thomas, 1769-1847, a painter of landscapes and historical subjects, was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire. He spent the greater part of his life at Bath, and is frequently called "Barker of Bath." He began his career by copying the Flemish and Dutch masters, especially Rembrandt and Ruysdael, and having acquired sufficient proficiency, executed several pictures of great merit. His best known paintings are "The Woodman" (engraved by Bartolozzi), and "Old Tom," and his huge fresco, "The Inroad of the Turks upon Scio." He amassed a considerable fortune by the practice of his art, and expended a large sum in the erection of a house at Bath, upon the walls of which he painted the fresco before referred to. He exhibited frequently at the British Institution from 1807 until the year of his death. (*Cyclo. of Names; Imp. Dict. Biog.; Harmsworth*). See *Dict. Nat. Biog.; Art Union*, 1848, p. 51; *Catalogue of Pictures in the National Gallery, British and Modern Schools*, 1884; *Catalogue of the National Gallery of British Art at South Kensington*, 1884.

Barker, Thomas Jones, 1815-1882, a painter, was the son of Thomas Barker (1769-1847, see *ante*). His early art education he received from his father, but in 1834 he went to Paris, and there became a pupil of Horace Vernet, in whose studio he remained for several years. His works include "The Meeting of Wellington and Blücher," "Nelson on Board the San Josef," and other military pictures. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Harmsworth*). See *Times*, 29th March, 1882; *Meyer's Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon*, 1872, vol. 3, p. 22; *Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues*, 1845-76.

Bassett, Christopher, 1753-1784, was a native of Penpark, Glamorganshire. He was trained for holy orders, and took his degree of M.A. at Jesus College, Oxford. His first curacy was at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London, and he soon attracted attention as a brilliant preacher. He afterwards became curate of St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, and while there he came into contact with the Calvinistic Methodists, whom he supported and encouraged in every possible way. He frequently preached in Nonconformist chapels in various parts of Wales, but when at the height of his popularity and usefulness he died of consumption at the early age of 31. (*Enwog. C.*). See *his Elegy*, by W. Williams, 1784.

Baugh, Robert, abt. 1748-1832, an engraver, was born at Llanymynech, Montgomeryshire. He was a musician of considerable merit, but is best known as an engraver. Among other instances of his ability and skill as an engraver may be mentioned the large Map of North Wales, published in 1795, by his friend and neighbour, John Evans, of Llwynygroes (1723-1795, see *post*). In 1809 the Society of Arts awarded to Mr. Baugh their silver medal and fifteen guineas in

money for a map of Shropshire. He acted for many years as parish clerk of Llanymynech. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Mont. Worthies*).

Baxter, George Robert Wythen, 1815-1854, an author, was born at Hereford. He was the only son of George Frohnan Baxter, Esq., and was a member of an old family long settled in the neighbourhood of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and claimed among his ancestry the celebrated Nonconformist divine, William Baxter (see *post*). He was the author of the "The Book of the Bastiles," an attack upon the Poor Law, the "Bastiles" being the workhouses; "Honour and Pathos," and several other works. He died on the 17th of January, 1854, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, and a handsome marble tablet was erected to his memory by his mother, in Llanalharn Church. (*Mont. Worthies*).

Baxter, William, 1650-1723, philological writer and antiquary, nephew and heir of the celebrated nonconformist divine, Richard Baxter, was born at Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire. When 18 years of age he was sent to school at Harrow. At that time, according to his own account, he knew not one letter in a book, nor understood a word of any language but Welsh. At Harrow he made rapid progress, and subsequently devoted himself chiefly to the study of philology and antiquities. In 1679 he published a grammar entitled "De Analogia, seu Arte Latinae Linguae Commentariolus," and in 1695 appeared his new and corrected edition of Anacreon, with notes. In 1701 he published an edition of Horace, and in 1719 a curious and learned Dictionary of British Antiquities. His "Glossary of Roman Antiquities" was published in 1726. He was an able critic in Welsh and Irish, and in the Northern and Eastern languages, as well as in Latin and Greek. For most of his life he was engaged in the tuition of youth, and for over 20 years acted as master of Mercers' School in London, a post which he resigned shortly before his death, which took place in May, 1723. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Nichols' Anecdotes*, vol. 1, p. 163-5; *Monthly Review*, N.S., vol. 25; *Richard Baxter's Life*; *Biographia Britannica*; *Reliquiae Baxterianae*, edited by Moses Williams, 1726; *Mont. Worthies*.

Beau Nash, see Nash, Richard.

Bennett, Nicholas, 1823-1899, an antiquary, a thoroughly patriotic Welshman, belonged to a family which had been settled in the neighbourhood of Montgomeryshire for more than three centuries. In the reign of James I. a Nicholas Bennett was mayor of Caersws. Mr. Bennett converted his home at Glanrafon, Trefeglwys, into a miniature Welsh national museum, one of the most valued contents of which was a manuscript volume descriptive of the heraldic arms of the Welsh princes, illustrated with blazonments made by Mr. Bennett's nephew, Mr. Breese Bennett Owen. He did good work in the collection of Welsh MSS. and objects illustrative of Welsh history, but his favourite pursuit was the collection of folk songs and heraldic lore, which resulted in the publication of two fine folio volumes, entitled "Alawon fy Ngwlad" (The Lays of my Land). The work contains biographical sketches and portraits of famous Welsh harpists and

pennillion singers by D. Emlyn Evans (Newtown: 1896). (*Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 191; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Ceinion Llen. G.*, vol. 2, p. 271; *Y Geninen*, 1900, Mch., p. 45.

Bevan, Hopkin, 1765-1839, a popular preacher with the Calvinistic Methodists, was a native of Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire. He commenced to preach in 1792, and was one of the earliest ordained ministers of the connexion. He wrote a history of the progress of Methodism in the district in which he laboured (1838). (*Enwog. C.*) See *Cymru*, vol. 17, p. 19.

Bevan, Madame, d. abt. 1781, whose maiden name was Bridget Vaughan, was born near Carmarthen. In her early days she was in the habit of attending the services conducted by the Rev. Griffith Jones, of Llanddowror, and afterwards took a prominent part in furthering the interests of education and religion. Through her marriage with Arthur Bevan, Esq., of Laugharne, she became exceedingly wealthy, and assisted the Rev. Griffith Jones liberally with funds for the establishment of his circulating schools. After the death of that eminent man, she continued to maintain these schools at her own expense. (*G.B.*; *The Sunday Schools of Wales*). See *Charity Schools*, T. Burgess, 1809; *Griffith Jones*, by T. Levi, 1884.

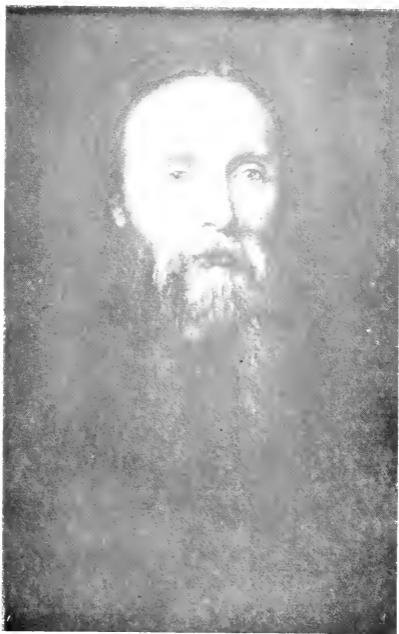
Bevan, Thomas, 1795-1819, one of the first two Protestant missionaries to Madagascar, was born at Neuaddlwyd, Cardiganshire. He and David Jones, his co-missionary, who was also a native of the same district, sailed from England at the end of 1817, and reached the Mauritius in the following spring. Soon afterwards David Jones' wife and child died, and that missionary himself became seriously ill. This so affected Bevan that he died, after an illness of three days only, at the very threshold of a most promising career. (*Enwog. C.*)

Bevan, Thomas, 1802-1882, "Caradawc y Fenni," was born near Talybont, Breconshire, and afterwards settled at Abergavenny. In 1833 he was instrumental in forming the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion Society, which was the means of inaugurating a most successful series of Eisteddfodau in that town. At one of those gatherings—1835—he won the prize offered for a Welsh essay on the "History of Gwent under Roman rule." During the last 30 or 40 years of his life he spent much of his time in collecting photographs and autographs of all the *literati* of Wales, and of those born in Wales. This work involved considerable trouble and expense, and he left it in a fairly complete state. The volume contained many hundreds of photographs of distinguished persons throughout the Principality, and in numerous cases their autographs also. (*The Red Dragon*).

Beynon, Rosser, 1811-1876, "Asaph Glan Taf," a musician, was a native of Neath, Glamorganshire. He was almost entirely self-taught, his parents being in poor circumstances. He composed a number of tunes, and in 1848 he published a congregational tune book—"Telyn Seion"—containing 130 tunes and 22 anthems, &c., 20 of the former being his own composition. He was very successful



EDWARD BREESE, F.S.A. (1835-1881).



SIR EDWARD COLEY BURNE-JONES (1833-1898).

as a choir conductor, and was one of the most prominent musical adjudicators of the day. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Beynon, Thomas, 1744-1833, a clergyman, was born in Carmarthenshire. He received a liberal education, and graduated M.A. He held several livings at the same time, namely—Llanfihangel Aberbythych; Llanfihangel Cilfargen; Llanddeusaint, and Penboyr. He did much to extend the influence of the Church of England in the diocese of St. David's, and, being possessed of private means, he devoted nearly the whole of his stipend to ecclesiastical purposes, and contributed one thousand pounds towards the building fund of St. David's College, Lampeter. He was a warm supporter of Welsh literature. A prize offered at the Carmarthen Eisteddfod of 1834 for the best elegy to his memory was won by "Gwenffrwd" (Thomas Lloyd Jones). (*Enwog. C.*).

Blackwell, John, 1797-1840, "Alun," a clergyman and poet, was born at Mold, in Flintshire. For some years he worked at the trade of a shoemaker, at the same time availing himself of every opportunity for improving his mind. Several Eisteddfodic successes brought him into notice, and, by the liberality of friends, he was enabled to enter Jesus College, Oxford. He became curate of Holywell, and was afterwards preferred to the living of Manor Deify, in Pembrokeshire. He contributed largely to the columns of the "Gwyllydydd," a periodical devoted to the interests of the Established Church; and was the first editor of "Y Cylchgrawn," which he conducted with consummate ability. His poems and essays, which are of a very high order, were published in 1851, with a memoir by the Rev. Griffith Edwards (Gutyn Padarn) (Ruthin: Isaac Clarke). His translation into Welsh of Pope's "Messiah," appeared in 1825; and his "Farewell Sermon" delivered in the Parish Church of Holywell was published in 1833 (Holywell; D. Davey). A selection of his poems was published by Isaac Foulkes in the "Cyfres y Ceinion." His "Elegy on Bishop Heber" is one of the most beautiful and pathetic in the Welsh language. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cyfres y Ceinion; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Ceinion Alun; The Gwyneddion, or an Account of the Royal Denbigh Eisteddfod*, p. 133; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 125; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1901, p. 36; *Y Cymmrodor*, v. 2, p. 20; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 282; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 252; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 194; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 3; *Gent. Mag.*, N.S. v. 14, p. 100; *Cymru*, vol. 23, p. 181.

Blayney, Thomas, 1785- , a celebrated Welsh harpist, the third son of Arthur Blayney, of Tynycoed, in the parish of Llanwchhirin, Montgomeryshire, by Letitia, daughter of Mr. Owens, of Dalfor, in the same parish. At the Carmarthen Eisteddfod, in 1819, after a keen contest, he was awarded the chief prize of a silver harp and thirty guineas for his performance on the harp. In 1829, he was appointed harpist to Earl Powys, which post he retained till his death some years later. He played at most of the Eisteddfodau of those days, and went about the country occasionally with the triple

harp, on which he was an admirable player. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; Mont. Worthies*). See *Cymru*, vol. 30, p. 12.

Bleddyn, see Jones, William.

Boscawen, W. H., 1825-1882, a clergyman, was a native of Flintshire. He was educated at Oxford, and ordained priest in 1848, and eventually became rector of Marchwiel, near Wrexham, a living which he held till his death 15 years later. He was one of the best known clergymen in the diocese of St. Asaph, and for some years occupied the office of Rural Dean. He occasionally appeared as a lecturer on general subjects, and in this capacity was ready to give his assistance to the literary institutions of the district. His son, Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, is a well-known writer on Palestine. *By-Gones*, 1882, p. 132; *Private Information*.

Bowen, Ben. 1878-1905, a very promising poet, was a native of Treorby, Glamorganshire. He was known as the youngest chaired bard in Wales, having won that distinction in his eighteenth year. He won another chair at Aberdare in 1897. At that time he worked as a miner, but shortly afterwards he was induced to study for the ministry. At the Liverpool National Eisteddfod, in 1900, his poem secured second place in the competition for the crown prize. His health soon afterwards broke down, and after spending a year in South Africa, he returned to the Rhondda Valley, where he died in his twenty-fourth year. A volume of his poems, with memoir, was published in 1905 by his brother, Myfyr Hefin, and the Rev. H. Elvet Lewis, in reviewing the work, writes:—"No one was more a child of the newer day in Wales than he; no one showed more distinctly the genuine spirit of poetry, while as yet he was not given time to grow mature." (*Manchester Guardian; British Weekly*). See *Y Gwynn*, Mch, 1905, p. 57; *Yspryd yr Oes*, vol. 2 (March, 1905), p. 41, with portrait.

Bowen, John, 1815-1858, Bishop of Sierra Leone, the son of Captain Thomas Bowen, of the 85th Foot, was born at Court, near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, and educated at Haverfordwest. He sailed for Canada in April, 1835, and farmed land at Danville, on the shores of Lake Erie, for seven years, returning to Wales in 1842. He entered himself at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1843, and graduated B.A. in 1847, and LL.B. and LL.D. ten years later. He was ordained priest in 1847. His first curacy was at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire 1848-50, and in 1853 he was preferred to the rectory of Orton, Longueville, Hunts. He inherited considerable property after an uncle, and this enabled him to devote himself to missionary work, in connection with which he spent about £800 a year. Under the auspices of the Church of England Missionary Society he visited Jerusalem, Syria, Cairo, Mogul, Smyrna, and other centres. In 1857 he was consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone, and sailed for his diocese in November of that year, but the deadly climate claimed him as a victim in about 18 months afterwards, and he died at Freetown, the capital of the colony, on 28th May, 1859. His sister published the "Memorials of John



Rev. John Brewster. (Albany, 1794-1800)



BEN BOWEN (1878-1903).

Bowen, compiled from his Letters and Journals," in 1862. (*Enwog. C.* ; *Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 344). See *Gent. Mag.* 1859, p. 187-8.

Bradford, John, 1690-1780, "Ienan Tir Iarll," a poet, was a native of Glamorganshire. He was also an antiquary of note, and it was he who furnished Edward Williams ("Iolo Morganwg,") with the manuscript of "Cyfrinach y Beirdd." Lewis Morris ("Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn,") speaks rather disparagingly of him, but his notes in "Cyfrinach y Beirdd" shew that he was a thorough master of the rules of Welsh poetry. See "Cyfrinach y Beirdd," "Taliesin," vol. 1, p. 213 ; "Gwaith Llywarch Hen," by Dr. W. Owen Pughe, lxii, lxiii. (*Enwog. C.*)

Breese, Edward. 1835-1881, an antiquary, was the second son of the Rev. John Breese (1789-1842), see *post*), and a nephew of Mr. David Williams, M.P. (1800-1869, see *post*). He was born at Carmarthen, where his father ministered before leaving for Liverpool. He completed his education at Lewisham College, and was articled as a solicitor in his uncle's office at Portmadoc, afterwards succeeding to his practice. He was appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Merioneth. He wrote a number of articles to the "Archæologia Cambrensis," and other antiquarian magazines, but is best known as the author, in conjunction with Mr. R. M. Wynne, of Peniarth, of "The Kalendars of Gwynedd," which is recognised as a standard work. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. All his literary work is characterised by scholarly accuracy and painstaking research,—with him accuracy was the first requisite. In politics he was a Liberal, and was looked upon as the future member for Merioneth. (*Y Gestiana ; Bye-Gones*, 1881, p. 206).

Breese, Evan, 1798- , poet, was born at Dol Howell, Llan-gadfan, Montgomeryshire, and was a grandson of the well-known scholar, William Jones, of that place. He spent most of his life as a schoolmaster in various parts of the country, and was a local preacher with the Wesleyans. Two small volumes of poems were published by him, containing carols and other religious verses. He died at Llanerfyl, and was buried there. (*Mont. Worthies*).

Breese, John, 1789-1842, a Congregational preacher, was born at Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire. He received but little education in early life, and for some time he was employed as a farm labourer. When 24 years of age having, in the meantime, commenced to preach, he was sent to Shrewsbury School, and afterwards to college. He then settled down as pastor in Liverpool, where he laboured with great success for 17 years. He spent the last seven years of his life at Carmarthen. He travelled much, and among the people of his own denomination was considered second only to Williams of Wern as a preacher. He was exceptionally liberal in his views as a Nonconformist, so much so that during his pastorate in Liverpool, Dr. Bethell, then Bishop of Bangor, wrote offering to ordain him as a minister of the Church of England, and subsequently sent a neighbouring clergyman to Liverpool specially to endeavour to persuade him to take orders in the Church, but he declined. His sermons were mainly

doctrinal, and, at times, only the most intelligent of his hearers could follow him with any profit. (*Enwog. C.; Mont. Worthies*).

Breese, Samuel, 1772-1812, a Baptist minister, was born at Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. In his eighth year, he became lame, and this induced his parents to give him a better education than they would otherwise have done. For some time he followed the occupation of schoolmaster, but in 1795 he began to preach. He became one of the most popular and powerful preachers of the day, and in 1803 became co-pastor at Aberystwyth with the Rev. John James. He afterwards removed to Newcastle Emlyn, where he laboured with much success. His descriptive powers were remarkably vivid, and few preachers were more eloquent and popular. He travelled much throughout Wales and parts of England, preaching fluently in English as well as Welsh. He was buried in the burial ground attached to the old Baptist Chapel at Cilfowyr, Pembrokeshire. Elegies were written on his death by the Revs. D. Saunders and Christmas Evans, and the latter was reprinted in the form of a pamphlet at Llanidloes in 1846. (*Enwog. C.; Mont. Worthies*).

Brereton, Andrew Jones, 1827-1885, "Andreas o Fôn," a poet, was a native of Anglesea. He began his business career in Liverpool, subsequently removing, in 1852, to Mold, where he entered the employ of a firm of brewers, Messrs. Jones, Lloyd and Company, as clerk. He afterwards became managing partner, and retired from business some years before his death. He was a constant contributor to the magazines, and an ardent Eisteddfodwr. He edited the prize compositions of the Mold Eisteddfod of 1851. In 1878 a sum of three hundred and twenty pounds was collected for presentation to him in recognition of his services to various Welsh movements, and especially the Eisteddfod. He, however, declined to accept a pecuniary testimonial, and three hundred pounds of the amount went towards founding a scholarship in his name at the Aberystwyth University College, the balance being applied to the purchase of a piece of silver which was presented to him. (*The Red Dragon; Cardiff Catalogue; C. & D. Herald*). See *Gobud yr Oes*, vol. 2, p. 34.

Brereton, Jane, 1685-1740, an authoress, was the daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Bryn Griffith, near Mold, Flintshire, and in 1711 she married Thomas Brereton, the dramatist, of Chester, who was drowned in the Dee in 1722. Mrs. Brereton spent the remaining eighteen years of her life at Wrexham. She was a gifted writer, and wrote poetry of a high order, much of which appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine." Her works were collected and published in 1744, four years after her death. Sir Egerton Brydges, in his "Censura Literaria," has an appreciative reference to her. (*Cilcain a'r Amgylchoedd; Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Brereton, Owen Salusbury, 1715-1798, antiquary, was the son of Mr. Thomas Brereton, of Flintshire, and afterwards of Shotwick Park, Cheshire. He added the name of "Salusbury" on succeeding to estates in the counties of Chester, Denbigh, and Flint, on his father's death, about 1756. He was called to the bar in 1738, and in

1742 was appointed recorder of Liverpool, a position which he retained for fifty-six years. He was a member of the Society of Arts, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. He sat as M.P. for Ilchester from 1775 to 1780, and was appointed constable of Flint Castle in 1775. He contributed a number of papers to the "Archæologia" and the "Philosophical Transactions" of 1781 on various objects of antiquity in North Wales. (*Dict. Nat. Biog. ; Notices of Flint*). See *Chalmer's Biog. Dict. ; Gentleman's Magazine*, 1798, vol. 68, part 2, p. 816; *Ormerod's Cheshire*, ed. Helsby, 1882, vol. 2, p. 573; *Welch's Westminster Scholars*, 1188; *Return of Members of Parliament*, 1878, vol. 2, p. 154.

Brewer, Jehoiada, 1752-1818, an author, was a native of Newport, Monmouthshire. He was induced by the Rev. Caradoc Glascott, vicar of Hatherleigh, Devon, to study for the church, and he accordingly entered the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Trevecca, but the Bishop refused to ordain him, and he laboured with the Non-conformists, first at Sheffield, and then at Birmingham. He published several sermons, etc.; wrote several pieces of poetry; and composed hymns,—two of which—the "Hiding Place," and the "Star of Bethlehem,"—were very popular. His publications include:—"An Introduction Discourse at the Ordination of the late Mr. Jonathan Evans, at Poleshill, April 4, 1797"; "A Sermon preached before the Missionary Society in London, May, 1793"; and "An Oration delivered at the Interment of the Rev. Samuel Pearce, of Birmingham." (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Brythton*, vol. 1, second edit., p. 110; *Evangelical Magazine*, Oct., 1817; *Bishop's Christian Memorials of the Nineteenth Century*, 1826; *Gadsby's Hymn Writers*, 1855:

Briscoe, Thomas, 1813-1895, a clergyman and author, was born at Wrexham, where his father, Richard Briscoe, carried on business as a druggist. He completed his education at Oxford, and received the degree of D.D. He was ordained priest in 1837 by the Bishop of Oxford. After several preferments he was, in 1858, appointed vicar of Holyhead, subsequently becoming Chancellor of Bangor Cathedral, and Proctor in Convocation for the Dean and Chapter of Bangor. He was an excellent Hebrew and Greek scholar, and translated into Welsh the Book of Job from the original (Holywell: 1854); and also the Book of Proverbs and the Psalms (Holywell: 1855). In 1894 he translated the New Testament "from the readings adopted by the revisers of the authorised version." (Bangor: Jarvis & Foster). (*C. & D. Herald ; Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Y Traethodydd*, 1895, p. 143; *Y Geninen*, 1884, p. 230; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 36.

Brown, Richard, 1812-1895, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire, and was ordained in 1838. His first pastorate was at Llanmartyn, Mon., but he afterwards removed to North Wales, where he often preached with John Elias. Later on he went to Liverpool, where he took charge of the Liverpool City Mission, having under his care about 25 local

missions. During his stay there, he published about 17 volumes, one of the most popular being "Byways of the Bible." (*C. & D. Herald*).

Bruce, Henry Austin, 1815-1895, first Lord Aberdare, was the son of Mr. John Bruce Pryce Bruce, of Duffryn, St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire. In youth he spent six years in France, and returning to England in 1827, he entered Swansea Grammar School. In 1837 he was called to the bar, and from 1847 to 1852 he was police magistrate at Merthyr Tydfil. From 1852 to 1868 he represented Merthyr in Parliament, and in 1869 was elected for Renfrewshire. He was under-secretary at the Home Office from 1862 to 1864, and subsequently, until July, 1866, was vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education. In 1868 he took office under Mr. Gladstone as Home Secretary, and in 1873, when he was appointed Lord President of the Council, he was raised to the peerage. In Wales he will always be remembered for the interest he took in the promotion of higher education, and it was he who presided over the Royal Commission, whose report led to the foundation of the University Colleges of North and South Wales. He also took a deep interest in the welfare of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth, and filled the office of President of the Board of Governors. He wrote a "Life of General Napier" (1864), "National Education" (1866), and published his "Speech on the Education of the Poor Bill" in 1867. (*Bye-Gones*, 1895, p. 43; *Harmsworth*).

Bruce, Sir James Lewis Knight, 1791-1866, judge, was the son of John Knight, of Devonshire, by Margaret, daughter of William Bruce, of Llanblethian, in Glamorganshire. He was called to the bar in 1817, and for a short time took the Welsh circuit. The increase of his Chancery practice soon caused him to abandon the common-law bar, and he confined himself to the Equity Court. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for Bishop's Castle in the Conservative interest. His parliamentary career was, however, very short, the borough he represented being disfranchised by the Reform Bill. In 1834 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. On several occasions he was one of the counsel heard at the House of Lords on matters relating to the Reform Bill and Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill. In 1842 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and in the same year became Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, and held the yearly office of Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn. Upon the creation of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, he was appointed one of the first Lords Justices. He shewed a wonderful aptitude for business, and a profound knowledge of law; his judgments, especially the earlier ones, were models of composition. He was buried in Cheriton Churchyard, near Folkestone. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Law Mag. and Review*, v. 22, p. 278; *Law Journal*, v. 1, p. 564; *Solicitors' Journal*, vol. 11, p. 25; *Genl. Mag.* 1866, pp. 681, 818, 833.

Brutus, see Owen, David.

Bryan, John, 1770-1856, a well-known Wesleyan preacher, was born at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. He removed in early life to

Chester, and found employment in a shop, but was soon induced to commence preaching. He joined the Wesleyan Mission in 1801, and laboured in Wales for fifteen years. He was afterwards transferred to England, where he remained for eight years. He was a very popular preacher, and a prolific writer, and as a translator of verse he had few equals. He translated a very large number of the hymns now in use by the Wesleyans, and published several prose works, among them Welsh versions of "The Life of John Haime" (1811); "The Life of John Nelson" (1812); "The Life of James Arminius," and "Wesley on Universal Salvation" (1841). He also contributed to the "Eurgawn Wesleyaidd" a number of articles on the theological controversies of the day. He died at Carnarvon in the eighty-seventh year of his age. (*Enwog. C.; Mont. Worthies*). See *Hanes Llen. G.; Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 220.

Brychan, see Davies, John.

Burne-Jones, Sir Edward Coley, 1833-1898, painter, was born in Birmingham. The name "Burne" was a baptismal name, and was adopted as part of the surname as a matter of convenience. His father, a man of Welsh descent, was Edward Richard Jones. Young Jones matriculated at Oxford, in 1852, with the intention of taking orders in the Church of England. He, however, formed a friendship with a fellow graduate, also of Welsh nationality—William Morris—and forsook the path of divinity for those of literature and art. At first he studied under Rossetti, and worked with him on the Walls of the Oxford Union. It was at the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877, that Burne-Jones' work was practically first introduced to the world. His principal contributions to that gallery made a great impression, but he attained a still more striking success by the "Briar Rose" series of pictures. As is evident from nearly all his work, he was a passionate student of Celtic romance. Together with Rossetti and Morris he has profoundly affected the renaissance in England of decorative art proper, and the artistic crafts. He designed stained glass windows for churches in England, America, India, Germany and France, and the mosaic decorations in the apse of the American Church, Rome, are his. (*Dict. Nat. Biog., Harmsworth.*) See *Malcolm Bell's Sir Edward Burne-Jones*, 1898; *Nineteenth Century*, January, 1899.

Butler, Benjamin Franklin, 1818-1893, an American general, was of Welsh descent, and was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, U.S.A. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised with success. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he entered Baltimore at the head of the Federal brigade, and was given command of the department of East Virginia. In 1863 he co-operated with General Grant in an unsuccessful attack on Richmond. Failing to capture Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, he was removed from his command for exceeding his instructions. He was returned to Congress by the Republicans of Massachusetts in 1866-76, and was one of the Committee appointed to try President Andrew Johnson. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1882. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c., W. R.*

Evans; *Lippincott*; *Harmsworth*.) See Parton's *General Butler in New Orleans* (1863); *Life*, by Bland (1879); and his own *Autobiography* (1892).

Cadfan, see Williams, Hugh.

Cadvan Gwynedd, see Hughes, Hugh.

Cadwalader, John, 1743-1786, a general in the American army, who was of a Welsh family, was born in Philadelphia. He received the appointment of Brigadier-general in 1777, and bravely fought at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, and Monmouth. He fought a duel with General Conway, because he had intrigued with Gates against Washington, and was severely wounded. In the winter of 1776-7, he had the whole of the Pennsylvanian troops under his command, and his men were foremost in some of the most important battles of the Revolutionary crisis. In 1778 he was offered, but declined to accept, an appointment from Congress as General of the Cavalry. He is described as "wealthy, and liberal to a fault." (*Wales and its People; Welshmen as Factors*.) See *Lippincott*.

Cadwalader, John, 1806-1879, an American lawyer and general, born in Philadelphia, was of Welsh descent. He served as a brigadier-general in the Mexican war of 1847. In 1861 he was second in command under General Patterson in Virginia, and was appointed a major-general of volunteers in 1862. (*Wales and its People; Lippincott*.)

Cadwaladr, Ellis, d. about 1740, a poet, was a native of Llandrillo, near Corwen. Four of his poems were published in the "Blodeu-gerdd"; he had evidently received a good education, and knew something of the classics. He won the chair prize at an Eisteddfod held at Bala in 1738, and in addressing him on that occasion the adjudicator (the Rev. Edward Wynne, vicar of Gwyddelwern) gave utterance to an alliterative line of verse—"Goreu i gyd, gwr y Gadair"—which has ever since been retained as an Eisteddfod motto. (*Enwog. C.*) See his poem to Watkin Williams Wynne, Esq. (Shrewsbury: T. Durston, 1737), at Cardiff Library, W. 3, 2133.

Caerfallwch, see Edwards, Thomas.

Caledfryn, see Williams, William.

Campbell, Eliza Constantia, 1796-1864, a talented poetess, was the eldest child of Richard Pryce, Esq., of Gunley, her mother being a Miss Edwards, of Pentre Hall. She married, in 1826, Robert Campbell, Commander in the Royal Navy, and a first cousin of Thomas Campbell, the poet. In December, 1833, she published "Stories from the History of Wales" (printed by Eddowes, Shrewsbury, published by Longmans, London). A second edition was printed and published in Edinburgh in 1837, under the title of "Tales about Wales." Thomas Campbell thought very highly of his "cousin's" taste and character. Her husband died at Gunley in 1832, and was buried in Forden Churchyard (Montgomeryshire), and in 1844 she was married to her second husband, Captain Hugh Morrieson.

Prof. Lewis Campbell (born 1830), Greek scholar and author, who held the chair of Greek at St. Andrew's University from 1863 to 1892, is a son of Mrs. Campbell. (*Mont. Worthies; Harmsworth*).

Canrhawdfardd, see Jones, Thomas.

Caradawc y Fenni, see Bevan, Thomas.

Caradog, see Jones, Griffith Rhys.

Carbery, Earl of, 1641-1713, was descended from an old Welsh family. It is probable that his father, as became a Welshman, was a Loyalist, for at the coronation of King Charles II., in 1661, his youthful son (the subject of this sketch) was created a Knight of the Order of the Bath. In the same year he attained his majority, and was returned to Parliament for the borough of Carmarthen, which he continued to represent till his succession to the Peerage. He rose so rapidly in the estimation of the Sovereign and his Ministers, that at the early age of 30, he was appointed to the Governorship of Jamaica, which he held for eight years. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Carn Ingli, see Hughes, Joseph.

Carnhuanawc, see Price, Thomas.

Carter, Hugh, 1784-1855, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born near Mold, and was the son of Mr. Carter, tanner, of Denbigh. He entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1805, and served with success among Welsh and English churches. He published an abridged edition of the duoglot Bible. He was a constant contributor to the earlier volumes of "Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd." (*Enwog. C.*) See *Minutes of Conference*, 1856.

Ceiriog, see Hughes, John Ceiriog.

Ceulanydd, see Williams, John.

Charles, David, 1762-1834, a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, and the youngest brother of the Rev. Thomas Charles (see *post*), like him, a powerful preacher, and a true builder of the churches, was born near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire. He was educated at the village school, and was converted about 1777, and in 1783 he commenced business at Carmarthen. Five years later he was appointed a deacon of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, and in 1803 began to preach. Early Methodism in Wales owed much to his soberness and wisdom. He spent many years of his early manhood in Bristol, and was an effective preacher in English as well as in Welsh. He preached several times with and for Rowland Hill; and twice at least he occupied the famous pulpit of Surrey Chapel. He wrote several hymns, one of which—"O fryniau Caersalem ceir gweled"—ranks among the foremost hymns in the language. His sermons and hymns give a fair insight into the lofty thoughts and glorious visions with which his mind was constantly engaged. Some of his hymns are unrivalled in their beauty and pathos, and the originality of their ideas. (*Sweet Singers of Wales; Historical Handbook*). See his *Memoir* by H. Hughes, prefixed to English edition of Charles' Sermons; *Y Traethodydd*, 1896, p. 241.

Charles, David, 1812-1878, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Bala, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. He was a grandson of the great Thomas Charles (1755-1814, see *post*). In conjunction with his brother-in-law (Dr. Lewis Edwards) he founded Bala College in 1837. He became principal of Trevecca College in 1842, a post which he held for 20 years. In 1867 he was appointed secretary and registrar of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. There are three movements which stand out prominently in the story of his life, of which he might be justly termed the chief actor,—the founding of the college at Bala, at Trevecca, and the establishing of the University College at Aberystwyth. In his capacity as principal at Trevecca he was most diligent and persevering, always ready to exercise endless patience on behalf of the students. He did a great work, and that conscientiously. It was his privilege to do a little pastoral work in two places,—Abercarn and Aberdovey; and his fidelity to truth and his devotion to his Master's work, were marked features in his work in both places. As a preacher, temperance advocate and lecturer, he was beloved by all classes of the community. (*Historical Handbook*). See *Y Traethodydd*, 1893, pp. 45, 131, and 264; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 336.

Charles, Edward, abt. 1760-1828, "Sierlyn Fardd," a poet, was born at Clocaenog, near Ruthin, Denbighshire, but spent most of his life in London. He was a prominent member of the Gwyneddigion Society, and acted as its secretary in 1796, and four years later was elected chief bard of the Society. He was the first to be elected to that office, and acted in the same capacity in 1810. On his election to the post in 1800 what is described as "a large and handsome silver medal" was presented to him by the Society, and his poem in acknowledgment of the gift is printed in "Golud yr Oes," vol. 2, p. 49. Another poem "to the Cymreigyddion Society" appears on p. 224 of the same volume. One of his poems was appended to an ode by Thomas Jones (Y Bardd Cloff) printed in 1799 (London: J. Jones). (*Enwog. C.*; *Golud yr Oes*, vol. 2, pp. 49, 224). See *Report on Welsh MSS.*, J. Gwenogfryn Evans, vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 297, for contents of a *MS.* in his handwriting, containing a number of his own poems, together with those of other bards; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*, p. 725.

Charles, Thomas, 1755-1814, of Bala, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born in the parish of Llanfihangel, Carmarthenshire. He received his early training at Llanddowror and at the Academy at Carmarthen, and entered Jesus College in 1775. Ordained in 1778, he entered on a curacy in Somersetshire. In 1784 he was appointed curate at Llanymawddwy, but in about a year afterwards he withdrew from the Established Church, and became a most active minister with the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with whom he had been associated in his early youth. It was on the occasion of a visit to an Oxford fellow-student (the Rev. Simon Lloyd, Bala) that he first saw the little town in Merioneth with which his name will always be associated. He greatly increased the membership of the denomination by establishing Circulating Schools throughout

the Principality, and, later on, took a leading part, with the Revds. Edward Williams, D.D., Morgan John Rhys, and others in extending the Sunday School movement set on foot by Robert Raikes in 1785. (See *Cymru*, vol. 22, p. 153 *et seq.*) He was the principal instrument in founding the Bible Society, and prepared two editions of the Welsh Bible for the press. He published a new edition of the works of Walker Cradock, and several tracts, &c., for the use of his schools, but his most important work is the "Geiriadur Ysgrythyrol," a Welsh Scripture Dictionary of very great merit, which is still regarded as a standard book. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Young Wales*, 1901, p. 30). See *Enwog. y Ffydd*; *Cymru*, vol. 18, p. 323; vol. 14, p. 47; *Traethodau Llenyddol Dr. Edwards*, p. 278; *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 220; *Y Traethodydd*, 1895, pp. 93 and 290; *Nodwddiad y Cymry*, p. 209; *Y Traethodydd*, 1884, p. 29; *Life of Rev. Thos. Charles*, by W. Hughes; *Hist. of the Life and Labours of the Rev. T. Charles*, by Edward Morgan; *Meth. Cymru*; *Y Tadau Methodistiaid*; *Sunday Schools, &c.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1899, pp. 310 and 501; *Ibid*, 1882, p. 342; *Ibid*, 1900, p. 313.

Chidlaw, Benjamin William, -1892, an American preacher and social reformer. "This remarkable Welshman was ordained at 25, and a year later entered on a long period of service as missionary of the American Sunday School Union. He has literally founded thousands of Sunday Schools, in remote districts, and given the first impulse to new churches." (*Missionary Review of the World*.) He acted as chaplain during the American War, and he is described as "an ideal chaplain, known to the whole army with which he served for his earnestness, his fearlessness, his friendliness, his affectionate devotion to the soldiers, his tender ministrations in times of trouble, his charities, his patriotism, the pathos of his services amid the perils of war, his eloquence that was as quickening as a bugle note." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*) See his *Notes of a Journey from Ohio to Wales, and a History of the Welsh Institutions in America, &c.*, Welsh edition, Llanrwst: J. Jones, 1840 (second edition).

Churchey, Walter, 1747-1805, an author, and a friend and supporter of John Wesley, was a native of Brecon, and was a solicitor by profession. He was an indefatigable writer of religious verse. He composed an epic poem of ten thousand lines on "The Life of Joseph," which he published in a volume entitled "Poems and Imitations" (1789). This work was printed at Wesley's printing office, and he himself secured one hundred subscribers for it at a guinea each. See "Wesley's Works," xii. 416-423. Churchey was also the author of "An Addition to Collins' Ode on the Passions" (1804); "An Essay on Man, upon Principles opposed to those of Lord Bolingbroke, in Four Epistles" (1804); "A Philippic on Idleness;" "An Apology by W. Churchey for his Public Appearance as a Poet" (Trefecca: 1805). In the "British Museum Catalogue," Poole's "Brecknockshire," and other works, he is called (in error) "William" Churchey. He composed an "elegy" addressed to Lord Nelson on his arrival at

Brecknock, amidst the acclamations of the people, on the 26th July, 1802. Lord Nelson subsequently wrote to the poet, thanking him for his lines. Southey, the poet, was in the county in 1798, and became personally acquainted with Churchey. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*; *Enwog. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Cowper's Works* (Bohn), vol. 3, p. 370; Cottle's *Reminiscences of Coleridge*; Southey, &c., 1847, p. 230; Tyerman's *Life and Times of John Wesley*, 1871, vol. 3, p. 244 *et seq.*

Clough, Anne Jemima, 1820-1892, first principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, who was of Welsh descent, and a sister of Arthur Hugh Clough (see *post*) was born in Liverpool. She spent most of her younger days in South Carolina, but, returning in 1836, she became a school teacher in Wales, afterwards establishing a school at Ambleside, in Westmoreland, in 1852. Ten years later she closed her school to organise the scheme for the higher education of women. This led to her appointment as head of a house of residence at Cambridge, which formed the nucleus of Newnham College, opened under her principalship in 1880. Her memoir was published by her sister, Miss Blanche A. Clough, in 1897. (*Harmsworth.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Clough, Arthur Hugh, 1819-1861, a poet, born in Liverpool, was of Welsh descent. He was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold. He took a prominent part in the political and social movements of the day, and by a pamphlet on "Retrenchment," written in 1847, and occasioned by the potatoe famine in Ireland, he earned for himself the reputation of a Socialist. He spent some time in America, earning a living by literary and scholastic work, but returned to England in 1853 to take up a post in the Education Office, which he held till his death. He died at Florence, and was buried in the little Protestant cemetery on the outskirts of the city. His poems, edited by F. T. Palgrave, were published in 1862; his "Poems and Prose Remains," with a selection from his letters and a memoir, edited by Miss Blanche Clough, appeared in 1869. Selections from his works were also published in 1894, and (edited by Ernest Rhys) in 1896, and a monograph, by S. Waddington, in 1883. Professor Sellar writes of him:—"No modern English poet is so truly Homeric—not through conscious imitation so much as the gift of a kindred spirit—in seizing immediately the real aspects and simple effects of Nature, which may be perceived and felt every day by the peasant as well as the poet." (*Harmsworth.*) See *The Penny Poets*, No. 29, and the works above referred to; *Red Dragon*, vol. 8, p. 521.

Clough, R. B. 1782-1830, rector of Corwen, was a bard and prose writer of some note. Some of his poetry was published in the "Gwyllydydd." He was exceedingly patriotic, and never tired in shewing hospitality to the bardic fraternity. (*Enwog. C.*)

Clwydfardd, see Griffith, David.

Clymer, George, 1739-1813, an American statesman, was born in Philadelphia, U.S.A., and was of Welsh descent. He became about 1773 an active supporter of the popular cause, was chosen

a member of Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1780 he was re-elected to Congress. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was the founder of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott*). See Goodrich's *Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence*.

Coke, Thomas, 1747-1814, a missionary, was the son of a surgeon at Brecon, where he was born in 1747. After spending a few years at Brecon College School, in his seventeenth year he entered Jesus College, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1775. For three years he held the curacy of South Petherton, in Somersetshire, but in 1777 he threw in his lot with the Wesleyan Methodists, and became one of their most ardent supporters. In 1784, he made his first voyage to North America, where he was actively employed in the Methodist cause. In consequence of certain expressions in some of his sermons, and an apparent sacrifice of his loyalty in an address to the President, as superintendent of the Methodists of the United States, he was censured by the rulers of his own body on his return to England. Soon afterwards, he returned to North America, where his denunciations of slavery exposed him to great persecution and danger. In all, he made nine voyages to America, and devoted much time and energy to the establishing of missions in Ireland, Scotland, France, and Africa. In 1800 he formulated a plan for the introduction of Wesleyan Methodism into Wales, through the medium of the Welsh language. He published a *Commentary on the Scriptures*, and a *History of the West Indies* (*Dict. Em. W.*). See *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 166; *Ibid.*, 1886, p. 94; *his Life*, by Saml. Drew, 1817; *Minutes of Conference*, 1815.

Corfanydd, see Williams, Robert Herbert.

Cotton, Sir Stapleton, 1773-1865, first Viscount Combermere, a soldier, was born in Denbighshire. In 1808 he went to the Peninsula, and two years later was placed in command of the cavalry of the allied forces in Spain. He fought at Talavera, Salamanca, and Toulouse. Later he commanded the cavalry of the army of occupation in France after Waterloo. He was created Baron Combermere in 1814, and Viscount in 1827. He captured Bhartpur in 1826. He was commander of the forces in the West Indies from 1817 to 1820, commander-in-chief in Ireland from 1822 to 1825, and in India from 1825 to 1830. In 1855 he was appointed field-marshal. He died at Clifton February 21, 1865. (*Cyclo. of Names*; *Harmsworth*). See *Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Combermere*, by Lady Combermere and Captain W. W. Knollys, London, 1866; *Fraser's Magazine*, November, 1866.

Crawley, Richard, 1840-1893, scholar, was born at Bryngwyn Rectory, Monmouthshire, and was the eldest son of William Crawley, archdeacon of Monmouth, by his wife, Mary Gertrude, third daughter of Sir Love Jones Parry, of Madryn, Carnarvonshire. He graduated B.A. at Oxford in 1866, and was afterwards called

to the bar, but never practised, owing to ill-health. He had an admirable literary taste, and a wide knowledge of literature. He published a number of volumes, but his most notable performance was a translation of Thucydides' "History of the Peloponnesian War," an able and vigorous piece of work, which, however, secured little recognition. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Athenæum*, 8th April, 1893; *Times*, 8th April, 1893.

Creuddynfab, see Williams, William.

Cristiolus Mon, see Hughes, David.

Cromwell, see Williams, William W.

Cromwell, Richard, 1626-1712, son of the great Protector, Oliver Cromwell, succeeded his father as lord protector, but, lacking the governing faculty, he remained in office for a few months only. He quietly acquiesced in the Restoration, and took up his residence at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, where he lived, "peaceful and forgotten, to the advanced age of 86." Oliver Cromwell's Welsh descent does not admit of any doubt. He was descended from Morgan Williams, a Glamorganshire Welshman, who married the sister of Thomas Cromwell, the minister of Henry VIII. His son, Richard Williams, adopted his mother's maiden surname, though he subscribed himself "Cromwell alias Williams." Oliver Cromwell himself occasionally used the name Williams concurrently with that of Cromwell, and it appeared in his marriage settlement, and even in the inscription on his bed when his effigy lay in state. After the Restoration of Charles II. some members of the Cromwell family resumed the name of Williams. (John Morley's *Oliver Cromwell*; Harmsworth; *Imp. Dict. Biog.* See *Life of Oliver Cromwell* and his sons, Richard and Henry, 1820; Waylon's *House of Cromwell*, 1880; *Y Geninen*, 1899, p. 233; *Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell*, M. Noble, 1784, which traces the Welsh origin of the family.

Cyffin, see Jones, Thomas Griffiths.

Cyffin Glan Cynwy, see Jones, John.

Cymro Gwyllt, see Edwards, William.

Cyndeyrn, see Davies, Robert.

Cynddelw, see Ellis, Robert.

Cynfaen, see Evans, John Hugh.

Datydd, Philip, -about 1800, a poet, was a native of South Wales. He published in 1791 an elegy on the death of the Rev. William Williams, Pantycelyn, and in 1797 a poem in memory of the Rev. Daniel Rowlands, Liangeitho. (*G. B.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*).

Dafydd ap Gwilym Buallt, see Williams, David D.

Dafydd Ddu Eryri, see Thomas, David.

Dafydd Ionawr, see Richards, David.

Dafydd Morganwg, see Jones, David William.



REV. PRINCIPAL DAVID CHARLES DAVIES, M.A. (1826-1891).



JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826).



REV. DAVID CHARLES (CARMARTHEN),
1762-1834.



ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH (1819-1861).



DAVID DAVIES (LLANDINAM), 1818-1890.

Dafydd o Went, see Jones, David P.

Dafydd Sion Dafydd, see Jones, David.

Dafydd y Garreg Wen, see Owen, David.

Daniel Ddu o Geredigion, see Evans, Daniel.

Daniel, Robert Thomas, 1773- an American minister, was the son of Welsh parents, and was born in Caroline County, Virginia. After the war, the family removed to North Carolina. R. T. Daniel was the fifth son; for many years he was an earnest preacher of the Gospel, and organised several churches. His own record of his thirty-seven years' labour is thus given:—"I have travelled, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, about 60,000 miles; preached upwards of 5,000 sermons; baptized more than 1,500 people." Many were led to enter the ministry through his influence. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*).

David, David, -1878, a sailor, was a native of Glamorganshire. He started life when only 12 years of age, as a stable boy, at Dunlands, under the Rev. Robert Carne, of that place. At the age of 16 he joined the Royal Navy, and for many years distinguished himself in several severe battles with pirates, more particularly with the Dyaks of Borneo. He was once pinned by a cutlass to the mast, and left in that state whilst the vessel was taken and retaken, and at length being liberated, after a long and serious illness, recovered and returned to his native soil. Had he been a good scholar he would have obtained the rank of lieutenant, but all that could be done for him was done by the Admiralty Board of that time. The Rajah of Sarawak had a great partiality for him, and constantly wrote to him. He spent the remainder of his life at Llantwit Major, in his native country. (*Bye-Gones*, 1878, p. 83).

David, Job, 1746-1813, a Baptist minister, was a son of a preacher of the same name, who lived in Glamorganshire. The son ministered for some time in his native country, but afterwards removed to Frome, Somerset, where he remained for thirty years. He subsequently accepted a call to Taunton, but five years later, owing to ill-health, he removed to Swansea. He wrote several works, including "A Letter on the Use of Scriptural Doxology," and "A Reply to Dr. Priestley on the subject of Infant Baptism." (*Gentleman's Magazine; Enwog. C.*)

David, Thomas Essile, 1820-1891, "Dewi Wyn o Essyllt," was a native of Dinas Powis, Glamorganshire, and resided there until 1874, when he removed to Pontypridd, carrying on business there for the remainder of his life. For some time he acted as editor of "Y Gwladgarwr"; "Y Fellten"; and "Cyfaill y Plentyn." He displayed an early talent for poetry, and was an Eisteddfod competitor for the greater part of his life-time. His chief poems are those on "Man"; "The Sun"; "Sir Rowland Hill"; "Sir Hugh Owen"; and "The Martyrdom of Stephen." He was a constant contributor to the Welsh magazines, and frequently acted as adjudicator at the National Eisteddfod. In 1874 he published a volume of 588 pages, containing his

poems and essays, under the title of "Ceinion Essyllt," with portrait (Cardiff : D. Duncan & Sons). He also published separately his poems on "Sir Rowland Hill" (Aberdare : Mills & Lynch, 1882); "Sir J. J. Guest" (Merthyr Tydfil : P. Williams, 1857); "William Rees, D.D." (Cardiff : D. Owen & Co., 1884); and "Conquests of the Human Mind" (Swansea : W. Morris, 1854). *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1891, p. 49; *Cardiff Catalogue*. See *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1892, p. 12.

Dauids, Thomas William, 1816-1884, a Congregational minister and author, was the son of the Revd. Wm. Saunders Dauids, pastor of Providence Church, Gower, near Swansea. At first he studied for the medical profession, but in 1836 entered Homerton College to prepare for the ministry. In 1841 he was ordained pastor of the Lion Walk Congregational church, Colchester, and there he laboured with great ability and untiring energy for 34 years. He found time for extensive philosophical and theological studies, and wrote more than one valuable series of lectures, never given to the public. During the political commotion of 1848, he published an admirable sermon from Isaiah vi. 13, on "England's obligation to her Pious Men." In compliance with the request of the Committee of the Essex County Union that he should prepare a volume on the Essex Ejected Ministers, he wrote his "Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex," an enduring monument of painstaking labour. He also contributed a noteworthy article in the "British Quarterly Review" (1870), on "Nonconformity under the Plantagenets." During his later years he contributed numerous articles to the "Dictionary of Christian Biography," edited by Dr. Smith and Prof. Wace. He left behind him 20 volumes of classified manuscripts, that will be of great service to future labourers in the same fields. His eldest son, Dr. Thomas William Rhys Dauids (born 1843), is the author of several works on Buddhism. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1885; *Harmsworth*.)

Davie, William R., 1756-1820, a general in the American army, though born in England, was said to be of Welsh descent. He went to the United States when five years of age, and was adopted by an uncle in South Carolina, and graduated at Princeton, in 1776. He soon afterwards commenced the study of the law, but abandoned it for the field; and in 1779 he was attached to Pulaski's Legion as lieutenant of horse. He headed the cavalry troop at the engagements of Hanging Rock, Ramsey's Mills, and Wahab's plantation, and was commissary to General Green at the battles of Guilford, Hob Kirk's Hill, and Ninety-six. In 1786 he resumed the profession of the law, having married into the family of General Allen Jones. He was a member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was chosen governor of North Carolina in 1799. He was sent as envoy to France in 1799 or 1800, and died in 1820. (*Wales and its People; Distinguished Americans*). See Sparks' *American Biography*, vol. 15, second series.

Davies, Benjamin, 1739-1817, head master of Abergavenny College, was a distinguished scholar. He was afterwards appointed classical master at Homerton College. His health failing him, he



REV. THOMAS CHARLES, B.A. (BALA), 1755-1814.



REV. BENJAMIN WILLIAM CHIDLAW, d. 1892.

removed to Bath, where he formed a close friendship with the Rev. Mr. Jay. He published a number of sermons, and a pamphlet, under the title of "Primitive Candour," controverting the teaching of Dr. Priestley. (*Evangelical Magazine*, 1819; *Enwog. C.*). See *Y Brython*, vol. 2, second edition, p. 435.

Davies, Benjamin, 1814-1875, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Wern, near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, and preached his first sermon when he was not yet 16. He entered Bristol College in 1830, and afterwards proceeded to Dublin, Glasgow, and Germany, where he graduated Ph.D. at Leipsic. The degree of LL.D. from Dublin was afterwards conferred upon him. For six years he had charge, for the Canada Missionary Society, of its new institution at Montreal for training Baptist ministers. In 1844 he returned to England to take the theological tutorship and presidency of Stepney College, a post which he held for two years and a half. Whilst at Stepney he edited Dr. Robinson's "Harmony of the Gospels" for the Religious Tract Society. In 1847 he accepted a professorship at McGill College, Montreal, and spent the next 10 years there in congenial labour. He was a ripe and perfect scholar in the Hebrew and its cognate languages when he became, in 1857, classical and Oriental tutor at the old Stepney College, just then removed to Regent's Park. During this period he engaged largely in literary work, writing or editing the notes to several of the Epistles in the Religious Tract Society's Annotated Paragraph Bible; assisting the Dean of Canterbury in the preparation of his great Syriac Lexicon; and preparing successive editions of his own admirable "Student's Grammar" and "Student's Lexicon of the Hebrew Language." He was a member of the Old Testament Company of Revisers. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1876). See *Baptist*, 30th July, 1875.

Davies, Catherine, 1773-1841, authoress of "Eleven years' residence in the family of Murat, King of Naples," was born at Beaumaris, Anglesey, being one of a family of thirty-three children. After residing in Liverpool, and subsequently in London, she went to France in 1802 as governess. A few months later she took a similar situation under Madame Mauprat, the second sister of Bonaparte. She retained her position when Napoleon declared Murat and his wife King and Queen of Italy. In her volume above referred to she describes, in a very interesting manner, the inner life of Murat and his family during their struggles, and her book contains many facts not to be found elsewhere. Miss Davies settled at Beaumaris in 1818, and two years later she was summoned to London as a witness in the impending trial of Queen Caroline, but was not called. For some years her health was failing, and in 1841 Messrs. How & Parsons issued by subscription the "Eleven Years' Residence" for her sole benefit. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See *Eleven Years' Residence*, &c.; *Monthly Review*, Nov., 1841, p. 349; *Literary Gazette*, No. 1290, 8th Oct., 1841, p. 651.

Davies, Charles, -1891, an engineer and agriculturist, was a son of Thomas Davies, Castle Street, Montgomery. He was for

many years associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. B. Piercy, civil engineer, in all his engineering works in Italy, and was a resident there for upwards of twenty years. The last few years of his life he devoted to agricultural pursuits, having purchased extensive estates in the Island of Sardinia, and devoted much time, energy, and capital to their improvement, for which he was created Chevalier of the Order of San Maurizio of the Kingdom of Italy by the King. Numerous medals were conferred upon him by the various Industrial Societies of the Island. (*Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 52).

Davies, Dan Isaac, 1839-1887, Inspector of Schools and author, began life as a pupil teacher at Llandovery British Schools, Carmarthenshire, where he served an apprenticeship of five years. He afterwards took charge of the Park British Schools, Aberdare. In 1869 he became the successor of Dr. Evan Davies as headmaster of the Normal College, Swansea, and two years afterwards was offered the post of assistant Inspector of Schools under Mr. Joseph Boustead. He was afterwards promoted to be sub-inspector, being one of the first elementary teachers chosen for this distinction. In 1882 he was promoted to the Merthyr district. He took a very active interest in the Society for utilising the Welsh Language and similar organizations, and was the author of "Tair Miliwn o Gymry Dwy-Ieithawg mewn Can' Mlynedd" (Denbigh; Gee & Son, 1885). (*Bye-Gones*, 1887, p. 320; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Wales and her Language*, p. 138.

Davies, Daniel, 1797-1876, a Baptist minister, was born near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. His parents were Calvinistic Methodists, and he joined that body, and, in 1818, began to preach. Three years later he changed his views, and joined the Baptists. The small-pox deprived him of his eyesight when he was about six years of age, but through his superior mental powers and flowing eloquence he became a most powerful and popular preacher, and his popularity continued undiminished to the close of his long life. In 1826 he succeeded the Rev. Joseph Harris (Gomer) as pastor at Bethesda, Swansea. In 1855 he removed to Cardigan, and, later on, to Aberavon. His minute acquaintance with Scripture, and the variety of subjects with which he was familiar in many branches of knowledge contributed in no small degree to his popularity. When in the great "hwy" on a platform, with some twelve or fifteen thousand persons before him, the effect produced by his preaching was sometimes almost overpowering. His memoir, from the pen of his son-in-law, the Rev. John Rowlands, Llanelly, with a selection of his works, appeared in 1879 (Llanelly: J. Davies & Co.). He was buried at Swansea. (*Rees' Hist.*; *Baptist Handbook*, 1877.)

Davies, Daniel Thomas, 1852-1899, a self-made man, was born at New Quay, Cardiganshire. Leaving home at an early age, he spent a short period at Rhymney, Glamorganshire, emigrated to the States in 1869, worked three years in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and finally settled in the silver mines of Colorado. In 1803 he established the Davies Packing Company, of which he was

sole proprietor. In November, 1897, he was elected for two years to a seat in the State Legislature of Minnesota. (*The Cambrian*.)

Davies, David, 1745-1827, a Presbyterian minister and poet, was born at Goetre, in the parish of Llangybi, Cardiganshire. He finished his education at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, and afterwards became an Arminian preacher. He first settled at Ciliau Aeron, but subsequently removed to Castle Howel, with which place his name has ever since been associated. Here he established a very celebrated school, in which many eminent men received their early training. He was an excellent classical scholar. As a poet his imitative faculties were certainly stronger than his creative powers, and it is as a translator into Welsh that he will be remembered, for in that capacity he has never been excelled. His translations, as a rule, are quite equal, if not sometimes even superior, to the originals. His most successful versions are those of Gray's "Elegy," Cowper's "Alexander Selkirk," some passages from Young's "Night Thoughts," and Mrs. Barbauld's "Address to the Deity." A volume of his poetical works was published under the title of "Telyn Dewi." (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 10, p. 59). See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Enwog. C.*; and his *Welsh Biography*, by Tau Gimel (the Rev. Thomas Griffith) (Carmarthen: J. Evans, 1828); *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 280; *Ibid.*, 1848; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 258; *Y Geninen*, 1898, p. 288; *Cymru*, vol. 23, p. 49 *et seq.*; *Rees' Hist. Noncon.*; *Christian Reformer*, 1861, p. 209; *Memoir* in 1876 edition of *Telyn Dewi*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 113.

Davies, David, 1763-1816, one of the most powerful pulpit orators of his day, was a native of Llangeler, Carmarthenshire, and, as his parents were not in affluent circumstances, the education he received was very meagre. He joined the Independent Church at Pencader, and soon attracted notice by his extraordinary gift in prayer. He was then induced to commence preaching, and his eloquence was such that multitudes of people assembled to hear him wherever he went. In 1795 he became pastor of three congregations near Swansea, and his labours there, and also in the town of Swansea, were signally successful. It is impossible to form an exact estimate of the amount and variety of his labours, and of the service he rendered to the cause of religion. His style of preaching was especially adapted to alarm the unconverted, and to win them to the love of religion; and in these respects he was made extensively useful. He began to publish a quarto edition of the Welsh Bible, but died before the work was completed. He also composed about 80 Welsh hymns, some of which are among the finest compositions in the language. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*

Davies, David, 1778-abt. 1823, a clergyman and author, was born at Ty Uchaf, Mallowyd, Montgomeryshire, and completed his education at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1798. After serving as curate at Llandyssil, he received the living of Llany-mawddwy. He published several essays, among them "Psalmody" in 1807, "Peace and the Bad Harvest" in 1818, and "The Advantage

of Public Worship" in 1819. In 1823 there appeared a volume containing 21 of his sermons, together with a memoir. (*Enwog. C.; Mont. Worthies*).

Davies, David, 1789-1861, a Presbyterian minister, was born in the parish of Llandysilio, Cardiganshire. He began to preach at Pensarn in 1814, and in 1837 emigrated to Bloomfield township, Jackson County, Ohio. There he preached to the Welsh settlers, whom he organized into two churches, with places of worship and flourishing Sunday Schools. His ministerial connection in America was with the Presbyterian Church, but he ministered mostly to Congregational Churches. He spent the last five years of his life in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, where he assisted in forming a Congregational Church. He was a great reader, a close thinker, and a sound reasoner; a man of strong convictions and of unswerving loyalty to his principles. (*Cymry Minnesota*).

Davies, David, 1791-1864, a well-known Congregational minister and author, was born at Aberayron, Cardiganshire. His father, who was a well-to-do farmer, gave him a good education. After spending some years at Carmarthen College, he accepted a call to Carnarvon, where he was ordained in 1813. Two years later, he removed to Panteg and Peniel, near Carmarthen. He was subsequently appointed to the chair of theology at Carmarthen College, which he filled with marked success for 21 years. He was an excellent Greek and Hebrew scholar, and a very acceptable preacher. He wrote expository notes on some of the Epistles, and on the Book of Revelation, for the Family Bible of the Rev. D. Davies, Swansea, and published several essays and sermons. He was also editor of the magazine known as "Y Tywysydd." (*Enwog. C.*). See *Enwogion Sir Aberteifi*, p. 15; *Hanes Llen. G.*

Davies, Sir David, 1793-1865, was a native of South Wales. He studied for the medical profession, and after practising for some time at Hampton, Middlesex, he was appointed physician to William IV. and Queen Adelaide. He married a daughter of the Rev. John Williams, Ystradmeurig, and died at Lucca, in Italy. He was knighted by Queen Victoria soon after her accession to the throne. (*Enwog. C.*).

Davies, David, 1794-1861, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was a native of Abercowarch, Merionethshire. He was ordained in 1848, and soon became a most eloquent and popular preacher, being known far and wide as "David Davies, Cowarch." He had a style peculiarly his own, and his influence over his hearers was very remarkable. An interesting sketch of his career, from the pen of the Rev. Francis Jones, appears at p. 133 of the "Traethodydd" for 1869. (*Enwog. Meirion.*).

Davies, David, 1818-1890, a self-made man, was born at Draintewion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, of humble parents. His father could not afford to give him much education, and he had to start life on his own account at a very early age. In his twentieth

year, the support of his mother and eight younger brothers and sisters devolved upon him. He became a railway contractor, and his success in his various undertakings was marvellous. The rapidity and completeness of his grasp of details, and his promptness in making up his mind, were striking features of his character. He afterwards turned his attention to coal-mining, and in one year made a profit of nearly £100,000 from the well-known Ocean collieries. In 1874 he was elected member of Parliament for the Cardigan Boroughs, which he continued to represent until they were merged in the county in 1885. His liberality to all religious, educational, and benevolent objects was almost unbounded; in one year his contributions amounted to £16,000. His high Christian character, deep religious convictions, stability and firmness of mind, were prominent features of his character. A bronze statue was erected to his memory at Llandinam, and also at Barry Dock. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Y Truthodydd*, 1890, p. 413.

Davies, David, 1823-1865, vicar of Dylife, was the son of Mr. Davies, a farmer, living at Clochfaen Isaf, Llangurig, where he was born. Having for some time been employed as a solicitor's clerk at Llanidloes, he determined to forsake the law and enter the church. In 1848 he was ordained deacon, and appointed to the curacy of Llanwnog. There he laboured assiduously in his sacred calling, employing his leisure time in investigating the antiquities of Caersws and the neighbourhood. In 1853 he was appointed one of the local secretaries for Montgomeryshire of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, and at the Meeting of that Society held at Ruthin in 1854 he read a paper on "Roman Remains discovered at Caersws." In 1856 he was promoted to the incumbency of the newly-formed ecclesiastical district of Dylife. He was a zealous and intelligent antiquary. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Davies, David Charles, 1826-1891, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Aberystwyth, and completed his education at the University College, London, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and M.A. two years later. He was originally intended for the bar, but relinquished that intention, and in 1852 became pastor at Builth. His subsequent pastorates were Liverpool, Builth (a second time), Newtown, and London. In 1876 he removed to Bangor, and on the death of Principal William Howells, in 1888, he was prevailed upon to accept the post of Principal of Trevecca College, and his advent there proved to be a bright chapter in his history, although a short one. By the many qualifications with which he was endowed he was clearly marked out for the position. His attainments as a scholar and a divine of the highest order, his experience for nearly 40 years as teacher in the Bible classes and lecturer upon various aspects of Christianity, his character as a severe and conscientious student himself, his status amongst the foremost preachers of the country—all these led the denomination to point to him as the man for the post. He wrote "Yr Eglwys" (The Church); "Lectures on the Inspiration of the Bible"; "Addresses on Baptism and the Bible"; "A Commentary on the First Epistle of St. John," &c.

His biography and a selection of his sermons, under the editorship of the Rev. E. Wynne Parry, appeared in 1896. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Historical Handbook*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1881-2; *Ibid.* 1888; *Ibid.* 1893, pp. 181 and 378; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1892, p. 1; *Young Wales*, 1902, p. 60; *Y Drysorfa*, 1891, p. 441.

Davies, David Christopher, 1827-1885, geologist and mining engineer, was born at Oswestry, of humble parents, and was entirely self-educated. He was brought up to the trade of an ironmonger, but acquired an excellent knowledge of the rocks of his native district, and about 1852 began to practise, with considerable success, as a mining engineer. He carried off several Eisteddfod prizes for essays on geological subjects. He was also a lay preacher, and a volume of his sermons was published. He published treatises on "Slate and Slate-quarrying" and "Metalliferous Minerals and Mining." He took full advantage of the commercial prosperity which culminated about 1873, and his success as a mining engineer was insured by his thorough self-training and his high reputation for integrity. Between 1880 and 1885 several large quarries were opened, under his direction, in the south of France; also one in Germany. He was a frequent contributor to the "British Architect," the "British Quarterly," and several mining journals. He left incomplete an elaborate treatise upon the "Geology of North Wales," on which he spent much time and trouble, and which he intended to be his principal work. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See *Quar. Journal Geol. Soc.*, vol. 43, p. 43; *Athenæum*, 26th Sept., 1885; *Times*, 24th Sept., 1885.

Davies, David Stephen, 1841-1898, a Congregational preacher and author, was born at Plas Marl, near Swansea, his father being the Rev. J. Jeremiah Davies. At an early age he became a pupil at the Normal College, Swansea, where he distinguished himself as a student. He lost his father when he was thirteen years of age, and went to Aberdare in search of employment. He worked for some years as an engine-driver, and in 1857 emigrated to America. Here he commenced preaching, receiving ministerial training at Wyoming. In 1875 he returned to Wales, and accepted a call from Bangor, leaving there in 1886 for Carmarthen. He was an eloquent preacher, and an ardent temperance advocate. He wrote several books, and one—on baptism—attracted considerable attention. He devised a system of shorthand, which, however, met with but little success. He acted as editor of the *Celt*, a weekly newspaper, almost from its first appearance. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Y Cymro*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1899.) See *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1899, p. 47; *Ibid.*, 1899, p. 56 *et seq.*

Davies, Ebenezer, 1808-1882, a Congregational minister, was born at Ruthin, North Wales. Early in life he removed to Liverpool, afterwards entering Rotherham College. In 1838 he was ordained pastor of the Tabernacle Chapel, Stockport, and in one year the church doubled its membership. In answer to an urgent call from the London Missionary Society he went out to succeed the Rev. John Wray, at New Amsterdam, Berbice, where his labours were crowned with abundant success. In 1848 he returned to England, and became the

minister of a large chapel in what was then a new neighbourhood in London, where he laboured for 24 years. He was a man of great natural powers, but the gifts of nature had been augmented by long and studious culture. His literary and scientific knowledge was extensive. In addition to a volume of missionary travels, he published a volume of sermons on the "Ruins of Bible Cities." Mr. Davies, who was elected F.G.S., died at Ruthin, and was buried at Rhiw, Denbighshire. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1883.)

Davies, Edward, 1756-1831, a clergyman and author, was born in the parish of Llanfarth, Radnorshire. When 18 years of age he was sent to the Grammar School at Brecknock, where he formed a lifelong friendship with Theophilus Jones, who was one of his school-fellows. In 1779 he received the curacy of Bacton, in Herefordshire, where he had to serve for a year without any stipend. Soon afterwards he removed to the curacies of Dorston and Peterchurch, performing divine service five times and preaching thrice every Sunday, travelling over thirty miles, for £30 a year. He subsequently took charge of a grammar school in Gloucestershire, and in 1805 he obtained the living of Bishopston, near Swansea. In 1804 he published his "Celtic Researches," and in 1809 the "Mythology of the Druids," works which have placed him in the front rank as a writer on the history and manners of the Ancient Britons. In 1823 his eyesight, which had always been impaired, almost entirely failed him. In the following year he was elected one of the ten Associates of the Royal Society of Literature, which entitled him to a hundred guineas a year. (*Dict. Em. W.; Camb. Q. Mag.*, vol. 3, p. 408.) See *Hist. of Radnorshire*, 1905, p. 419.

Davies, Edward, 1796-1857, Congregational minister, was born at Ashton, Salop, of Welsh parents. He gave promise in childhood of the scholarship which distinguished him in his manhood. He was educated at Wrexham and Chester, and having chosen to devote himself to the Nonconformist ministry, he was sent to the Llanfyllin Academy, in 1817, where, under the guidance of Dr. George Lewis, he soon acquired a knowledge of the principal points in divinity, as then held by the Independents. He had not been very long at Llanfyllin before he was appointed classical tutor to the College, and some time after the removal of that institution to Newtown, he became principal of it, and minister of the Congregational Church in that town. In 1839, the Academy was transferred to Brecon, South Wales, and for eighteen years after that he occupied the position of classical tutor with great honour and acceptance. (*Border Counties' Worthies*).

Davies, Edward, 1819-1887, "Iolo Trefaldwyn," a poet, was born at Moel-y-Froches, near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. In his early days, he worked as a miner. He was a good poet, excelling in the composition of Englynion and short pieces, particularly epitaphs. He won the chair prize at one of the Liverpool Gwrdolc Eisteddfodau, as well as many other prizes at similar gatherings elsewhere. A few years before he died, a collection of his shorter

poems was published, under the title, "Caneuon Iolo Trefaldwyb." He was a good singer, and often sang "pennillion" to the accompaniment of the harp. (*Mont. Worthies*). See *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 269.

Davies, Edward, 1827-1904, a Congregational minister and author, was born in New York City. His parents were William and Catherine Davies, who had emigrated to America from the neighbourhood of Bala. He was trained for the ministry under the tutorship of the Rev. Morris Roberts, Remsen; commenced to preach in 1848; and was ordained in 1853. His first pastorate was that of the Welsh Congregational Church at Waterville, New York, and there he laboured for 17 years. He afterwards had charge of the English cause at Oriskany Falls and Deansville, and finally, in 1882, succeeded the Rev. Morris Roberts at Remsen. In the same year he became editor of "Y Cenhadwr." He ranked among the ablest of the Welsh preachers of America, his sermons being distinguished by purity of diction and solidity of thought. His contributions to Welsh literature were considerable, among his works being, "The Life of Llewelyn D. Howell"; "The Life of Morris Roberts"; and "Grawnion Addfed," a volume of sermons by the principal preachers of Wales. His style of composition was vigorous, clear and concise, and his articles in the "Cenhadwr" rank among the best ever published in that periodical. (*The Cambrian*, 1896, p. 162; *Ibid.* 1905, p. 37).

Davies, Edward, 1852-1898, a philanthropist and inventor, was the son of David Davies, of Llandinam (1818-1890, see *ante*). After matriculating at London he joined his father in business, assisting him in most of his large undertakings. He was the inventor, in conjunction with Mr. Metcalf, of Aberystwyth, of the exhaust steam injector, a valuable contrivance for the utilization of waste steam, which is now generally applied to stationary steam boilers. A member of the Calvinistic Methodist denomination, he was a liberal supporter of their missionary and other funds. He subscribed £1,000 to Trevecca College, and a like sum to Bala College. He was also a liberal donor to the University Colleges of Cardiff and Aberystwyth, and at the time of his death was considering a draft scheme of scholarships in the Welsh Intermediate Schools, in memory of his father, for the county of Montgomery, and also for the employees of the Barry Railway Company. His son, Mr. David Davies, was returned, without opposition, as member of Parliament for Montgomeryshire at the general election of 1906. (*The Cambrian*, 1898, p. 86. See *Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 279).

Davies, Ellis Thomas, 1822-1895, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Ty Mawr, Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire. He began his collegiate course at Bala College, then held at Waunllwyd, under the principalship of the Rev. Michael Jones, and after three years entered Brecon College, where he soon distinguished himself as a brilliant scholar. On leaving in 1847, he went to serve the churches at Moelfre and St. George, near Abergelle, and, receiving a call from them, he was ordained on December 7th, 1848.



GRIFFITH DAVIES.



DAVID HUGHES.

The following year he took the church at Abergele under his care, and he continued the pastor of the three churches until he resigned in 1887. He was an able man and an accomplished scholar, preaching in English as fluently as in his native Welsh. He composed several pieces of poetry, both in Welsh and English, and published a volume of these under the title, "Caniadau." He also translated into Welsh that valuable book, "Our Principles," by G. B. Johnson. He served the Association of Denbighshire and Flintshire as secretary for many years. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1896).

Davies, Evan, 1794-1855, "Eta Delta," a Congregational minister and author, was born at Cefn, Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire. He commenced to preach about 1820, and afterwards spent some time at Dr. Lewis' Academy at Llanfyllin. He subsequently laboured in the ministry at Llanrwst and at Llanerchymedd, and finally at Newmarket, in Flintshire, where he died. He is best known as one of the pioneers of total abstinence in Wales. By means of lectures, pamphlets, and otherwise, he did much to further the temperance cause, and that in spite of much opposition. A testimonial was presented to him as "the first advocate of total abstinence in Wales," and this was handed over by him to his church at Llanerchymedd. He also published several pamphlets on religious subjects. (*Enwog. C.*; *Mont. Worthies*). See *Y Traethodydd*, 1881, p. 434; *Y Diwygiad Dirwestol yn Nghymru*, by Rev. John Thomas, D.D.; *Llawlyfr Dirwestol*, introduction (Dolgelley: E. W. Evans, 1891).

Davies, Evan, 1799-1888, "Myfyr Morganwg," a poet, was a native of Glamorgan, and for many years prior to his death resided at Pontypridd. He published several works on Druidism, which he argued was the true religion. Amongst his works are: "Hynafiaeth y Delyn" (Pontypridd: 1860); "Hynafiaeth Aruthrol y Trwn, neu Orsedd Beirdd Ynys Prydain" (1875); "Amddiffyniad y Bardd Cyfrin i Hynafiaeth y Nod Uchod (A) &c. (1885); "Gogoniant Hynafol y Cymry" (1865). He engaged in a public debate on "Temperance" with John Jones, of Llangollen, in 1842, a report of the same being published in pamphlet form (Llanelly: Rees & Thomas). By trade he was a watchmaker, but for several years he had been unable to work, and lived to a considerable extent on the bounty of Lord Bute, who took a kindly interest in him. He was the recognized head of the Druids who met periodically around the famous rocking-stone at Pontypridd, although his claim to the title of Archdruid was vigorously contested by Dr. Price, of Llantrisant. (*Bye-Gones*, 1888, p. 45; *Cardiff Catalogue*).

Davies, Evan, 1801-1850, a surgeon and literary man, was a native of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire. He was noted for his generous treatment of the poor. In 1827, he commenced to publish his "Family Doctor," in English and Welsh, in parallel columns, but only three numbers appeared. He was a frequent contributor to "Seren Gomer," and published a book on "Unitarianism," which attracted considerable notice. (*Enwog. C.*).

Davies, Evan, 1805-1864, a Congregational minister, was born at Hengwm, Cardiganshire, and educated at the Neuaddlwyd Academy, and at Exeter. He was ordained in 1835, and went out to Penang as a missionary to the Chinese, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, but had to return home in four years owing to failing health. In 1844 he removed to Richmond, Surrey, where he remained for 13 years. He wrote a volume on "China and her Spiritual Claims;" "Memoirs of the Rev. Samuel Dyer;" "Revivals in Wales," and other works. (*Congregational Year Book*, 1865). See *Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 343.

Davies, Evan, 1826-1872, a musician, was a native of Llan-ycrwys, Carmarthenshire. He received a liberal education, and in 1842 won a scholarship at the Glasgow University. He remained there until he graduated M.A., and in 1858 he received the degree of LL.D. He was afterwards appointed head-master of a grammar school at Brecon, but subsequently studied for the law. He died, at the age of 46, when on the threshold of a promising legal career. He was an accomplished musician, and wrote a masterly criticism of "Ystorm Tiberias" (Rev. E. Stephen) to the *Dysgedydd*. He acted as musical adjudicator at the principal Eisteddfodau of South Wales for many years, and did much to foster a taste for classical music. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Davies, Gethin, 1846-1896, a Baptist minister, was born in the village of Aberdulais, near Neath, Glamorganshire, and was the only son of a foreman at a local tinplate works. When he was about six years of age, his parents removed to Landore, near Swansea. He received his early education at Hafod British Schools, where he afterwards acted as assistant teacher. He commenced preaching in 1863, and three years later was admitted into the Bristol Baptist College, and here he remained for four years. He passed the intermediate B.Sc. examination at the University of London in 1869, but instead of completing his degree, he applied, in 1870, for the position of classical tutor at the North Wales Baptist College, then located at Llangollen, which he secured. In 1883, on the death of the Revd. Dr. Hugh Jones, he was appointed principal. He filled this post for nine years at Llangollen, and for four years after the removal of the college to Bangor. He received the degree of D.D. from William Jewell College, Missouri. He had a large share in the building of chapels, and became one of the leading ministers of the connection. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1897). See *Y Geninen*, 1896, p. 185.

Davies, Griffith, 1788-1855, the actuary, was born at the foot of the Cilgwyn mountain, near Carnarvon. He was brought up as a quarryman, and was about 17 years old before he knew even the numeration table; but so fond was he of figures that he devoted part of his meal-times at the quarry to arithmetical operations with an iron pencil on the slates he had to make. After spending some time at a school in Carnarvon, kept by the Rev. Evan Richardson, he made his way to London, arriving there in 1809, without friends, and with a very imperfect knowledge of English. He found employment in a school,

where he became usher. Here he paid special attention to mathematics, and so great was the progress he made that in 1822 he was appointed consulting actuary to the Guardian Assurance Company. Soon afterwards he was employed in actuarial matters by the East India Company, the Bank of England, and various other societies and companies. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and other learned societies. He was the author of "A Key to Bonnycastle's Trigonometry," 1814; "Life Contingencies," 1825; and a work on "Annuities." (*Old Karnarvon.*) See *Assurance*, May & July, 1855, pp. 337-48; *Walford's Insurance Cyclopaedia*, vol. 2, pp. 72-4; *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1855, p. 534; *Times*, 26th March, 1855, p. 7; *Pink's Clerkenwell*, 1881 edit., pp. 705-8; *Dict. Nat. Biog*; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 275; *Cambrian Journal*, 1855, p. 132; *Cymru*, vol. 8, p. 93.

Davies, Henry, 1696-1766, a Congregational minister, was a native of Carmarthenshire. He established a cause at Cymmer, near Pontypridd, and became its first pastor. He rendered excellent service as an itinerary preacher in South Wales. Two of his letters to Howell Harris, written in 1738, which throw a good deal of light on the state of religion in Wales in those days, are given in "Enwogion Cymru," p. 201. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Rees' History*.

Davies, Henry, 1785-1862, a Baptist minister, of Llangloffan, in Pembrokeshire, began to preach at nineteen or twenty years of age. He spent two years at Abergavenny College, and in 1811 was ordained as co-pastor with his venerable father over the church at Llangloffan. Here he continued till his death. He preached the Gospel without fee or reward; for twenty-eight years he was secretary of the Pembrokeshire Baptist Association, and was one of the chief instruments in the establishment of the college at Haverfordwest. His liberality and large-heartedness were as conspicuous as his other excellent qualities. With his own hands he distributed, at three different times, no less than four thousand pounds to different charities and institutions. He was lamented as "the last of the Pembrokeshire Patriarchs." (*Baptist Handbook*, 1863).

Davies, Henry Naunton, 1827-1899, a surgeon, was a native of the Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire. He was privately educated in Swansea, eventually proceeding to Guy's Hospital. He took up his residence at Porth, in his native county, and lived to enjoy a very extensive practice, which increased with the remarkable development of the coalfield. He was surgeon to the Tynewydd Colliery during the memorable inundation in 1877, and for the zeal and bravery which he then displayed, he was presented with some valuable plate from the Mansion House Fund, and a gold medal from the British Medical Association, he being the first gold medallist of that Association. (*The Cambrian*, 1899, p. 377).

Davies, Howell, 1719-1770, a clergyman, was a native of Pembrokeshire, and began to preach in an awakening manner about the same time as Howell Harries and Daniel Rowlands. He "was a Boanerges, and mere formalists could not bear the faithful manner in which he proclaimed the salvation of Jesus." For some time the

largest churches were open to him, and thousands flocked to hear him. He preached in every part of Wales, and many parts of England, and yet succeeded, not without repeated annoyances, in retaining his livings in the Established Church. He has a name among the "mighties" of Wales, both as reformer and preacher, and has been most appropriately termed "the Apostle of Pembrokeshire." In later years, he chose the town of Haverfordwest as the centre of his labours, and thereat built the edifice known as "The Room of the Tabernacle." Fully alive to his great responsibilities, and the realities of the world to come, his zeal in the Master's cause, and his efforts for the salvation of souls, knew no bounds. (*Evangelical Magazine*, 1814; *Rees' History; Historical Handbook*).

Davies, Hugh, 1739-1821, the naturalist, was the son of Lewis Davies, rector of Llandyfydog, Anglesey. He was educated at Beaumaris, and afterwards entered Jesus College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. In 1778 he was preferred to the living of Beaumaris, and nine years later removed to Aber, near Bangor. As a naturalist he stood in the front rank, and in 1790 was elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society. He assisted Pennant in the *Faunula* of the second edition of his "Indian Zoology," published in 1792, and also supplied him botanical information for the "Tours in Wales." His "Botany of Anglesey," published in 1813 (London: W. Marchant), is an excellent production, and remains the standard work on the subject. He also wrote a small handbook entitled "Arts and Sciences in Miniature" (Aberystwyth: James & Williams, 1811). He resigned the living of Aber in 1816, and died five years later at Beaumaris. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Davies, Jacob, 1816-1849, a missionary, was born at Cefnawr, near Newtown, of humble parents, and was a spinner by trade. He joined the Baptist denomination, and was publicly baptised in April, 1835, and in 1837 began to preach. In 1844, he offered himself, and was accepted, as a missionary, Ceylon being assigned to him as his field of labour. He worked hard and successfully in that island for five years, and applied himself with so much assiduity to the study of Cingalese that he became, according to the then Governor of the island, the best Cingalese scholar of the day. His health, however, gave way, and he died after a short illness, at the early age of 33. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Davies, James, 1644-1722, "Iago ab Dewi," a poet and antiquary, was a native of Llandyssul, Cardiganshire, and, at an early age, joined the Independent cause, which was then under the charge of Stephen Hughes. He lived for a number of years at Pencader, and in the course of time moved to the parish of Llanllawddog, Carmarthenshire, where he died and was buried. He rendered valuable service to the cause of religion by translating into Welsh over a dozen tracts and sermons by Matthew Henry, John Bunyan, Bishop Webb and others. He was also a poet of some merit, and some of his compositions appeared in "Blodau Dyfed" (1824), and in a collection of songs, entitled "Awenydd," published by Peter

Evans, at Carnarvon. He had no equal in those days as a writer of epigrams, serious and humorous; many of these are to be found in "Flores Poetarum Britannicorum" (1710). (*Hanes Llen. G.*; *The Cambrian*, 1904, p. 132; *Cambrian Biography*; *History of the Baptists*, by the Rev. Josiah Thomas). See *Enwog. y Ffydd*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Y Brython*, vol. 4, p. 155; *Enwog. C.*; *Iolo MSS.*, p. p. 94, 193 and 222; *Cymru*, vol. 23, p. 225; *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 66 for a poem by him; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 98.

Davies, James Griffiths, 1838-1890, a Baptist minister, was born near Solva, Pembrokeshire. Baptized when 13 years of age, he was received into Haverfordwest College in 1859. In 1862 he settled at Beulah Church, where he ministered for 27 years. As a preacher he was endowed with rare abilities, and he became one of the best known public men in his denomination throughout Wales. His profound thought, penetrating judgment, intense earnestness, and glowing eloquence commanded the admiration of all who attended his ministrations. He was remarkably zealous in the cause of civil liberty and religious equality. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1890).

Davies, James Phillip, 1839-1906, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Llanbadarnfawr, Cardiganshire. He entered Haverfordwest College in 1860, and three years later was ordained at Puncteston. He served as pastor at Bethlehem and Salem, Haverfordwest, and afterwards at Ebenezer and Pennel, Cardiganshire, removing in 1878 to take charge of the cause at Tonyfelin, Caerphilly, a church associated with the name of Christmas Evans. He was an antiquary and writer of note. He wrote pamphlets on "The History of the Baptists in the reign of Queen Victoria" and "The position of the Baptists in comparison with other denominations." He frequently contributed to the connexional magazines, and often competed at the National Eisteddfod, his greatest effort being a "History of Welsh Literature" at Cardiff in 1883, when he was adjudged second to Gweirydd ap Rhys for a prize of £100. (*The Western Mail*).

Davies, John, — abt. 1730, the genealogist, was born at Rhiwlas, in the parish of Llansilin, Denbighshire. His "Display of Heraldry," published in 1716 (Shrewsbury; J. Roderick), which contains a record of the pedigrees of many families in North Wales, is a work of considerable value. His name is attached, in attestation of its correctness, to Lewis Dwnn's Heraldic Visitation of the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon and Merioneth; published by the Welsh MSS. Society. Upon his death his MSS. were taken possession of by his nephew, John Reynolds, of Waen, and they were published by him, in 1735, in a somewhat crude form, under the title "Book of Pedigrees." (*Enwog. C.*). See *Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Davies, John, 1718-1812, a soldier, who was first cousin to the Duke of Norfolk, was descended from the Davies family of Llanarch, North Wales. He took his degree at Cambridge about 1738, and soon afterwards joined the army, becoming captain of the Royals. He served with distinction at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and during all the German war. He was selected to succeed Wolfe as

aide-de-camp to the celebrated General Hawley. In 1762 the King, at the request of William, Duke of Cumberland, was graciously pleased to permit his retiring on full pay. In 1775 he purchased a house at Twickenham, where he died at the age of 94, highly esteemed by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, amongst whom were some of the first personages in the kingdom. (*Gent. Mag.*, August, 1812).

Davies, John, 1772-1855, the missionary to Tahiti (probably the first modern Welsh missionary to the heathen), was born in the parish of Llanfihangel, Montgomeryshire. His father was a poor weaver, but struggled hard to give his son the best education he could afford. After leaving school, young Davies for some time himself kept a day school at Llanrhaiadr-Mochnant, and subsequently at Llanwyddelan. At this time, he was accepted by the London Missionary Society as one of its missionaries, and in February, 1800, was despatched to Tahiti, one of the South Sea Islands, where, after more than a year's voyage, he arrived on the 10th July, 1801. He published several works in the native language of Tahiti, including several portions of the Bible. He also wrote many hymns in the same language, some of them being translations from the Welsh. (*Mont. Worthies*).

Davies, John, 1781-1845, a Wesleyan preacher, was a native of Llanergain, Flintshire. He was almost entirely self-educated. He commenced to preach in 1804, and soon became one of the leading men of the connexion. For the last twenty-one years of his life he kept a minute account of the journeys he undertook and of the sermons he preached. During that period he travelled 90,905 miles. He published a Catechism for Sunday School children, under the title of "Cydymaith Buddiol." He spent the last few years of his life in South Wales, and died at Merthyr Tydfil. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, John, 1784-1864, "Brychan," a poet and prose writer, was born at Blaina, in Monmouthshire, and spent the last fifty years of his life at Tredegar. He won many Eisteddfodic prizes for prose and poetry, and frequently acted as adjudicator. He was editor of the "Odydd Cymreig," and various other publications relating to the Oddfellows. He published two volumes of poems (Merthyr: T. Price, 1827 and 1835.) (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Hanes Llen. G.*

Davies, John, 1795-1861, a canon in the diocese of Durham, was born in the parish of Llanddewi-brefi, of well-to-do parents. He completed his education at Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. in 1830, and D.D. in 1844. He was preferred to the living of St. Pancras, Chichester, and in 1840 accepted the living of Gateshead, being afterwards appointed honorary canon. He was a prolific writer, his most important work being "An Estimate of the Human mind, being a Philosophical Enquiry into the legitimate application and extent of its leading faculties, as connected with the Principles and the Obligations of the Christian Religion." This was a very valuable work, and met with a ready sale, a second edition being called for. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, John, 1804-1884, a Congregational minister and author was born at Castell-y-geifr Farm, Llanarth, South Wales. He had a great desire to preach when very young, and when he began exercising his gifts as a preacher, he attracted considerable attention. He entered the college at Newtown in 1822, and remained there for four years. He accepted an invitation to the pastorate at Glandwr, Pembrokeshire, as successor of the Rev. W. Griffiths, scholar and hymnologist, and was ordained there in 1827. He prepared for the pulpit with great diligence and care; faithfully attended and frequently took part in the Quarterly Meetings, and yet pursued his studies in the classics, and in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee tongues, in all of which he was quite at home. He was admired for his learning in the Old and New Testament languages, and recognised as an authority on Biblical criticism. His services were in great request as a preacher, both in English and Welsh. He published, in the Welsh language, a new translation of the Minor Prophets, with an exposition, which is a treasury of learning. He was for some time a joint-editor of "Y Dysgedydd," and was also a frequent contributor to other periodicals. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1885.)

Davies, John, 1806-1886, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Carnffrwd Farm, near Carmarthen. He attended the Penygraig Independent chapel, and there commenced to preach before he was fifteen years of age. In due time he was admitted into the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, then under the principalship of the Rev. D. Peters, where he distinguished himself as a very successful student. At the termination of his studies, he accepted a call to his mother church at Penygraig, and was there ordained in 1829. In five years he removed to Cwmaman, in Carmarthenshire, and there remained till his death. As a preacher he was fluent, eloquent, and powerful—sometimes terrible. He was one of the most popular preachers of his day in the Principality. One who was well acquainted with him and had frequent opportunities of hearing his preaching, said, "I never knew anyone like him who could storm a congregation in spite of all difficulties, and sweep everything before him." In 1854 he published a Welsh book containing "Short Meditations for Every Day of the Year" (Llanelly: D. Rees and J. Williams), and wrote a biographical sketch of Matthias Maurice, which was printed in the third edition of the Welsh translation of "Social Religion" (Carmarthen: W. Thomas, 1865). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1887; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Davies, John, 1821-1889, "Ioan Idris," a poet, was born at Bala, Merionethshire, his father being John Davies, a bookbinder and stationer. He was educated at the Dolgelly Grammar School, and at an early age came in contact with the Welsh bards "Meurig Idris" and "Idris Vychan," who took great interest in him, and taught him the rules of Welsh poetry. When he was twenty-one years of age he emigrated to Utica, New York. He wrote a good deal of poetry, his best-known poem being that on "Y Ddafad Golledig" (The Lost Sheep). (*Cymry Minnesota*.)

Davies, John, 1823-1874, a Congregational minister, was born in the parish of Mothvey, Carmarthenshire, and in his fifteenth year removed to Defynnock, in Breconshire, to follow a secular occupation. At the request of his pastor, the Rev. John Stephens, Brychgoed, he began to preach when only a few months over his sixteenth year. Soon afterwards he entered a preparatory school at Hanover, Monmouthshire, proceeding, in 1842, to Brecon College. He was ordained at Llanelly in 1846, where the church and congregation soon greatly increased under his stirring and efficient ministry. In 1854 he removed to Aberaman, Aberdare, and nine years later he accepted an invitation to a more extensive sphere of usefulness at Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. He was the means of establishing an English cause in Hannah Street, of which he afterwards became pastor. He was an exceedingly popular preacher, and one of the most efficient ministers of the connexion. He was a very able writer, and edited the "Beirniad," a quarterly periodical, from its commencement, in 1860, till within two months of his death. His "Biography" (Welsh), by the Rev. John Thomas, D.D., Liverpool, and others, was published in 1883. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1875).

Davies, John, 1825-1904, a Congregational minister, was a native of Morriston, near Swansea. In 1851 he was ordained to the joint pastorate of Taihirion and Efail Isaf, in the Vale of Glamorgan. These churches were six miles apart, with the near thickly-populated district of Pentyrch about half-way between them, and the young minister was not long settled before he took steps to form a church and build a chapel at Bronllwyn Pentyrch, which was opened in 1858. He was a member of the committee of the Memorial College, Brecon, for many years, and was ever ready to encourage and help young men to equip themselves for the ministry. He was selected as one of the Union preachers, in 1890, for the Congregational Union of Wales, and it was well known that he would, years before, have been elected chairman if he had not vetoed the suggestion. In 1880 he visited the Welsh churches in America, and, upon his return, was presented by the three churches with an address, which, strange to say, was prepared by the curate of Llantrisant; for Mr. Davies, though a militant Free Churchman, was held in high esteem by Christians of all denominations, and even Churchmen did not grudge him his title of "Bishop of the Vale." In 1879 he published a Welsh History of the Congregational cause in East Glamorgan. (Cardiff: T. Roberts). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1905; *Cardiff Catalogue*).

Davies, John, 1832-1904, "Gwyneddon," journalist and essayist, was a native of Bangor. He became a reporter and a sub-editor on the staff of the "North Wales Chronicle," and when the "Goleuad" was first published, in 1869, he was appointed editor. He was a voluminous writer to the Welsh press, and was an authority upon Welsh literature, being constantly engaged as adjudicator at National and local Eisteddfodau. (*Manchester Guardian*). See *Y Traeth-odydd*, 1901, p. 281; *Y Geninen*, Mch. 1905, p. 1.



REV. HOWELL DAVIES.



JEFFERSON DAVIES.



ROBERT DAVIES.



LEWIS L. DILWYN.



IOLO TREFALDWYN.



REV. ROGER EDWARDS.



REV. JOHN DAVIES.



REV. EBENEZER EDWARDS.

Davies, John, 1839-1892, "Ossian Gwent," a poet, was born at Cardigan, and when he was quite young his parents removed to Rhymney, where he was employed, first as joiner, and afterwards as pattern-maker. He subsequently removed to Merthyr, and from thence to Pontypridd, but eventually returned to Rhymney, where he remained until his death. As a poet, he avoided the strict alliterative metres, and devoted his attention to lyrics; in this department, by universal consent, he is accorded a high position. A selection of his songs, some of which are very popular, has been published by Hughes & Son, Wrexham. (*Y Geninen*, March, 1894, p. 33). See *Cymru*, vol. 5, p. 236; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 103.

Davies, John, -1900, a clergyman and Sanskrit scholar, who was of Welsh parentage, was rector of Walsoken, in Norfolk, from 1857 to 1871, but afterwards gave up active service in the Church and devoted himself to literature. His translation of "Bhagavad Gita," found a place in Trübner's Oriental Series. He was for many years a zealous member of the Council of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. Shortly before his death he contributed an article to the "Cymmrodor," on Sir William Jones and Professor Hoffmann. (*C. & D. Herald*).

Davies, John, A.G., 1801-1840, an American lawyer, was of Welsh descent. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, and married a grand-niece of Thomas Jefferson. In 1830, he was appointed professor of law in the Virginia University. He met his death by the pistol shot of an assassin, just as he was climbing to the zenith of his glory and usefulness. He published a work of great value on "Criminal Law," and the Legislature paid twelve thousand dollars to his family for the copyright. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*).

Davies, John D., 1822-1901, a self-made man, was born in the Aeron Valley, South Wales. He came of a poor family, and received but little education, but by the force of his own energy, he attained to a respectable mastery of the English language, shewing a special talent for mathematics. He emigrated to America, and became one of the pioneers in the development of the iron industries of Southern Ohio. He was remarkably successful in business, and amassed a considerable fortune. He was the founder of the Jefferson Iron Furnace Company, one of the most successful undertakings of its kind in America. The company paid over forty per cent. dividend for forty years, and made every one of its stock-holders wealthy, but, in contrast to other similar concerns, not a stroke of work was ever done on the Sabbath day. Not once during his management did the men go on strike, and not a single serious disagreement ever occurred. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church at Oak Hill, Ohio. (*The Cambrian*, 1901, p. 520).

Davies, John Griffith, 1836-1861, a poet, was the son of the Rev. John Davies, of Glandwr, Pembrokeshire. He received a good

education, and displayed a remarkable talent for languages, being very proficient in Latin, Hebrew, German, and Italian. He translated a good deal of poetry from the Italian and other languages, and wrote several poems, but his chief work is an English novel entitled "The Bride of Santa Croce." (*G.B.*).

Davies, John Lloyd, 1801-1860, a self-made man, was born at Aberystwyth. When about five years of age, he lost his father, but his mother determined to give him the best possible education. He worked hard, became articled to a solicitor, and by the time he was 24 years of age he had succeeded to a lucrative practice in Newcastle Emllyn. He married the widow of Col. Stewart, of Blaendyffryn, Carmarthenshire, through whom he became very wealthy. In 1855 he was returned as member of Parliament for the Cardigan boroughs, but retired at the general election two years later. (*Enwog. C.*).

Davies, John Ogmoré, 1846-1892, a Congregational minister, was born at Cefncribwr, Glamorganshire. Of humble parentage, enjoying few early advantages, entering college with a very imperfect knowledge of English, and passing away in the prime of life, he yet lived long and strenuously enough to make good his title to be considered an English preacher of extraordinary originality and power. He entered Lancashire College in 1868, his career there being signalised rather by the continuous and rapid development of the inborn preaching faculty in him than by the achievement of academic success and distinctions. His ministerial life began in 1873, when he accepted a call to the pastorate of Bethel chapel, Sunderland. After a brilliant ministry there he removed, in 1878, to Crescent Chapel, Liverpool. In 1882 he became pastor of Craven Chapel, London, and finally, in 1885, entered upon his ministry at Chapel Street, Blackburn. His personality, his preaching, and his influence were long held in fragrant memory by those who had the privilege of being associated with him in all four of his pastorates. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1893).

Davies, John Philip, 1786-1832, a Baptist minister, known as "Davies, Tredegar," was the son of a clergyman at Henllan, in Cardiganshire. He joined the Baptists at an early age, and was the first minister of the connexion in Flintshire, being ordained in 1810. In 1818, he removed to Tredegar, where he died in 1832. He was a voluminous writer, his chief works being a translation of Andrew Fuller's Commentary on the Book of Revelations, and a volume of Theological Essays, published after his death. He wrote a good deal to "Seren Gomer" under the pen-name of "Mab Dewi Ddu" and an able lecture of his on "The Welsh Language" appeared in that magazine. He was a very able man and a powerful preacher, and his influence in the Baptist ministry was great and abiding. (*Enwog. C.*).

Davies, Jonathan, 1796-1831, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born in the parish of Llywel, in Breconshire. When twenty-three years of age, he commenced to preach, and he soon enjoyed great popularity, his method of expounding and applying texts of Scripture being exceptionally clear and practical. He completed his ministerial training at Neuaddlwyd, under the Rev. Dr. Phillips, and afterwards

settled in his native parish. He wrote a number of essays, many of which were published in "Lleuad yr Oes," and left many others in manuscript. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, Joseph, -1831, a solicitor and journalist, was a native of Builth, but spent many years of his life in Liverpool. He was the editor of, and chief contributor to, a magazine called *Brud a Sylwydd* (The Chronicle and Observer), containing English and Welsh articles on current topics, which rendered excellent service at a time when the periodical press of Wales was in its infancy. (*Enwog. C.; Llen. fy Ngwlad.*)

Davies, Lewis, 1777-about 1840, a soldier, was a native of Aberystwyth, and became lieutenant in the 31st Foot in 1794, captain in May, 1796, and second major in the 36th Foot in 1800. He served abroad two years later, until the peace. In August, 1804, he became senior of the four majors of the regiment, and was made brevet lieutenant-colonel in the army in 1808. He became fourth substantive lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Foot in 1812, being attached to its 2nd Battalion in August, 1814, and attained the rank of brevet-colonel on the 4th June, 1814. He served in the Peninsular War, and received a medal after the battle of Salamanca. He retired on half pay at the close of 1814, and was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815. For some years prior to his death he resided at Tanybwlech, Aberystwyth. (*Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 192; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1828; *Enwog. C.*) See *Old Wales*, vol. 2, p. 77).

Davies, Margaret, about 1816-1884, "Meinwen Elwy," was the daughter of Owen Williams, Troscanol, near Bangor, and a descendant of Goronwy Owen. She became the wife of Robert Davies (Cyndeyrn), and wrote some poetry of a high order. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Davies, Mary, 1847-1882, a poetess, was a native of Portmadoc, and at an early age displayed a talent for literary work. She was a frequent and successful competitor at the local eisteddfodau, both in prose and poetry. A small collection of her poems and essays was published, under the editorship of William Roberts (Gwilym Eryri). (*Y Gestiana*).

Davies, Miles, 1662-about 1730, an author, was born at Tre'r Abbot, in the parish of Whitford, Flintshire. He is said to have been a clergyman, but little is known of his history. He was undoubtedly a good scholar, and was very conversant in the history of his country, but was most unfortunate in turning his knowledge to advantage. He removed to London, and practised as a "counsellor at law," but his time seems to have been spent chiefly in writing books, and in hawking them from door to door. He published a curious work under the title of "Athenæ Britannicæ," containing bibliographical, biographical, and critical matter, but, according to Baker, the antiquary, most of the material was borrowed from modern historians. That work, according to some authorities, appeared in four volumes, but Henry Salusbury says "the entire work consisted of seven volumes." In 1715 he published "Icon Libellorum, a critical history of pamphlets," a queer production, but cram full of curious information." (*Dict. Em. W.; Bye-Gones*, 1883, p. 181.) See D'Israeli's *Calamities*

of Authors, 1812, vol. 1, p. 66; D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, 1866, p. 128; Nicholl's *Lit. Anec.*, vol. 8, p. 501; Lowndes' *Bibl. Manual* (Bohn), p. 600; Chalmers' *Biog. Dict.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Davies, Morris, 1780-1861, "Meurig Ebrill," a poet, spent the greater part of his life at Dolgelley, where he was one of the leading members of the Congregational cause. He wrote a good deal of poetry, which he published in two volumes, under the title "Diliau Meirion." (*Enwog. Meirion*).

Davies, Morris, 1796-1876, an essayist, was born in the parish of Mallwyd, Montgomeryshire, but resided, during the latter part of his life, at Bangor. He had few educational advantages in early youth, but soon shewed a taste for literature, and before he was seventeen years of age had composed a good deal of poetry and prose. He contributed a large number of essays to the "Traethodydd," and also wrote for the "Gwyddoniadur." He published a collection of congregational tunes, of which ten were his own composition. He was an accomplished musician, and did much to raise the standard of music in the Principality. He was the composer of about two hundred hymns, some of them of great merit, and was the greatest authority of his day on Welsh hymnology. He translated into Welsh Dr. King's "Treatise on the Lord's Supper;" Dr. McCosh's Lectures on "The Mysteries of the Bible," and other works. He also edited the sermons of the Rev. Edward Morgan, Dyffryn (1873-75). His last work was a volume on the "Welsh Reformers," published by the Religious Tract Society. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; Mont. Worthies*). See *Y Geninen*, Mch. 1891, p. 30; *Y Traethodydd*, 1877; *Cymru*, vol. 30, p. 38.

Davies, Moses, 1799-1866, a musician, was born at Defynnock, Breconshire, but, when five years of age, removed with his parents to Merthyr Tydfil. He began to study music when about 18 years old, and soon acquired great proficiency. His services were in constant request as conductor of choirs. He also composed twenty-two congregational tunes, many of which became very popular. His best known tunes are Bremhill, Tiverley, Corinth, Soar, Pontrobert, India, Portmadoc, and Yatesbury. He was the father of William Davies (Mynorydd), the well-known sculptor. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Davies, Oliver, about 1790—about 1840, a harpist. He was the principal harpist at the great Welshpool Eisteddfod, held in September, 1824; and at the Cymmrodorion Eisteddfod in London, on May 6th, 1829, he is said to have "astonished the assembly with his masterly execution upon the pedal harp." We find him again at another Eisteddfod held in London in 1831, delighting all present with his playing of "Lady Owen's Delight," and other airs. (*Mont. Worthies*).

Davies, Owen, 1752-1830, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born at Wrexham. Removing to London, he joined the Wesleyan Methodists, and was for some years employed as an itinerant preacher. On the establishment of the Welsh Wesleyan Mission, he came to Wales to take up the post of superintendent, and settled at Denbigh. In 1818 he was superannuated, and removed to Liverpool, where he

continued to reside till his death. In 1806 he published a "Defence of Wesleyan Methodism," and in the following year there appeared from his pen a volume containing "Dialogues shewing the Errors of Calvinism." In 1808 he wrote (in Welsh), "Remarks on a Book recently published by Mr. T. Jones, of Denbigh." He also published a volume containing twelve of his sermons (1812) and a "Children's Catechism" (1811). (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue; Enwog. C.*) See *Cofiant y Parch. John Jones, Talysarn*, pp. 281-4; *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, 1886, pp. 31 and 158; *Hanes Llen G.*

Davies, Owen, 1829-1898, "Eos Llechid," a clergyman and musician, was a native of Llanllechid, near Bangor. He was ordained deacon in 1877, and priest seven years later. After holding several curacies, he was appointed rector of Rhiw, near Pwllheli, in 1888, and six years afterwards, vicar of Llecheynfarwy, Anglesey. He was the author of at least 50 anthems and cantatas, his best known anthem being "Cenwch i'r Arglwydd." He also prepared a Welsh choral service book, a work on church music, and a volume of carols, the latter appearing in 1892. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1901, p. 33; *Ibid*, 1902, p. 212; *Ibid*, March, 1903, p. 40.

Davies, Rees, 1772-1847, an itinerary preacher connected with the Congregationalists, popularly known as "Rhys y glun bren," (Rees of the wooden leg), was born at Newcastle-Emlyn, Carmarthenshire. He joined the Congregationalists at an early age, and soon afterwards commenced to preach. He had many drawbacks as a preacher—a harsh voice, a repulsive appearance, and a very peculiar delivery—but his earnestness was such that he proved of immense service to the cause of religion throughout Wales. When keeping a school at Pennal, he was invited, in 1803, to preach at Talybont, Cardiganshire, and soon afterwards a flourishing cause was established there. It was he, too, who was instrumental in converting a lad who became one of the greatest preachers in Wales—William Williams, of Wern. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, Rees, about 1832-about 1890, a distinguished surgeon in America, was of Welsh descent. After qualifying, he settled in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and soon acquired fame, being especially skilful in critical surgery cases. He was president of the American Medical Association, and contributed articles to the medical journals which elicited "the favourable recognition of his profession all over the country." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Davies, Reuben, 1808-1833, "Prydydd y Coed," a poet, was a native of South Wales. He was an excellent scholar, and kept a school of some note. He joined the Unitarians, and studied for the ministry, but died at the early age of 25. He wrote a number of hymns for the use of Unitarians. (*G.B.*)

Davies, Richard, 1635-1708, a well-known Quaker, was born at Welshpool, his parents being in a comfortable position. When young, he was particularly fond of reading works on divinity, and was remarkable for the severity of his religious practices. He at first

joined the Independents, but when about 22 years of age he threw in his lot with the Society of Friends, and devoted himself to the dissemination of their tenets. In consequence of this he suffered much persecution, and frequent imprisonment, and was for a time estranged from his relatives. He engaged in controversy with Bishop Lloyd, with whom, however, he was on terms of close personal friendship. He made frequent journeys to London, and in 1702, he was appointed, with eleven others, to present an address to Queen Anne, with an acknowledgement from the Society of Friends for the continuation of their liberty and protection. He wrote a most quaint and interesting autobiography, entitled "Leaves from the History of Welsh Non-conformity in the Seventeenth Century," which contains much valuable information as to the social state of Wales during that period. An eighth edition of this work, with notes, was published in 1899 (Newport: J. E. Southall), and a Welsh edition appeared in 1840, being a translation of the sixth English edition, issued in 1825. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Leaves from the History, &c.*). See *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1891, p. 5; *Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers*; *Smith's Catalogue of Friends' Books*; *Fox's Journal*, 1765; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Davies, Richard, 1659-1714, was a native of Cardiganshire. He became a Nonconformist minister, and was pastor at Rowell, in Northamptonshire, for 25 years. He displayed much of the spirit, and utilised many of the methods afterwards adopted by Wesley and Whitfield, whom he preceded by about forty years. In 1704 he published a volume entitled, "Faith: the grand evidence of our interest in Christ." (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, Richard, 1808-1888, a Congregational preacher, was born at Brithdir, Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant. It is believed that he never attended a day school, but the Sunday School had commenced at Brithdir, and this he followed regularly. When about twenty years of age he joined the Congregational church at Llanrhaidr, and became an energetic teacher and public speaker, being especially active as an advocate of Sunday Schools, and the temperance cause. About 1838, he removed to Llansilin, where he died fifty years later. He was greatly appreciated as an earnest, evangelical preacher of the old school. He composed a great number of *englynion* on different subjects, several of which appeared in the "Dysgedydd," and other periodicals. (*Bye-Gones*, 1888, p. 122).

Davies, Richard, 1814-1854, a clergyman, born at Rhuddlan, in Flintshire, was the son of the Rev. Richard Davies, the first vicar of the Welsh church in Liverpool. In 1841, he was appointed secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and editor of the "Church Missionary Record," and the "Gleaner." In 1848, he became vicar of Brenchley, in Kent, where he died six years later. A volume of his sermons was published under the editorship of the Rev. H. Venn. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, Richard, 1816-1896, a self-made man, was a native of Llangefni, Anglesey, and was educated in the National School. He commenced business in a small way, and afterwards joined his brother, Robert Davies, the firm carrying on a very extensive trade as shipowners

and merchants, by which they accumulated considerable wealth. He married a daughter of the Rev. Henry Rees, and became one of the leading laymen of the Calvinistic Methodist Connexion. In 1868 he was returned without opposition as member of Parliament for his native county. At the general election in 1874 he was opposed by Captain Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, Beaumaris, whom he defeated by 1635 to 793. He was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Lord-Lieutenant of Anglesey. He was noted for his philanthropy, and no good cause ever appealed to him in vain. (*C. and D. Herald*).

Davies, Richard, 1831-1904, "Tafolog," poet and essayist, was a native of Cwm Tafolog, near Llanerfyl, in Montgomeryshire. He won his first bardic chair at the Liverpool Eisteddfod in 1867, the subject of his poem on that occasion being "Prayer." Four years later he won the chair at the Towyn Eisteddfod for the best poem on "The Churchyard," and at the Carnarvon National Eisteddfod, in 1886, he was the chaired bard for the best "awdl" (ode) on "Gobaith" (Hope). He was a master of the alliterative measures, was regarded as an able critic, and his services were in great demand as an adjudicator. He composed a large number of Welsh hymns, was a frequent contributor to the Welsh magazines, and some of his articles in the "Geninen" are among the best critical reviews in the Welsh language. He was a member of the Council and of the executive of the National Eisteddfod Association, and was one of the "Beirdd y Meini Gwynion" in connection with the Gorsedd of the Bards. (*Manchester Guardian*). See *Bye-Gones*, 1904, p. 292; *Cymru*, vol. 26, p. 201 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, vol. 27, p. 186 *et seq.*; *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1906, p. 31; *Ibid*, 1888, p. 141; *Ibid*, 1904, p. 83 *et. seq.*; *Ibid*, 1905, p. 168.

Davies, Richard, 1833-1877, "Mynyddog," a musician, poet, and Eisteddfod conductor, was a native of Llanbrynmair. He was brought up as a farmer, but soon turned his attention to music and poetry. He competed successfully at various Eisteddfodau, and he also became a most popular prose writer, a series of letters which he contributed to the "Dydd" and the "Herald Cymraeg" placing him in the front rank of Welsh newspaper contributors. Mynyddog wrote the libretto of the first-published Welsh opera—"Blodwen"—by Dr. Joseph Parry. Another libretto of his, although much shorter, is that of the "Fairy Tribe" (D. Emlyn Evans). He possessed unique talents as a singer, and especially as a conductor of Eisteddfodic gatherings; in the latter capacity he stood pre-eminent. His services were considered indispensable at these gatherings; he displayed so much good humour, ability and tact, as to ensure the most complete control over the audience; he possessed a commanding stature, a powerful voice, a pleasing countenance, a cool brain, and a ready tongue. His poems are distinguished by geniality and humour, combined with frequent touches of deep pathos, and sterling common-sense, rather than a lofty imagination; by homeliness of expression rather than polished language. He published, in 1866, "Caneuon Mynyddog," in 1870 "Yr Ail Gynnyg," and in 1877 "Y Trydydd Cynnyg" (Hughes & Son, Wrexham). (*Mont. Worthies; The Red*

Dragon, vol. 4, (1883) p. 1). See *Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 7; *Y Traethodydd*, 1890, p. 118; *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1899, p. 36; *Cymru*, vol. 14, p. 110 *et seq.*; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 93; *Cymru*, vol. 28, p. 312; *Ibid*, vol. 30, p. 41.

Davies, Richard Meredith, 1815-1905, a Congregational minister, was born near Wrexham. His parents soon removed to Manchester, where, as a lad, he was associated with the church in Mosley Street. His pastor commended him to the work of the Christian ministry, and he entered Blackburn Academy. In 1843 he accepted a call to Oldham, to a church which had but eleven members, and here for 52 years he faithfully served. The congregations increased, and the church ultimately became one of the largest and most influential in Lancashire. As the church grew, the Sunday School also grew, carefully fostered by Mr. Davies. His activity, sincerity, and ability won for him a large place in the life of Oldham. In addition to the work he did for religious institutions, he took a leading part in civic life. One of the founders of the General Hospital, he was from the beginning a governor, and for some time prior to his death the president. For more than 40 years he acted as secretary of the Lancashire Congregational Union, and in 1880 he was elected chairman. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1906).

Davies, Robert, 1684-1728, a well-known antiquary, of Llannerch, Denbighshire, and Gwysaney, Flintshire, was a diligent student of the history and antiquities of his native country, and formed a valuable collection of Welsh MSS. A superb monument was erected to his memory in Mold Church, with his figure in a standing attitude, in Roman costume. (Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, vol. 2, p. 321). See *Dict. Em. W.*; Cathrall's *History of North Wales*, vol. 2, p. 223; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Davies, Robert, 1769-1835, "Bardd Nantglyn," a poet, was born at Nantglyn, near Denbigh. He shewed a taste for poetry at a very early age, and, under the tuition of Thomas Edwards (Twm o'r Nant) he soon became very proficient in the rules of Welsh verse. In 1800 he removed to London, where he associated himself with a band of patriotic Welshmen who established the Gwyneddigion Society, of which, for a time, he acted as secretary. After a stay of four years in the metropolis, the illness of his family compelled him to return to Nantglyn, where he remained till his death. He was a bard of considerable merit, and a very successful competitor at the Eisteddfodau. In 1820 he won the bardic chair at Wrexham, for an elegy on the death of George III. Altogether, he was the winner of eleven medals, in addition to several money prizes. A volume of his poems, entitled "Diliau Barddas," was published at Denbigh in 1827, and afterwards by Mr. Isaac Foulkes, Liverpool, in "Cyfres y Ceinion." He also prepared an excellent Welsh Grammar, containing the rules of poetry, which passed through at least five editions. (*Hanes Llen. G.*; *Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1854, p. 33; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, pp. 94 and 114; *Y Brythion*, vol. 5, p. 335; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 270; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 256;

Llyfrydd. y Cymry; Gent. Mag., new series, vol. 5, p. 327; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 125.

Davies, Robert, 1814-1867, "Cyndeyrn," a musician, was born at Henllan, near Denbigh. He was apprenticed to a painter and plumber at St. Asaph, but, when about 20 years of age, he removed to Bangor, where his musical talent soon attracted attention. He was subsequently appointed chief alto singer at St. Asaph Cathedral, a post which he held for nearly 27 years. In 1852 he won a prize at the Bethesda Eisteddfod for an anthem, a success which he repeated in the following year. His funeral anthem, "I heard a voice from heaven," composed in memory of Mrs. Hicks-Owen, a sister of Mrs. Hemans, was very favourably received. He composed several other pieces, including congregational tunes. Many of the latter—"St. Kentigern," "Pechadur," "Gethsemane," "St. Asaph," "Gobaith," &c.—are still sung. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Davies, Robert, 1816-1905, a philanthropist, was a native of Llangefni, Anglesey, and was a brother of Richard Davies, for some years member of Parliament for the county (1816-1896, see *ante*). From small beginnings, in conjunction with his brothers John and Richard, he founded a large business as timber merchants, iron founders and shipowners, and became exceedingly wealthy. He was keenly interested in mechanics and chemistry, having in his house extensive laboratories, fitted up in the most complete and up-to-date manner. He was a member of the Calvinistic Methodist denomination, and his benefactions to the cause of religion were large and very numerous. To the Calvinistic Methodist Foreign Missionary Society he gave sums of £30,000 and £155,000 respectively, whilst his gifts towards the clearing off of chapel debts amounted to scores of thousands of pounds. His total benefactions could not have been far short of half a million sterling. (*Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*). See *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 117; *Y Drysorfa*, 1906; *Adgofion (Reminiscences)* by Rev. John Jones, F.R.G.S. (Pwllheli: D. Caradog Evans, 1906).

Davies, Samuel, 1724-1761, an American divine, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Newcastle County, U.S. America. He was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1747, and succeeded Jonathan Edwards as president of Princeton College. In 1753 the synod of New York sent him to England to solicit benefactions for Princeton College. He preached before the King at the royal command, and had the boldness to administer an indirect rebuke to His Majesty for some act of seeming irreverence during the service. George II. afterwards said of him, "An honest man! an honest man!" In a public speech, soon after Washington's miraculous escape at Braddock's defeat, he used the following prophetic language in regard to the then "Colonel" Washington:—"I cannot but hope that Providence has hitherto preserved him in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." Four years after his death a collection of his "Sermons on the most Useful and Important Subjects" was published in three volumes octavo, which passed through several editions, and was reprinted in London. Davies was a poet also, and many of his hymns are still printed and read. (*Wales and its People; Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Davies, Samuel, 1788-1854, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born at Maesygroes, Flintshire. He had but a fortnight's schooling in his younger days, but was a regular attendant at the Sunday School, and availed himself of every opportunity for self-improvement. He was ordained to the ministry at Carnarvon in 1807. He took a prominent part in the theological discussions of the day. His first contribution to the literature of the subject was a sermon on "General Redemption." This was replied to in a pamphlet by Evan Evans (Ieuan Glan Geirionydd), then a church member with the Calvinistic Methodists at Chester, entitled "Special Redemption." Mr. Davies replied in a book entitled "Calvinism exposed," published in 1820. He also published, in 1835, a biography of Edward Prichard, a Wesleyan preacher. In conjunction with the Rev. Thomas Jones, he wrote a Welsh Theological Handbook, but his principal work is a volume of 416 pp., entitled "Etholedigaeth Ddiammadol yn cael ei Gwrthbrofi" (Unconditional Election Disproved), 1839. He wrote a number of articles to the "Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd," and a selection of his sermons, edited by William Owen and John Hugh Evans, appeared in 1864 (Holywell; A. E. Prichard). (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See his biography, by the Rev. Samuel Davies; *Y Bywgraffydd Wesleyaidd*, p. 70; *Cofiant y Parch. John Jones, Talysarn*, p. 336.

Davies, Samuel, 1818-1891, a Wesleyan minister, was a native of Denbigh. He entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1843, and for several years was stationed at Llanfyllin and Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant. By reason of his abilities and devotion to his duties, he soon secured for himself a distinguished position in the connexion. For a few years he filled the office of financial secretary to the North Wales Wesleyan District, and in 1886 was appointed chairman of the district, and editor of the Welsh Connexional Magazine, and resided at Bangor, Carnarvonshire. On his retirement from this office in 1887, he was made the recipient of a public testimonial in the form of a substantial sum of money, together with an illuminated address, in which his valuable services to the Connexion were gratefully recognized. After he had become a supernumerary, his interest in the welfare of the Connexion remained undiminished. (*Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 109.) See *Y Geninen*, 1892, pp. 39 and 42; *Ibid*, 1893, p. 252.

Davies, Sarah, 1828-1889, an authoress, was born at Oswestry, of Welsh parents. She spent the greater part of her life in Dublin, where she took an active part in religious and philanthropic work, particularly the well-known "Bird's Nest," a refuge for poor and neglected children. She was actively engaged with Miss Whateley, daughter of Archbishop Whateley, and other friends, in the management of the "Birds' Nests" and other institutions of a like character. She wrote several works relating to them, including "Holly and Ivy," "St. Patrick's Armour," and "Other Cities Also," and through the interest excited by her writings was the means of raising sufficient funds to carry on the good work with great efficiency up to the time of her death. (*Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 90).

Davies, Sneyd, 1709-1769, a poet, was the son of John Davies,

prebendary of Hereford and St. Asaph, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He wrote poems at school, and was distinguished for his scholarship. He entered the church, and was successively chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield, master of St. John's Hospital, prebendary of Lichfield, and archdeacon of Derby. Though professing love of seclusion, he seems to have had some hankerings after preferment, and shewed much irritation when Pratt (who was an old Eton friend), Lord Chancellor in 1766, failed to obtain patronage for him. On his death he left the whole of his fortune to a Mrs. Evans. His poems were never collected. They included Latin verses; burlesque imitations of Milton, whom he specially admired; and verses in the manner of Swift. George Hardinge, who tried hard to discover sublimity as well as elegance, pathos, and humour in his writings, prefers his Miltonic vein. Some of his poems were published anonymously, in two volumes, by John Whaley, also a Fellow of High's College. His "Biographical Memoirs," with extracts from his writings, edited by G. Hardinge, appeared in 1817. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See Nichol's *Illustrations of Literature*, vol. 1, p. 481; vol. 3, p. 130; Anna Seward's *Letters*, vol. 1, pp. 194, 352; Le Neve's *Fasti*, vol. 1, pp. 577, 615; Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brasenose*, p. 488.

Davies, Stephen, 1790-1858, "Stephan," a poet, was born at Prestatyn, Flintshire. He was a successful eisteddfod competitor, and wrote a number of excellent poems. His elegy on the death of his wife is one of the most pathetic compositions in the Welsh language. This elegy is published in the "Gwladgarwr," vol. 3, p. 248, and several compositions by him are to be found in the same magazine. His poem on "Hiraeth ar ol Mabolaeth," which was awarded the prize at the Liverpool Gordovic Eisteddfod in 1840, is printed in the "Beirniadur Cymreig" for 1846. His last work was "Ymddiddan rhwng y Bardd ac Amser" (A Dialogue between the Bard and Time), published in the "Drysorfa" for 1858, the year in which he died. He was buried at Galltmelyd, the parish in which Prestatyn is situate. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, Taliesin, 1822-1895, a Congregational minister, of Claptons, Wooburn, Bucks, was born in the borough of Southwark, of Welsh parents. When quite a youth he joined the church at Surrey Chapel, under the pastorate of the Rev. James Sherman, became a Sunday School teacher, and engaged in tract distribution. Having occupied his leisure for some years in mission and temperance work, he, in 1857, entered the Congregational ministry, and eventually settled down at High Wycombe. There for nine years he laboured energetically, not only in his church, but in temperance and other local and philanthropic interests. He was an able and popular preacher, whose ministry, whether in the pulpit or upon the platform, was marked by deep earnestness and intense enthusiasm. His addresses were full of the fire and fervour characteristic of his Welsh nationality, and his speeches possessed much originality of thought and a fund of grace and humour. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1896.)

Davies, Thomas, 1792-1839, a physician, was born in Carmarthenshire, and, after some schooling in London, became an apothecary, and for two years practised at the east end of London. He went to Montpellier, and afterwards to Paris, for his health, and learned the then new art of auscultation, under Laennec, its inventor. He graduated M.D. at Paris, and, on his return to London, was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians. He lectured at his house on diseases of the lungs and heart, and explained all he had learnt from Laennec; he also published a volume on the same subject. The lectures secured for him the post of assistant physician to the London Hospital in 1827. He printed, in the "London Medical Gazette," a course of lectures on diseases of the chest, which shewed that he had mastered and tested for himself all the observations of Laennec and of Hope. His special advice to his patients was "Keep up your spirits," and he had sad experience of the need of such advice in his own last illness, when he suffered much from mental depression. He was buried in the Churchyard of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Munk's Coll. of Phys.*, 1878, vol. 3, p. 289; *Physic & Physicians*, London, 1839, vol. 2, p. 266.

Davies, Thomas, "Trithyd," about 1810-1873, a musician, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and followed the occupation of farmer. In April, 1854, he published a collection of hymns, tunes, anthems, &c., about forty of which were his own compositions. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Davies, Thomas, 1815-1892, a Congregational minister, was born at Abergavenny. At the age of 26 he sought admission to Highbury College, to prepare for the work of the ministry. Always a diligent reader, he made good use of his period of study, and at the close of his course, settled at Maidenhead. In 1850 he became pastor of the York Road Chapel, Lambeth, where in addition to his pastoral duties, he was secretary of the Chapel Building Society. There he remained till 1855, when owing to ill-health, he removed to Cannon Street Chapel, Preston, where he laboured till 1860, and then became pastor of Duckworth Street Congregational Chapel, Darwen, with which his name was so long and so honourably associated. He was gifted in a rare degree with clearness of thought, and the power of persuasive eloquence. He was careful of every epithet which he employed, and hence, however simply he spoke, his words told. In 1871 he was chairman of the Lancashire Congregational Union. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1894.)

Davies, Thomas, 1820-1873, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the parish of Trelech, Carmarthenshire. In his twenty-first year, at the request of the church at Trelech, he began to preach. After spending some time at a preparatory school at Carmarthen, he was, in 1843, admitted to Brecon College. In 1847 he was ordained at the Tabernacle, Llandilo, in his native county, as the successor of the seraphic W. Williams. He soon proved that he was not unworthy of his eminent predecessor, and under his ministry the church and congregation increased from year to year. As a pastor,

he was diligent and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and as a preacher he was remarkably powerful and eloquent. The geniality of his countenance, the melody of his voice, his telling illustrations, and the agreeableness and fluency of his delivery, made him one of the most popular preachers of the day. He was the author of "The Life and Writings of the Rev. D. Rees, Llanelly," in Welsh, (Llanelly : B. R. Rees, 1871) ; and "Crynodeb o Hanes y Cymry," a summary of Welsh history. His Memoir, and a selection of his sermons, edited by Wm. Thomas, of Gwynfe, appeared in 1877. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1874 ; *Cardiff Catalogue*).

Davies, Thomas, 1823-1898, a Congregational minister and author, was born near Lampeter, Cardiganshire, and in 1839 removed with his parents to Dowlais, Glamorganshire. He received his preparatory education at Ffrwdyfal Academy, and entered Brecon College in 1848. Four years later he was ordained pastor at Llansamlet, removing in 1854 to Llanelly, where he laboured for forty-three years. He was a most prominent figure in educational, political, and religious matters, and was a very popular lecturer. He was a sedulous scholar, of a scientific turn of mind ; a linguist of no mean order, with an especial acquaintance with the Greek Testament, and as a preacher he was orderly, evangelical, earnest, delighting in a conversational style rather than the oratorical and declamatory. He was chairman of the Welsh Congregational Union in 1889, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Iowa, U.S.A. His volume of sermons, "Cyfrol Jubili Siloah," is owned to be worthy of a high and abiding place in sermonic literature, the "Independent" speaking of the sermons as being "remarkable for a very charming combination, the theological phrase of fifty years ago and the liberal spirit of to-day." He was for fourteen years editor of "Y Diwygiwr." (*C. and D. Herald ; Congreg. Year Book*, 1899). See *Y Geninen*, 1902, Mch., p. 33.

Davies, Thomas, 1833-1899, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Newcastle Emlyn, Cardiganshire. He received his preparatory training at the Adpar Grammar School, and in 1854 entered Brecon College. He was ordained at Dolgelley in 1858, and had a large share in the great revival in that and the following year. While there he inaugurated a magazine for young people called "Y Baner" (The Banner), and in 1861 published a volume entitled "Yr Aelod Cyflawn" (The Complete Member). In 1863 he accepted an invitation to Painswick, Glos., where he became so popular as a preacher that the congregation filled the chapel, and even crowded the pulpit stairs. In 1864, for a critical thesis upon the Kantian philosophy, he had conferred upon him the degrees of M.A., Ph.D., by the University of Göttingen. After serving in the pastorate at Ross and Pembroke Dock, he removed to London, ministering first at York Road and afterwards at Brompton. In 1882, he published a volume of "Sermons and Expositions," which was well received, being characterised as the work of "an independent thinker." He also published "The Children's Service Handbook," and in 1886 founded and edited "The Weekly Pulpit," which enjoyed a considerable

circulation. In 1889, he wrote in Welsh the "Biography of the Rev. R. Ll. Thomas, Borough, London." In 1893, he published a "Tale for the Times," entitled "My Sister's Down-Grade Diary," and in 1895 he sent forth to the public a second series of "Sermons and Expositions," and also a volume of "Homiletical Expositions of the Epistle to the Philippians." (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1901).

Davies, Thomas Rees, 1790-1859, a Baptist minister, was a native of Cilgeran, Pembrokeshire. His parents were Congregationalists, but he joined the Baptists at an early age, commenced to preach, and was ordained in 1814. Four years later, as the result of a dispute as to the trust deeds of a chapel, he was expelled by the denomination, and joined the Wesleyans. In 1826, he was received back by the Baptists, and ministered with great success in Liverpool, Cilgeran, his native place, and in the neighbourhood of Conway. He was a very popular preacher, and was the means of doing much useful work. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1889, p. 33.

Davies, Timothy, 1779-1860, for forty years Congregational minister at Evesham, was born at Ciliau Aeron, in Cardiganshire. After completing his education, when 22 years of age, he became joint-pastor with his father, the Rev. David Davies. In 1810, he accepted a call to Coventry, where he laboured with great success for eight years. He afterwards removed to Evesham, and while there he translated the greater part of Dr. Coke's Commentary into Welsh. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, Timothy, 1802-1862, a clergyman, was a native of Carmarthenshire, his father being curate of Llanddeusant, in that county. He completed his education at the Carmarthen Grammar School, and was first appointed to the curacy of Ystradgynlais, Breconshire. In 1848, he was preferred to the Vicarage of Defynog, where he died. He was a most eloquent preacher, and rendered invaluable service to the Church in South Wales. (*G. B.*)

Davies, Walter, 1761-1849, "Gwallter Mechain," a well-known poet, critic, and author, was a native of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire. The education he received in early life was very meagre, but he availed himself of every opportunity to improve his mind by reading every book that came in his way. In 1791, he obtained a clerkship at All Souls' College, Oxford; afterwards removing to Cambridge, where he graduated. After holding various livings, he became vicar of Llanrhaiaadr-yn-Mochnant, where he died. He was a voluminous writer, and a very successful Eisteddfodic competitor; his services as adjudicator were also in great request. His poems are chiefly written in the ancient bardic style, but he also wrote several lyrical compositions, in a style less severe. He wrote a number of prize essays, the best known being those on "Liberty," and "The Life of Man." He was a constant contributor to the magazines of the day, his articles being remarkable for clearness and liveliness of style, accuracy of information, and soundness of judgment. His "General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales and South Wales," published by order of the Board of Agriculture, is a very valuable

work; in the words of Dr. Carl Meyer, it is "full of shrewd observation, lively description, and excellent practical advice." He contributed largely to Carlisle's "Topographical Dictionary of Wales," Bingley's "Tours," the "Myvyrian Archæology," the "Cambrian Register," and other works. He also edited the poems of Hugh Maurice (Eos Ceiriog), and, jointly with the Rev. John Jones (Tegid), those of Lewis Glyn Cothi. (*Y Beirniad*, 1868, p. 89; *Dict. Em. W.*). See *Y Traethodydd*, 1896, p. 498; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2; *Cymru O. J.*, vol. 1; *Enwog. C*; *Yr Haul*, 1891, p. 76; *Mont. Worthies*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 268; *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 1, p. 256; *Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 150; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 268; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 53; *Y Geninen*, 1887, p. 139; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Young Wales*, 1899, p. 63 *et seq.*

Davies, William, 1727-1787, vicar of Newcastle-Emlyn, was a native of Lanfynydd, Carmarthenshire. He first of all served as curate under the Rev. Mr. Pinkey, and during that time, as well as after Mr. Pinkey's death, he met with a good deal of opposition at the hands of the parishioners, or a section of them. This had the effect of inducing him to join the Calvinistic Methodists, with whom he became an itinerary preacher. He was an eloquent preacher, and travelled much throughout North and South Wales. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Methodistiaeth Cymru*; *Hanes Bywyd Siencyn Penhydd*.

Davies, William, -1821, a clergyman, who held a living in Cynwyl, Carmarthenshire. He rendered considerable service in the Methodist revival, but in 1811 he severed his connection with the movement, in consequence of his objection to the method of ordaining ministers. He afterwards confined his energies to the Established Church, and being an eloquent preacher, he was the means of adding considerably to the number of church adherents in the parish in which he laboured, as well as in the surrounding district. (*Enwog. C.*)

Davies, William, 1784-1851, a Wesleyan missionary, better known as "Davies, Africa," was born at a farmhouse called Croes Efa, near Ruthin. He began to preach in 1804, and ten years later was appointed to take charge of the Wesleyan mission in Sierra Leone. After serving, with much success, for four years, he had to return to this country owing to ill-health. He published a Diary of his mission-work, a short memoir of his wife, and other works; he also translated several of Wesley's hymns into Welsh, and composed a number of original hymns. Some of his sermons were published in the "Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd." (*Enwog. C.*)

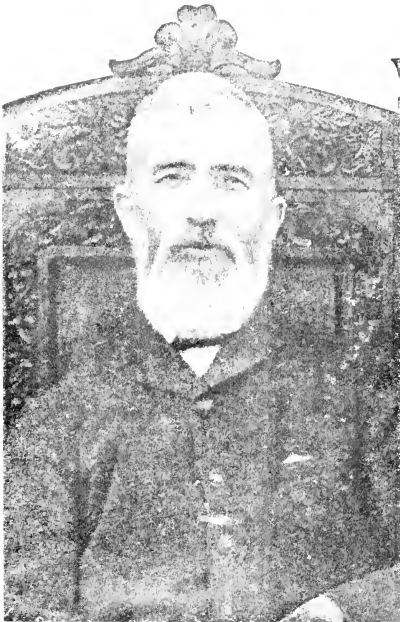
Davies, William, 1804-1859, widely known as "Davies, Ffrwdyfal," a Congregational minister, was born in the parish of Llanycrwys, Carmarthenshire. After completing his education he laboured for some years as pastor of a Congregational chapel in Somerset, but subsequently returned to his native country, where he settled down as schoolmaster. He was a good classical scholar, received the degree of Ph.D., and turned out many pupils who had a distinguished career. He founded an Academy at Ffrwdvale, which he conducted for about 20 years. He afterwards removed to Derlwyn, and two years later was appointed professor of science and

mathematics at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. A number of articles from his pen are to be found in "Y Diwygiwr," "Y Drysorfa Gynulleidfaol," "Y Tywysydd," and "Y Dysgedydd." (*Enwog. C.; G. B.*, vol. 1, p. 200; *Cymru*, vol. 16, p. 231; *Ibid.*, vol. 18, p. 140; *Ibid.*, v. 29, p. 138; *Y Brython*, v. 3, p. 60, 103, 141.)

Davies, William, 1814-1891, palæontologist, was born at Holywell, and was the son of a Thomas Davies. After going to school in his native town, he studied botany, and in 1843 obtained a post in the British Museum, devoting himself first to mineralogy, and afterwards to vertebrate palæontology. In this he acquired great technical knowledge as to the best methods of developing and preserving delicate specimens, and was pronounced to be "one of its most accomplished students." He took an active part in the re-arrangement of the National collection in 1880, when it was transferred from Bloomsbury to its present abode in Cromwell Road, and gave most valuable assistance to Sir Antonio Brady in collecting and describing the mammalian remains found near Ilford. He received the Murchison Medal from the Geological Society in 1873, and became a Fellow in 1877. He disliked literary compositions, so that his scientific papers are not numerous—about fifteen in all; but his extensive knowledge was ever at the service of others, for he was one of those men who cared more for the advancement of science than of himself. In 1887 he retired on a pension from the Museum. He was twice married, and left issue by his first wife one son and one daughter. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Geological Mag.*, 1891, pp. 144, 190; *Quart. Journ. of Geol. Soc.*, vol. 47, proc. p. 56.

Davies, William, 1820-1875, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born at Aberystwyth, where his father worked as a stonemason. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Merthyr Tydfil, then to Aberavon and Aberdovey, and finally settling again at Aberystwyth. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but his progress was slow: it is said of him that when at work he invariably had a book open in front of him. At an early age he showed a desire to enter the ministry, and preached his first sermon in 1841. In 1843 he removed to Llangefni, and two years later to Conway, being fully ordained to the ministry at Liverpool in August, 1847. He soon attained great popularity as a preacher, and became one of the foremost ministers of his denomination. He edited *Y Wîllan*, a Wesleyan magazine for the young from 1857 to 1860, and *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd* from 1866 to 1875. He also acted as Bookroom Steward from 1867 to 1875. In 1870 he received the degree of D.D. from America. He was the author of "Agoriad i'r Ysgrythyrau" (An Introduction to the Scriptures), (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys, 1860) of which a second edition was published in 1884. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, 1875; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 145; *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 8.

Davies, William, 1830-1897, an author, who came of Welsh parents, resided for many years in Rome, but spent the last few years of his life at Chester. He was the author of "The Pilgrimage of the Tiber," "Songs of a Wayfarer," and other books, the last of which was



RICHARD DAVIES (Tafolog).



RICHARD DAVIES (Mynyddog).

"The Pilgrim of the Infinite," published in 1895. He also edited the letters of his friend James Smetham. He was an excellent Italian scholar, and knew Dante almost by heart. He was remarkable for his sympathy with, and generosity (according to his means) to, the members of that literary and artistic circle with which it was the pleasure of his life to associate. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 116.)

Davies, William, 1832-1904, was born at Caerblaidd, Festiniog, in October 1832. He showed considerable ability as a musician when young; he could read music with ease when only nine years of age, and in his sixteenth year he was a choir conductor. He composed several anthems and other musical pieces, and at the Festiniog Eisteddfod in 1854 won a prize for an anthem when Gwilym Gwent was among the competitors. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Manchester Guardian*.)

Davies, William Cadwaladr, 1849-1905, a barrister, was born at Bangor, and began his career in a local newspaper office. He became a journalist, and took a keen interest in Welsh movements, particularly those relating to the Eisteddfod and to education. In London, he became acquainted and associated with Sir Hugh Owen and his work. He took up for a time the position of manager of a Bangor bank, a position which he vacated in order to become Registrar of the University College of North Wales in that city. In that connection he rendered most valuable service to the cause of higher education in the Principality, and was associated with the movement which led to the establishment of the University in Wales. He married Miss Mary Davies, the well-known singer, in 1888, and shortly afterwards joined the bar. He was appointed one of the standing counsel to the Welsh University, and was one of the assistant Charity Commissioners appointed to inquire into Welsh charities, his particular sphere being the county of Merioneth. As a member of the Executive Committee of the National Eisteddfod Association and of the Council of the Society of Cymmrodorion, he took an active interest in Welsh movements. He collaborated with Prof. Lewis Jones in writing a history of the University of Wales. (*Manchester Guardian*.) See *Cymru*, vol. 31, p. 59.

Davies, Sir William David, about 1760-1821, a lawyer, of Welsh descent, was born in London, and educated at Harrow School. He was admitted an attorney in 1789, and began to practise at Leigh, in Lancashire. Five years later he was called to the bar, and joined the Northern circuit. He took up his residence in Liverpool, and acquired a considerable practice as special pleader and conveyancer. In 1813 he was appointed first stipendiary magistrate of Manchester, and two years later became Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster. He held both offices concurrently, and discharged his duties with dignity and impartiality, until 1818. He was the author of several legal works, among them an enlarged edition of "Salkeld's Reports," 1795; "Essays on the Action for money lent and received," 1802; "A General View of the Decisions of Lord Mansfield in Civil Causes," 1803; "A Treatise on the Law of Obligations and Contracts, from the French of Pothier," 1806; "The Practice of the Court of

Common Pleas of Lancaster," 1814; "An Address on Discharging the Prisoners apprehended on account of an illegal assembly at Manchester," 1817; "A Collection of Statutes relating to the Clergy, with Notes," 1817. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Cymry Manceinion*). See Nicholson's *Memoirs of Sir W. D. Evans, Warrington, 1845*; Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors; Manchester Free Library Catalogue*.

Davies, William D., 1839-1900, an author and lecturer, was a native of Penboyr, Carmarthenshire. In 1866 he began preaching in connection with the Calvinistic Methodist church at Heol Fach, in the Rhondda Valley, and two years later he emigrated to America, where he did valuable service for the same denomination for over a quarter of a century. He was for many years a travelling correspondent of the "Drych," and was very popular as a lecturer. His residence in America was at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He died at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where he was engaged on a lecturing tour. He published several Welsh works, the best known being "Llwybrau Bywyd" (The Paths of Life); "Cartref Dedwydd, neu Ysgol y Teulu" (A Happy Home, or the Family School); and "America, a Gweledig-aethau Bywyd" (America, and Visions of Life). (*Bye-Gonus, 1900, p. 357*).

Davies, William Ryle, 1844-1901, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and essayist, was a native of Dinorwic, near Carnarvon, and worked in a slate quarry until he was 25 years of age. He was prevailed upon to study for the ministry, and after a course of training at Bala College he went to Edinburgh, but, owing to failing health, his stay there was shortened, and he had to return to his native country. He afterwards accepted the pastorate of one of the Calvinistic Methodist churches in London, where he died. He was a powerful preacher, and an excellent prose writer. He contributed several able articles—chiefly on philosophical subjects—to the Welsh magazines. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Y Geninen, Mch., 1902, p. 40*; his *Welsh Biography*, by the Rev. Richard Humphreys.

Davis, David, 1815-1886, a lawyer, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, U.S.A., of Welsh parents. He graduated at Kenyon College, and the Yale College Law School, and in 1876 became a resident of Bloomington, Illinois. He was thrice elected judge in a State Court, holding that position from 1848 to 1862. From the latter year to 1877 he was a Justice of the United States Supreme Court; United States Senator from Illinois, 1877-1883, and president *pro tempore* of the Senate, 1881-83. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c., W. R. Evans; Lippincott*.)

Davis, David Daniel, 1777-1841, a physician, was born in the parish of Llandefaelog, near Carmarthen, where his father farmed his own freehold. He received a good grammatical education at a local school, and afterwards proceeded to a college at Northampton, and then to the Glasgow University, where he greatly distinguished himself, taking the degree of M.D. in 1801. For the first ten years of his professional life he acted as one of the physicians to the Sheffield General Infirmary. In 1813 he removed to London, and six years

later, having arrived at great eminence, he was selected as physician-accoucheur to the Duchess of Kent, upon the occasion of the birth of Queen Victoria. He delivered lectures annually on midwifery, and, before the close of his professional career, he had taught 1100 pupils. In 1825, he was elected to the chair of midwifery in the University College, London. He wrote very valuable works on operative midwifery and obstetric medicine. He was succeeded in his practice by his son, Dr. John Hall Davis, who added to the advantages derived from the experience and teaching of his father indefatigable industry, patient investigation, and great powers of original observation. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Munk's Coll. of Phys.*, 1870, vol. 4, p. 117; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *The Lancet*, 30th May, 1846; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

Davis, James, about 1705-1755, satirical writer, a Welshman, was a member of Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., in 1726, and M.A., three years later. He turned his attention to Medicine, and practised at Devizes, in Wiltshire. The year before his death, he published, anonymously, a volume on the antiquities of the Devizes, a well-written *jeu d'esprit* aimed at the absurd etymologies of Musgrave, Stukeley, Wise, Baxter, and Willis. It was reprinted as the work of "Dr. Davis," in "The Repository," London. Owing to a misstatement by George Hardinge, the piece has been wrongly ascribed to Dr. Sneyd Davies. The Doctor's jokes deceived the author of "Chronicles of the Devizes," who has reproduced the choicest as hard facts in what professes to be a grave biography of Davis. Among the additional MSS. in the British Museum are three of Davis' letters to Professor John Ward, but wholly upon antiquarian subjects. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Monthly Review*, vol. 10, p. 231; Waylen's *Chronicles of the Devizes*, pp. 13, 545-6.

Davis, Jefferson, 1808-1889, president of the American Confederate States, was born in Christian (now Todd) County, Kentucky. He was of Welsh descent, and in a statement dictated by him a short time before his death, he stated that he was the grandson of Evan Davies, the youngest of 3 brothers, who emigrated to America from Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century, and who settled at Philadelphia. He was the first elected to the United States Senate in 1847, and was afterwards recognised as one of the leaders of the Democrats. In 1861 he framed the revolutionary scheme adopted in secret caucus by the Southern senators, and in the same year he was elected president. Then followed the War of 1861-5. After two years of its course his policy began to be severely criticised. Charges of mismanagement and of cruelty to the Northern prisoners were made, while the Confederate finances completely collapsed. Shortly after the final defeat of the Confederates at Richmond in 1865, Davis was captured and imprisoned for two years, but afterwards released on bail. In 1881 he published "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." (*Oswestry Advertiser*, 4th June, 1890; *The Cambrian*, 1896, p. 77; *Harmsworth*; *Memoir of Jefferson Davis*, by his widow, 1891).

Davis, John, about 1750- , of Tredyffryn, a soldier in the American war, entered the service in March, 1776, under Col. Atlee.

In November of the same year, he raised a company—the 9th Pennsylvania—of which he became captain. He was faithful to the close of the war, and his services in several battles “were an honour to this soldier of Welsh blood.” He was a member of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Davis, John, about 1815-1890, a physician, who attained considerable eminence in America, was the son of parents who emigrated from Wales. He was born in New London, Ohio, and received the best educational advantages. In 1852 he was instrumental in founding the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, in which he was for many years professor. For about 30 years he was on the Cincinnati Hospital Staff, and for two years during the war he was medical officer in charge of the Government Marine Hospital in the same city. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Davis, Noah, 1818-1902, an American Judge, was born at Haverhill, in the United States. He was of Welsh descent, his ancestors having crossed to America about the same time as Roger Williams, settling first in Connecticut, and afterwards in Rhode Island. He was educated at Albion, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1857 he was appointed a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, and after serving for 12 years he resigned. For some time he sat as a Republican in the National House of Representatives, resigning in 1870 on his being appointed Attorney for the southern district of New York. He afterwards served another term of 5 years as Justice of the Supreme Court. After his retirement in 1887 he engaged in the practice of the law in New York city, his advice and services being sought in some of the most important cases. He was an active member of the New York St. David's Society, and took a special interest in the prosperity and welfare of the Welsh people in America. (*The Cambrian*, 1896, p. 5, and 1902, p. 373.)

Davis, Thomas Osborne, 1814-1845, a poet and essayist, born at Mallow, in Ireland, was of Welsh descent. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy once declared that “the young Irish patriot of Welsh descent had been the idol of two generations of scholars and thinkers.” Mr. Justin McCarthy described him as “the most surprising man ever connected with any movement.” His “Cymric Rule and Cymric Rulers,” arranged to the popular air of “Men of Harlech,” is of inferior poetical merit to the generality of his songs, but it borrows an interest in our eyes from the insight which it affords into his warm love for Wales and Welshmen. When quite a young man, he became a member of the Dublin College Historical Society, where he was distinguished, less for eloquence of delivery than for the solidity of his arguments and the scope of his learning. As a politician he was enthusiastic, laborious, manly and sincere, and endowed with a wonderful power of waking up a popular feeling of nationality in Irish Society. As a writer he showed great force, and all the verve of a mind of original genius and acquired erudition. Some of his poems are full of dramatic action, fine illustration, and great pathos. His essays and poems have been published, the latter with an introduction by Mr. Wallis. In conjunction with J. B. Dillon and Charles Gavan

Duffy he founded the "Nation" newspaper, in 1842, to which he contributed stirring ballads and articles on patriotic subjects. He wrote an "Essay on Irish Songs" for Barry's *Songs of Ireland*, 1845, and also edited the *Speeches of Curran*. (*The Red Dragon; Imp. Dict. Biog.*). See Sir C. G. Duffy's *Young Ireland*; Webb's *Compendium of Irish Biog.*, p. 123; Wills' *Irish Nation*, vol. 4, pp. 78, 612; Read's *Cabinet of Irish Literature*, vol. 3, p. 180; Miss Mitford's *Recollections of a Literary Life*, vol. 1, p. 18.

Derfel, Robert Jones, 1824-1905, a poet and prose writer, was born in the parish of Llandderfel, Merionethshire, his parents being Edward and Catherine Jones, Fotty. At an early age he removed to Manchester, and for some time was a commercial traveller in the drapery line. He then opened a shop in Manchester as a bookseller, which proved a failure, but finally succeeded in establishing a fairly good business as printer. Adopting the surname "Derfel," he attracted considerable notice by means of a series of able letters on "The Treachery of the Blue Books," which he contributed to the "Amserau." He was a great admirer of Robert Owen, of Newtown, and was a voluminous writer on Socialistic subjects, both in English and Welsh. Among these productions may be mentioned "Common Misconceptions about Socialism," 1891; and "Poverty, the Problem of Problems." He was also the author of "Hymns and Songs for the Church of Man," 1889; "Social Songs," 1889; "Caneuon," 1891; and "Caneuon Canol Oes." He had previously—1864—published a collection of Welsh songs under the title "Caneuon Gwladgarol Cymru." (*Y Cymro; Cardiff Catalogue*).

Dewi Arfon, see Jones, David.

Dewi Fardd, see Jones, David.

Dewi Glan Dulas, see Morris, David William.

Dewi Haran, see Evans, David.

Dewi Silin, see Richards, David.

Dewi Wyn o Eifion, see Owen, David.

Dewi Wyn o Esyllt, see David, Thomas E.

Dick Aberdaron, see Jones, Richard Robert.

Dillwyn, Lewis Llewelyn, 1814-1892, member of Parliament, was a son of Lewis Weston Dillwyn, of Swansea (see *post*). He was educated at Bath, and afterwards succeeded to the management of the Cambrian and Glamorgan Potteries. Later, he turned his attention to the manufacture of spelter, and, in conjunction with Sir William Siemens, was the means of introducing the steel industry at Landore, and establishing a large manufactory there. He was M.P. for Swansea for 37 years. (*C. and D. Herald*).

Dillwyn, Lewis Weston, 1778-1855, a botanist, naturalist, and member of Parliament, was the son of William Dillwyn, who was descended from an old Breconshire family of that name. He contributed a number of valuable articles to the scientific magazines, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; he was a very voluminous

writer, and among his publications may be mentioned "Contributions towards a History of Swansea" (1840); and "Materials for a Fauna and Flora of Swansea and the neighbourhood" (1848). In 1832, he was returned to the Reformed Parliament, as a second member for Glamorganshire, being again returned in 1837. Four years later he retired finally, on the dissolution of Parliament, from public life. (His *Biography*, by "Soranus," M.D. 1855). See *Proceedings of the Linnæan Society*, 1856, p. 26; Jackson's *Lit. of Botany*, p. 540; *Cat. Scientific Papers*, vol. 2, p. 205; Smith's *Friends' Books*, vol. 1, p. 582; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cambrian Journal*, 1855, p. 287.

Dyer, John, 1701-1757, the poet, was the son of a solicitor, and was born at Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire. He was educated at Westminster School, under Dr. Freind, and, having a natural taste for painting, he became pupil to Jonathan Richardson, but did not attain distinction in that profession. In 1727 he published his "Grongar Hill," which became one of the most popular of descriptive poems. After travelling in Italy, he published a poem, in blank verse, on "The Ruins of Rome," which contains many passages which are truly poetical, the strain of moral and political reflection being that of a benevolent and enlightened mind. He afterwards entered into holy orders, and resided at Coningsby, in Lincolnshire. His largest work, "The Fleece, a didactic poem in four books," did not enhance his reputation, its theme—"the care of sheep, the labours of the loom, and arts of trade"—being hardly adapted to poetry. Wordsworth found parts of the poem "dry and heavy," and parts superior to any writer in verse since Milton, for imagination and purity of style. Dr. Drake expressed the opinion that "it contains a vast variety of landscapes, drawn and coloured in the most spirited and fascinating style." It was praised, among Dyer's contemporaries, by Dr. James Grainger, a verse writer in *The Monthly Review*, and by Gray. He left behind him "the reputation of an ingenious poet, the character of an honest, humane, and good man." (*Dict. Em. W.*; *The Poems of John Dyer*—The Welsh Library.) See *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 144; *Red Dragon*, v. 10, p. 208; Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*; *Duncombe's Letters*, v. 3, p. 56; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Y Geninen*, 1887, p. 288; Malkin's *South Wales*, vol. 2, p. 447.

Eben Fardd, see Thomas, Ebenezer.

Edmunds, Edward, 1839-1872, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Beaufort, Brecknockshire. In his sixteenth year he commenced preaching, and soon after was admitted to Bala College, where he remained two years. From Bala he removed to the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. Too much work during his college career overpowered his delicate constitution, and laid the foundation of consumption. In 1864 he was ordained pastor of the English cause at Ruabon, Denbighshire, but soon afterwards his health gave way, and he made his home for the last six years of his life with the Rev. Evan Evans, Werngoch, near Neath. He was endowed with brilliant natural talents, was an excellent scholar, and an unceasing worker. About two years before his death, while scarcely able to leave his bed, he composed an

essay on "The Church in Wales," which gained the prize of twenty guineas offered by the Liberation Society. His numerous contributions to the Welsh and some English periodicals show that he was an able and elegant writer. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1873.)

Ednyfed, see Evans, Frederick.

Edwards, Bela Bates, 1802-1852, a theologian, who was born in Southampton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. For five years he acted as assistant secretary of the American Education Society. "He was an enthusiast in sacred philology, and originated and planned many philanthropic institutions." He founded the *American Quarterly Observer* in 1833; edited the *Biblical Repository* from 1835 to 1838, and the *Bibliotheca Sacra* from 1844 to 1852. In 1837 he became Professor of Hebrew, and in 1848 Professor of Biblical Literature, at Andover Seminary. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; Lippinrott.)

Edwards, David, died about 1800, the bridge-builder, was the son of William Edwards, the builder of what is known as "the bridge of beauty" at Pontypridd (1719-1789, see *post*). He inherited his father's skill to a peculiar degree. His best-known work is the Llandilo bridge, in Carmarthenshire, "of three very light, elegant, and large arches," built in 1786. He also constructed the fine five-arched bridge over the Usk at Newport. (*The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 146.)

Edwards, David, 1816-1876, an American preacher, was born near Llangedwin, Denbighshire, and with his parents emigrated to America in 1821. He was a man of extraordinary influence and power, and stood in the front rank as a pulpit orator. He was for twenty-seven years bishop of the "United Brethren in Christ." For four years he occupied the editorial chair, conducting the *Religious Telescope*, the official organ of the church of his choice. He died at Baltimore on the 6th of June, 1876, and his biography was written by a fellow-countryman, Dr. L. Davis. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans.)

Edwards, Ebenezer, 1824-1901, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Llangollen, Denbighshire, and received his education at the Academy at Haverfordwest. He began to preach at the age of eighteen years, and while yet a young man he went to America, and entered a college in New York State to prepare himself for the ministry. In 1851 he became pastor of the Baptist cause at Pittston, afterwards removing to Cincinnati, Ohio. About 1858 he came over to Wales, and spent some years in the ministry at Brynmawr, and afterwards at Llanelly. He returned to America in 1868, and after several changes settled at Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he died. He received the degree of D.D. from an American University. He was a close student of the Bible, a profound thinker, and an eloquent preacher. He composed a number of poems of considerable merit. At the World's Fair Eisteddfod at Chicago in 1893 he won a prize of three hundred dollars for his essay on "Welshmen as Factors in the Formation of the United States Republic," which was afterwards published in book form. (*The Cambrian*, 1901, p. 135.)

Edwards, Ebenezer Ward, -1897, a clergyman, was a son of the Rev. William Edwards, vicar of Llanymawddwy, and afterwards of Llangollen, and a brother of Bishop Edwards of St. Asaph. He held the Powis scholarship at Jesus College, Oxford, and graduated third class in Lit. Hum. in 1852, proceeding to his M.A. degree three years later. He was ordained priest in 1854, and was curate to his father at Llangollen from 1853 to 1857. In the latter year he was presented to the vicarage of Nantglyn, and 1862 to the vicarage of Ruabon, being afterwards appointed canon. During his vicariate at Ruabon he formed the ecclesiastical parish of Penycae, was instrumental in building its church and schools, and in securing endowments sufficient to maintain the living. The parish of Bryn, Penylan, was also formed and a separate church and clergyman were given to it. The Wynnstay chapel was afterwards built, so that Canon Edwards saw his original parish divided into three, each having a church and incumbent of its own. He also restored Ruabon parish church, and had the National schools greatly enlarged. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 202.)

Edwards, Edward, 1803-1879, marine zoologist, was born at Corwen, Merionethshire. He started life as a draper at Bangor, but in 1840 established a foundry and iron works at Menai Bridge. In 1864, he began to study the habits of the fish in their native element. He was induced to attempt an artificial arrangement for preserving the fish in health in confinement, so as to be enabled to study their habits more closely. By an imitation of the material conditions under which they flourished, he succeeded in introducing such improvements in the construction of aquaria as enabled him to preserve the fish for an almost unlimited period without change of water. He invented a dark-water frame slope-back tank, the result of a close study of the rock-pools, with their fissures and chasms in the rocks on the shores of the Menai Straits, and the principle of his tank was most successfully adopted in all the large establishments of this country, as well as on the Continent and in America. To the pursuit of this interesting branch of natural history he devoted the best years of his life. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Athenæum*, 6th Sept., 1879.

Edwards, Edward, 1812-1886, one of the pioneers in the formation of Free Public Libraries was, according to his own statement, of Welsh descent, though born in London. From 1839 to 1849 he was employed at the British Museum. In 1851, he was appointed librarian of the first Free Public Library at Manchester. He did much to secure the passing of the Free Public Libraries' Act, 1850. He was the author of "Memoirs of Libraries," in 2 vols.; "Lives of the Founders of the British Museum," 2 vols.; "The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," and several other works. In 1883, he was placed on the Civil List, receiving a pension of £80 a year. (*Cymry Manceinion; The Library Chronicle*, 1886). See Greenwood's "Edward Edwards," 1902; *Autobiographical passages in Edward's Writings; Memoirs in Academy and Library Chronicle; Reports of British Museum Committees*, 1835 and 1849; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Edwards, Edward, 1842-1906, a self-made man, was born in Merthyr Tydfil. When still young he emigrated to America,

securing employment with Mr. David Thomas, the pioneer in the iron business in America (1794-1882, see *post*). Commencing his career there in a very humble capacity, he ultimately became president and general manager of the Slatington Rolling Mills, and amassed a large fortune. His success in life was due solely to his own efforts, and to the high standard of honesty which he always maintained. (*Western Mail*, March 10th, 1906).

Edwards, George Rowland, 1810-1894, a soldier, who was of Welsh descent, was the son of John Edwards, Esq., J.P., Ness Shrewsbury, and after completing his education at Donnington school, near Shrewsbury, went out to India, at the age of 16, in the service of the East India Company. He returned to England in 1837, and served during the Chartist riots at Welshpool and Montgomery, as secretary to Lord Clive. In 1839 he again sailed for India, and became attached to the 2nd Madras Cavalry, serving in that presidency for 23 years. In 1862 he returned home, and retired from the army with the rank of colonel. He was the owner of considerable property, and in addition to the estate at Ness Strange, had property at Cefnynmaes, near Oswestry. He was an ardent advocate of small holdings, and wrote several papers advocating the scheme contained in the phrase "Three acres and a cow." These papers were published, and were favourably noticed at the time by Lord Onslow, and many members of Parliament. (*Bye-gones*, 1894, p. 303.)

Edwards, Griffith, 1812-1893, "Gutyn Padarn," a clergyman and poet, was a native of Llanberis, Carnarvonshire. He started life as a quarryman, but sought diligently after knowledge by all the means he could obtain, and was fortunate enough to receive some classical instruction from the Rev. P. B. Williams, of Llanrug, a well-known scholar and antiquary. This enabled him to enter Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, and M.A. in 1846. In 1832, he was awarded the prize at the Beaumaris Eisteddfod for the best "Elegy to the Memory of the Rev. John Jenkins of Kerry." He afterwards won several Eisteddfod prizes. His services were greatly sought after as an adjudicator at various Eisteddfodau, for besides being himself a good poet, he was considered an excellent critic, who always discharged his duties with ability, impartiality, and general satisfaction. He was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. (*Mont. Worthies*). See *Y Geninen*, March, 1894, p. 1; *Ibid*, March, 1893, p. 68; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 127.

Edwards, Henry Thomas, 1837-1884, Dean of Bangor, was born in Merionethshire, and educated at Westminster, where he was a Welsh "Bishop boy," holding the Williams Exhibition. In 1861, he became curate to his father at Llangollen. He reconstructed the church in that town at an expense of £3,000, and the number of the congregation was nearly trebled during his stay there. In 1866 he became vicar of Aberdare, and three years later vicar of Carnarvon. In 1876 he was made Dean of Bangor. He took a prominent part in all movements tending to the welfare of the Church, and was the

means of raising £7,000 towards the reconstruction of Bangor Cathedral. He was a prominent platform man, and took an active part in the public meetings to protest against the exclusion of Religious Education from primary schools, and against Disestablishment. He was the author of several works, including a commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel. His paper at the Swansea Church Congress, in 1879, will be long remembered for the forcible arguments with which he pleaded the cause of the Church in Wales. Of all his public utterances, however, the most remarkable for intellectual and oratorical efforts was, perhaps, his speech on "The National Recognition of God," delivered at Carnarvon shortly before his death. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Recollections, &c.*). See *Church Portrait Journal*, 1879, p. 71; Mackason's *Church Congress Handbook*, 1877, p. 76; *Y Geninen*, 1884, p. 161; *Ibid.*, 1897, p. 36; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era; Red Dragon*, 1884, p. 385.

Edwards, Sir Herbert Benjamin, 1820-1868, a major in the East India Company's service, was born at Frodesley, in Shropshire, of Welsh parents. He completed his education at King's College, London, and passed for his cadetship in 1840. In 1845 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, commander-in-chief of the British Army in Hindustan. He was afterwards appointed first assistant to Sir Henry Lawrence, and for his conduct during the Sikh war he received the local rank of major in the Lahore territories. He came to England in 1849, and resided for some months in Wales, where he wrote his "Year on the Punjab Frontier," returning to India in 1851. Subsequently appointed a commissioner at Peshawur, he did good service at the outbreak of the Indian mutinies by calling on the native chiefs to rally round him, and send him levies of horse and foot. This appeal was promptly responded to, with the result that Peshawur, instead of being the source of constant anxiety, became the strongest point in India. This change was in no small measure due to Edwards' alertness, and to the faith in himself with which he had inspired the population of the district. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and colonel in 1861. The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the East India Company gave him a pension, and struck a gold medal in his honour, but he did not long survive these marks of respect. (*Bye-Gones*, 1874, p. 137). See *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; his *Memorials*, by his widow, 1886.

Edwards, James, 1800-1887, a Baptist minister and poet, was born at Abergavenny. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Micah Thomas he was induced to study for the ministry, and in 1824 entered Horton College. Four years later he was ordained pastor of the church at Shipley, in Yorkshire. In 1830 he removed to George Street, Nottingham, where he laboured for 34 years. His popular pulpit gifts caused him to be much sought after. A musical voice, fluent utterance, lucid language, and apt illustration combined to render his preaching attractive. In 1839 his health gave way, and consumption was feared. Under medical advice he went to Madeira, and there recovered his vigour. Some verses which he wrote on the

voyage appeared in the "Baptist Magazine," and furnished a good idea of a poetic faculty which never failed him. He resigned the pastoral office in 1864, and finally settled at Finchley, frequently preaching in and around London. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1888).

Edwards, James Coster, 1829-1896, a self-made man, was born in a small cottage near the Trefynant Works, Ruabon. He began his business life in Wrexham, where he was apprenticed in a drapery establishment, but caring nothing for it, he left it and became storekeeper at Acrefair. When about 30 years of age he started in business as a brick and tile manufacturer. This was the first step in the building of a business which increased to enormous proportions. He set to work with the most untiring perseverance. The business was a very small one, and only gave employment to one man and two boys, the bricks being made in the old-fashioned way by grinding the clay in a kind of "pug-mill." In a short time he bought the Trefynant Works, then only a very small concern. These works he quickly developed, and at the date of his death they covered some six acres of ground, contained twenty-nine kilns, and gave employment to two hundred and seventy men. About 1872, he bought what are now the celebrated Penybont Terra Cotta Works. He may almost be said to have been the original maker of terra-cotta ware in the kingdom, having begun his workings before the famous Doulton. In 1892-3 he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh, of which he was a magistrate and lord-lieutenant. (*Bye-Gones*, 1896, p. 314).

Edwards, John, about 1700-1776, "Sion y Potiau," a poet and translator, was born in Glyn Ceiriog, Denbighshire. He was a weaver by trade, and resided for many years in a cottage near the church at Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog. It is said that, some time after his marriage, he left his family, and spent 7 years in the service of a London bookseller. In that capacity he acquired considerable general knowledge. He was a poet of some merit, and translated "The Pilgrim's Progress" into Welsh (Chester: printed by John Harvey, for David Lloyd, 1768). He had two sons, Cain and Abel. The former gained some note as a publisher of almanacs; the latter was the father of the Rev. Abel Jones, Baptist minister, of Merthyr Tydfil. (*Llyfrydd y Cymry; Y Tyst Apostolaidd*, 1850, p. 136; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Edwards, John, 1714-1785, a hymn writer, was born at Shrewsbury, of Welsh parents. He spent the earlier years of his life in his native town, and afterwards went to Ireland, where, under the preaching of Mr. Whitefield, he became a religious character. Becoming a preacher, he laboured under Mr. Wesley at Leeds for some years, but afterwards built a chapel of his own in that town, and there he continued to minister for upwards of thirty years. He possessed considerable ability as a preacher, and, being a devout and godly man, his residence at Leeds proved to be of great service to the people there. He published a volume of hymns of great merit. (*Bye-Gones*, 1874, p. 137).

Edwards, John, d. about 1740, parish clerk of Manafon,

Montgomeryshire, was a poet who wrote *englynion* and carols, some of which were printed in the almanacks then annually published by his friend and neighbour, Evan Davies (Philomath), and by Gwilym Howell, of Llanidloes. (*Mont. Worthies*).

Edwards, John, 1747-1792, "Sion Ceiriog," a poet, was born at Crogen Whadys, in Glynceiriog, Denbighshire, but at an early age he removed to London. He, Owen Jones (Myfyr), and Robert Hughes (Robin Ddu o Fon), were the three literary Welshmen who founded the Gwyneddigion Society in 1773, of which Edwards successively acted as secretary and president. He was a poet of some merit, and attained considerable fame as an astronomer. He was also an accomplished musician. He wrote an "awdl" (ode) for the meeting of the Gwyneddigion Society on St. David's Day, 1778. John Jones, Glan-y-gors, contributed some memorial verses to the "Geirgrawn" of June, 1796, with these prefatory remarks:—"To the memory of John Edwards, Glynceiriog, in the parish of Llangollen, Denbighshire, who was generally known as 'Sion Ceiriog,' a poet, an orator, and an astronomer, a curious historian of sea and land, a manipulator of musical instruments, a true lover of his country and of his Welsh mother tongue, who, to the great regret of his friends, died and was buried in London, September, 1792." (*B. Cerddorion Cymraig*). See *Enwog. C* : *Y Geirgrawn*, June, 1796 ; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Edwards, John, 1755-1823, a preacher with the Calvinistic Methodists, was a native of Ereiniog, Carnarvonshire. In 1816, he published a veterinary handbook, under the title of "Y Meddyg Anifeiliaid," which became exceedingly popular. In 1835, a second edition of the work was published, revised by his son, John Edwards ; and in 1865, a third edition, edited by his son and his grandson, John Edwards, M.R.C.V.S., Abergele (Wrexham: Hughes & Son). From 1795 to 1811 he lived at Gelligynan, a farm in the parish of Llanarmon-yu-lâl, Denbighshire, removing in the latter year to Plascoch, Llanychan, in the Vale of Clwyd, and again, in 1817, to Caerwys, near Denbigh, where he died. (*Enwog. C*). See *Methodistiaeth Cymru* ; Introduction to *Y Meddyg Anifeiliaid*.

Edwards, Sir John, 1770-1850, member of Parliament, was the son of John Edwards, a solicitor, of Greenfields (now called Plas Machynlleth), his mother being a daughter of Richard Owen, Esq., of Garth, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. He represented the Montgomeryshire Boroughs in the House of Commons for many years, and after his retirement from Parliament was presented by his constituents with a testimonial in acknowledgment of the fidelity and zeal with which he discharged his duties in five successive Parliaments, and of the firm, consistent, and independent support he gave in carrying out the great principles of civil and religious liberty and commercial freedom. As a reward for his services in the Liberal cause a baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1838. His election contests, and the petitions consequent thereon, are said to have cost him over £20,000. His only daughter, Mary Cornelia, in 1846 married George Henry Robert Charles William Vane Tempest, who became second Earl Vane and fifth Marquis of Londonderry. (*Mont. Worthies*).

Edwards, John, 1804-1887, a Wesleyan missionary, was born at Bridford, Devonshire, of Welsh parents. At the age of 19 he became a local preacher, and in 1830 was received by the Conference as a probationer. After a year spent in an English circuit he was ordained to the ministry, prior to his being sent out as a missionary to South Africa, in 1832. For the next seven years he laboured in the interior, then a wild and almost unknown region. The rest of his life was devoted chiefly to the work of colonial circuits, in which he was remarkably successful. Port Elizabeth, Cradock, Somerset East and Graaff-Reinet circuits were the result of his enterprise and zeal. In 1876 he became a supernumerary, and fixed his residence at Grahams-town. His toils and perils and successes are vividly described in his little book entitled "Fifty Years of Mission Life." (*Minutes of Conference*, 1888).

Edwards, John D., 1805-1885, a clergyman and musician, was a native of Gwnnws, Cardiganshire. He completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. In 1836, and in 1843, he published two volumes of his own compositions, under the title of "Original Sacred Music." Several of his hymn-tunes—among them, St. John, Blenheim, Liston, and Lovely—were very popular. He had an excellent voice, but declined to take up singing as a profession. His services were in frequent demand as musical adjudicator at the Eisteddfod. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Edwards, Jonathan, 1629-1712, a clergyman and author, was born at Wrexham, and entered Christ Church, Oxford, as servitor in 1655. He was admitted B.A., and ordained in 1659; elected Fellow of Jesus College in 1662; passed B.D. in 1669, and was successively rector of Winnington, in Oxfordshire, and Hinton, in Hampshire. He became principal of Jesus College in November, 1686, and treasurer of Llandaff in 1687. He took his degree of D.D. immediately after he became principal, and officiated as vice-chancellor of the University from 1689 to 1691, besides enjoying other preferments. He figured in the Antinomian controversy which agitated the Presbyterians and Independents of London in consequence of the alleged anti-Calvinistic tendency of Dr. Daniel Williams's "Gospel Truth" (1691). Stephen Lobb, the Independent, quoted Edwards as condemning the positions of Williams, but Edwards, in a letter to Williams (dated from Jesus College, 28th October, 1697) justified the latter's statements on the points in dispute. He also entered into a controversy on original sin with Daniel Whitby, but this he did not live to finish. In 1693 he published "A Preservative against Socinianism" in four parts, 4to, (Oxford). (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Enwog. C.*; Wood's *Athene Oxon.* 1692, vol. 2, p. 898; Chalmers's *Biog. Dict.*, 1814, vol. 13, p. 52; Edwards' *Works*.

Edwards, Jonathan, 1703-1758, an American divine and metaphysician, who was of Welsh descent, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, U.S.A., and settled as pastor at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1727. His pastorate was eminently successful, and during it he wrote the greater number of the twenty-nine publications which

issued from his pen. Here he remained till 1750, when he became missionary to the Housatonnuck, or River Indians, at Stockbridge, in 1751. There he laboured till 1757, when, on the death of Aaron Burr, president of the Princeton College, he became president, but died a few weeks after his installation. His eldest son, Timothy Edwards (1738-1813), began life as a merchant in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, and afterwards became Judge of Probate for Berkshire county. His youngest son, Pierrepont Edwards (1750-1826), who was a lawyer, sat as Judge of the United States District Court. Edwards wrote on widely diverse subjects, including "Thoughts on the Revival of Religion in New England" (1742), and "Life and Diary of the Rev. David Brainerd" (Christian Fireside Library, 1852), "The Freedom of the Will" (1754), and a "Treatise on the Religious Affections" (1746). Collected editions of his works have been published by Austin (8 vols., 1808-9), Williams and Parsons (8 vols., 1817), and S. E. Dwight (10 vols., 1830). (*Wales and its People*; *Lippincott*; *Harmsworth*). See his *Life*, by Allen (1889); Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*; Spark's *American Biography*, vol. 8; Griswold's *Prose Writers of America*; Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, vol. 1; *Wales*, v. 3, p. 18.

Edwards, Jonathan, 1745-1801, an American minister, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, was a son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758, see *ante*). He graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1765, and was tutor at Princeton College for two years (1767-68). In 1769 he became pastor of the church at White Haven, near New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained until 1795, being then dismissed on account of his religious opinions. He was next settled at Colebrook, Connecticut, and finally was appointed president of Union College, Schenectady, in 1799. He was a man of superior talents and great penetration, being scarcely inferior to his father in intellectual force. He published a number of sermons and treatises on theology, including "A Dissertation concerning Liberty and Necessity" (1797), and "The Necessity of the Atonement" (1785). (*Lippincott*.) See *Collected edition of his works by Tryon Edwards*, 2 vols., 1842.

Edwards, Jonathan W., 1772-1831, an American lawyer, grandson of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758, see *ante*), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. He graduated at Yale, with distinguished honours, in 1789. On taking his second degree two years later, he attacked with so much ability the law granting a double portion of an estate to the eldest son (if the father died intestate), as to cause its repeal. He practised at Hartford. (*Lippincott*).

Edwards, Joseph, 1814-1882, a sculptor, was born at Ynysgau, Merthyr Tydfil. When about 17 years old, he had an opportunity of seeing the collection of sculpture at Margam, which set up a longing for a wider knowledge of an art to which he was already attached. He was employed for two years by a statuary mason at Swansea, but in 1835 he set out for London, with £10 and an introduction to the eminent sculptor Behnes in his pocket. He secured employment with Behnes at a guinea a week, and in 1837 was admitted a student at the Royal

Academy of Arts, receiving in the following year the silver medal of the Academy for the best model from the antique. His progress was rapid, and he was entrusted with several important commissions. In 1881, he found himself in straitened circumstances, and was elected a Turner annuitant of the Academy, which brought him £50 a year, but he died in a few months afterwards. His bust of Edith Wynne, the Welsh *prima donna*, has been described as "one of the best female busts in English art." The monument erected by him in Cefn cemetery, near Merthyr Tydfil, forms a beautiful object, to which visitors who feel any interest in works of art have their attention called. The commission for this monument, which is the only work of such dimensions that Edwards executed in marble, was given to him by Mr. William Harries. He was buried at Highgate cemetery, London, very near his statue of "Religion," and over his grave a simple but effective memorial in marble was erected. (*Wales*, O. M. Edwards, v. 3, p. 24, *et seq.*) See *Wales*, vol. 2, p. 134, *et seq.*

Edwards, Justin, 1787-1853, a divine and author, was born in Westhampton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., of Welsh parents. He graduated at Williams College in 1810, and was afterwards for fifteen years pastor at Andover, and two years in Boston, when he resigned his ministerial charge and devoted himself to the cause of temperance, the observance of the Sabbath, and to educational and literary labours. He was for six years president of the theological seminary at Andover. As secretary of the American Temperance Society, he prepared the "Temperance Manual," of which about two hundred thousand copies have been printed. He was also one of the founders of the Boston Tract Society. He was descended from Alexander Edwards, who emigrated from Wales, and resided at Northampton, Massachusetts, from 1655 to 1690. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans.) See *Lippincott*.

Edwards, Lewis, 1809-1887, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, essayist, and theologian, was born in Cardiganshire. The school he first attended was kept by a superannuated old soldier. He was afterwards educated by an uncle, and eventually attended a school kept by a clergyman. He then removed to Llangeitho, where in 1826 he began to preach, and proceeded later to Edinburgh. There he was enabled to take his degree at the end of three instead of four years, and was the first of his denomination to obtain the degree of M.A. He was later, in 1837, ordained, and shortly afterwards opened a school for preachers, and eventually became Principal of what is now known as Bala College. In 1845 he sent forward the first number of *Y Traethodydd*, the leading Welsh magazine. He was one of the most finished writers of Welsh in his day, and did more than any of his contemporaries to cultivate a taste for literature in the people. His best-known work is on the "Atonement," of which an English translation was afterwards published. His essays—theological and literary—were collected and published in two volumes (Wrexham: Hughes & Son). In 1865 he received the degree of D.D. from his own University of Edinburgh, having previously refused it from America. As a preacher he had a name among the mightiest, rather on account of the matter and substance of his sermons than the delivery. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*;

Historical Handbook.) See *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2; *Y Drysorfa*, 1887, p. 316; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Beirniad*, 1861, p. 150; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 68 *et seq.*, *Cymru*, vol. 9, p. 55; *Y Traethodydd*, 1902, p. 1; *Ibid.*, 1888, p. 124; *Ibid.*, 1894, p. 107; *Ibid.*, 1895, p. 276; *Cymru*, vol. 15, p. 24; *Biog. & Crit. Essay*, G. Tecwyn Parry, 1896; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*; *The Welsh Review*, 1907, p. 73; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1897, p. 19; *Ibid.*, 1900, p. 233.

Edwards, Lewis, 1832-1861, "Llewelyn Twrog," a promising bard and essayist, who was cut down at the early age of 29, was born at Maentwrog, near Festiniog. Some of his productions appeared in the "Herald Cymraeg," and the "Bedyddiwr," but most of his work remained in manuscript at the time of his death. He was a successful Eisteddfodic competitor. His poem on "Love" is of considerable merit. (*Enwogion Meirion.*)

Edwards, Morgan, 1722-1795, an American preacher and scholar, was born at Penygarn, South Wales, and, after spending some years in Ireland, emigrated to America in 1761. He graduated M.A., and wrote a History of the Baptists in Wales, together with a number of handbooks giving the History of the denomination in America. The first of these was published in 1770. He evinced a love for historical research long before he left for America, and some of his productions are said to have been published in Ireland. Dr. Cathcart thus speaks of him:—"Edwards was a man of uncommon genius. In his day, no Baptist minister equalled him, and none since his time has surpassed him." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 181.)

Edwards, Pierrepont, 1750-1826, a lawyer, the youngest son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758, see *ante*), was born in Northampton, Massachusetts. He graduated at Princeton, and in 1771 began life as a lawyer. He served in the Revolutionary army, and was a member of the Continental Congress of 1787-8, afterwards becoming Judge of the United States District Court. (*Appleton's Biography.*)

Edwards, Richard Foulkes, 1836-1870, "Rbisiart Ddu o Wynedd," a poet, was a native of Bodfari, in the Vale of Clwyd. He showed great promise at a very early age, and wrote some very creditable poetry in his fourteenth year. When nineteen years of age he competed for the chair prize at an Eisteddfod, and, although he failed to win, his poem was placed in the first class. In 1858, he published a small volume of his poetry, which was very favourably received (Denbigh: T. Gee), and at the Llandudno National Eisteddfod, in 1864, he secured the chair for the best poem on "John in the Isle of Patmos." He was an ordained minister with the Welsh Congregationalists, and after receiving a call to the pastorate of the church at Mynydd Islwyn, South Wales, he crossed over to America in the hope of restoring his health, but died in Wisconsin, at the early age of thirty four. (*Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 299.) See *Enwog. C.*; his *Welsh Biography & Works*, by Rev. R. Mawddwy Jones (Bala: H. Evans, 1906).



THOMAS EDWARDS (TWIN O' T NANT).



REV. LEWIS EDWARDS, D.D.

Edwards, R. Wynne, 1825-1885, a clergyman, was a son of Canon Wynne Edwards, of Rhuddlan, Flintshire, and took his degree at Oxford. He was for several years rector of Meifod, Montgomeryshire, and in 1877 was presented to the living of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, Denbighshire, being afterwards appointed a canon of St. Asaph, rural dean, and examining chaplain to the Bishop. He belonged to the evangelical school, and was an eminent Welsh scholar. (*Bye Gones*, 1885, p. 239).

Edwards, Roger, 1811-1886, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Bala, and received a good education. He joined the Calvinistic Methodists, and preached his first sermon when twenty years of age. In 1834 he settled at Mold, where he remained till the end of his days, earning the popular title of "Bishop of Flintshire." His services in connection with the rise of Welsh periodical literature were invaluable. During the earlier period of his life he edited "Cronicl yr Oes." In 1846 he was appointed sole editor of "Y Drysorfa," the monthly organ of the Calvinistic Methodists; and, with Dr. Lewis Edwards, he was instrumental in starting the leading review of Wales—"Y Traethodydd." In 1840 he edited a denominational hymn-book, for which he wrote several hymns. He also published a volume of moral and sacred songs. He was the author of one of the best Welsh novels—"Y Tri Brawd" (The Three Brothers). He edited the "Sermons of the Rev. Henry Rees," and, with Ebenezer Thomas (Eben Fardd), compiled a collection of Psalms and Hymns entitled "Y Salmlydd Cymreig" (Denbigh: T. Gee, 1840); and in conjunction with Dr. John Hughes, Carnarvon, prepared the biography of the Rev. John Hughes, Liverpool. (*Sweet Singers of Wales*; *Bye-Gones*, 1886, p. 101; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Drysorfa*, 1886; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 217; *Ibid.* 1887, p. 28.

Edwards, Samuel, 1814-1872, a Congregational minister, was born in the neighbourhood of Glandwr, Pembrokeshire. Having spent a short time at Llanboidy, under the instruction of the Rev. W. Davies, of Rhydyceisiaid, he was ordained at Ceidio, Carnarvonshire, in 1838. In 1839 he received an invitation to become minister of the church at Graig, Machynlleth, and its branches, which he faithfully served until 1853, when he gave up the church at Graig, and confined his labours more especially to the churches at Zoar, Glasbwl, and Derwenlas. He was a man of fine natural abilities, a striking and effective preacher, and of undoubted piety. Besides some tracts, and many articles in the Welsh periodicals, he published a selection of sermons, in two volumes, which were very favourably received (Machynlleth: J. Williams, 1867-71). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1873; *Cardiff Catalogue*).

Edwards, Sydenham Teak, 1769-1819, natural historical draughtsman, was the son of a schoolmaster and organist at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. Having made copies of certain plates in Curtis's "Flora Londinensis," they were brought under the notice of William Curtis, the founder of the "Botanical Magazine," who was

so pleased with their execution that he sent for Edwards to London, and there had him instructed in drawing. From 1798 onwards, Edwards made nearly the whole of the tracings for the "Botanical Magazine," and also for the "Flora Londinensis." He accompanied Curtis on various excursions, that the plants and animals they found might be drawn from life. His patron died in 1799, but Edwards continued to furnish the "Botanical Magazine" with drawings, and he also issued six parts of "Cynographia Britannica," consisting of coloured engravings of the various kinds of dogs in Great Britain, &c. He also supplied the plates of a serial publication, the "New Botanic Garden," which began in 1805, was completed in 1807, and was re-issued by a different publisher in 1812, with text, under the title "The New Flora Britannica." In 1814 he was induced to withdraw from the "Botanical Magazine," and to start the "Botanical Register," the text of which was at first contributed by J. B. Ker-Gawler, and at a later period by Dr. John Lindley. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1819, pt. 1, p. 188; *General Index, Botanical Mag.*, 1828, p. 10.

Edwards, Thomas, 1652-1721, divine and orientalist, was born at Llanllechid, near Bangor, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1677. In 1685 he was engaged by Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Oxford, to assist in the impression of the New Testament in Coptic, almost finished by Dr. Thomas Marshall. At the same time he became chaplain of Christ Church. In 1707 he was preferred to the rectory of Aldwinckle All Saints, Northamptonshire. He left a Coptic Lexicon ready for the press, and published "A Discourse against Extempore Prayer." Edmund Calamy referred to this book in support of his charge of apostacy against Theophilus Dorrington—"Defence of Moderate Nonconformity"—and Edwards retorted fiercely in "Diocesan Episcopacy proved from Holy Scripture: with a Letter to Mr. Edmund Calamy in the room of a Dedicatory Epistle." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Bridge's *Northamptonshire* (Whalley), vol. 2, p. 210.

Edwards, Thomas, 1738-1810, "Twm o'r Nant," a poet, was born in the parish of Llanefydd, near Denbigh. His parents being poor, he practically received no school training, but learnt to read and write when very young. He wrote many songs and two interludes—a peculiar species of dramatic composition—before he was nine years of age. He was mostly engaged as a carrier in different parts of Wales, and his life is remarkable for its vicissitudes. He composed quite a number of interludes, in the acting of which he generally took part. They abound in genuine humour, and were very popular. In these he denounced the evil tendencies of his time in very scathing terms, his witty sayings and trite expressions making him the most popular bard of the day. Most of his productions are in the free metres, and were so put together as to be easily understood by the most illiterate, but he was also well versed in the more stringent rules of Welsh poetry. In 1790 he published a volume of poems called "Gardd o Gerddi" (A Garden of Songs). He was also a good prose writer, and the "Greal" for 1805 contains a most interesting autobiography of his. He was buried at Whitchurch,

Denbigh, where a tablet was placed to his memory by the Gwyneddigion Society. (*Y Gwladgarwr*, 1838.) See his *Works, with Biography* (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes, 1874); *Y Traethodydd*, 1886, p. 271; *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 122; *Ibid.*, 1876, p. 45; *Ibid.*, 1888, p. 433; *Ibid.*, 1907, p. 79; *Cymru, O.G.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Ceinion Llen. G.*, vol. 1, p. 304; *Y Geninen*, 1902, p. 66; *Cymru*, vol. 21, p. 235; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 6.

Edwards, Thomas, 1779-1858, lexicographer and grammarian, was a native of Northop, Flintshire, and adopted the *nom de plume* of "Caerfallwch," the name of the hamlet in which he was born. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a saddler at Mold, but a subsequent attempt to carry on business on his own account proved a failure. In 1803 he obtained a post in the office of a Mr. Bell, and nine years later he became chief secretary to Mr. Nathaniel M. Rothschild. On one occasion he was sent to audit the accounts of some German princes with whom Rothschild had dealings, and in two months his auditing resulted in a gain of £350,000 to his employer, who presented him with a cheque for £1,000. He was a good musician, and wrote a good deal of prose and poetry, but his chief work is his English and Welsh Dictionary, which was first published in 1850. This is a work of very great merit. A second edition appeared in 1861-4, and it was also published in America. Two of his poems are included in "Ceinion Awen y Cymry." In 1847 he published "A Brief Analysis of Welsh Orthography" (Denbigh: T. Gee). He was for many years a member of the Cymmrodorion Society, and one of his addresses delivered before the Society—on "Currency"—was printed in "Seren Gomer." *Enwog. C.*; See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Edwards, Thomas Charles, 1837-1900, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a son of the Rev. Dr Lewis Edwards (see *ante*), and was born at Llanycil, Bala. He received his early education from his father, subsequently proceeding to London, and graduating M.A. at Oxford in 1862. In 1867 he took charge of the English Presbyterian Church in Liverpool, but resigned in 1872 to become first principal of the University College at Aberystwyth. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh, and in 1898 had the same degree conferred upon him by the University of Wales. In 1891 he resigned his post at Aberystwyth, becoming principal of the Calvinistic Methodist College at Bala, in succession to his father. In the work of securing an educated ministry for Wales he laboured incessantly; he was a preacher of the first rank; and as an expositor he took his place amongst the foremost. In the work of training young men for the ministry his worthy father did much, but he was able to do more. His chief works are:—"The God-Man," being the Davies Lecture for 1895; "A Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and "A Commentary on the Epistle to the Corinthians." He also published a memoir of his father in 1887, and translated the history, constitution, rules of discipline, and confession of faith of the Calvinistic Methodists in Wales. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Historical Handbook*). See *Bye-*

Gones, 1900, p. 346; *Y Geninen*, Mch. 1901, pp. 1 & 52; *Y Traeth-odydd*, 1885, p. 343; *Ibid.* 1901, p. 94, *et seq.*; *Ibid.* 1899, p. 1; *Ibid.* 1904, p. 161, *et seq.*; *Y Geninen*, 1900, p. 145; *Ibid.*, 1901, p. 131; 1906, p. 257; *Ibid.*, 1907, p. 140; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Edwards, Timothy, 1731-1780, an illustrious seaman, was descended from the ancient family of Nanhoron, in Carnarvonshire, and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his uncle, Richard Edwards. He entered the Navy, and was promoted to the rank of commander in 1757. In 1778 he accompanied Vice-Admiral Byron to the West Indies, and at an engagement off Grenada he greatly distinguished himself. His ship was reduced almost to a wreck, and in his despatches Byron bestowed the highest encomiums on his conduct. He took a prominent part in subsequent engagements, and was marked out for signal honours as the reward for his gallant services, but on his voyage home he was seized with bilious fever, and died at sea. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *G. B.*, vol. 1, p. 228; *Enwog. C.*; *Cymru* O. J., p. 481.

Edwards, Timothy, 1738-1813, a lawyer, was the eldest son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758, see *ante*), and was born in Northampton, Massachusetts. After graduating at Princeton, he commenced a commercial career in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. When about 30 years of age, he removed to Stockbridge, where he remained till his death. He reached a very prominent position, and sat as Judge of Probate for Berkshire county. (*Appleton's Biography*.)

Edwards, William, 1719-1789, an extraordinary example of self-taught genius, was born at Eglwysilan, in Glamorganshire. At an early age he shewed great promise as a builder, and in 1746 he undertook to construct a bridge over the river Taff. He put up a fine structure, but in two years and a half it was completely carried away by a great flood. He at once commenced another, but, when the arch was completed, the key-stones were forced out by the enormous pressure over the haunches. Still determined to succeed, he set to work again with a new plan of his own invention, and by means of three circular apertures through the work over the haunches, he so reduced the weight that there was no further danger from it. This bridge was completed in 1755, and remains a splendid monument of his talent. He devised several improvements in the art of bridge-building, and was employed to carry out several important works. For the last 40 years of his life, in addition to his daily occupation, he served as pastor of the Congregational Church at Groeswen, near Pontypridd. (Malkin's *South Wales*, vol. 1, pp. 83-94, where there is an engraving of the Taff bridge.) See *Dict. Em. W.*; *Georgian Era*, vol. 4, p. 501; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cymru*, vol. 28, p. 321; *A Gentleman's Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales in 1774*; *Yr Ymofynydd*, April, 1865.

Edwards, William, abt. 1735- a colonel in the American army, and afterwards an extensive manufacturer, was of Welsh descent. He introduced tanneries into New York State, and shipped

to Boston, in 1794, the first tanned leather from Northampton. He worked his way up from being a journeyman in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he earned but £30 a year, to be a manufacturer of great wealth and influence. Bishop says that to him "the leather manufacture of America is indebted for some of the most valuable mechanical aids it has ever received;" and according to Johnson's *Cyclopædia*, the success of the industry "must be ascribed to the improved methods first employed by Edwards." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Edwards, William, 1785-1863, an engineer, born near Wellington, Salop, of Welsh parents, was one of the many remarkable men, who, by honesty of purpose, native talent, and great personal industry, succeeded in bringing themselves into notice, notwithstanding their humble birth and want of early training. He spent his youth in learning the trade of mechanical engineer, and afterwards joined his brother in business at Wellington, where, in 1822, he succeeded in devising a plan for lighting the shop with coal-gas. This he did without understanding how it had been effected elsewhere, so that he is entitled to all the credit due to an original designer. In 1823 he put up works to supply the central part of the town with the same light, and several of the surrounding towns availed themselves of his services in the same way. (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 181.)

Edwards, William, 1826-1884, "Cymro Gwyllt," a musician, was a native of Llanfihangel-y-Creuddyn, Cardiganshire, and a stonemason by trade. His musical talent developed early, and he is said to have won a prize for composing a hymn-tune when he was but 12 years of age. He composed quite a number of tunes, two of which were published in "Moliant Israel;" but most of his productions remain in manuscript. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Edwards, William Camden, 1777-1855, engraver, was born in Monmouthshire. Early in the nineteenth century he went to Bungay, in Suffolk, to engrave portraits and illustrations for the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," and other religious works. He afterwards left Bungay for a time, but subsequently returned, and ended his days there. He was buried in the cemetery of Holy Trinity, Bungay. He was very industrious, and his productions were of the most varied description. Most of his plates were portraits, and in this branch he became very proficient. A complete set of his engravings and etchings found their way into the collection of Mr. Dawson Turner, among them being Sir Joshua Reynolds; Dr. Johnson, after Reynolds; Sir William Chambers, after Reynolds; Flaxman, after J. Jackson; Hogarth, after himself; Fuseli, after Sir Thomas Lawrence; James Hogg, after C. Cox; and D. Sayers. His other plates included "Milton and his Daughters," after Romney; a landscape, after Salvator Rosa; and "The Head of St. John the Baptist on a Charger," from a picture in Mr. Dawson Turner's collection. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Ehedydd Iâl. See Jones, William.

Elias, David, 1790-1856, a brother of the eminent John Elias, was born at Brynllwyd Bach, Abererch, South Carnarvonshire, and

joined the Calvinistic Methodists about 1808, commencing to preach six or seven years later. He removed to Pentraeth, Anglesey, in 1830, where he died. He was ordained minister at Bala in 1835, and was a most acceptable preacher. His work on "Yr Arfaeth Dragywyddol" (The Eternal Design) was very favourably received. He also wrote some hymns. (*G.B.*)

Elias, John, 1774-1841, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born in the parish of Abererch, near Pwllheli. He was indebted for his early training to his grandfather, and the religious impressions of his early days were deepened by a visit to the Bala Association in 1792. He joined the Calvinistic Methodists at an early age, and in his twentieth year was appointed an itinerant preacher. His progress was very rapid, and notwithstanding his want of education he was soon found in the front rank. His passion for work was intense; he laboured night and day to make amends for what was lacking in former days. Almost in tears did he plead with the rulers of the Presbytery for permission to attend the Rev. Evan Richardson's school at Carnarvon, and, when this was reluctantly granted him, his progress during the few months he attended the school was astonishing. In 1799 he removed to Llanfechell, and in 1830 to Llangefni, Anglesey, where he resided during the rest of his life. His biographer, from personal acquaintance, says that "he was a man of very acute, as well as vigorous and sublime genius. His mind was most penetrating, piercing like his eye. . . . His strong intellect and solid judgment were clearly developed in his compositions, speeches, and sermons. Perhaps no mathematician could arrange his ideas better, and no logician could draw more correct and proper inferences from them, and no orator could bring them to bear on the people in a more commanding and influential manner, by the instrumentality of voice, manner, and eloquence. . . . His discourses possessed amazing depth, solidity and power." In his day, he was the greatest pulpit orator of Wales. There were many other great preachers—equal to him, perhaps, in some respects—but Elias took the palm as an orator; he was the Demosthenes of the Principality. He was buried at Llanfaes, Beaumaris, and over ten thousand persons followed his remains to the grave. (*Dict. Em. W.; Historical Handbook*). See *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2, p. 415; *Enwog. C.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cofiant John Elias*; *Eliasia*, by Bleddyn; Morgan's *Memoir*; Morgan's *Letters of J. Elias*; *Bye-Gomes*, 1900, p. 520; *Y Traethodydd*, 1845; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, page 211; *Y Geninen*, 1898, p. 135; *Ibid*, *Mch.*, 1898, p. 32; *Ibid*, 1899, p. 65 *et seq.*; *Cymru*, vol. 13, p. 181.

Elias, John Roose, 1819-1881, "Y Thesbiad," a poet and prose writer, was the son of the Rev. David Elias (1790-1856, see *ante*), and was born at Bryndn, Anglesey. He received a good education, and after a short stay in Liverpool, became traveller for the North Wales district for a firm of Manchester warehousemen. His father had in the meantime started business as general dealer at Pentraeth, Anglesey, and upon the latter's death in 1856 the son succeeded to the business, and thereafter devoted his leisure to literary and antiquarian pursuits. He contributed a large number of articles to the *Welsh*

press on literary, political, and social questions, in which he displayed considerable critical acumen. In the days of Cobden and Bright, he took an active part in the promotion of the doctrine of Free Trade. He also wrote a good deal of poetry, both in English and Welsh, and published a small collection of his compositions, under the title "Llais o'r Ogof" (A Voice from the Cave). (*Y Geninen*, Mar. 1890, p. 57.)

Elis Wyn o Wyrfai, see Roberts, Ellis.

Ellis, David, 1739-1795, a clergyman and author, was born at Hafod-y-Meirch, near Dolgelly, Merioneth. He served as curate at Llanberis, Llangeinwen (Anglesey), Derwen (Denbighshire), and Amlwch (Anglesey), and afterwards became vicar of Llauberis, and, later, of Criccieth, Carnarvonshire. He rendered considerable service to Welsh literature by copying from old and imperfect MSS. the works of several Welsh poets. He was the compiler of the well-known "Piser Hir"—a long MS. book—which contains a great number of Welsh poems, dating from the 14th to the 18th century. This MS. is now at the Swansea Library, and at least two copies of it are in existence, in the handwriting respectively of Owen Williams, Waenfawr, and Sion Wyn o Eifion. It contains some of the most beautiful poems in the whole range of Welsh literature. He translated Taylor's "History of the Holy Jesus" (Trefriw: 1776); Merrick's "Handbook of Prayers" (London: 1774); and one of Bishop Wilson's works. He also translated "The Penitent Shepherd," an English poem by the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir) into Welsh: this is published in "Blodau Dyfed," pp. 52, 55. His elegy on the death of Ieuan Brydydd Hir is to be found in "Trysorfa Gwybodaeth" (Carnarvon: 1807). (*Enwog C.*) See *Cantref Meirionydd*, p. 208; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, pp. 76 and 288; *Hanes Llen. G.: Wales*, vol. 3, p. 422; *Y Greal*, 1800, p. 25; *Y Brythyn*, vol. 3, p. 9; *Report on Welsh MSS.* (J. Gwenogfryn Evans), vol. 2, part. 1, pp. 231, 239; *Cymru*, v. 9, p. 134; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*.

Ellis, Ellis Owen, 1813-1861, artist, was a native of Abererch, Carnarvonshire, his mother being a daughter of John Roberts (Sion Lleyn). He displayed considerable talent at a very early age, and in 1834 we find him studying in the London Galleries. Soon afterwards his paintings were exhibited at Exeter Hall and at Westminster; his "Fall of Llewelyn, the last Prince of Wales," and "The Battle of Morfa Rhuddlan," being exceptionally well received. His principal work was a crayon drawing, about four feet by two, containing sketches of about a hundred Welsh bards and literary men. (*Enwog C.*)

Ellis, John, about 1680—about 1730, a clergyman and antiquary, was a native of Merioneth, his mother being a sister of Bishop Humphrey. He graduated D.D. at Oxford, and was preferred to the living of Llandwrog, Carnarvonshire, in 1710. He subsequently became Archdeacon of Merioneth. He stood in the front rank as antiquary, and gave valuable assistance to Brown-Willis in the collection of materials for his history of the diocese of Bangor. (*Enwog C.*) See *Y Brythyn*, vol. 5, p. 155; Lewis' *Top. Dict.*

Ellis, John, 1750-1834, musician, known as "John Ellis, Llanrwst," was born in the parish of Llangwm, Denbighshire. He was a saddler by trade, but devoted all the leisure he could find to the study of music. He composed the congregational tune known as "Elliott," and an anthem, "Molwch yr Arglwydd," which was at one time very popular. He also published a collection of Psalms and Hymns (Trefriw: I. Davies, 1816) and other musical works, and rendered valuable service to congregational singing in North Wales. (*Enwog. C.; Cardiff Catalogue*).

Ellis, Morgan A., 1832-1901, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born near Machynlleth. His parents were in poor circumstances, but by means of outside assistance he received a liberal education, and graduated M.A. He kept a school at Llanberis, near Carnarvon, for four years, and in 1853 emigrated to America. He edited the "Gwyllydydd" at Utica, and was connected with the "Drych," in New York, for a short time. Very soon he commenced to preach, and accepted a call from the Calvinistic Methodist Church at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. At the close of 1866, on the death of Dr. William Rowlands, he was appointed editor of the "Cyfaill," and two years later became pastor of the Calvinistic Methodist Church at Scranton, where he ministered for ten years. During this time he was associate editor of the "Baner America," a Welsh weekly. (*The Cambrian*, 1901, p. 377.)

Ellis, Philip Constable, 1822-1900, a clergyman and author, was born at Rhyllech, near Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, and received his early education at the Beaumaris Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1845. In the following year he was ordained deacon, and in 1847 priest. He served as assistant curate of Holyhead, under Dr. Charles Williams, from 1846 to 1850, and from the latter year to 1862 he held the vicarage of Llanfaes, Anglesey, being afterwards preferred to the rectory of Llanfairfechan. From 1862 to 1890 he was rural dean of Arllechwedd, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor. He was Proctor in Convocation from 1876 to 1892, and took a foremost part in the deliberations of that body. He was the author of "Letters to a Dissenting Minister," and published several sermons and pamphlets. For more than half a century he was a prominent figure in the Welsh Church, and one of the ablest of her clergy. (*C. and D. Herald.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1900, p. 380.

Ellis, Robert, 1812-1875, "Cynddelw," a Baptist minister, poet, and antiquary, was born at Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire. His school days were limited to three months, and his only other education was at a Sunday school. When he had grown to manhood he visited, for some months, John Williams, of Llansilin (afterwards the Rev. John Williams, Rhos, whose biography he afterwards wrote) his intercourse with whom much stimulated his mind. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable: he read everything that came in his way. He began to preach in 1834, and in 1862 settled in Carnarvon. As a preacher he is described as learned rather than popular,

but as a public lecturer he was both popular and learned. The subjects of his lectures were "Ancient Welsh Wisdom," "Welsh Proverbs," "Welsh Laws," &c. He shewed considerable skill in popularising antiquarian subjects. He wrote largely for the periodical literature of the day, and published several volumes, including "Tafol y Beirdd," and an Exposition on the Bible in Welsh. His poetical works were published in 1877. His "Cywydd Berwyn" (Traethodydd, 1875) is an excellent specimen of his poetical talent. His other works include "Lectures on Baptism and the History of the Baptists," and a "Life of the Rev. Ellis Evans, D.D." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Mont. Worthies.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.; Cynddelw; Traethawl Byugraffyddol a Beirniadol* (Carnarvon: Humphreys); *Cymru*, v. 24, p. 5; *Y Traethodydd*, 1902, p. 411; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 337, *et seq.*; *Y Geninen*, 1830, p. 127, and *Mch.*, p. 11; *Ibid.*, 1891, pp. 204 and 257, and *Mch.*, p. 54; *Ibid.*, 1892, p. 62; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era; Wales*, v. 3, p. 319.

Ellis, Samuel, 1803-1852, of Irwell Works, Salford, a successful and ingenious mechanic, engineer, and iron founder, was born at Melinrhyd Mill, near Cyfronydd, Montgomeryshire. At an early age, he was placed by his father to work with his men and his other sons at the trade of a millwright. While he was thus employed, young Ellis read voraciously everything that came in his way, and he was very fond of sketching during his spare moments. Feeling a strong desire to go to Manchester, he sought his parents' consent, and this being refused, he started from home without it. He had only seven shillings and sixpence in his pocket, and walked all the way to Manchester. He obtained work at once, and soon gained the confidence of his employers, so that in less than three years he became foreman of more than one hundred men. There his genius for mechanical invention found full scope. He made great improvements in the construction of railway turntables and weighing machines, and Robert Stephenson described his turntable to be one of the greatest improvements in railway machinery that had ever come under his notice. He subsequently perfected an invention for better adapting travelling cranes for general use on railways. He was buried at Pendlebury Churchyard. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Ellis, Thomas, 1819-1856, a remarkable Orientalist, was born in Lower Street, Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. His father, John Ellis, was a shoemaker, and he himself in his youth worked at the same trade. He had a great talent for languages, and was employed by the late Mr. Bagster, about the years 1848 to 1850, in reading for the press his editions of the Hebrew scriptures, the Syriac New Testament, the Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon, &c. From the commencement of 1851 to the date of his death, he was employed at the British Museum in arranging and cataloguing the Museum collection of Syriac MSS.—a work, however, which he failed to complete before he died. He had acquired the reputation of being a very remarkable Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac scholar. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Ellis, Thomas Edward, 1859-1899, one of the most brilliant young Welshmen of the nineteenth century, was born at Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire, and was the son of a farmer. After spending some time at the local schools, he was sent to the University College, Aberystwyth, and afterwards to Oxford, where he took his degree with honours in classical moderations and a second-class in modern history. In 1886, he was elected Member of Parliament for his native county, and soon began to make his mark. In 1892, Mr. Gladstone appointed him second Government Whip, and subsequently Lord Rosebery made him Chief Whip. His short and brilliant career soon afterwards came to an end, but short as his life was, he lived to see the fulfilment of many of his aspirations, particularly in regard to secondary and higher education. In the discharge of his delicate and arduous duties of Chief Whip, Mr. Ellis achieved a degree of success which won him many cordial friends, and conquered all initial prejudices. Gifted in the highest degree with the rare faculty of true statesmanship, and already within sight of the highest positions in the service of the State, his early death was mourned as a grave national loss. His name will go down to posterity as the champion of the class from which he sprang; his work for education in Wales will alone give him a distinct and honoured place in the history of the Principality he loved so well. He was the editor of the works of Morgan Llwyd, issued in the Guild of Graduates' series of Welsh reprints. (*Y Cymro*; *Young Wales*, 1899, p. 75 *et seq.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 82; *Cymru*, v. 16, p. 245; *Ibid.*, v. 24, p. 93; *Ibid.*, v. 26, p. 197; *Ibid.*, v. 27, p. 161; *Ibid.*, v. 28, p. 24, *et seq.*; *Y Trarthodydd*, 1899, p. 269; *Y Geninen*, March, 1900, p. 1; *Young Wales*, 1903, pp. 199, 233; *Ibid.*, 1904, p. 12; *Ibid.*, 1896, p. 89; *Y Geninen*, 1899, p. 145.

Ellis, William, 1723-1786, a Calvinistic Methodist preacher and hymn-writer, was born in 1723, but the place of his birth is not known. He wrote a number of excellent hymns, the best known being those beginning: "Mi drof fy ngolwg ofnus, egwan," "Yr Iesu roes i'r gyfraith iawn," "Amlygwyd cariad Duw," and "Tros oriau y prydawn." (*Hanes Emynwyr.*)

Emrys, see Ambrose, William.

Emrys ap Iwan, see Jones, Robert Ambrose.

Eos Bradwen, see Jones, John.

Eos Ceiriog, see Maurice, Hugh.

Eos Ebrill, see Lewis, Rees.

Eos Gwynedd, see Thomas, John.

Eos Gwynfa, see Williams, Thomas.

Eos Llechyd, see Davies, Owen.

Eos Maldwyn, see Hughes, Edward.

Eos Morlais, see Rees, Robert.

Eos y Mynydd, see Williams, Thomas.

Erfyl, see Jones, Hugh.

Eryrog, see Pritchard, E. M.

Eryron Gwyllt Walia, see Owen, Robert.

Eta Delta, see Davies, Evan.

Evan, Lewis, 1719-1792, of Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire, one of the founders of Calvinistic Methodism in that county, was a man of remarkable zeal, piety and devotion. In the year 1739, he heard Howell Harris preach at Trefeglwys, his second sermon in North Wales, and was so deeply impressed, that he became a changed character, and very soon began to exhort others to embrace the truth, which had proved his own salvation. His preaching was attended with very beneficial results, and was very acceptable to many. On one occasion, he was imprisoned at Dolgelly for no offence whatever, and detained for six months, but on his release, he declined to prosecute for false imprisonment the magistrate who had committed him. During fifty years of incessant labour he had many narrow escapes from peril at the hands of his enemies. His *Elegy*, by James Lewis, Machynlleth, was published in 1793. (*Mont. Worthies*). See *Cymru* v. 30, p. 8; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Evans, Arthur Benoni, 1781-1854, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Berkshire, his father being the Rev. Lewis Evans (1755-1827, see *post*.) He graduated M.A. in 1820, and B.D. and D.D. in 1828. In addition to his knowledge of the classical languages, he became well versed in Hebrew, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Icelandic. He studied geology and botany, and his knowledge of Greek, Roman and English coins, of which he had a large collection, was considerable. He was ordained to the curacy at Hartpury, Gloucester, 1804, and in the following year was appointed professor of classics and history in the Royal Military College, then established at Great Marlow, but which was afterwards removed to Sandhurst. He wrote a number of works, including "The Curate, and other poems," 1810; "Sermons on the Christian Life and Character," 1832; "The Village Church: a poem," 1843; and "Personal Piety, or Aids to Private Prayer for Individuals of all Classes," 1851. His son, Sir John Evans (b. 1823), is an eminent archaeologist, and was president of the Society of Antiquaries (1885-92), and of the British Association (1897-8); another son—Sebastian, was a designer for glass work, and a poet; and his daughter, Anne (1820-1870), wrote poems and music. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, January, 1855, p. 100; *Men of the Time*, 1887, p. 360.

Evans, Benjamin, 1740-1821, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the parish of Meline, Pembrokeshire. In his early days as minister he met with a good deal of persecution, and was compelled to apply to the King's Bench for a mandamus before he was allowed to conduct the services in peace. In 1779, he settled down in Drewen, Cardiganshire, where he gained the love and respect of the inhabitants. He set to work with great tact and judgment to obliterate the work of his predecessor, who was in sympathy with the Arminian movement, and gradually succeeded in prevailing upon the

congregation to return to the Calvinism of the day. He took a prominent part in the Baptist controversy of 1788 and the following years, and probably nothing abler was ever written on both sides of this question than the letters of Evans on the one side, and those of Dr. William Richards on the other. Evans' services to his countrymen were very great, both from the pulpit and through the press. He published many Welsh books, and several poems, among them "Annerchiad Difrifol i'r bobl a gyfenwir yn Wesleyaidd ac yn Arminiaid," with hymns (Carmarthen : J. Evans, 1807); and "Crefydd Gymdeithasol," by M. Maurice, the latter being a translation. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Enwog y Ffydd*, v. 2; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Seren Gomer*, 1822, p. 225.

Evans, Benjamin, 1816-1886, a Baptist minister and author, was born of poor but pious parents at Drefach, Cardiganshire. Owing to the death of his father, he found himself, when only a tender youth, handling a pick and shovel in a coal mine. The only education he had was at the Sunday School. He was admitted to Pontypool College in 1839, and in three years he took charge of the cause at Hirwain, Glamorganshire. There he laboured very successfully—forming two English churches as branches—until 1857. He then took the oversight of Mill Street Church, Aberdare, one of the branches referred to, and during his pastorate of four years, two other churches were formed as branches from Mill Street. In 1861 he removed to Neath, where, for a quarter of a century he filled, with honour and success, a difficult sphere of labour—building a new chapel, and commencing a new church at Skewen, and acting as secretary to the Glamorganshire United Welsh Baptist Association. He wrote many Welsh tracts and pamphlets, and was the author of "Yr Ymholydd," a Catechism on the New Testament (Carmarthen : W. M. Evans, 1866). He was a very popular preacher, and one of the most original exegetes of the Welsh pulpit in his day. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1888; *Cardiff Catalogue*).

Evans, Benjamin, 1844-1900, "Telynfab," a Baptist minister, was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and commenced to work underground in the coal mines when about eight years old. Four years later, he professed Christ, and joined Moriah Church, Dowlais. At the age of fifteen he removed with his parents to Mountain Ash, and there commenced to preach. He entered Haverfordwest College in 1868, and three years later was ordained pastor of the church at St. David's, Pembrokeshire, where he ministered with great acceptance for over five years. He accepted the pastorate at Gadlys, Aberdare, in 1876, which he filled with exemplary diligence, success, and respect, for nearly a quarter of a century. He was for many years agent for Wales of the Baptist Missionary Society, and was a member of the Committee of the Society. As an active Eisteddfodwr, he acted as adjudicator and conductor in several important Eisteddfodau, and his tact in interesting a large assembly placed him in the front rank as a speaker. He was a busy writer, and contributed largely to the Press on various subjects, but possibly his literary masterpiece was the biography he prepared of Dr. Price, of Aberdare (Aberdare : J. Howell, 1891). He deservedly

occupied an honourable position as a preacher amongst the Welsh Baptists, and as a lecturer he was both humorous and instructive. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1901.) See *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 210; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Evans, Caleb, 1737-1791, a Baptist minister and author, was the son of the Rev. Hugh Evans, of Bristol, who was a native of Breconshire. He was ordained in 1767, and became colleague to his father as pastor of the church at Broadmead, Bristol. He afterwards received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen. It was he who founded the Bristol Education Society, for the purpose of educating candidates for the Baptist ministry. He published a volume of sermons, a collection of hymns, and other works, and edited the poems of Theodosia (Miss Slute), in three volumes. (*Encyc. C.*)

Evans, Charles, 1781-1864, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Llanuwchllyn, Merionethshire. He began to preach in 1809, in connection with the church at Dolgelly. In 1811, he was admitted to the Abergavenny Academy, where he remained for two years. He subsequently settled as pastor of the small church at Llanefydd and Llansanan, under the auspices of the Baptist Association, where he laboured for seven years. In 1823, he removed to Cefnawr, where he remained for thirty-five years, twenty-nine of which he laboured as pastor of the church, when, owing to the infirmities of old age, he resigned his charge, and for the remaining six years, in consideration of past labour and faithfulness, he received for his support a stated sum from the church. In 1861, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jewell College, U.S.A., as a recognition of his literary labours. His preaching was almost entirely expository, and characterised by great earnestness, vigour, and comprehensiveness. He published several works, among them being "The Peculiar Tenets of the Baptists" and "A History of the Baptists, based on the Fundamental Principles of the System." Of the latter—promising to be a work of rare value—a portion only has appeared, its publication having been interrupted by his death. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1865.)

Evans, Christmas, 1766-1838, a Baptist minister, was born at Ysgarwen, in the parish of Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, on Christmas day, 1766. His parents were not in a position to pay for his education, and, when about seventeen years of age, he became farm servant to the Rev. David Davies, Castle Howel, where he was initiated into the rudiments of learning. He was induced to commence preaching, and joined the Arminian Presbyterians, but preached also occasionally with the Independents and Baptists. He afterwards threw in his lot with the Baptists, and became one of the most powerful preachers of the day. In 1791 he settled at Llangefni, Anglesey, removing in 1826 to Caerphilly, in Glamorganshire, and 1832 to Carnarvon, where he remained till his death. His striking imaginative style, and lively theatrical action in preaching, rendered him exceedingly popular. He travelled much throughout the Principality, stirring the hearts of the people, and producing mighty results. For vigorous thought, rich imagination, and picturesque language, he had few equals. He

was the author of several religious and controversial tracts in Welsh, and a few excellent hymns. He was also one of the translators of Dr. Gill's Exposition of the New Testament into Welsh. A volume of his "Allegories," with a sketch of his life, appeared in 1864 (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes), and his works, in three volumes, edited by the Rev. Owen Davies, D.D., were published in 1895-7 (Carnarvon: W. Gwenlyn Evans). (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Enwog. y Ffydd*; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Y Beirniad*, 1864, p. 256; *Hanes Emynuwyr Cymry*, p. 215; *Y Traethodydd*, 1881, p. 440; *Christmas Evans*, by Rev. Paxton Hood; *Y Traethodydd*, 1854; *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1898, p. 32; his *Biog.* by W. Morgan (1839), D. R. Stephen (1847), and T. Levi (1887).

Evans, Daniel, 1774-1835, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Eglwysrwrw, Pembrokeshire. At an early age he became a church member, and soon afterwards began to preach, with great enthusiasm, from house to house. He thus trained himself for his future work, and became very successful as a home missionary. In 1799 he went to Bangor, where his salary, owing to the congregation numbering only 25 members, was £10 a year. Fortunately, he had a little private means. He gradually added to this congregation, and established seven new churches in the neighbourhood. In 1808 he removed to Mynydd Bach, in Glamorganshire, where he was again very successful; during six months no fewer than 650 were added to the membership of his churches. He published several Welsh memoirs and other works, among them, "Cawell y Bara Croyw; neu dri o Draethodau" (Swansea: E. Griffiths, 1833); "Lleferedd yr Asyn" (Swansea: J. Harris, 1822); "Ychydig Ddaioni o Nazareth, sef Tair o Ganiadau" (Carmarthen: D. Harris, 1834). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Enwog. C.*; *Cofiant y Parch. John Jones, Talysarn*, pp. 511-13; *Hanes Llen. C.*; *Cymru*, vol. 17, p. 147.

Evans, Daniel, 1792-1846, "Daniel Ddu o Geredigion," a clergyman and poet, was born at Maes Mynach, in the parish of Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cardiganshire, his father being a wealthy farmer. He was first sent to Lampeter School, and afterwards to Jesus College, Oxford, taking his degree of B.D. He was an excellent classical scholar, and was a good writer of Latin verse. He won the chair prize at the Carmarthen Eisteddfod in 1823 for a Welsh ode on "St. David's College," and at the same eisteddfod he took the prize for an ode on "The Recent Victories of the Greeks over the Turks." His poetical works were published in 1831, under the title of "Gwinllan y Bardd," and acquired considerable popularity, his plain and unaffected style endearing his compositions to Welsh readers. The volume referred to contains thirty-six of his Welsh hymns. Nothing that he has written is so well known as his hymn-poem on the Prodigal Son. Its dramatic caste stands in the way of its being used as a whole, but some of the verses are extensively known. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Sweet Singers of Wales*.) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog C.*; *Y Brython*, vol. 2, second edition, p. 239; *Y Geninen*, March, 1901, p. 10; *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 79; *Ibid.*, vol. 16, p. 183; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 280; *Ibid.*, vol. 17, p. 205; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 269; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 227; *Ibid.*, 1897, p. 125.

Evans, Daniel, 1821-1889, a clergyman, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1844, and in the same year was ordained deacon, and priest in 1845. He was curate of Wolstanton, Staffordshire, in 1844-6; of Bangor in 1846-58; vicar of the latter place 1858-89; Rural Dean of Arfon and Honorary Canon of Bangor Cathedral, 1880-9. Never was there a clergyman more devoted to his work in every department than Canon Evans. He was a diligent visitor and a quiet and unobtrusive worker among the poor as vicar of Bangor and chaplain of the Workhouse. In his charitable works, his right hand knew not what his left did. As a preacher he was earnest and impressive; there was an evenness about his sermons, and they were always good. The Church of St. James, Upper Bangor, was built largely through his efforts, at a cost of £6,000, and was consecrated in 1867, the then Bishop of Lincoln (Bishop Jackson, afterwards of London) preaching the English sermon on that occasion. (*Recollections, &c.*)

Evans, Daniel, 1833-1888, a clergyman, was educated at St. Bees and St. David's Colleges. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in the following year. He was curate of Mynyddislwyn 1856-8; Merthyr Tydfil, 1858-60; vicar of Corris from 1860 to 1872; rector of Llanwrin 1872-6; vicar of Carnarvon 1876-85; honorary canon of Bangor Cathedral in 1876, and in 1877 the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. Canon Evans was a typical Welsh preacher—eloquent, powerful, persuasive, and pathetic. His collection of "Welsh hymns for the use of the Church in Wales," supplied a much-needed want, and it was for some time generally used. Up to 1880 it had passed through fourteen editions, and is still in use, notwithstanding the issue of several other collections of Welsh hymns, all in use in the services of the Church in Wales. In conjunction with Dean Edwards, he took a prominent part in the defence of the Church on public platforms, and delivered a number of eloquent addresses. His labours on behalf of the Welsh Church press were not less powerful and effective. He was also the author of "*Meddiannau yr Eglwys*" (*The Possessions of the Church*). (*Recollections, &c.*) See *Y Geninen*, Mch., 1892, p. 6; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 36.

Evans, Daniel Silvan, 1818-1903, a clergyman and lexicographer, was a native of Llanarth, Carmarthenshire, and was ordained priest in 1849. In 1862 he was presented to the living of Llanymawddwy, which he held with great distinction for fourteen years, and was then promoted to the rectory of Llanwrin, where he resided up to the time of his decease. He was made Canon of Bangor in 1888, and was subsequently appointed to the chancellorship of the cathedral, which he held for eight years. For an equal period he had been previously professor of Welsh at the University College of Wales, and was, in virtue of his eminence as a Welsh scholar, appointed a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. As far back as 1858 he established his reputation as a Welsh scholar by publishing an English-Welsh dictionary, which is far and away the best work of the kind.

Some years later, he published an able work on Welsh orthography ("Llythraeth yr Iaith Gymraeg"), and a translation of the Black Book of Carmarthen and the Book of Aneurin. He also edited the works of Gwallter Mechain, in four volumes, and the works of Ieuan Brydydd Hir. His other works—as poet, editor, translator, and essayist—are numerous and important; among them, editions of "Y Bardd Cwsg" (Elis Wyn); "Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry" (Rev. Wm. Richards); Stephens' "Literature of the Kymry;" and Lewis Morris' "Celtic Remains." His great work, however, was his Welsh dictionary (left incomplete), upon which he laboured for more than forty years. In 1901, the degree of doctor in literature was conferred upon him by the University of Wales. (*The Western Mail*.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 84; *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 81; *Young Wales*, 1901, p. 184; *Y Geninen*, 1905, p. 15.

Evans, David, about 1700-1788, a clergyman and author, was born in the parish of Llangyniw, Montgomeryshire, and successively held the livings of Llanerfyl and Llanymynech; being afterwards appointed canon of St. Asaph. He was an excellent scholar, and received the degree of D.D. He assisted Dr. Burney in writing his "History of Music," and rendered valuable help to Edward Jones in collecting and arranging old Welsh airs. Among his papers a letter from one of his friends was discovered, requesting his literary assistance in the following terms:—"A friend of mine, of the name of Samuel Johnson, talks of writing a Dictionary of the English language, and would be much obliged to you for sending a list of those English words which are derived from the Welsh." Dr. Evans was buried in his native parish, a marble tablet being erected to his memory. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 154; Edwards' *Brown Willis*; Lewis' *Top. Dict.*; *Cymru*, vol. 30, p. 41.

Evans, David, 1813-1885, "Dewi Haran," a poet, was a native of South Wales, and for the last few years of his life resided at Pontypridd. He took great interest in Welsh literature and poetry from his youth, contributing not a little to the periodical press. He had written several prize essays at the National and other Eisteddfodau. A selection of his poems, under the title of "Telyn Haran" (Haran's Harp), dedicated to Lord Tredegar, with portrait, was published in 1878 (Pontypridd: B. Davies). The volume was edited by the Rev. W. Glanffrwd Thomas, and contains English translations by Titus Lewis, F.S.A. (*Bye-Gones*, 1885, p. 265; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Evans, David, 1814-1847, a Wesleyan preacher and author, was born at Aberhosan, and began to preach before he was nineteen years old. He afterwards spent some time at the Hoxton Theological College, London, and joined the Cardigan Wesleyan Circuit, removing afterwards to Mold. He wrote an able treatise in Welsh to confute the Arian and Socinian heresies, entitled, "The Personal Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ." After spending two years in retirement, owing to ill-health, he resumed his ministerial duties at Llanidloes, in 1844, being appointed superintendent of the Wesleyan Bookroom there. In 1845 he became editor of the connexional magazine, "Yr Eurgrawn



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Wesleyaidd," which post he had to relinquish owing to ill-health. (*Enwog. C.*; *Mont. Worthies*).

Evans, David, 1835-1903, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Penrhyndendraeth, in Merionethshire. He completed his education at Bala College, graduated M.A. (London), and was called to the pastorate at Dolgelly, where he remained for ten years. In 1875, he was appointed headmaster of the Gelligaer Endowed Grammar School, near Merthyr Tydfil, which then, with Brecon and Llandovery, held a foremost place among the collegiate schools of South Wales. This appointment he held for 13 years, after which he retired to his native county. He contributed to various magazines, and wrote a valuable history of "The Sunday Schools of Wales: their origin, progress, peculiarities, and prospects," which was published in London by the Sunday School Union. He also wrote a number of articles for the "Gwyddoniadur," and published a work in Welsh dealing with Ritualism. (*C. and D. Herald*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1904, p. 34.) See his articles in *Y Traethodydd* for 1871, 1873, 1877, 1885, 1890, and 1894; *Y Geninen* for 1885, 1886 1893, and 1894; *Y Drysorfa* for 1868 and 1892.

Evans, David, 1848-1901, a Congregational minister, was born at Pentre Estyll, near Swansea. He received his preliminary training at the Normal College, Swansea, under Dr. Evan Davies, and at the age of 19 was admitted into the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. The course extended over four years, and every year he was successful in winning the honourable distinction of being first prizeman of his college. His first ministerial charge was at Rehoboth, Brynmawr, where he was ordained in 1871. There he laboured with much acceptance till 1874, when he accepted the pastorate of the English cause at Porthcawl. In two years, he removed to Cirencester, where he ministered for five years. In 1881, he returned to South Wales, and settled as pastor at Burry Port, where he spent the remaining 20 years of his life. For many years he acted as secretary of the Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire Congregational Association, and did noble work as temperance advocate. As a preacher he was earnest and devout. His sermons were thoughtful and able, marked by much tenderness, and always instructive and helpful. Well abreast of modern thought, and familiar with the teachings of modern theologians, he never deviated from the "old paths," or lost his love for the orthodox and evangelical conception of the Gospel. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1902.)

Evans, David, 1858-1905, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Bettws, near Ammanford, Carmarthenshire. At the age of seventeen he began to preach, and after spending fifteen months at a preparatory school at Llandilo, was admitted a student into Trefecca College. He afterwards left the Calvinistic Methodists, and threw in his lot with the Baptists. His first pastorate was at Dolgelly. In 1889 he removed to Llangefni, Anglesey, where he remained only two years. His ardent thirst for knowledge prompted him to cross the Atlantic and take a course of study in philosophy and theology at Colgate University, New York. Subsequently he became the minister of an English church at Westport, and afterwards a Welsh church at

Utica. In 1896 he accepted the pastorate of the church at Blaenconin, Pembrokeshire. During the last six years of his life, he also had the charge of Gelli church, and was the means of erecting a new chapel in that place. He was a frequent contributor to the press. Articles from his pen appeared in the "Greal," "Seren Gomer," "Hauwr" (Sower), "Seren Cymru" (Star of Wales), and other denominational newspapers and periodicals. He also published an English book on "Baptism," and several pamphlets. During his stay in America, he edited for a time the "Drych" (Mirror). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1906). See *Y Geninen*, March, 1906, p. 10.

Evans, David Lewis, 1813-1902, a Unitarian minister and professor, was born in the parish of Llanwenog, Cardiganshire. For some time he acted as usher in a school kept at Blaenbydernyn Towers by the Rev. John Davies, afterwards undergoing a course of training at Carmarthen College. In 1839 he succeeded the Rev. Joseph Jevans as pastor at Bloxham and Milton, in the county of Oxford, but four years later he joined the staff of the Bridgend Academy. In 1850 he accepted a call to the pastorate at Colyton, remaining there till 1863, when he was appointed Hebrew and mathematical professor at his old college at Carmarthen, a post which he filled with much success for eleven years. He afterwards spent some time in lecturing throughout North and South Wales on "Unitarian Christianity." In 1847 he took part in the founding of a monthly journal called "Yr Ymfynydd," of which he acted as assistant editor till 1866, and as editor from 1868. He was also the author of a volume entitled "Fashion and Truth, or the Faithful Believer" (London: E. T. Whitfield, Strand.) (*Biographical Sketch*, by his son, Geo. Eyre Evans, Aberystwyth: "Welsh Gazette" Office.) See *Cymru*, v. 24, p. 39.

Evans, David Meyrick, 1827-1870, a Baptist minister and author, was born in London of Welsh parents. At three years of age he removed with his parents to a small farm in the neighbourhood of Tregaron, Cardiganshire. He was educated at Ystradmeurig Grammar School, proceeding afterwards to Accrington Baptist College, and finally to the University of Glasgow. He was ordained, in 1851, to the pastorate of Grosvenor Street Baptist Church, Manchester, removing in 1858 to Llanelly as pastor of the English cause. His discourses were replete with lucid statements of Christian truth, enforced in a style of chaste and forcible language. In 1860, he undertook the editorship of the "Llanelly Telegraph," and continued to do so until its amalgamation with the "South Wales Press" in 1867. His literary fame will mainly and securely rest on his "Memoir of Christmas Evans," a work of singular interest and power. At the Glasgow University he gained two prizes, one for an essay on logic, and the other for a Socratic dialogue. He also contributed special articles to the "Freeman" and other periodicals, and wrote to the "Titan Magazine" an admirable critical notice of the sermons of Mr. Robertson, of Brighton. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1872.)

Evans, David Morier, 1819-1874, a journalist, was the son of Joshua Lloyd Evans, of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, but was

born in London. He formed an early connection with journalism, and became assistant City correspondent on the "Times." He afterwards assumed the direction of the money articles in the "Morning Herald" and the "Standard." He left the latter newspaper in 1872, and started a paper called "The Hour," on which he spent his entire means, being afterwards adjudicated a bankrupt. His health broke down under the very heavy strain of his financial difficulties. In addition to his regular work, he was connected with several commercial and financial periodicals, among them being the "Banker's Magazine," to which he was one of the principal contributors. He published several works bearing on, or arising out of City affairs, chief among which were:—"The Commercial Crisis of 1847-8;" "History of the Commencement of the Crisis 1887-8;" "City Men and City Manners," and "Facts, Failures, and Frauds." He died in South Hackney, London, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Men of the Time*, 8th edn., p. 345; *Times*, 2nd Jan., 1874; *Standard*, 6th Jan., 1874; *British Museum Library Catalogue*.

Evans, David Tudor, -1896, a journalist, was a son of the Rev. John Evans, a Welsh Congregational minister, of Penygroes, South Wales. His connection with journalism commenced in 1847, when he settled at Haverfordwest as editor of an English weekly newspaper called "The Principality," in which he was associated with the Rev. Evan Jones (Ieuan Gwynedd). Four years later he removed its headquarters to Cardiff, and there continued it on undenominational and non-party lines. Finally, the venture proved a failure, and the journal ceased to exist in 1852. In 1881, he became closely identified with the "Western Mail." He acted as general secretary of the Cardiff National Eisteddfod in 1883, and to his efforts is mainly due the credit that the Cardiff Eisteddfod was the first to publish its "Transactions" in the form which has been generally followed since. In 1893 his services to Welsh literature were recognized by a grant of £100 from the Royal Bounty Fund. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Evans, Edward, 1716-1798, a poet, and pastor of the Old Meeting House at Aberdare from 1772 to 1798. He was born in the parish of Aberdare, and is said to have "devoted his life faithfully to his religious duties to a large number of people, who attended from the country, from a distance of many miles." He published a Welsh translation of S. Bourne's "Catechism" (1757); "Book of Ecclesiastes done into verse," jointly with Lewis Hopkin (Bristol: 1767); "An Address delivered before the Association of Ministers at Dref Wen, near Newcastle-Emlyn, with two Hymns" (1775). His poetical works were collected and edited by his son, Rees Evans (1778-1869), (1st edition, Merthyr: 1804; 2nd, Merthyr: 1816; 3rd, Merthyr: 1837; 4th, Aberdare: 1875). He died on the 21st of June, 1798, the date on which he had arranged to meet the other bards of the Chair of Glamorgan. The preservation of this noted bardic cult may be traced mainly to his efforts. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Yr Ymfynydd*, 1854, p. 58; *Church Records of the Meeting House, Aberdare*; *G. B.*; *B. Cerddorion Gymreig*.

Evans, Ellis, 1786-1864, a Baptist minister and author, was born near Bala. When about 20 years of age he joined the Baptists, and three years later he began to preach. In 1819, he became pastor at Cefn Mawr, Ruabon, where he remained until his death 45 years afterwards. He rendered excellent service to his denomination, and enjoyed great popularity as a preacher. He commenced to publish a Welsh History of the Baptists, and was a frequent contributor to the connexional magazines. He also composed several hymns. In 1861 he received the degree of D.D. from the William Jewell College, America. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Cymru*, vol. 9, p. 39.

Evans, Ernest Rowe, 1866-1899, a Baptist minister, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Evans, missionary, and was born in Calcutta. He came to England when 12 years of age, and was educated at Blackheath. Ordained to the ministry at Llantarnam, Monmouthshire, in 1886, he remained pastor of that church until 1891, when he removed to Merthyr. He began his ministry at Orchard-place, Neath, in 1893, and preached there with fervour and power to large and increasing congregations to the time of his death. Upon few men had Nature so lavished her gifts. Handsome; dignified; graceful; a gentleman to the manner born, he had equally attractive qualities of heart. The springs of optimism never dried within him. He was always bright, and made all bright around him. He was an orator, and his voice, of wonderful range, was rich in its musical qualities. His gift of extemporaneous utterance was marvellous. In the face of a congregation it would kindle, and beautiful thoughts in beautiful settings would be his gifts to ever-appreciative audiences. He made a model Eisteddfod conductor, and was in frequent demand as a popular lecturer. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1900.)

Evans, Evan, 1731-1789, "Ieuan Brydydd Hir," poet and antiquary, was born in the parish of Lledrod, Cardiganshire. He received his education at the Ystradmeurig Grammar School, under the tuition of the well-known poet, Edward Richards. He inherited a small freehold, which he sold to a younger brother, and with the proceeds he completed his education at Oxford. He shewed an early attachment to the Muse, and applied himself with great diligence to the cultivation of Welsh literature. He also devoted much time to the transcribing of ancient manuscripts, for which purpose he visited the best-known libraries in Wales. In 1764 he published a volume of Ancient Welsh Poems, with Latin translations, to which he subjoined a learned dissertation, which ranked him high as an antiquary and critic, and supplied Gray with matter for some of his most beautiful poetry. His English poem, "The Love of our Country," was first published in 1772. (Carmarthen: J. Ross). In disposition, Ieuan was humane and benevolent, and he possessed many excellent qualities. In person, he was tall, athletic, and of a dark complexion. After his decease, his papers and collections became the property of Mr. Paul Panton, Plasgwyn, Anglesey. In 1876 Canon Silvan Evans edited a volume of his poems and letters, to which he prefixed a brief biography of the poet. (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys). (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Wales*, vol. 1, p. 186.) See *Enwog.*



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C.; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Brython*, vol. 1, 2nd edn., p. 49, *et seq.*; *Y Piser Hir*, at Swansea Library; *Cymru Fydd*, 1889, p. 465; *Cymru*, v. 25, p. 213; *Ibid.*, v. 27, p. 142; *Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 87.

Evans, Evan, 1795-1855, "Ienan Glan Geirionydd," a clergyman and poet, was born at the farmhouse of Tyn-y-celyn, near Trefriw, in Carnarvonshire. He showed great promise while young, and attracted the attention of patriotic Churchmen, through whose assistance he was enabled to study for holy orders. In 1826, he was appointed to a curacy at Christleton, near Chester: in 1843, he removed to the perpetual curacy of Ince. He returned to Trefriw, when he lost his wife, in 1852; held a curacy at Rhyl in 1854, and died in the following year. As editor of the *Gwladgarwr*, he did much to bring about the awakening in Wales which followed from contact with the thought of England. He was a poet of very great merit, and his longer poems have undoubtedly had a good influence on later generations of bards. His patriotic song, "Morfa Rhuddlan" (Rhuddlan Marsh) and the "Cuckoo's Song to Arvon" are very popular, while some of his hymns rank among the best in the language. These hymns are nearly all prayers, and are full of the tenderest appeals. The subjects of his longer poems are "Belshazzar's Feast," "The Wreck of the *Rothsay Castle*," "Goronwy Owen's Departure from Anglesey," "Charles of Bala," "The Grave," and "The Resurrection." The last extends to about 3,000 lines. He was also a musician of considerable ability, and did much to improve the service of song in the sanctuary. (*Geirionydd*, by W. J. Roberts; *Sweet Singers of Wales*). See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Geninen*, vol. 6 (1888), p. 239; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1891, p. 37; *Wales*, v. 1, p. 222; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, pp. 275, 374; *Ceinion Llen. C.*, vol. 1, p. 368; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 271; *Cymru*, v. 10, p. 124; *Y Geninen*, 1903, p. 186; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 11; *Welsh Poets, &c.*, p. 11; *Wales*, v. 2, p. 79; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 218; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 126; *Cymru*, v. 13, p. 261.

Evans, Evan, 1804-1886, generally known in Wales as "Evans Bach Nantyglo," a Congregational minister and author, was born in Cardiganshire. He commenced preaching with the Calvinistic Methodists in 1825, and five years later became a total abstainer. He met with much opposition for his advocacy of temperance principles, which were new in those days. In 1847 he joined the Congregationalists, and continued a popular preacher among them through life. He afterwards emigrated to America, whither a daughter and several brothers and sisters had preceded him. He took up his residence at Oakhill, Ohio, and in 1881 founded a small Welsh church in Arkansas. This was the first Welsh cause in that State, and Mr. Evans continued in charge of it until his death. His works include "Athrawiaeth a Dyledswydd, sef Efrydiaeth yr Areithfa" (Swansea: E. Griffiths, 1866); "Y Cyfammod Gweithredoedd" (Crickhowell: T. Williams, 1833); and translations of works by Dr. John Brown, Dr. Thomas Goodwin, and John Owen. He also translated "The Rise and Fall of Papistry" by R. Fleming, junior (1849). His son, Mr. Beriah Gwynfe Evans, is a well-known dramatist and author of several works.

(*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1886, p. 189; *Cyfaill yr Aelwyd*, March, 1887.

Evans, Evan Herber, 1836-1896, one of the most eloquent preachers of Wales, was born near Newcastle Emlyn, his father being a blacksmith. He received a fair education, and was apprenticed to a draper and general dealer. In 1854, he made his way to Liverpool, where he found employment in a draper's shop, but soon afterwards, being urged to enter the ministry, he preached his trial sermon at the Tabernacle Chapel of the Welsh Congregationalists. It was a pronounced success, and, after a few years' preparation in college, he settled down as pastor of Libanus, Morriston, South Wales. In 1865 he accepted a call to Carnarvon, where he remained, despite many tempting offers, till 1894. In that year he accepted the principalship of the Congregational College at Bangor. He played a leading and inspiring part in every Welsh movement in his day, and with voice and pen he exercised a powerful influence on the current of Welsh thought and action. For some years he lectured much throughout the country on such subjects as "David Livingstone" and "Oliver Cromwell," and there can be no doubt that these lectures were an inspiration to thousands in all parts of England and Wales. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by an American University. He was editor of the "*Dysgedydd*" for about 18 years, and had been chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Thomas Jones, the famous poet-preacher, once described him as "the greatest orator Wales has produced," and the *British Weekly* declared that for sheer subduing, overwhelming eloquence, he was unequalled by any living preacher. A selection of the monthly "Notes," contributed by Dr. Herber Evans to the "*Dysgedydd*," edited by the Rev. O. L. Roberts, appeared in 1897, and in the same year a volume of his English sermons was published, edited by his brother, the Rev. W. Justin Evans, under the title, "True and False Aims," and other Sermons. (*Life of Herber Evans*, by Elvet Lewis; *Young Wales*, 1895, p. 211.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1897, p. 211; *Ibid.*, 1901, p. 300; *Cymru*, v. 1, p. 3; *Ibid.*, v. 3, p. 273; *Y Geninen*, 1898, p. 277, and March, p. 17; *Young Wales*, 1901, pp. 31, 165; *Y Dysgedydd*, Feb., 1897; *The Congreg. Year Book*, 1898; *Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 3; *Y Geninen*, 1897; *Stephen's Album Aberhonddu*; *Y Geninen*, 1904, p. 1 (March); *Ibid.*, 1899, p. 246; *Cymru*, v. 12, p. 122; vol. 31, p. 123; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Evans, Evan John, -1891, Professor of Hebrew and Philosophy at New College, was born and brought up on a Breconshire farm, and as a lad he attended the ministry of the Rev. David Williams, at Troedrhwdalar, in the neighbourhood of Builth. He matriculated at London University, and then entered Coward College. He graduated B.A. at London, and Ph.D. at Heidelberg, and in 1864 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Philosophy at Cheshunt College. This chair he resigned in 1877, and in 1878 he was invited to undertake similar duties at New College. In these he was actively engaged until within a few days of his death. As a professor he was

conscientious, painstaking and thorough. Wide as his own reading had been, and well abreast as he kept himself of all current discussions on Old Testament criticism and in philosophy, he never simply trusted to these. Every fresh course of lectures was the result of a careful re-reading of old results in the light of the latest and best scholarship; and the notes of few lectures are so valuable as his for reference, even after the lapse of long years. Although he never published any books, he was engaged up to his death in the preparation of a Commentary on the Psalms. (*Cong. Year Book*, 1892).

Evans, Evan P., about 1825, a professor at the Cornell University, in America, was a native of Wales. He graduated at Yale in 1851, and afterwards became a teacher there. He then removed to Marietta College, Ohio, and in 1867 was made Dean of the Mathematical College at Cornell. He left behind him an unfinished "History of Wales," on which he had bestowed great labour. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*).

Evans, Foulk, 1783-1866, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llanuwchllyn, near Bala. In 1825 he moved to Machynlleth. He was a very powerful preacher, and travelled a good deal on preaching missions throughout the Principality. His memoir was written by the Rev. John Ogwen Jones. (*Enwog. Meirion*.)

Evans, Sir Francis Henry, 1840-1907, partner in the firm of Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., managers of the Union Castle Line, was the son of Mr. William Evans, a Welshman who lived at Crumpsall, near Manchester. He was educated both in England and Germany, and travelled widely in his early years. In 1862 he fought in the American Civil War. He was articled to Sir James Brunlees, the eminent engineer, under whom he worked in many great undertakings. He was a remarkably keen and able man of business, and finding scope in the banking world for his talents as a financier, he relinquished the active pursuit of his profession as a civil engineer, and devoted himself to banking, his operations being largely carried on between this country and America. His firm was known as Melville, Evans & Co. In his shipping enterprises he displayed great business capacity, and for years presided with much success over the fortunes of the Union Line. He was twice elected as Liberal member for Southampton—on each occasion at a bye-election in which he won the seat from the Conservatives. In 1901 he was elected for Maidstone, when Mr. John Barker was unseated on petition. In the election of 1906, however, he lost his seat to Lord Castlereagh. He was created a baronet and K.C.M.G., and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. Murland de Grasse Evans. (*Manchester Guardian*, Jan. 24, 1907; *The Times*, same date.)

Evans, Frederick, -1897, "Eduyfed," a Nonconformist minister and poet, was a native of Llandybie, Carmarthenshire, and was ordained in 1861. Five years later he emigrated to America, settling in Hyde Park, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he became pastor of an English cause in New York, but in 1874 removed to Franklin. His subsequent pastorates were at Philadelphia and Milwaukee. He

received the honorary degree of D.D., and as "Dr. Fred Evans" became a familiar figure in literary and religious circles. As an Eisteddfod conductor he stood in the front rank. (*J Geninen*, March, 1898, p. 60.)

Evans, Frederick William, 1808-1893, a social reformer, of Welsh descent, was born at Bromyard, Herefordshire. He emigrated to America in 1820, and adopted the socialistic and materialistic views of his brother, George Henry Evans (1805-1855, see *post*). In 1830 he joined the Shakers at Mount Lebanon, New York, and became their principal elder. He wrote various works on the doctrines of the Shakers, and, in conjunction with his brother, founded "The Working-man's Advocate," the first American labour and reform newspaper. (*Lippincott; Munsey's Magazine*, 1906, p. 754.)

Evans, George, about 1790- , a Welshman who attained great eminence in the American Congress. From 1829 to 1841, he served in the House of Representatives, and was then transferred to the Senate. In Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," we are told that "as a Parliamentary debater, using that term in its true significance and with proper limitations, George Evans is entitled to high rank. . . . When Mr. Evans' term of service drew near to the close, Mr. Webster paid him the extraordinary commendation of saying in the Senate 'that his retirement would be a serious loss to the Government and the country.' . . . Of all who have represented New England in the Senate, Mr. Evans as a debater is entitled to rank next to Mr. Webster." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Evans, George Henry, 1805-1855, one of the earliest advocates of land reform in the United States, was of Welsh descent, and was born at Bromyard, Herefordshire. At an early age he emigrated to America, where he played a prominent part as social reformer. He agitated for inalienable homesteads, general bankrupt laws, labourers' liens, women's rights, abolition of slavery, and a limitation in the right of any person to hold lands. In several respects his theories anticipated those of Henry George. He died at Granville, New Jersey. (*Lippincott; Munsey's Magazine*, 1906, p. 754.)

Evans, George S., 1841-1903, an American civil servant, was born at Cardigan, and emigrated with his parents to the United States when a boy eight years of age, living practically all his life in Cambridge, Mass. When a youth he learned the printing business, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the 56th Massachusetts Regiment, and took part in the many battles which took place in front of Petersburg in 1864 and 1865. In 1897 he was appointed Chief Post Office Inspector of the New England division, with an office at Boston, and nearly 12,000 offices under his charge. This post he honourably filled until his death. In his death Boston lost one of her best-known and noblest men, who had risen from very humble circumstances to a position of influence in the State. As a member of the Cymmrodorion Society he was ever ready to do all in his power to assist in bringing about the social welfare of his fellow-countrymen. (*The Cambrian*, 1903, p. 301.)

Evans, Gwilym, 1851-1905, a self-made man, was the son of David Evans, of Dolauhirion Farn, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. He was educated at Llandovery College, and then qualified with honours as a chemist. About 1870 he commenced business in Llanelly, where he quickly established for himself a reputation, not only as a skilful chemist, but as an uncommonly shrewd man of business. In later years he specialised in quinine, and brought his Quinine Bitters before the public. This proved to be a most profitable venture, and it soon brought him a large fortune. In 1888 the business had grown to such proportions that it was converted into a limited liability company, with branches and agencies all over the world. Some years before his death he had retired from business, and devoted himself to public work. He was high sheriff of his native county in 1899, and later on was made a deputy-lieutenant. He was generous in his support of every philanthropic movement. In 1888 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "First Impressions of India." (*Western Mail*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Evans, James, about 1800- a Welsh missionary among the Creek Indians, who devised a new syllabary for the use of those among whom he laboured. It was phonetic, and the characters were simpler than those formerly in use, being composed of squares and parts of squares, and circles and parts of circles. He cut his type out of wood, and made castings from the original blocks with lead from tea chests, which he begged from officers of the Hudson Bay Company. He manufactured ink out of soot, and on a hand-press of his own construction printed many little tracts and leaflets for the benefit of the Indians. With some modifications, his characters came into general use not only with the Creeks, but also among many tribes of the north-west which speak languages in no wise akin to that of the Creeks, and scores of books have been printed in them. (*The Washington Star*, quoted in *Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Evans, John, 1628-1700, headmaster of the Oswestry Free Grammar School during the Commonwealth, was the son of the Rev. Matthew Evans, the vicar of Penegoes, near Machynlleth, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1648 he was received into the church, but soon afterwards he became an itinerant preacher, and afterwards took charge of the school at Oswestry. In consequence of the Act of Uniformity, he had to abandon the school, and was thrown into great poverty. He then became pastor of the Independent cause at Wrexham, where he remained till his death. Being an excellent scholar, some gentlemen of means sent their sons to board with him for several years, which helped him considerably under the persecution to which he was subjected. He was repeatedly fined, and at last outlawed, and for years he was obliged for his own protection to keep his doors constantly locked. He is described as "a man of good learning, great gravity, and seriousness; of a most unblamable conversation, and a laborious and judicious preacher." (*Noncon. Memorial*; *Mont. Worthies*). See *Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 360; Foster's *Alumni Oroniensis*, 1500-1714; *Border Counties' Worthies*.

Evans, John, -1724, Bishop of Meath, was a native of Carnarvonshire, and received his university education at Jesus College, Oxford. He was for some time rector of Llanaelhaiarn, in South Carnarvonshire; in 1701 he was appointed Bishop of Bangor, and in 1715 he was translated to the bishopric of Meath, in Ireland. In consequence of his attitude on church discipline he incurred the displeasure of Dean Swift, who held preferment in his diocese, and who penned very severe and sarcastic letters to the bishop. Other eminent contemporaries, however, spoke of him in terms of esteem. At his death he devoted his property, as he had done during his life, to the benefit of the Church in England and Ireland, and as one writer expresses it, "It were difficult to imagine a more judicious and appropriate distribution of property acquired from the church, and thus devoted to her emolument." (Ware's *Bishops of Ireland*). See *Diary of W. Hedges*, published by Col. Yule for the Hakluyt Society; Browne Willis' *Survey of Bangor* (1721), p. 119; Mant's *Church of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 309, 390, 397; Swift's *Works* (1814), pp. 91, 354, 392, 440; *Parl. Hist.*, vol. 6, p. 1142; Nicholson's *Letters* (1807), p. 525; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Dict. Em. W.*

Evans, John, 1680-1730, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Wrexham, and a son of the Rev. John Evans (1628-1700, see *ante*). He studied for some time under the eminent dissenting teachers, Rowe and Jollie, and was ordained in Wrexham in 1702. Soon afterwards Dr. Daniel Williams invited him to London, and he became co-pastor and successor of that learned and able man. He was also lecturer at Salter's Hall. For his learning and ability, he was made D.D. by the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. As a preacher, he displayed considerable eloquence, and as a writer he is said to have been admired by divines of all denominations. He took part in the Arian controversy, and published "Practical Discourses concerning the Christian Temper," which Dr. Watts declared to be the most complete summary of those duties which make up the Christian life that had been published. He also prepared notes for illustrating the Epistle to the Romans, of which Doddridge said "the Exposition of the Romans, begun by Henry, and finished by Dr. Evans, is the best I ever saw." He was engaged some years on a "History of Nonconformity, from the Reformation to the Civil Wars," but on his death, in 1730, that work devolved on Daniel Neal. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Life of John Evans*, by Dr. John Erskine, 1802; Wilson's *Hist. of Dissenting Churches*, v. 2, p. 212; Neal's *Hist. of the Puritans*, 1822, v. 1, p. 31; Noble's *Biog. Hist. of England*, v. 3, p. 146; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Evans, John, -1779, a clergyman and author, was born at Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. His first curacy was that of Llanarth, in his native county, whence he removed to Portsmouth. The author of the "Welsh Bibliography" supposes him to have been the "Ioan Evans" who translated Mr. Jabez Earle's "Meditations on the Sacraments." His "Harmony of the Four Gospels" was published in 1765. This was the first work published in Welsh to expound any portion of the

Bible, being fifteen years earlier than that of Peter Williams. Evans is believed to have seen through the press the Welsh Bible of 1769. He also translated Bishop Gastrell's "Christian Institutes" (1773), and a volume by J. Earle in 1735. A second edition of the "Harmony of the Four Gospels" appeared in 1804. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Great Llundain*, p. 282; *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, vol. 3, p. 259; *Enwogion Ceredigion*, by Gwynionydd; Rees' *Hist.*

Evans, John, -1797, a native of Carnarvonshire, who sailed for America in 1790, with a view of discovering the Welsh Indians, or descendants of Madawg and his followers. After surmounting many difficulties, and penetrating about 1,300 miles up the river Missouri, he was obliged to return to St. Louis, on the Mississippi, and before he could make another attempt he died of fever. (*Cambrian Biography*.) The Welsh immigration into America is confirmed in a remarkable manner by an unprejudiced American traveller, Mr. Catlin, who was convinced that he found the descendants of the Welsh colony in the Mandans, an amiable and civilised tribe, with which he became intimately acquainted. (Catlin's *Manners and Conditions of the North American Indians*). See *Dict. Em. W.*

Evans, John, 1723-1795, a native of Llanymynech, Montgomeryshire. He prepared the large map of North Wales, engraved by his neighbour, Mr. Robert Baugh, of Llandysilio, and published it in 1795. He also published some prints from sketches taken by himself, among them a large engraving of Pistyll Rhaiadr, an excellent specimen of his skill, with a description of the waterfall and the derivation of names appended. On his death, in 1795, his map-publishing business passed into the hands of his son, John Evans, M.D., of Shrewsbury, and in May, 1802, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, adjudged the sum of forty-five guineas to Dr. Evans "in consideration of the merits of his two maps of South Wales." These maps are noted for their accuracy, and also for the clearness and sharpness of the engraved lines. (*Mont. Worthies*; *Bye-Gones*, 1878, pp. 29 & 39.)

Evans, John, -1818, a Baptist minister, was born in the parish of Meline, Pembrokeshire. He completed his education at Bath College, and became joint-pastor with the Rev. John Turner at Abington; on the latter's death, he was appointed pastor. After his decease a volume of his sermons, edited by the Rev. James Hinton, Oxford, appeared. (*Enwog. C.*)

Evans, John, 1756-1846, a surgeon, was the son of John Evans (1723-1795, see *ante*), and was born at Llanymynech, Montgomeryshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards proceeded to Oxford, and subsequently went to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He settled at Shrewsbury, residing at the Council House, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He spent much of his time in the study of trees and tree culture, and wrote a didactic poem, entitled, "The Bee," illustrated with valuable notes—philosophical and botanical. In 1802, he published an improved copy of

his father's map of North Wales, for which he received a prize from the Society of Arts. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Evans, John, 1767-1827, a Dissenting minister and author, was born at Usk, in Monmouthshire. He studied for some time under the celebrated Robert Hall, and afterwards matriculated at Aberdeen, taking his M.A. degree at Edinburgh. About 1792, he succeeded Mr. Anthony Robinson as pastor of a congregation in Worship Street, London, and, later on, he opened an academy in Islington, where he acquired a considerable reputation as an instructor of youth. In 1815, he was deprived of the use of his limbs, but continued to preach, being carried from his couch to his pulpit. In 1819 he received the degree of D.C.L. from one of the American Universities. He excelled as an extempore preacher, and was much admired for the simple yet impressive style of his discourses, in which practical utility was his primary object. He published several topographical, theological, and miscellaneous works, the principal being "An Address designed to promote the Revival of Religion among the General Baptists;" "An Address to Young People on the necessity and importance of Religion;" "A Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World," for the copyright of which he only received £10, though one hundred thousand copies were sold; and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Wm. Richards, LL.D.," and a "Picture of Worthing" (1805). (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Annual Biography and Obituary*, vol. 2, p. 12; *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 97, pt. 1, p. 369; *Lewis' History of the Parish of St. Mary, Islington*, pp. 166, 349; *Allibone's Dict.*, vol. 1, p. 565; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Evans, John, 1768-1832, a schoolmaster and author, is believed to have been the son of Benjamin Evans, a Welshman, who resided at Lydney, in Gloucestershire. He became a student of Jesus College, Oxford, where he matriculated in April, 1789, taking his B.A. degree three years later. He kept a school for some time in Lower Park Row, Bristol, and died at Euston House Academy, in Euston Square, London, in or just before April, 1832. He was the author of "A Tour through part of North Wales in 1798, and at other times;" "Letters written during a Tour in South Wales during the year 1803, and at other times;" "War not inconsistent with Christianity" (1804); "The Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity considered in reference to its tendency" (1807); "The Ponderer, a series of essays" (1812); "Remains of William Reed" (1816); and "A brief History of Bristol." (*Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 7.)

Evans, John, 1779-1847, a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, of New Inn, was a native of Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Carmarthenshire. He joined the Methodists in 1793, and, soon afterwards, began to preach. In 1809 he forsook Nonconformity, and was ordained by Bishop Watson, of Llandaff. As a preacher, he was exceedingly earnest and active; his readiness to preach wherever an opportunity offered led to friction between him and the Church authorities; he returned to the Calvinistic Methodists, and became one of their shining lights. The



REV. EVAN EVANS (Ieuan Glan Geirionydd).



M. A. EVANS (George Eliot).



REV. EVAN HERBER EVANS, D.D.



REV. JOHN EVANS (Eglwysbach), 1840-1897.



REV. LLEWELYN IOAN EVANS, D.D., LL.D.

name of John Evans, Llwynffortun (as he was popularly called), stands in the front rank amongst the preachers of the first half of the nineteenth century. (*Enwog. C.*) See (*i. B.*; Dr. Lewis Edwards' *Traethodau Llenyddol*, pp. 310-26; *Memoir by the Rev. T. J. Williams, Myddfai*).

Evans, John, 1796-1861, a mathematician, was a native of Blaenplwyf, Cardiganshire. He commenced life as a weaver, but soon showed a talent for figures. He removed to London, where he came in contact with Mr. Griffith Davies, the actuary. Having made considerable progress in geometry, algebra, trigonometry, &c, he returned to Wales, and opened a school at Aberystwyth, where he was very successful. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Enwogion Sir Aberteifi*.

Evans, John, 1796-1889, a clergyman and author, was born of Welsh parents. He was at one time chaplain to Viscount Combermere, and in 1844 was appointed vicar of Whixhall, Salop, where he remained till his death, in his ninety-second year. He was an excellent classical scholar, and afforded a remarkable example of untiring energy and perseverance, having won his way through schools and colleges principally by means of exhibitions and scholarships which he gained. He graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a clever arithmetician and linguist, and published a work on "Decimal and Fractional Arithmetic." In 1843 he published "The Statutes of the Fourth General Council of Lateran, recognised and established by subsequent Councils and Synods down to the Council of Trent," and in 1859 there appeared a small volume of his poems. He also took a great interest in antiquarian matters. (*Eye-Gones*, 1889, p. 65). See *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 154.

Evans, John, 1814-1875, "I. D. Ffraid," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and poet, was born at Tŷ Mawr, Llansantffraid-glan-Conwy. When only 16 years of age he published "A History of the Jews," in Welsh, and at 21 a volume of poems entitled "Difyrwrch Bechgyn Glanau Conwy" (Llanrwst: John Jones, 1835). He was a regular contributor of prose and verse to the periodicals of the day, and for many years wrote a weekly letter on current topics to the *Baner*, under the name of "Adda Jones." A writer in the *Gwyddoniadur* says that many of these letters remind one of Addison's Essays in their liveliness, wit, and ingenious reasonings. He translated into Welsh Young's "Night Thoughts," and Milton's "Paradise Lost," the latter being highly praised by Dr. Lewis Edwards. He compiled "A New English and Welsh Dictionary, with a Botanical Dictionary subjoined," which was published in 1847 (Llanrwst: J. Jones), a second edition being issued in the following year. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Traethodau Llenyddol Dr. Lewis Edwards; Y Geninen*, March 1888, p. 1; *Ibid*, 1889, p. 124; *Ibid*, 1898, p. 70.

Evans, John, 1818-1891, a clergyman, was the son of Mr. John Evans, of Tyncoed, Merionethshire. He began his career as a solicitor, and was articled to Mr. David Williams, M.P., but abandoned the law, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1841. He was ordained deacon in the same year, and priest in 1842. After

serving as curate at Llanbedrycenin, and at Pentrevoelas, he was in 1857 preferred to the rectory of Machynlleth. He succeeded Dean Cotton as rector at Llanllechid in 1862, which benefice he held till 1888, when Lord Penrhyn preferred him to the rectory of Aber, near Bangor. He was a diligent and successful parish priest, and was the first secretary of the Bangor Church Extension Society, which was established in 1869. He succeeded Archdeacon White, in 1866, as archdeacon of Merioneth and canon residentiary of Bangor Cathedral. He was an excellent antiquary, and his accounts of Pentrevoelas and Yshytty Ifan parishes are masterpieces of parochial history. (*Recollections, &c.* : *Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 94.) See *Y Geninen*, 1894, p. 180.

Evans, John, -1882, an engineer, was born at Aberdare, South Wales. From a fitter at Abernant, then on the Taff Vale, afterwards at Uskside, he entered the Russian Navy as engineer, then joined the Spanish, and, finally, was for some years in the Turkish Navy. During the American War, and while in the Russian service, he repeatedly ran the blockade. He was a most skilled engineer, and held several important positions in the navy, and at the arsenal, &c. At the time of his death, he was assistant engineer at the Bute Docks, Cardiff. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Evans, John, 1830-1883, "Iota Eta," a Wesleyan minister and author, was a native of Llanrwst, Denbighshire, and after entering the ministry served in most of the chief circuits of North Wales, including Llanfyllin, Llangollen, and Corwen. At the time of his death he was superintendent minister of the Mold circuit. He was editor of the Welsh Wesleyan Diary, and regularly contributed articles and notes on current topics to the "Eurgrawn," the chief periodical of the denomination in Wales, and to other publications. (*Bye-Gones*, 1883, p. 175.)

Evans, John, 1840-1897, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born in Eglwysbach, Denbighshire, with which place his name will always be associated. He was educated at the National School, and commenced to preach when 17 years of age. He was ordained at Mold in 1865, and subsequently served in the ministry in Liverpool, Bangor, Oswestry, and London. To make up for the loss of collegiate training he attended evening classes, and availed himself of every opportunity for self-improvement, eventually becoming an Associate of King's College, London. He ranked amongst the greatest of Welsh pulpit orators, being styled "The Welsh Spurgeon." During the last four years of his life he organised and conducted, with excellent results, a "forward movement" mission in Glamorgan. Great earnestness of purpose and zeal characterized his utterances, and he was universally loved throughout Wales. His principal works are:—A Welsh "Biography of John Wesley;" "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul;" and a "Short Biography of John Wesley." Several volumes of his sermons, delivered in London, were published between the years 1883 and 1887. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1899, pp. 10, 60; *Ibid*, 1898, p. 13, and March, p. 52; *Ibid*, March, 1905, p. 30; *Ibid*, March, 1900, pp. 27, 56; *Yr Eurgrawn*

Wesleyaidd, 1897; *Minutes of Conference*, 1898; *His Biography by the Rev. Thos. Hughes*; *Methodist Recorder*, 29th Oct., 1897; *Methodist Times*, same date; *The Christian*, 9th Dec., 1897; *Cymru*, v. 13, p. 268; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Evans, John Hugh, 1833-1886, "Cynfaen," a Wesleyan minister and poet, was born at Ysgeifiog, near Holywell. He was favoured in early life with a religious home. When about 19 years of age he was led to be deeply in earnest for his soul's salvation, and soon after his conversion he became a local preacher. At the Conference of 1860 he was received into the ministry and appointed to circuit-work. During his ministerial course he steadily increased in power and efficiency. He was a man of very rare intellectual ability,—his imaginative faculties were of a very high order, and his discourses were full of fresh, vigorous, and stimulating thoughts. He was eminent as a poet, and his contributions to the press won for him a very high literary reputation among his countrymen. He was a man of undoubted principle and of singular fidelity to his convictions, and at the same time he was greatly beloved by his brethren. He won the chair of the Liverpool Gordovic Eisteddfod, in 1877, for an ode on "The Temptation of Christ," and also the prize for the best poem on Thomas Aubrey. In his popular lectures on "Man in Earnest," "Luther Bendragon," "Volcanoes," &c., he gave pleasure and instruction to multitudes. He edited the "Sermons of the Rev. Rowland Hughes" (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys, 1877); a "Memorial Volume," containing his lecture on "Job," and twenty-two of his sermons, and a sketch of his life, by his brother, the Rev. William Hugh Evans, was published in 1888 (Holywell: P. M. Evans & Son). (*Minutes of Conference*, 1886; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 432; *Y Geninen*, March, 1888, p. 12; *Ibid*, 1902, p. 32; *Ibid*, 1887, p. 233; *Ibid*, 1889, p. 119, *et seq.*; *Ibid*, 1890, p. 235, and March, p. 29; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Evans, John Rhaiadore, about 1790-about 1850, a doctor of medicine and author, was born at Glantauad Isaf, in the parish of Llanrhaidr, Montgomeryshire. He was educated at the Oswestry Grammar School, and subsequently articled with Mr. Hugh Roberts, a surgeon in good practice at Llanfyllin. He afterwards became a pupil of Sir Benjamin Brodie. After filling the office of chief medical officer at the Bangor Infirmary, he was appointed Lecturer on Surgery, and one of the medical officers of the Middlesex and Royal Metropolitan Infirmarys. He enjoyed for some time an extensive practice in London, and amassed a good fortune. He wrote several medical works of acknowledged merit, among them being treatises on "The Remediable Evils attending the Life of the People"; on "Irritation of the Spinal Nerves; Introductory Lectures to a course on Distortions of the Spine, Chest and Limbs, and on Nervous Irritation"; and "The Remedial Influence of Oxygen on Vital Air." (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Evans, John W., 1810-1892, a Presbyterian minister, was born in the parish of Blaenpennal, Cardiganshire. His educational advantages were few in early life, but he devoted all his leisure to self-improvement. In 1841 he emigrated to America, and made his home

in the Welsh settlements of Jackson and Gallia counties,—at that time a mere frontier wilderness. He was licensed to preach by the Ohio Presbytery in 1843, and ordained to the ministry six years later. He devoted himself to the work with great earnestness, and became a very effective preacher, gaining for himself an honourable position among his brethren in the ministry. He was elected moderator of the General Assembly, and several times served in the same office in the Synod of Ohio. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 161.)

Evans, Jonah, 1836-1896, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the parish of Llanfihangel, Carmarthenshire, and began preaching when about 18 years of age. In June, 1857, he was admitted to the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, where he spent four years. In 1861 he opened a grammar school at Llanybyther, preaching in the neighbouring churches on the Sundays. He took a very prominent part in the erection of Shiloh Independent Chapel, Llansawel, in his native county, and was ordained there in June, 1870. He passed, at an advanced age, an examination which qualified him to lecture on agriculture, and his services were often required in that capacity at technical school centres. He published also several works, among them "The Biography of the Rev. E. Jones, Crugybar," in Welsh (Llandilo: D. W. & G. Jones, 1883), and a theological work, entitled, "Y Berllan Dduwinyddol." (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1897; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Evans, Lewis, 1755-1827, a mathematician, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Evans, of Bassaleg, Monmouthshire, and was educated at Merton College, Oxford, but did not graduate. He entered holy orders, his first curacy being that of Ashbury, Berkshire, where he remained until 1778. He then became curate of Compton, in the same county, and ten years later he was preferred to the vicarage of Froxfield, Wiltshire. From 1799 to 1820 he held the post of mathematical master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In addition to a competent knowledge of various sciences, he had devoted much attention, in the latter part of his life, to astronomy. He possessed a valuable collection of instruments, and had a private observatory of his own on Woolwich Common. He contributed a number of articles to the *Philosophical Magazine*, and in 1823 was elected F.R.S. He was also a Fellow of the Astronomical Society. He left two sons—Thomas Simpson Evans (see *post*), and Arthur Benoni Evans (see *ante*). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Royal Kalendars*; *Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society of London*, v. 1, p. 53.

Evans, Llewelyn Ioan, 1833-1892, professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegeses at the Bala Calvinistic Methodist College, was the son of the Rev. Edward T. Evans, formerly of Caerwys, Flintshire. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1850, his father becoming pastor at Racine, Wisconsin. After graduating, he was elected lecturer in church history at Cincinnati; in 1867 he was appointed professor of Hebrew; and in 1873 he became professor of New Testament, Greek, and Exegesis. In each department his great and varied attainments enabled him to render invaluable service in the

preparation of candidates for the ministry. He died suddenly, very soon after his arrival in this country to take up his duties at Bala. A volume of his sermons, entitled—"Preaching Christ," with a sketch of his life, from the pen of Dr. Henry P. Smith, was published by the Christian Literature Co., New York, in 1893, and another volume containing his "Poems, Addresses, and Essays," published by the same firm, followed immediately afterwards. Dr. Smith refers to him as "one of the most exemplary and earnest, as well as one of the most scholarly and brilliant men," in the American ministry. (*C. & D. Herald*; *The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 50). See *Y Traethodydd*, 1892, p. 117; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 225.

Evans, Mary Ann (or Marian), 1819-1880, "George Eliot," a novelist, was born in Warwickshire. In "George Eliot's Life, as related in her Letters and Journals," we read that her father "was born in 1773 at Ellaston, in Staffordshire, son of a George Evans, who carried on the business of builder and carpenter there; the Evans family having come originally from Northop, in Flintshire." Her first considerable work, "Scenes of Clerical Life," which appeared in *Blackwood* in 1854, gave evidence of that power of blending imagination with descriptions of realities which is one of the charms of her later writings. It was followed in 1859 by "Adam Bede;" by "The Mill on the Floss" in 1860; and by "Silas Marner" in 1861. She wrote a number of other novels, and several poems, and was regarded as one of the leading novelists of the day. She died in May, 1880, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery, London. Her "Life," edited by Mr. J. W. Cross, was published, in three volumes, in 1884. (*Bye-Gones*, 1885, p. 256; *Harmsworth*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1902, p. 473; *A Series of Articles on "The True Story of Seth Bede and Dinah Morris,"* in "*Leisure Hour*," Nov. 1902, et seq.; *University College of Wales Mag.*, 1883, p. 189; *Biog.*, by Leslie Stephen.

Evans, Morgan, 1830-1899, a journalist and specialist in live stock and agricultural subjects, was a native of South Wales, and died at Fishguard. In 1870, in conjunction with the well-known veterinary expert, the late Professor Gamgee, he started a paper entitled "A Milk Journal," which had for its object the drawing of the attention of Parliament to the then wholesale adulteration of milk. Their efforts were speedily successful, as, in 1872, milk was placed within the scope of the "Adulteration of Foods Act." (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Evans, Oliver, 1755-1819, an inventor, described as the "James Watt of the Western Hemisphere," was "a poor boy of a Welsh farming family in Pennsylvania, and self-taught." He was born at Newport, Delaware, and apprenticed to a wheelwright, but became a miller. He was a man "whose inventive and constructive skill have added to the permanent wealth of the State and Union" (Bishop). As early as 1771, he affirmed that he could propel boats and wagons by means of steam. His inventions include improvements in flour mills, a steam carriage (1799), the first American steam dredger (1804), and a quaint machine which was used as a carriage on land and a steamer on the river. He is chiefly memorable as the inventor of the high-

pressure steam engine. In 1805 he published his famous "Engineer's Guide," fully describing the principles and methods of propelling by steam, both on land and water. He planned a railway between New York and Philadelphia, but died at New York before it was carried out. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.; Imp. Dict. Biog.; Harmsworth.*) See *Wales*, v. 3, p. 22.

Evans, Owen, 1808-1865, a Unitarian minister, was born at Pylrip, Llandyssul, Cardiganshire. He was prepared for the ministry by the Rev. David Davies, Castell Hywel; supplied Pantdefaid for some time, and kept a school; became assistant-master to one Mr. Whiting, at Evesham, but was obliged to leave at the end of six months owing to his religious views. He was minister at Blaengwrach, Vale of Neath, in 1836, and from 1837 to 1865 at Cefncoedycymmer. For some time he acted as examiner in Hebrew at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, and was one of the chief contributors to *Yr Ymofynydd* from the first number in September, 1847. His sermon on "Barn-edigaethau Tymhorol" (Temporal Judgments), published by the Welsh Unitarian Society, in 1846, was much read and discussed. (*The Unitarian Students at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen*, Rev. R. Jenkin Jones, M.A., 1901, p. 35; *Yr Ymofynydd*, 1865; *Ibid*, 1895, memoir and portrait.)

Evans, Rees, 1799-1878, a Baptist minister and journalist, was born at Pencareg, Carmarthenshire. When about 20 years of age he was baptized at Aberduar, and being soon afterwards pressed to preach he devoted himself to the work of the ministry. He spent some time at the Neuaddlwyd School, and afterwards proceeded to the Baptist College at Abergavenny, then under the presidency of the Rev. Micah Thomas. On leaving college, about 1827, he settled down in the pastorate at Llangadock. He became widely known in the Principality in connection with *Seren Gomer* (the "Star of Gomer"), the denominational magazine of the Baptists. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1879.)

Evans, Richard, 1793-1832, was a native of Llanbryn-mair, Montgomeryshire. He spent the last few years of his life in London, where he became well-known as a philanthropist, the special objects of his care being his poor fellow-countrymen. He took a great interest in all matters relating to Wales, and afforded valuable aid to many a young Welshman on his first arrival in London. At the time of his death he was president of the Cymreigyddion Society, and curator of Welsh MSS. to the Royal Cambrian Society. (*Camb. Quarterly Mag.*, v. 4.)

Evans, Robert, -1750, parish clerk of Meifod in the first half of the nineteenth century, was a good poet. He was the author of "Cerdd y Winllan" ("Ode to the Vineyard"), a very popular ballad, or song, which, with two other compositions of his, are published in the "Blodeugerdd." He never debased his muse, as too many of his contemporaries did, by writing on profane subjects. He taught the vicar of his native parish, Dr. Salisbry Price, to read Welsh, and is supposed to have died in the Almshouse. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Evans, Robert Wilson, 1789-1866, a clergyman and author, was the second son of John Evans. M.D., of Llwynygroes, near Oswestry. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he was seventh wrangler and second Chancellor's medallist. He obtained a fellowship in 1813, and in the following year was elected classical tutor of his college. In 1836 he became examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield, and vicar of Tarvin, in Cheshire. Six years later he accepted from his college the vicarage of Heversham, in Westmoreland. In 1856 he was appointed Archdeacon of Westmoreland, and after discharging the duties of that office with great satisfaction for 10 years he resigned, on account of his advancing years. He was the author of over twenty volumes, and wrote a strong protest against the proposed union of the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph. He also wrote five volumes in the series known as the "Theological Library." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Guardian*, 14th March, 1866, p. 272; *Gent. Mag.*, June, 1866, p. 909; *Church of England Photographic Portrait Gallery*, 1859, portrait 33; *Memoir, with portrait, in the Bishopric of Souls*, ed. E. Bickersteth, 1877, pp. 5-14; *Westmoreland Gazette & Kendal Advertiser*, 17th March, 1866, p. 5.

Evans, Samuel, 1777-1833, a Congregational preacher and hymn-writer, was born at Clydach, near Abergavenny. He carried on a very successful school for some years. In 1810, he became pastor of the cause at Soar, Merthyr Tydfil. He composed a number of hymns, the best-known being "Dal fi, Arglwydd, dal fi ronyn;" "Ni ddryllia'r gorsen ysig byth," and "Y fendith fwyaf gaed." (*Hanes Emynywyr.*)

Evans, Samuel, -1835, a landscape painter of repute, was a native of Flintshire, but subsequently settled at Windsor. Here he was selected to teach drawing to the daughters of George III., and eventually he became drawing master at Eton College. Some of his views of North Wales and Windsor were engraved. He left Eton about 1818 for Droxford, Hampshire, (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Evans, Samuel, 1793-1856, editor of *Seren Gomer*, was born at a house called Llwyn-y-piod, near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire. When the Rev. Joseph Harris (Gomer) died, in 1825, the publishing office of the periodical referred to was removed from Swansea to Carmarthen, and, although the Rev. D. D. Evans was nominally editor, the actual work devolved upon Samuel Evans, and he conducted it with great success for 25 years. In 1839 he published an excellent revised edition of Dr. Richards' Dictionary, and in 1840 was one of the five literary men to whom the question of Welsh orthography was referred for consideration, with the view of securing uniformity. He published a number of valuable articles on the subject in *Seren Cymru*, which, in 1854, were collected and published in one volume under the title "Gomerydd" (Cardiff: W. Owen). In 1852 he removed to Cardiff, where he edited the *Bedyddiwr* and *Y Cymro Bach*, and translated Dr. Gill's Commentary into Welsh. He remained there till his death, August 30, 1856. As a Welsh scholar he excelled, and as editor he outshone most of his contemporaries. (*Enwog. C.; Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 184.)

Evans, Samuel, 1817-1902, a Congregational minister, was born in Ruabon, Denbighshire, and was the son of Thomas Evans, an architect. In 1834 he commenced preaching under the direction of the Rev. William Williams, of Wern, who was so much impressed with the young preacher's first effort that he persuaded him to persevere. He was for over half a century one of the popular preachers of North Wales. In 1840 he preached his first sermon at Llandegla, near Wrexham, where he soon afterwards became pastor. During his ministry, the two chapels at Pisgah and Bwlchgwyn, were twice renovated and the debts cleared. He was a frequent contributor to the Welsh press, particularly *Y Dysgedydd*, and edited *Y Llusern* for many years. He was also a good musician, and the composer of several congregational tunes. (*C. & D. Herald; Congreg. Year Book*, 1903.)

Evans, Simon, 1824-1885, a Congregational minister and author, was the son of the Rev. John Evans, Penygroes, one of the most holy, devoted, and influential men that ever fulfilled the duties of a minister of Christ in Pembrokeshire, and was born at Penlan, Eglwys Wen, in that county. He attained a high position of influence among his brethren through the great excellency of his unblemished character, and unwearied fidelity to all public engagements. He was elected chairman of the Welsh Congregational Union in 1881, and delivered a most powerful address upon "The Theology of the Words of Christ." His labours were incessant; for in addition to his numerous ministerial engagements, he took a leading part in all the educational, temperance, and philanthropic movements of his country. He edited the autobiography of the Rev. James Griffiths, of St. David's. (Llanelly: Rees and Williams, 1860.) (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1887; *Cardiff Catalogue*).

Evans, Stephen, 1818-1905, a patriotic Welshman, was born near Cardigan, and went to London at an early age, where he established and maintained for many years a prosperous business as a warehouseman. In the fifties he came under the influence of Sir Hugh Owen, and for fully half a century he took a very active part in the promotion of educational and other movements for the advancement of his native country. He was a pioneer and a most liberal supporter of the University at Aberystwyth, for which he laboured assiduously and consistently to the end of his days. An ardent Eisteddfodwr, he gave every support to the national institution throughout his life. Of Welsh music he was a devoted admirer, and Welsh artists and composers found in him a constant and a generous friend. In 1873, when the Cymmrodorion Society was revived, he was elected chairman of the Council, a position to which he was re-elected every year, and which he occupied with dignity to the day of his death. In connection with the various Welsh denominations in London he rendered inestimable service. He was held in the greatest respect and veneration as a generous-hearted man and a true patriot. (*North Wales Observer & Express*.)

Evans, Theophilus, 1694-1767, a clergyman and author, was a native of Penywenallt, Cardiganshire. He was ordained priest in

1719, and after several preferments he received the living of St. David's in Llanfaes, which he held until his death. It was Mr. Evans who discovered, in 1732, the medicinal virtues of the Llanwrtyd springs, being himself cured of what he describes as "a radicated scurvy of many years' continuance, and very near a leprosy." He contributed an interesting article on the subject to the *St. James' Chronicle*. He is the author of "Drych y Prif Oesoedd" (A Mirror of the Primitive Ages), which has been much read and admired, and of which several editions have appeared. In 1752, he published, in English, "A History of Modern Enthusiasm," in which he treats sectaries of all descriptions with great severity, but quotes their own authors, and instances their own leaders for what he conceives to be their most objectionable principles. (Jones' *History of Brecknockshire*.) See *Enwog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2; *The Spas of Wales*; Pryse's *Handbook to the Radnorshire and Breconshire Mineral Springs*; *Revue Celtique*, vol. 1, pp. 379 and 394; *Y Diwygiwr*, November, 1906.

Evans, Thomas, 1739-1803, a self-made man, was born in Wales, and began life in London as a bookseller's porter. By industry and perseverance he became the publisher of the "Morning Chronicle," as well as the "London Packet," in which was printed the objectionable letter reflecting on Goldsmith and Miss Horneck, "the Jessamy bride." Goldsmith went to chastise Evans in his shop in Paternoster Row, as the person responsible for the article, and got the worst of the encounter. Goldsmith was summoned for assault, but settled the matter by paying £50 to a Welsh charity. Evans afterwards took over the extensive business of Messrs. Hawes, Clarke, and Collins, of 32, Paternoster Row. He retired some years before his death. He was separated from his wife owing to her affection for a wilful son, and left the bulk of his large fortune to an old friend. His only son married in 1790, was in business for himself, deserted his family, went to America, came back, and died in poverty eighteen months before the death of his father. He published several books relating to Wales, among them Caradoc's "History of Wales" (1774); "A Gentleman's Tour through Monmouthshire" (1774); and "The Worthies of Wales" (1775). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Llyfr. y Cymry*; *Bye-Gones*, 1874, p. 145.) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1803, p. 696; Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, *G. B. Hill*, vol. 2, p. 209; *J. Forster's Life of Goldsmith*, 1854, vol. 2, p. 384; *Andrews' Hist. of British Journalism*, 1859.

Evans, Thomas, 1762-1829, was born at Welshpool, where he became the heir to a small property. He, with his wife (formerly Grace Sugden), and six others, were the founders of Independency or Congregationalism at Welshpool, having, on the 19th December, 1794, formed themselves "into a church on the Independent plan." He was a man of very exemplary piety, and a friend and correspondent of De Courcy, Sir Richard Hill, Huntingdon, and others of the Evangelical clergy and laity of those days. His latter years he spent at Oswestry, where he died, being buried at Welshpool. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Evans, Thomas, about 1760-1819, a musician, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and attained considerable popularity as a harpist. He was the author of the popular air, "Y Ferch o'r Scer" (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Evans, Thomas, 1764-1833, "Tomos Glyn Cothi," Unitarian minister, poet and author, was born in the parish of Llanfihangel-Rhosycorn, Carmarthenshire. His early education was very limited, but his desire for knowledge was intense. At an early age he joined the Unitarians. In 1797 he was charged with high treason, on account of an English song he is said to have composed. He denied the charge, but was convicted, and sentenced to two year's imprisonment. While in prison, he prepared an English-Welsh Dictionary (460 pp.) which was published in 1809. In 1793 he published what was probably a translation of Priestley's "Triumph of Truth," being an account of the Trial of Elwall for publishing a book in defence of the Unity of God. In 1795 he issued the first number of a Welsh quarterly magazine, "The Miscellaneous Repository," but it was discontinued after the appearance of the third number. In 1811 he issued a hymn-book, containing 100 hymns, all original, for Unitarian congregations, a second edition appearing in 1822. He became minister of the Old Meeting House, Aberdare, in 1811, not 1813 as generally stated; the church cash book is conclusive on this point. Mr. Evans was the author of the first Unitarian sermon ever published in Welsh. (*Encyc. C.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Memoir in "Gardd Aberdar," being the Eisteddfod Transactions of 1853.*

Evans, Captain Thomas, R.N., 1791-1853, a distinguished naval officer, was the third son of Dr. Evans, Llwynygroes (John Evans, 1756-1846, see *ante*). He entered the Navy, and saw much active service. From September, 1809, until 1811, he was employed under Sir John P. Beresford in the "Theseus" and "Poitiers" (70 guns), and in the yacht "Royal Sovereign," along the Portuguese coast, where he found an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the boats of the "Poitiers" upon their being sent up the Tagus to harass the French lines. In August, 1815, he was placed on half-pay, and was not afterwards employed on active service. Some years later, he received the honorary rank of Captain. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Evans, Thomas, 1840-1865, "Telynog," a poet, was a son of a ship-carpenter, and was born at Cardigan. His early education was very rudimentary, and at the age of 11 he was apprenticed on a small trading vessel. His treatment was so bad that he determined to run away, and went to Aberdare, where he found employment in a coal mine. He devoted his leisure hours to music, and attracted public attention as a singer. Soon afterwards he commenced to compete at the local eisteddfodau, and won no fewer than 20 prizes. All this time he worked as a collier. His last six years were spent constantly struggling with ill-health. His poems were characterised by pathos and pleasantry, and had a charm that always touched his countrymen. His poetical works were collected and arranged by Dafydd Morgangwg,

and published in 1866, with a brief memoir from the pen of Mr. Howel Williams. A third edition appeared in 1886 (Cwmavon: Ll. Griffiths.) (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Evans, Thomas, 1843-1900, a Congregational minister, was born at Welshpool, from which place his parents moved to Newtown, where his early manhood was spent. He was educated as a schoolmaster, in which profession he served at Aberhosan. In 1873 he was ordained pastor of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church at Welshpool. In 1876 he moved to Hope Chapel, Merthyr, where he laboured for eight years. He then became minister of the Congregational Chapel, Lancaster Road, Preston, and in 1886 took charge of Victoria Park Church, London. Here he ministered for 10 years in one of the largest chapels in the metropolis. The last four years of his life were spent as pastor of East Cliff, Bournemouth. As a lecturer his services were in great demand throughout the United Kingdom; England and Scotland appreciated his unique gifts. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1902.)

Evans, Thomas David, 1844-1903, an architect, was a native of Wales, and emigrated to America in 1856. He served through the war of rebellion, and afterwards studied architecture, commencing business on his own account in 1871. He was very successful in his profession, and stood high with his associates. He served as president of the Pittsburg chapter of the American Institute of Architecture, and was many times a delegate to its national conventions. Among the buildings he designed, were the Lewis' Block,—the first of its kind in Pittsburg,—the Hamilton building and the Solomon stores. He paid special attention to Gothic architecture, erecting churches at Johnstown, Braddock, McKeesport, and other towns. The great plant of the Carborandum Company at Niagara Falls was built from his designs, and he erected several glass factories in Pittsburg and Indiana. (*The Cambrian.*)

Evans, Thomas Penry, 1838-1888, a Congregational minister and lecturer, was born in the neighbourhood of Panteg, Carmarthenshire. After attending for some time a neighbouring school, he entered the service of a farmer. In 1856 he decided to leave his native place for Glamorganshire, and obtained employment at the Ystalyfera ironworks, Swansea Valley. In 1859 he joined the Gurnos Congregational Church, where he proved himself to be possessed of rare gifts as a speaker, being a favourite reciter, always eagerly listened to, and highly appreciated. In 1865 he was admitted to Carmarthen College, and afterwards accepted a call to the pastorate of Dock Chapel, Llanelly, where he laboured with much success for two years. He then removed to New Quay, Cardiganshire, and in 1882 became pastor at Pontardulais, Carmarthenshire. He rapidly became the most renowned lecturer in the Welsh Congregational denomination, and, it has been said, the most popular lecturer in any denomination in the Principality. He was by common consent one of the most unique and gifted of the many preachers who have made the pulpit such a power in Wales. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1889.)

Evans, Thomas Rhys, 1852-1892, a Congregational minister and author, was of Welsh origin, though he was born in Ellesmere, Salop. His father, the Rev. B. W. Evans, who was then pastor of the Congregational Church in that town, removed, when his son was five years old, to Yelvertoft, near Rugby. In 1869, Mr. T. R. Evans entered Cheshunt College, and in 1874 he accepted the pastorate at Brighton, previously held by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood. The conditions of the work here were very difficult, and there had been an inharmonious past to overcome, but he set himself steadily to the task. No man ever cared or sought less for popularity, and none more surely won it. Once known and heard, it was admitted that Brighton contained no man more interesting and more richly endowed. His acquaintance with literature was altogether exceptional. Familiar with the original of many of the Greek and Latin masterpieces, passionately fond of all that was highest in English poetry and prose; he also delighted in exploring less frequented paths. He acquired Danish and Norwegian, translated Martensen's profound book upon the mystic Jacob Boehme, and also Ibsen's plays. But the literary love of his life was Dante. He acquired Italian in order to read the original, and spent years in collecting material for what, had he been spared to write it, would have been a work that would have enriched our literature. He published "A History of the Council of Trent," and for years many of the ablest articles in the *Literary World* were from his pen. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1893.)

Evans, Thomas Simpson, 1777-1818, a mathematician, was the eldest son of the Rev. Lewis Evans (1755-1827, see *ante*). In or about 1797 he appears to have taken charge of a private observatory at Blackheath, belonging to William Larkins, formerly accountant-general to the East India Company at Bengal. After the death of Larkins, he was taken on as an assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but resigned in 1805. About the same time, he was appointed mathematical master under his father at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Here he continued till 1810, when he accepted the mastership of the mathematical school at New Chorlton, near Woolwich. In 1813 he became master of mathematics at Christ's Hospital, London. His attainments won for him the degree of LL.D., and the Fellowship of the Linnean Society. He also contributed some articles to the *Philosophical Magazine*, among which may be mentioned, "Problems on the Reduction of Angles" (v. 28); "An Abridgement of the Life of Julien Le Roy, the Watchmaker, by his son" (v. 31); "A Short Account of the Improvements gradually made in determining the Astronomic Refraction" (v. 36), &c. His library was considered one of the most valuable collections of mathematical and philosophical works in the kingdom. (*Royal Kalendars*; Foster's *Alumni Oxon* (1715-1886); *Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Evans, Thomas T., 1807-1897, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and publisher, was born at Trefeglwys, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and was the only son of Thomas and Elizabeth Evans. He began to preach about 1833, and emigrated to America about 1840, settling in Oneida County, New York. He was ordained to the full

work of the ministry in 1845 at Remsen, and took charge of the churches at Penygraig and French Road. In 1850 he removed to Floyd, and in 1870 to Holland Patent, New York. His labours in the ministry were greatly supplemented by the publication, on his own responsibility, of valuable religious books in the Welsh language, among them being the Rev. James Hughes' "Commentary on the New Testament;" Charles' "Bible Dictionary;" Gurnal's "Christian in Complete Armour," &c. (*The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 130.) See *Cymru*, vol. 21, p. 67.

Evans, Thomas Williams, 1823-1897, a distinguished dentist, was born at Philadelphia, of Welsh parents. He studied dentistry, and became one of the most skilful of American dental surgeons, being afterwards appointed court dentist to Napoleon III. He dwelt in Paris for the remainder of his life, and worked for members of all the royal houses of Europe, being loaded with gifts and decorations, and gaining a fortune of several millions of dollars. He became known as an expert in military sanitation, and was the founder of the Red Cross Society. On the night of the revolution of the Parisian people, September 4, 1870, the Empress Eugénie sought shelter at his house, and was taken by him to the coast, whence she escaped to England. He had a long and intimate relationship with Napoleon III. and his family, and was brought into connection with many of the chief European figures from 1848 to 1870. He left "Memoirs" in two parts—a sketch (made in 1884) of the political and military situation before the Franco-German War, with a full account of the escape of the Empress Eugénie from Paris; and an autobiographical record, written the year before his death. He died in 1897, leaving nearly the whole of his great fortune to found a museum and dental institute in Philadelphia. (*Lippincott; Private Information*). See *The Memoirs of Dr. Thomas W. Evans*, edited by E. A. Crane, M.D.

Evans, William, -1720, a Presbyterian divine, was born and educated in Carmarthenshire. Little is known of his early history, and the date of his birth is uncertain. He entered the ministry, and settled at Pencader, in his native county, in 1688, remaining there until 1703, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian cause at Carmarthen. He there received into his house students for the ministry, and he has been regarded as the founder of the Welsh Academy in that town, from the fact that the education of divinity students first assumed under him a collegiate form. He was a man of superior attainments as scholar and divine. In 1707 he published a Welsh translation of "The Principles of the Christian Religion," of which at least two subsequent editions appeared. He is believed by some to have been the author of a small, but useful Welsh and English Dictionary, which was published 51 years after his death, but this was probably the work of another person of the same name (see next sketch). In 1714 he wrote a preface for "Geman Doethineb" (Gems of Wisdom), a very interesting work by his old tutor, R. Prytherch; and in 1717 he wrote a long preface to the Welsh translation by Iago ab Dewi of Matthew Henry's "Catechism." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.; Rees' Hist. of Carmarthen College; Llyfrydd. y Cymry*.

Evans, William, -about 1776, a lexicographer, was educated at Carmarthen College, under Dr. Jenkins, 1767-72. He was probably born in Carmarthenshire. His chief claim to notice is based on his English-Welsh Dictionary, compiled while he was a student, and published in 1771. A second edition appeared in 1812. The Rev. Dr. D. Silvan Evans describes it as a very respectable work. He was for some years pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Sherborne, but removed owing to declining health, to take charge of a congregation at Moreton-Hampstead, Devonshire, in 1776, but was only able to retain it a few weeks, and probably died shortly after. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Christian Reformer*, 1833, p. 552 ; 1847, p. 631 ; *Yr Ymofynydd*, 1888.

Evans, William, 1779-1854, a Wesleyan minister and author, was a native of Bangor, and served for some time as home missionary at Cardiff. He edited the connexional magazine, "Yr Eurgrawn" for some time, and in 1850 published a biography of the Rev. E. Jones, Bathafarn (Machynlleth : A. Evans). He also wrote a book on the Arminian controversy, entitled "Ymddiffynwr y Gwir : neu Eglur Olygiad ar Athrawiaeth y Calfiniaid a'r Arminiaid ; ynghyd a Sylwadau Cyffredinol ar Lyfr J. Roberts, Llanbryn-mair" (Dolgelly : R. Jones, 1822). (*Enwog. C. ; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Evans, William, 1798-1877, water-colour painter, born at Eton, was the son of Samuel Evans, a landscape painter (see *ante*). In 1818 he was appointed drawing master at Eton College, in succession to his father. He had originally studied medicine, but eventually turned to art, and became a pupil of William Collins, R.A. He was elected an Associate of the old Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1828, and exhibited drawings of Windsor, Eton, Thames Fishermen, &c. In 1830 he was elected a member of the society. His work was not marked by originality, but it shewed much vigour and brilliance. He continued to teach drawing at Eton until 1837, when he determined to remove to London. In 1840 he was induced to take charge of the Boarding School in connection with Eton College, where he was the means of introducing several important reforms. He died at Eton, and was succeeded in the post of drawing-master to the school by his son, Samuel T. G. Evans (also a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours), and in the management of the boarding-house by his daughter, Miss Jane Evans. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists* ; Otley's *Dict. of Recent and Living Painters* ; *Art. Journal*, 1878, p. 76.

Evans, William, 1811-1858, landscape painter, usually known as "Evans, of Bristol," in order to distinguish him from William Evans, the water-colour painter, of Eton, was an associate member of the old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and a native of North Wales. He visited Rome and Naples in 1852, and his later work was influenced by the Italian School. He made himself a home for many years in the centre of beautiful mountain scenery at a farm called Tynycae, near Conway. Here he was able to cultivate a natural impulse for originality and grandeur in the constant contemplation of

Nature in some of its wildest forms, and he produced some fine works, the best known being a painting of "Traeth Mawr." There is a fine water-colour drawing by him in the print room at the British Museum. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Harmsworth.*) See Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists*; Ottley's *Dict. of Recent and Living Painters*; Bryan's *Dict. of Painters and Engravers*, ed. R. E. Graves; *Gent. Magazine*, 1859, p. 105.

Evans, William Edward, 1801-1869, youngest son of a Welsh medical man, John Evans, M.D (1756-1846, see *ante*), was born at the Council House, Shrewsbury, and educated at the Grammar School there, when it was under the distinguished mastership of Dr. Butler. He proceeded thence to Clare College, Cambridge, and having chosen the Church for his profession, he was ordained to the ministry, and served for some time as curate of Llanymynech, in his native county. Subsequently, he went to Criggion, Montgomeryshire, and Monkland, Herefordshire, and in each of these places he did good service to the Church. When at Monkland, he was made precentor of Hereford, and soon afterwards vicar of Madley-with-Tiberton, in that county, and 1860 or 1861, Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral. His name will be known to the reading public, as the author of "Songs of the Birds"; "Sermons on Genesis," and "Family Prayers." (*Border Counties Worthies*). See *Athenaeum*, 19th July, 1845; *Luard's Graduatæ Cantab.*, p. 170; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Everest, Sir George, 1790-1866, a military engineer and geographer, was born at Gwernvale, Breconshire. He was sent to India in 1806 as a cadet in the army, was chiefly employed in surveys and engineering works, and was surveyor-general of India, from 1830 to 1843. He wrote important professional papers and reports, including an "Account of the Measurement of Two sections of Meridional Arc of India" (1847); and gave his name to Mount Everest, in the Himalayas. (*Lippincott*; *Harmsworth.*) See *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, v. 16, 1868; *Monthly Notices of Astronomical Society*, v. 27, 1867, p. 105; *Journal of Geographical Society*, v. 37, 1867, p. 115; *Annual Report of Royal Asiatic Society*, v. 3, 1867, p. 16; *Stubbs' Hist. of Bengal Artillery*, v. 2, 1877, p. 251; *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, vol. 2, 1868, p. 531.

Everett, Robert, 1791-1875, a Congregational minister, was born at Gronant, in the parish of Llanasa, Flintshire, his father being a lay preacher. In 1808 he joined the Congregationalists at Newmarket, in his native county, and in the following year began to preach. He subsequently received a short course of training at the Denbigh Grammar School, and the Wrexham Academy. He then became pastor at Denbigh, and eight years later crossed to America. He spent nine years as pastor in Utica, removing in 1838 to Steuben, where he remained for the rest of his life. For many years he was the editor and publisher of the Welsh Congregational organ, "Y Cenhadwr" (*The Missionary*). In 1830 he founded the first temperance society among the Welsh in Utica, and a powerful letter from his pen, which appeared in *Y Dysgedydd* for 1834, gave an

impetus to a similar movement in Wales. He took a prominent part in the anti-slavery campaign, and in conjunction with the Rev. Morris Roberts, published, in 1846, an excellent collection of hymns, under the title of "Caniadaeth y Cysegr." In 1861 he received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, New York. (*Cymru*, v. 20, p. 281; *Welshmen as Factors*; his Welsh *Biography* by David Davies, "Dewi Emlyn," 1879.)

Fenton, Richard, 1746-1821, an author, was born at St. David's, Pembrokeshire, and received his early education at the Cathedral School. He subsequently entered the Middle Temple, and there studied for the legal profession. During his stay in the Metropolis he met Dr. Johnson, and was on intimate terms with Goldsmith and David Garrick. He was a good Greek, Latin, and French scholar, and his "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire" is a work of great merit, and contains much interesting information. He also wrote "A Tour in Quest of Genealogy," 1811; "The Memoirs of an Old Wig"; and a very caustic reply to the strictures of Dr. Burgess, bishop of St. David's, on his "Historical Tour." An "Index to the Historical Tour," compiled by Henry Owen, was published in 1894. He is described by one who knew him as "a man of indefatigable industry, of a fine poetical fancy, of a very cheerful disposition, of particularly gentlemanly and fascinating manners, and a person of the best information, almost on every subject, he ever knew." He was buried at Manorowen, near Fishguard. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Biographical Sketches of the most Eminent Individuals Wales has produced*, p. 11; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, p. 114; *Evans' Catalogue of Engraved Portraits*, No. 3,827; *Gent. Mag.* xci., Part II., p. 644, new set, 37, p. 218; *Lowndes' Bibl. Man.* (Bohn), p. 790; *Notes and Queries*—first series, v. 8, p. 198; third series, v. 2, p. 331; sixth series, v. 5, pp. 279, 339.

Foulkes, Edmund Salusbury, 1819-1894, a clergyman and author, was the third son of Col. Ffoulkes, of Eriviatt Hall, near Denbigh. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, of which his uncle, Dr. Ffoulkes, was then principal. He took a second class in the Final Classical Schools in 1841, and subsequently became Fellow, Tutor, and Junior Bursar of his College. In 1855 he joined the Church of Rome, and remained in the communion of that Church for 15 years. Becoming dissatisfied with his position, he applied to his old diocesan, Bishop Wilberforce, to be reinstated as a clergyman of the Church of England, and his request was granted. In 1876 his college presented him to the rectory of Wigginton, near Banbury, and in 1878 he became vicar of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford—the University Church. He was the author of many works:—"Christendom's Divisions"; "The Church's Creed or the Crown's Creed?"; "Difficulties of the Day"; "Sermons on the New Criticism," and "The Primitive Consecration of the Eucharistic Oblation." His last work was "The History of St. Mary the Virgin," on which he spent several years. For a long time he was

one of the Divinity lecturers to the non-collegiate students, a body in whom he took deep interest. (*Bye-Gones*, 1894, p. 324.)

Ffoulkes, Henry Powell, 1815-1886, a clergyman and author, was the second son of Mr. John Powell Ffoulkes, of Eriviatt, near Denbigh. He was educated at King's College, Chester, Shrewsbury School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1840 he graduated M.A. Soon after leaving Oxford he applied himself to the study of the Welsh language under the Rev. J. Williams (Ab Ithel). In 1839 he was licensed to the curacy of Halkyn, Flintshire, afterwards removing to Buckley, in the same county. He did excellent work in this district, both as an earnest parish priest, and in making the services of the Church more attractive to the parishioners. In 1857 he was preferred to the rectory of Llandyssil, where he remained for 22 years. In 1861 he was appointed archdeacon of Montgomery, and canon residentiary of St. Asaph. In 1879 he was appointed rector of Whittington, where he remained till his death. He was the author of several publications for the use of Sunday Schools. He was looked upon in Convocation as the chief representative of Wales, and at the Church Congress held at Leeds, in 1872, he read a paper on "The Church in Wales," which excited a good deal of attention. (*Bye-Gones*, 1886, p. 10.)

Ffoulkes, William Wynne, 1821-1903, a lawyer, was the fourth and youngest son of Colonel John Powell Ffoulkes, of Eriviatt, near Denbigh, and a brother of Archdeacon Henry Powell Ffoulkes (1815-1886, see *ante*). He was educated at Shrewsbury School, whence he went to Jesus College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1844, and his M.A. in 1847. He entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1847. He soon proved himself an able lawyer, and had a good practice. He was nominated revising barrister for the North Wales Circuit in 1868, and was a Commissioner of Escheat for Chester and North Wales from 1872 to 1874. In the following year he was appointed County Court Judge of Circuit No. 7, comprising Birkenhead, Warrington, Runcorn, &c. After twenty-four years on the Bench, he retired in 1899, and was succeeded by Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, K.C. (*Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 137.)

Fiske, John, 1842-1901, an American historian and philosopher, who was of Welsh blood on the maternal side, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. He graduated at Harvard College in 1863, and at the Dane Law School in 1865. From 1869 to 1871 he lectured at Harvard on philosophy, and in 1870 on history, and was assistant librarian there from 1872 to 1879. His "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy" (1874), a masterly exposition of the Spencerian system, immediately attracted notice on both sides of the Atlantic. This work was followed by "The Unseen World" (1876); "Darwinism and other Essays" (1879); "Excursions of an Evolutionist" (1883); "The Destiny of Man" (1884); "The Idea of God" (1885); and "Origin of Evil" (1899). For the last 20 years of his life Fiske devoted himself almost entirely to American history, and his works in that department include "American Political Ideas" (1885); "The Critical Period of American History" (1888); "The American

Revolution" (1891); "The Discovery of America" (1892); "Old Virginia and Her Neighbours" (1897); "Dutch and Quaker Colonies" (1899); and "New France and New England" (1903). Fiske was also a charming essayist, lucid, suggestive, and penetrating. His essays, in two volumes, appeared in 1903. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, p. 10; *Lippincott; Harmsworth.*)

Floyd, William, 1734-1821, one of the four New York delegates to the Continental Congress in 1776, and a Welshman by descent, was born on Long Island, U.S.A. He was a prominent patriot, and very wealthy. He was in the first Continental Congress in 1774, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was engaged in public life during the war, and suffered great loss of property at the hands of the English. (*Wales and its People.*) See *Lippincott; Goodrich's Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence; Wales*, v. I, p. 282.

Foley, Sir Thomas, 1757-1833, an admiral, was the son of John Foley, of Ridgeway, Pembrokeshire, his mother being the daughter of John Herbert, of Court Henry, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire. He entered the Navy as midshipman on board H.M.S. "Otter" in 1770. Three years later, he was appointed to the "Egmont," then guardship at Spithead, in which ship he remained till February, 1774. In 1778, he joined the "America" as lieutenant. The "America" formed part of the Channel Fleet off Brest, and he saw his first general action in her, in the engagement between that fleet and the French in that year. In 1807 he was appointed to a colonelcy of Marines, being soon afterwards promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1811, he succeeded Sir George Campbell as Commander-in-Chief in the Downs, and remained there until the termination of the war. He became vice-admiral in 1812; was nominated a K.C.B. in 1815, and, in 1820, was invested a G.C.B. He was appointed Governor of Portsmouth in 1830, and died there three years later. (*The Red Dragon; The United Service Journal; Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Life and Services of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley*, by J. B. Herbert, Cardiff, 1884; Marshall's *Royal Naval Biog.*, v. 1, p. 363; Nicolas' *Nelson Despatches; Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Foulkes, Hugh, 1673-1731, a lawyer, was the son of Robert Foulkes, deputy baron or clerk of the Exchequer at Chester. He matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1690, graduated B.A. in 1694, and, in 1717, was appointed vice-justice of Chester. (*The Welsh Judges.*)

Foulkes, Hugh, about 1703-about 1772, a lawyer, was the son of Hugh Foulkes (1673-1731, see *ante*). In 1735 he was appointed deputy baron, or clerk of the Exchequer at Chester, and, in 1762, vice-justice of Chester. (*The Welsh Judges.*)

Foulkes, Isaac, 1836-1904, "Llyfrbryf," publisher and author, was born at Ruthin. He was brought up to the printing trade, and about 1860 he established a business in Liverpool. No man was more completely immersed in Welsh literary interests of every kind. He wrote several works of importance, including a very complete

biography of Daniel Owen, the novelist. He contributed largely to the compilation of biographies known as "Enwogion Cymru," which he published in 1870. His "Life of Ceiriog Hughes," is in some respects one of the most felicitous biographies in the Welsh language. He was an ardent Eisteddfodwr, and frequently acted as adjudicator. It is to him that Wales is indebted for cheap editions of several Welsh poets, and reprints of many scarce books, including the "Mabinogion." He also penned "Cymru Fu," an excellent collection of the traditional tales of the Principality; "Rheinallt ab Gruffydd," a Welsh romance of considerable merit; and other popular works. In 1891 he started *Y Cymro*, as a Welsh literary newspaper, and enriched its pages with some of his best work. (*Manchester Guardian*; *Y Cymrodor*). See *Y Geninen*, 1905. p. 31; *Ibid*, Mch., 1905, pp. 6-39; *Cymru*, v. 28, p. 237).

Foulkes, Peter, 1676-1747, a clergyman and author, was the third son of Robert Foulkes, of Llechryd, Denbighshire, and received his early education at Westminster School. In 1694 he proceeded to Oxford College, where he graduated M.A. in 1701, and D.D. in 1710. In 1724 he was made canon of Christ Church, and having married a daughter of the Bishop of Exeter, he was, in 1730, promoted to a prebend in that cathedral, and to other livings in the diocese. While an undergraduate he published, in conjunction with John Freind, an edition of "Aeschines against Ctesiphon and Demosthenes on the Crown," with a Latin translation (Oxford, 1696). He also published a number of Latin poems, and "A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, January 30th, 1723, being the day of the martyrdom of King Charles I." (Exeter, 1723). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1874, p. 151). See *Gent. Mag.*, v. 9, p. 46; *Johnson's Lives of the Poets*.

Francis, Benjamin, 1734-1799, a Baptist minister and poet, was a son of the Rev. Enoch Francis, pastor of the Baptist church at Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire (1689-1740, see *post*). He began to preach when he was 19 years of age, and at the close of his course at college he was, in 1758, ordained minister of the Baptist cause at Horsley, Gloucestershire. In 1774 he published a collection of 104 hymns of his own composition, a second collection of 94 hymns following in 1786. Some of these became very popular, and a few have been included in modern hymn books. He is the author of the hymn commencing

"O Arglwydd Dduw! bywhâ dy waith,
Dros holl derfynau'r ddaear faith,"

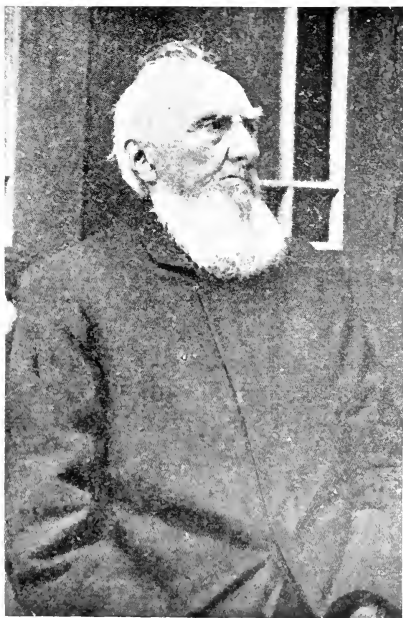
but in most collections the name of the author is not given. He also wrote several poems. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1877, p. 172; *Yr Adolygydd*, v. 2, p. 340; *Sweet Singers of Wales*.

Francis, Enoch, 1689-1740, a Baptist minister and author, was born in the Vale of Teifi, and in his nineteenth year was invited to preach. Soon afterwards he became assistant to his aged pastor, the Rev. John James, of Newcastle Emlyn, and after his death was appointed his successor. He soon distinguished himself as a most devoted and able minister of the gospel. In 1729 he published, by

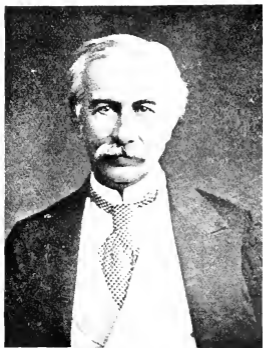
request, a notable sermon which he had delivered at Llangloffan, Pembrokeshire, and four years later appeared his "Gair yn ei Bryd" (*A Word in Season*), a volume of 214pp., dealing with the theological discussions then prevalent on the subject of Predestination. The work was well received, for a second edition was called for in 1746. In 1766, a third edition was advertised by Stafford Prys, Shrewsbury, but whether it made its appearance or not is uncertain. (*Rees' History; Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 2; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry; Y Traethdydd*, 1886, p. 272; Thomas' *Hist. Baptist Association*; Thomas' *Hanes y Bedydduwr*.

Francis, John M., 1823- , an American ambassador, was the son of Richard Francis, of Llys-y-frân, near Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and was born at Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York, to which place his father had emigrated. He commenced life as a printer, and afterwards became editor of the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*. He subsequently became proprietor of the *Troy Times*, one of the most influential daily papers in Central New York. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1868-9, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. In 1871 General Grant appointed him minister to Greece, where he served for three years. It was the intention of President Garfield to nominate him minister to Brussels, but this was not realised owing to the President's untimely death. President Arthur, however, sent him as minister to Portugal. In 1882 he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austro-Hungary, where he remained until he was relieved by his Democratic successor. Industry, conscientiousness, and absolute fidelity to duty were conspicuous traits in his character, and great success crowned all his efforts. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 259).

Frere, Sir Henry Edward Bartle, 1815-1884, British representative in South Africa, was the fifth son of Mr. Edward Frere, by Mary Ann, his wife, of Llanelly, Brecknockshire, and nephew of the well-known scholar, wit and diplomatist, the Right. Hon. John Hookam Frere, M.P. He was born at Tŷ Mawr, in the Vale of Clydach, and educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Bath, and afterwards at Hailebury College, where he gained many prizes, and went as a cadet to India, with a high reputation already gained, in 1834. Being selected for the Bombay Presidency, and having held a variety of inferior posts, in 1846 he was appointed Resident at Sattara, and held the post of Chief Commissioner in Sindh from 1850 to 1859; in the latter year he was sworn a member of the Council of the Governor-General of Calcutta. In the following year, he acted as President of the Council during the absence of the Governor-General. From 1862 to 1866, he was Governor of Bombay. His mastery of Indian vernaculars, and his intimate knowledge of native character, made him an authority on all questions of Indian administration. From 1877 to 1881 he was governor of the Cape, and first high commissioner of South Africa. He was nominated a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1859, and was sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council in 1873. (*Poole's Brecknockshire; Harmsworth*). See *Life* by Martineau, 1895.



REV. DANIEL SYLVAN EVANS, LL.D.



SIR HENRY EDWARD BARTLE FRERE.



JOHN GIBSON.



ARCHDEACON JOHN GRIFFITHS.



REV. JOHN GRIFFITH, 1818-1885.

Gaius, see Jones, David Harvard.

Gaius, see Morgan, David Griffith.

Gambold, John, 1711-1771, a scholar and divine, was the son of the Rev. William Gambold, rector of Puncteston, near Haverfordwest (see *post*). He took his degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1731, and about five years later he was presented to the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire. In 1742, he resigned his living, having embraced the tenets of the Moravian school. He thereupon returned to Wales, where he kept a school, and preached occasionally, but in 1744 he removed to London, and preached in Fetter Lane. In 1754 he was chosen a bishop of the Church of the United Brethren. He was an excellent scholar, and was frequently employed by the celebrated Mr. Bowyer to correct proofs for the press. He was the editor of a neat edition of the Greek Testament. His writings consist of poems, sermons, and smaller theological pieces, which were published in one volume, the best edition being from the Glasgow press, with an essay by Erskine, in 1822. He was also the editor and translator of Crantz' "History of Greenland," 2 vols., 8vo., 1767. (*Dict. Em. W.; Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See Nicholls' *Anecdotes of W. Bowyer*, 1782; Tyerman's *Oxford Methodists*, 1873; *Gambold's Works*; Malkins' *South Wales*, v. 2, p. 295.

Gambold, William, 1672-1728, a clergyman and author, was born in the town of Cardigan, and received a classical education, which was completed at Oxford. He entered holy orders, and was presented to the rectory of Puncteston, in Pembrokeshire, where his pious character made him highly esteemed. Being disabled from clerical duty, he devoted the latter years of his life to the compilation of an English and Welsh Dictionary, but he was not able to obtain funds to print it, and he left it behind him in manuscript. He had applied himself closely to the preparation of this work for 15 years, perusing for that purpose all the Welsh books and MSS. he could meet with. In 1727, he published a very useful Grammar of the Welsh Language in English. Subsequent editions of this work were published in 1817, 1833, and 1843. A letter from him to his son (the Rev. John Gambold, see *ante*) is printed in the preface to the first edition of Walters' English and Welsh Dictionary, 1794. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Games, Stephen, 1779-1814, one of the earliest Wesleyan ministers in Wales, was a native of Breconshire, and was a descendant of Sir David Gam, one of the heroes of the battle of Agincourt. He joined the Wesleyans at Carmarthen in 1799, and began to preach in 1802. He spent the latter part of his life at Denbigh and Ruthin, where he rendered excellent service. (*Enwog. C.*)

Garmonydd, see Jones, Humphrey B.

Gee, Robert, 1820-1891, a physician, was a native of Denbigh, and a brother of Thomas Gee (1815-1898, see *post*). He studied in the colleges devoted to medical science in various towns on the Continent, chiefly in Germany. He settled in Liverpool about 1850, and speedily built up a large and lucrative private practice, which, as

old age came on him, he relinquished in a great measure, contenting himself with acting in a consultative capacity. For many years he was the medical adviser of many of the oldest-established and wealthiest families in Liverpool and the suburbs. He was a generally recognised authority on medical jurisprudence, and a specialist in fever, his services being oftentimes requisitioned when any serious outbreaks of that disease took place. During his long, useful and honourable career, his sympathies were always with the poor and afflicted, to whom he generously gave advice and pecuniary assistance. He was the prime mover in the establishment of a fever hospital at Netherfield House, Liverpool, with which he was officially connected for many years. (*Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 4.)

Gee, Thomas, 1815-1898, the well-known publisher, and a most prominent public man, was a native of Denbigh, where he resided throughout his long career. He succeeded to the business of printer and publisher which had been established by his father. His whole career is a record of pluck, energy, and indomitable perseverance. His Welsh newspaper, the *Baner*, has always been in the front of every movement affecting Wales, and by his enterprise as a publisher he rendered yeoman service to the literature of his country. The valuable works issued by him form quite a long catalogue; chief among them is the Welsh Encyclopædia, a work which is said to have entailed an expenditure upon its production of £20,000. The battle for religious equality found in Mr. Gee one of its most undaunted champions. He also rendered noble service to the cause of Welsh education. He was essentially a leader of men, largely impressing every movement in which he took part with his own distinctive personality. (*Young Wales*, 1898.) See *Cymru*, v. 20, p. 207; *Ibid*, v. 16, p. 165 *et seq.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1899, p. 36; *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 108; *Ibid*, 1902, p. 109, and March, p. 43; *Ibid*, March, 1899, p. 7; *Young Wales*, 1895, p. 211; *Ibid*, 1896, p. 38; *Y Geninen*, 1899, pp. 150, 292.

George Eliot, see Evans, Mary Anne.

Gibbs, Marmaduke, about 1640-1701, a lawyer, was a native of Neath, Glamorganshire. He was called to the bar in 1673, and was second justice of the Carmarthen circuit from 1689 until his death in November, 1701. (*The Welsh Judges*).

Gibson, John, 1790-1866, the sculptor, was the son of a landscape gardener, and was born near Conway. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Liverpool, where he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. He afterwards entered the employ of a carver in wood, and some of his carvings having attracted the attention of a marble mason, he was induced to proceed to London, and from thence to Rome, to study sculpture. He entered the studio of the great Canova, where his progress was rapid. After Canova's death, although himself already a master, Gibson studied for a time under Thorwaldsen, thus becoming successively the pupil of the two greatest sculptors respectively of the south and the north of Europe; but forming ultimately for himself a style independent of either. He devoted himself almost exclusively to

the production of poetic subjects, chiefly taken from the mythology of Greece and Rome. He also executed a few portrait statues, but only for special positions, the chief being the colossal seated statue of Queen Victoria, supported by Justice and Mercy, which is placed in the prince's chamber at Westminster; another statue of Her Majesty, in Buckingham Palace; a marble statue of Huskisson, for the cemetery, Liverpool; and of Sir Robert Peel, for Westminster Abbey. He was admittedly the chief of British sculptors of his day. Everything he did shows refined taste, a thorough knowledge of the specific style, and entire mastery of the technics of his art. He was elected A.R.A. in 1833, and R.A. in 1838. His most famous works are "The Hunter and Dog," "The Tinted Venus," "Pandora," "Mars and Cupid," and "Hero and Leander." He died and was buried at Rome. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Life, by Lady Eastlake, 1870; Trans. Nat. Eist., Liverpool, 1884, p. 598; Y Traethodydd, 1866; Redgrave's Dict.; Cymru, v. 28, p. 233; Young Wales, 1904, p. 26; Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Gittins, Edward, -1884, "Iorwerth Pentyrch," a poet, was born in the parish of Llanfair-Caereinion, Montgomeryshire, where he lived all his life. As may be supposed, his opportunities for mental improvement, and for indulging his literary tastes, were few and scanty, but he acquired some reputation as a Welsh poet, and secured several prizes for englynion, as well as a prize for a "Parochial History of Llanfair," which subsequently appeared in the "Montgomeryshire Collections." The latter, especially considering the disadvantages under which it was written, is a very creditable production. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Giraldus, see Griffith, Owen.

Glan Alun, see Jones, Thomas.

Glanaraeth, see Richards, Henry.

Glan Pherath, see Hughes, Thomas.

Glanffrwd, see Thomas, William.

Glanmor, see Williams, John.

Glanystwyth, see Hughes, John.

Glasynys, see Jones, Owen Wynne.

Gogrynwr, see Jones, Thomas.

Golden Rule Jones, see Jones, Samuel Milton.

Goleufryn, see Jones, William R.

Golyddan, see Pryse, John Robert.

Gomer, see Harris, Joseph.

Gorfyniawc o Arfon, see Williams, John.

Goronway, George, 1842-1902, a poet, known as "Shenkyn Shadrach," who was of Welsh descent, spent the whole of his life in America. He wrote a good deal of poetry of a high order, his most popular poems being "The Battle of Manilla," "When I go back to Wales, my boys," "Tell me, Robin," and the "Rose of Love." He was

buried at Hollenback Cemetery, where rest the remains of his compatriots, Gwilym Gwent and Lewis Anthony. (*The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 509).

Goronwy Ddu o Fôn, see Owen, Goronwy.

Gower, Sir Erasmus, Bart., 1742-1814, an illustrious seaman, was a native of Pembrokeshire, and at a very early age was appointed second captain of a ship of the line. In 1766 he was made a lieutenant, and in 1775 he was chosen by Sir George Rodney to be his first lieutenant on board the "Sandwich." He took part in several engagements, and was knighted in 1793. In November, 1794, he was appointed to the command of the "Triumph" (74 guns), which was one of the squadron under Admiral Cornwallis, when he made his celebrated retreat in the face of the French armament. On this occasion Sir Erasmus was highly commended by the admiral. In 1799 he was made rear-admiral. (*Lives of Illustrious Seamen.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1814, vol. 84, part 2, p. 289; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Dict. Em.W.*

Gravell, David, 1787-1872, an essayist and hymn writer, was born near Carmarthen, and lived there during the whole of his life. He was a prominent member of the Congregational connexion, and had frequent discussions in public with the Rev. D. Rees, Llanelly, on the question of church government. In 1847 he published a collection of over 1,200 hymns, many being his own composition, under the title "Caniadau Seion." In 1859 there appeared his "Henafiaethau Cristionogol," a Welsh history of the Christian Church. (*Hanes Emynwyr: Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Gray, Thomas, 1840-1906, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a native of Bangor, and was educated at Menai Bridge, Beaumaris Grammar School, and Bala Theological College. For a year (between 17 and 18 years of age), at the request of Sir Hugh Owen, he taught at the British School, Dwyran, Anglesey. He commenced preaching at the early age of nineteen while attending a grammar school kept by Mr. John Evans, M.A., at Beaumaris. A year later he entered Bala Theological College, and studied there for four years. In July, 1864, he entered upon his first pastorate of the Welsh Calvinistic Church at Welshpool. Here he laboured with great success for five years. The church doubled in membership, and a new church was built and paid for. In 1869 he left for Rhyl, and laboured there, as minister of Clwyd Street Church, from 1869 to 1876. This church also doubled in numbers during his pastorate, and a new church was erected at Foryd. In 1876 he was invited to Wrexham and Heywood Street, Manchester, and accepted the latter call. In Manchester he laboured for 14 years with much success, removing in 1890 to Parkfield, Birkenhead. For 35 years he visited various parts of the Principality on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society, his natural eloquence in English and Welsh making him a great favourite on the platform of the Bible Society. At the time of his death, he was moderator of the General Assembly of North and South Wales. He wrote a biography of his brother (which had a large circulation), entitled, "A Teacher in Earnest," and was a

frequent contributor to Welsh periodicals. He also wrote an epic poem on "John Penry," and other poems on "The Bible," "The Victory of the Cross," and a number of Welsh Hymns. (*Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*, 7 August, 1906; *Y Genedl Gymreig*, same date). See *Y Drysorfa*, 1906; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1907, p. 6.

Griffith, David, 1792-1873, a Congregational minister, popularly known as "Griffith, Bethel," was born at Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire. He was educated for the ministry at Carmarthen College, and in 1814 he became assistant to the Rev. John Griffith at Carnarvon and Bethel, and was ordained a year later. He afterwards became pastor at Bethel, and became a distinguished preacher in the Principality. New churches were planted by him, and new chapels built in many directions; his services were in constant demand in North and South Wales, and such was his fame that immense crowds flocked to hear him wherever he went. During the great revival of 1840, and again in 1859, his ministry was remarkably successful. His noble physique, his fine musical voice, together with his unaffected simplicity of manner, coupled also with his earnestness, zeal, and remarkable pathos, gave him great power over his hearers. His Biography, in Welsh, with elegies by the Rev. Wm. Rees (Gwilym Hiraethog) and D. Price (Dewi Dinorwic), edited by his sons, David Griffith and R. W. Griffith, appeared in 1879 (Carnarvon: O. R. Owen). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1874; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Griffith, David, 1800-1894, "Clwydfardd," a poet, was born at Denbigh, his father being a watchmaker, carrying on business in that town. The son was brought up to the same trade. In 1826 he became a local preacher with the Wesleyans. He first came into prominence as a bard in 1824, when he won a silver medal at the Denbigh Eisteddfod for an ode on the Vale of Clwyd. In 1827 he secured the prize at the Ruthin Eisteddfod for the best translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village;" and in August of the same year he won a prize for a poem on "Difyrweh Helwriaeth" (the Pleasures of Hunting). His subsequent successes were numerous. For many years prior to his death he acted as archdruid, and as conductor and adjudicator his services were in constant request, his ripe and impartial judgment securing for him universal respect. In 1890 he received a Treasury grant of £200 in recognition of his services to Welsh literature. In the words of Dean Howell:—"A true, patriotic, warm-hearted Welshman, he merged the Christian in the bard or the druid. He maintained an exemplary tendency of Christian character to the end of a useful and estimable life of large sympathies and noble qualities." His remains were interred in Abergele churchyard. (*Bye-Gones*, 1894, p. 478.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1896, pp. 7, 37; *Ibid*, 1895, p. 86 *et seq.*

Griffith, David, 1823-1878, a Unitarian minister and author, was a native of Llandyssul, Cardiganshire. He was minister of Onen Fawr, Llandilo, 1843-49; Aberdeen, 1849-53; Wareham, 1854-58; Tavistock, 1858-66; and Cheltenham, 1866-78. He published several works, all in English, the most important being "The Continuity of

Religious Development," 1867. (*The Unitarian Students at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen*, 1901, p. 43; *Vestiges of Protestant Dissent*, Geo. Eyre Evans, 1897; *Yr Ymofynydd*, 1849, p. 282; *Ibid.*, 1878, p. 143.)

Griffith, Elizabeth, about 1720-1793, an authoress, was born in Glamorganshire. About 1752 she married Richard Griffith (about 1704-1788, see *post*), and, in conjunction with him, wrote the "Letters of Henry and Frances," 4 vols., which enjoyed much popularity. She also wrote several plays, and a book of more merit entitled "The Morality of Shakespeare's Dramas illustrated." Her comedy, "The Platonic Wife," adapted from the French, was played for six nights at Drury Lane Theatre in 1765. In the following year, another comedy, "A Double Mistake," was acted on 12 successive nights at Covent Garden. Her "School for Rakes" was produced with great success in February, 1769, and was reprinted in book form several times. She also published two novels, "The History of Lady Barton," 1771, and "The Story of Lady Juliana Harley," 1776, and edited a collection of novels in three volumes, consisting of works by Mrs. Behn, Mrs. Aubin and Eliza Haywood, and some translations. One of her latest publications was "Essays on Young Married Women," 1782. Her plays are brightly written, and are considered superior in point of merit to her novels. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Baker's Biog. Dram.*, vol. 1, p. 301; *Victor's History of the Theatres of London*, pp. 69, 76, 137; *Garrick's Private Correspondence*; *British Museum Catalogue*; *Watt's Bibl. Brit.*; *Genest's History of the Stage*, vol. 5; *Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

Griffith, George, 1812-1883, an author, was a son of a native of Carmarthenshire, and was a corn merchant by trade, and resided for many years prior to his death at Bewdley. He was well known as a writer on Grammar Schools, about which he published the following: "The History of the Endowed Schools of Worcestershire" (1852); "The History of the Endowed Schools of Staffordshire" (1860); "The History of the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Shrewsbury" (1860); "The History of the Endowed Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, and Asylums of Birmingham" (1841); "The History of George Wilson, a foundation scholar" (1864); "The Endowed Schools of England and Ireland" (1864). These works contain much statistical and other information, which will render them still more valuable in future years. He also wrote "Reminiscences of the Midland Counties," and a poem descriptive of Quatford, Bridgnorth. (*Bye-Gones*, 1883, p. 189.)

Griffith, James, 1782-1858, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Meidrym, Carmarthenshire, and completed his education at the Carmarthen Grammar School, then under the care of the Rev. Timothy Davies. In 1806 he became pastor at Machynlleth, where he laboured successfully for about seven years. In 1814 he undertook the care of the united churches of St. David's and Solva, Pembrokeshire, and in 1828 he was appointed secretary of the Pembrokeshire Missionary Society, an office which he held for nearly

twenty years. He published a number of pamphlets and articles on the Congregational method of church government and cognate subjects, among them, "Trefn yr Eglwys dan y Testament Newydd, golwg fer ar natur yr eglwys, mewn ffordd o ymddiddan rhwng Presbuteras a Juvenis." (Carmarthen: J. Evans, 1811.) *Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*. See *Congreg. Year Book*, 1859.

Griffith, James Milo, 1843-1897, a sculptor, was a native of Pembrokeshire, and was educated at the British School, in the parish of Llechryd, Cardiganshire. Here he shewed a taste for art, and became imbued with a strong desire to excel as a painter. But he was destined to take up the sister art of sculpture as a profession, although his sense of colour was equally as strong as that of form. When about 14 years of age he was apprenticed to Mr. Clark, the sculptor engaged upon the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral. In his nineteenth year he removed to London, and studied in the Lambeth School of Art, and the Royal Academy, where he won many prizes, including the silver medal in the Antique School, and the National medallion, the highest prize then given. He quickly rose to a leading position in his profession, and received many important commissions. His chief works are "Fine Arts," on the Holborn Viaduct; "The Four Evangelists," in Bristol Cathedral; the Drinking Fountain at Bridge-north; "Summer Flowers," at Margam Castle; "Sheridan's Ride," exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition; the statue of John Batchelor, in Cardiff; and of Sir Hugh Owen, in Castle Square, Carnarvon. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 3; *Liverpool Mercury*.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 200; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1898, p. 42.

Griffith, John, about 1621-1700, a Baptist minister and author, was for some years pastor of the church at Dunning's Alley, Bishopgate Street Without, London. He was one of those who declined to take the oath of allegiance, and in consequence he spent upwards of fourteen years in different prisons for preaching the Gospel. He wrote "A Voice from the Word of the Lord to Quakers;" "Six Principles of the Christian Religion;" and "A Complaint of the Oppressed." (*Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London*; *Crosby's History of English Baptists*.)

Griffith, John, 1818-1885, a clergyman, a native of Aberystwyth, was educated at Ystradmeurig, Swansea, and Christ College, Cambridge, where he won classical and musical honours. He was ordained in 1843, and for some time acted as tutor in the family of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Hawarden. He afterwards became vicar of Aberdare, and, finally, rector of Merthyr. As a preacher, he was a master of descriptive, and almost dramatic, excellence. His earnestness and eloquence in the pulpit; his practical aid in the various colliery disasters; his success for appeals to the world for aid to the poor widow, and the poorer orphan, had endeared him to all. In his early days, he paid a good deal of attention to archaeology. He was local secretary of the Cambrian Archaeological Society, and was no inapt student of the vexed controversies which occupied Celtic Davies (as he was called), Iolo Morganwg, Stephens, and Pritchard. (*The Red Dragon*, 1885, p. 481).

Griffith, John, 1821-1877, popularly known as "Y Gobebydd," was born near Barmouth, Merioneth, his mother being a daughter of the Rev. John Roberts of Llanbryn-mair (1767-1834, see *post*). Starting life as a grocer's apprentice, he removed to London, and engaged in the more congenial work of assisting Sir (then Mr.) Hugh Owen, in establishing British Schools in Wales. He was afterwards engaged by Mr. Thomas Gee (see *ante*) as London correspondent for the *Baner*, and his letters to that newspaper on current topics were the means of increasing its circulation very considerably. His literary style was direct, striking, and picturesque, and his letters abounded in shrewd common sense. He was an ardent patriot, who fearlessly exposed wrongs wherever he found them; in politics, intensely Liberal; in religion, a thoroughgoing Nonconformist; a remarkably keen observer of men and manners; and a sagacious interpreter of current events and the signs of the times. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1890, p. 186; *his Biog.*, Gee, Denbigh, 1906; *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 173.

Griffith, John Owen, 1828-1881, "Ioan Arfon," a poet, was born at Waenfaur, Carnarvonshire. He had very little schooling as a boy, for at 12 years of age he began work at the Llanberis Slate Quarries. Some years afterwards he spent about six years at a grammar school, and later on settled in business on his own account at Carnarvon, where he died. He was buried at Llandwrog, near Carnarvon, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1883. In 1865 he carried off the chair prize at the Bethesda Eisteddfod, and he also won many other prizes at Eisteddfodau in the Principality and in Australia. His principal compositions are his ode on "Adam," and "The Deluge," and his poems on "The Night;" "Hope;" "Home;" "The Grave," and his "Elegy on the Death of Glasyns" (Rev. Owen Wynne Jones). He was an authority on the geology of his native county, and his Welsh essay on "The Slate Quarries of Carnarvonshire" passed through at least three editions. He edited the poems of the Rev. Robert Ellis (Cynddelw), published in 1877 (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys). As an adjudicator he was much sought after, the greatest confidence being felt in his thoroughness and conscientiousness. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Y Brython*, vol. 3, pp. 148, 176; *Ibid.*, vol. 5, p. 429; *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 8; *Yr Eisteddfod*, v. 2, p. 267, for his poem on "The Night."

Griffith, Moses, 1769-1809, draughtsman and engraver, was a native of Bryncoes, in South Carnarvonshire. His parents were in humble circumstances, and his education was of a very elementary character. From boyhood he was clever with his pencil, and in due course he studied drawing and engraving. He entered the employ of Thomas Pennant (*q.v.*) whose constant companion he became on his tours. He made the drawings and engravings for Pennant's Works. On leaving Pennant's service he settled near Holyhead, where he followed his occupation as engraver. He was also employed by Francis Grose to engrave some of the plates in his "Antiquities." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *G.B.*, vol. 1, p. 433; *Y Brython*, vol. 2, sec.

ed., p. 435; *Gent. Mag.*, 1809, pt. 2; Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists*; Pennant's *Literary Life*.

Griffith, Owen, about 1613-1730, a poet and antiquary, the son of the Rev. Griffith Owen, of Cefn Treflaeth, was born in the parish of Llanystundwy, Carnarvonshire, and spent the whole of his long life in that and the adjoining parishes of Penmorfa and Dolbenmaen. His early promise brought him under the notice of Bishop Humphreys, who befriended him in many ways. Among other acts of kindness the Bishop allowed him to live rent-free in a small tenement, which is known to this day as "Tyddyn Owen" (Owen's Tenement). He was one of the leading poets of the day, and wrote a large number of elegies and poems in acknowledgment of favours received at the hands of the gentry of the neighbourhood. Some years before his death he became totally blind, and at that time his poems were written from his dictation by William Elias, Bryn y Beddau, who lived close by. His poetry was contained in five large MSS. volumes. In 1806 David Thomas (Dafydd Ddu Eryri) wrote a narrative of Griffith's life in English and Welsh, but it does not appear to have been published. He died at Llanystundwy, and was buried in the Churchyard of that parish. (*Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 132.) See *Y Brython*, vol. 3, p. 270; *Gobud yr Oes*, vol. 1, pp. 159, 415; *Cyfres y Fil* (O. M. Edwards); *Cell Meudwy* (Ellis Owen), p. 58.

Griffith, Owen, 1832-1896, "Giraldus," a Baptist minister and author, was born at Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire, where he received his early education, joining the Baptists at the age of 13. He was apprenticed as ship's carpenter at Portmadoc, and followed that occupation till he was 30 years of age. He then went through a course of study at Haverfordwest College, and afterwards was called to the pastorate at Risca, South Wales. In 1866 he went to America, and in the following year became pastor at Minersville, Pennsylvania. In 1872 he removed to Utica, which he made his home during the remainder of his life. His sermons were always instructive and practical, but he was best known as an author, and as editor and publisher of *Y Wawr* (The Dawn), a Welsh religious monthly magazine devoted to the service of the Baptists in America, which he started in 1876, and edited till his death. His first book, "Above and Around," was published in 1872, and consisted chiefly of sermons and miscellaneous sketches. In 1887, after a visit to Wales, he published "Naw Mis yn Nghymru" (Nine Months in Wales). This was followed, in 1891, by a volume in Welsh on "The Two Christian Sacraments in their Origin and Development," written from the Baptist point of view, which was well received. (*The Cambrian*, 1896, p. 194).

Griffith, Sir Richard, about 1704-1788, an author, was the elder son of Edward Griffith. His grandfather, Richard Griffith, was rector of Coleraine and dean of Ross. The family, originally of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire, settled in Ireland in the reign of James I. Griffith shewed literary tastes at an early age. After a long engagement he married, about 1752, Elizabeth Griffith, a native of Glamorganshire (about 1720-1793, see *ante*). About 1760 he seems to have

received some post from the Duke of Bedford, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1764 he published a novel entitled "The Triumvirate;" he also wrote, jointly with his wife, the "Letters of Henry and Frances." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1797, vol. 2, p. 755; *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, vol. 1, p. 418; Chalmers' *Biog. Dict.*; Burke's & Foster's *Baronetage*.

Griffith, Richard, 1752-1820, a merchant, was the only son of Sir Richard Griffith (about 1704-1788, see *ante*), and Elizabeth Griffith (about 1720-1793, see *ante*). Early in life he made a fortune in trade in the East Indies, and settled at Millicent, Naas, county Kildare. In 1786 he was deputy-governor of the county, and from 1783 to 1790 he represented Askheaton in the Irish Parliament. He proved himself a most useful member, and the Corporation of Dublin presented him with the freedom of the city in recognition of his spirited defence of their rights and privileges in Parliament. He was buried at Millicent. By his first wife he was the father of Sir Richard John Griffith, the geologist (1784-1878, see *post*). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1797, vol. 2, p. 755; *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, vol. 1, p. 418.

Griffith, Richard D., 1813-1856, a Wesleyan preacher and missionary, was born near Swansea, and was one of the first students of Hoxton College. He went out to the West Indies as missionary in 1837, and was one of the translators of the Bible into the Tamil dialect. He suffered a good deal of persecution, and, owing to the state of his health, was compelled to return to England, where he died in 1856. (*Enwog. C.*)

Griffith, Sir Richard John, Bart., 1784-1878, a geologist, was born in Dublin. He was of Welsh descent, and a grandson of Elizabeth Griffith (about 1720-1793, see *ante*). In 1797 he was placed at a school in Kildare, and for some time served in the army. In 1808 he became a member of the Royal Dublin Society, for which he made a survey of the Leinster coal district. When the Society, four years later, founded a professorship of geology and practical mining, Mr. Griffith was appointed to it. In 1824, a general valuation and ordnance survey of Ireland having been directed by Government, his recommendation of a scale of six inches to the mile was adopted, and he was appointed to carry out, as a prelude, a territorial or boundary survey of the country. This work was completed in 1846. The accuracy of "Griffith's Valuation" has been much discussed, but it is still used for purposes of taxation, and indirectly for the fixing of fair rents under the Irish Land Acts. From the year 1812 Mr. Griffith had been engaged in geological investigations, and his labours finally resulted in his great geological map of Ireland, on a scale of four miles to an inch. In 1854 the late Prof. Forbes, on behalf of the Geological Society of London, presented him with the Woolaston paladium medal, and described his map as "one of the most remarkable geological maps ever produced by a single geologist." He was LL.D., F.G.S., and F.R.S. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Harmsworth.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Dublin Univ. Mag.*, May, 1874; R. Barry O'Brien's *Irish Land Question*; *Quarterly*

Journal of the Geological Society, 1879; *Nature*, vol. 18; *The Irish Times*, 24th September, 1878; *The Times*, 27th September, 1878.

Griffith, Robert William, 1835-1894, a Congregational minister, of Bethel, Carnarvonshire, was born there on the 10th January, 1835. He was a son of the Rev. David Griffith (1792-1873, see *ante*), for upwards of fifty years an honoured minister in the Principality. Educated at the Collegiate Institute, Liverpool, and by the Rev. Isaac Harries, of Mold, he was at first intended for the occupation of a farmer, but his bent was to active service in the church. He and his brother David, became local preachers, and upon the resignation of their aged father, they were invited to succeed him as co-pastors. The arrangement gave every satisfaction; subsequently, David accepted a call to Dolgelly, and the subject of this sketch became sole pastor, and continued so to the end of his life. His was a life of blameless reputation and abounding usefulness. As secretary of the North Carnarvonshire Association for more than twenty years, he became a pillar of Nonconformity in the district. He was one of the editors of "Y Dyddiadur," the Welsh Congregational Diary. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1896.)

Griffith, Thomas, 1680-1743, an actor, descended from an ancient family in Wales, was born in Dublin. He was apprenticed to a mathematical instrument maker, but a lively, spirited genius made him cast his thoughts towards the theatre. His talent led him to comedy of the merry cast, in which he gave great pleasure. He was afterwards employed in the Revenue. Chetwood describes him, not only as a good actor, but a pleasing poet. (*The Red Dragon*).

Griffith, Walter, 1727-1779, a distinguished naval officer, was the second surviving son of Walter Griffith, Esq., of Brongain, in the parish of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire, and was born at Caerhun, in Carnarvonshire. He was educated at the Oswestry Grammar School, and, at the age of 16, entered the Navy, under the auspices of his relation, Commodore Trevor. In 1759 he was appointed captain of the "Gibraltar," and in 1771 he was ordered to America, where he distinguished himself in many important expeditions. When Rear-Admiral Parker became commander-in-chief on the West India station, Captain Griffith succeeded him in the "Conqueror," but he was soon afterwards killed in an action with the French squadron, in Port Royal Bay. His courage was of the brightest kind, and evinced itself in every action of his professional life. His remains were interred at St. Lucia, where a small pedestal denotes the spot. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Mont. Worthies*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Charnock's *Biog. Nav.*, vol. 6, p. 365; *Lives of Illustrious Seamen*, 1803.

Griffith, William, 1832- , "Gwilym Caledffrwd," was born in the parish of Llandegai, near Bangor, and early displayed a taste for music. In 1860 he emigrated to America, and settled in Middle Granville, where he soon acquired a reputation as a musician. He composed a number of anthems, choruses, songs, and hymn tunes, many of which were prize compositions. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Griffiths, Ann, 1776-1805, the celebrated hymn writer, was born at Dolwar Fechan, near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. As a young woman, she was full of gay spirits, and used to speak very flippantly of religion, but when 21 years of age she joined the Calvinistic Methodists, and became a strong and shining influence for many miles around. She died when 29 years of age, after a married life of about ten months only. Her hymns, so far as they have reached us, do not exceed 70 or 80 verses, and a noteworthy fact in connection with them is their preservation. The authoress did not commit them to writing, but recited them, as they were composed, to a servant in her father's house, named Ruth, who possessed a remarkable memory. The two would then sing them over time after time, and after the death of Ann Griffiths, Ruth used to repeat the verses to her husband. He saw their worth, and wrote them down from her dictation. They were first published in 1806, with an introduction by the Rev. Thomas Charles. Ann Griffiths was buried at Llanfyllin, where, in 1905, on the centenary of her death, a monument was erected to her memory. (*Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2, p. 436; *Y Drysorfa*, 1886, p. 12; her *Biography* (Welsh), by Morris Davies; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cymru*, vol. 26, p. 101; *Ibid*, vol. 3, p. 206; *Y Traethodydd*, 1846; *Methodistiacth Cymru*, vol. 2, p. 416; *G. B.*; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1902, p. 52. *Ibid*, 1903, p. 235; *Cymru*, vol. 30, p. 13 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, vol. 29, p. 157; *Cyfres y Fil* (O. M. Edwards).

Griffiths, Daniel, 1807-1898, a Congregational minister and author, was the son of the Rev. Daniel Griffiths, a Welsh Nonconformist minister, of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire. Before entering college, he had the advantage of a good business training, being apprenticed to an engraver in London. He received his ministerial education at Wymondley, where Dr. Thomas Morell was then principal. In 1832 he sailed for America, and spent two years in the Settlements of Ohio. On his return he published a little volume containing his impressions and observations on the land and the people, especially of the religion of the settlers. For some time he nobly did the work of an evangelist among the men who were constructing the railway from Chester to London. In 1838 he became pastor of the united churches of Cannock and Brownhills, in Staffordshire. He contributed a good deal of poetry to the local press. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1899.)

Griffiths, David, 1792-1863, a missionary and author, was born at Llanmeilweh, in the parish of Llangattock, Carmarthenshire. He joined the Congregationalists at Gwynfe, near Llangattock, in 1810, and soon afterwards began to preach. He spent some time at Wrexham College, and afterwards at the Gosport Missionary College. In 1820, he sailed as missionary to Madagascar, but had to return, owing to ill-health, in 1836. He was a prolific writer, his principal works being a Welsh history of Madagascar; a History of the Martyrs of Madagascar, in English; and a Grammar, a Catechism, a Hymn-book, and several tracts, all in Malagasy. He also translated into the same language "The Anxious Inquirer," "The Friend of Sinners," "Come to Jesus,"

and other religious pamphlets. He prepared revised editions of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and of the Bible, in the Malagasy language, and at the time of his death had just completed a Malagasy Dictionary. He could preach in three languages, and was well versed in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, and Arabic. (*G.B.*) See *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 375; *Baner ac Amserau Cymru*, April 15th and 20th, 1863; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1864; *Enwog. C.*; Rees' and Thomas' *Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 359.

Griffiths, Evan, 1778-1839, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Rhosfawr, Meifod, in Montgomeryshire. He began to preach in his twenty-fourth year, and soon became one of the leading men in the connexion. He was one of the eight lay preachers selected by the denomination, in 1811, to administer the Sacraments. His biography was written by the Rev. John Hughes, Pontrobert. His brother, Thomas Griffiths, was the husband of Ann Griffiths, the celebrated hymn-writer. (*Enwog. C.*)

Griffiths, Evan, 1795-1873, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Gellibeblog, in the parish of Bettws, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. When he was 21 years of age, his pastor, the Rev. W. Jones, of Bridgend, encouraged him to commence preaching. Mr. Jones then kept a day school, and Mr. Griffiths spent about a year under his instruction, afterwards proceeding to Newport, Mon. He was ordained in 1824, and for four years laboured at Park Mill and Pilton Green, Gower. Having been engaged by a printer at Swansea to translate "Matthew Henry's Commentary," he took up his residence in that town. The printer failed after publishing a few numbers, and Mr. Griffiths purchased the business, and devoted himself chiefly to literary work. After completing the translation of the Commentary, he published a convenient Welsh-English Dictionary; a collection of Welsh Hymns (1855); a translation of Burder's "Oriental Customs" (1837); and of Doddridge's "Rise and Progress"; Brooks' "Mute Christian" (1830); James' "Church Member's Guide"; Finney's "Lectures on Revivals of Religion," and Finney's "Sermons" (1841). He also published from 20 to 30 smaller works, chiefly original, among them being an admirable compendium of the Ecclesiastical History of England and Wales for the last three centuries, in the catechetical form. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1874; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See Rees and Thomas' *Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 4; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Handbook to Swansea*.

Griffiths, George, 1818-1888, a clergyman, was educated at St. David's College, Lampeter, and graduated B.D. there in 1855. He was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest in the following year. He was perpetual curate of Penrhyndeudraeth; rector of Machynlleth in 1862-88; honorary canon of Bangor Cathedral, 1872-88; canon residentiary of Bangor Cathedral, 1886-88. He was a distinguished preacher in English and Welsh. (*Recollections, &c.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 29.

Griffiths, Griffith, -1845, a clergyman, was a native of Llanfihangel-geneu'r-Glyn, Cardiganshire. He was ordained by the

Bishop of London, and went out as a missionary to the West Indies. He reached Jamaica in 1825, and proved himself to be one of the most active and successful workers in the mission field. (*Enwog. C.*)

Griffiths, John, 1731-1811, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Castellgarw, Llanglydwen, Carmarthenshire, and was pastor at Glandwr, in that county, for over 50 years. He also conducted a very successful school, and many of his pupils became eminent as clergymen, preachers, and professional men. He was the founder of what are known in Pembrokeshire as "expository classes." He studied medicine for the benefit of his people, and rendered excellent service by giving medical advice gratuitously. He translated a number of English hymns into Welsh, and published two editions of the "Shorter Catechism" in Welsh, and a revised edition of Matthias Maurice's translation of Dr. John Owen's "Guide to Public Worship." He also translated a work on "Domestic Worship," published in 1791, and wrote an elegy on Morris Griffith, Trefgarn. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *G. B.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol*, vol. 3, p. 50.

Griffiths, John, 1752-1818, a Congregational minister, was born near Pencadair, Carmarthenshire. He was ordained a minister in 1780, and, two years later, settled at Carnarvon. In 1784, he removed to Monmouthshire, but, in pursuance of an urgent call, he returned to Carnarvon in 1797, and remained there till his death in 1818. He was a popular preacher, and was the means of establishing several churches in the Carnarvon district. He translated one of Dr. Doddridge's works, and also published a collection of hymns for the use of his own denomination. (*Enwog. C.*)

Griffiths, John, 1818-1866, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Bontnewydd, near Carnarvon, and began to preach in 1840. The greater part of his ministerial life was spent at Dolgelley and Bethesda. He was a powerful preacher, and very successful as a pastor. He wrote a good deal of poetry, specimens of which appear in *Y Drysorfa* for May, 1866. (*Enwog. C.*)

Griffiths, John, 1819-1897, a clergyman, was born at Park-y-Neuadd, Aberaeron, South Wales. When 13 years of age he was sent to the Cardigan Grammar School, where he remained four years. He subsequently entered St. David's College, Lampeter, where he had a distinguished career. At the end of his college training he accepted the headmastership of the Cardigan Grammar School. He held that post for four years, and was the means of raising the school to a state of remarkable efficiency. He was ordained deacon in 1843, his first curacy being that of Aberystroth, Monmouthshire, removing later to Nantyglo, in the same county. He was subsequently preferred to the rectory of Llansannor, Glamorganshire, and from 1855 to the time of his death he was rector of Neath, being afterwards appointed arch-deacon. For 40 years he lent his powerful aid to the movement in favour of Welsh higher education, and gave his services with unstinted devotion to the efforts on behalf of the University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Cardiff. He was an ardent Eisteddfodwr, and for many

years his venerable form lent a charm and solemnity to the ritual of the Gorsedd. (*The Cambrian*, 1897, p. 479.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1897, p. 29; *Ibid.*, Mch. 1899, p. 50; *Ibid.*, 1898, p. 233, and Mch., p. 36; *Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 196; *Y Geninen*, 1902, p. 39.

Griffiths, John Thomas, 1825-1895, a mining engineer, was the son of Thomas and Dorothy Griffiths, of Brynengan, in the parish of Llanystumdwy, Carnarvonshire. His parents emigrated to America, with their children, in 1831, and after remaining a year in New York, they removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania. In 1862 J. T. Griffiths removed to Wilkesbarre, in the same state, where he made his home. He secured a post as mine foreman under the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Co., and, by reason of his sagacity, experience, and careful management, he was soon promoted to be general inside superintendent of all their mines. He occupied that position for fourteen years, and became one of the most prominent men in mining circles in the Wyoming Valley. He took great delight in hymnology and sacred music, and composed a number of hymns to his favourite tunes, which evinced deep religious feeling and a refined poetic taste. (*The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 257.)

Griffiths, Morris, -1805, a Baptist minister and hymn writer, was a native of Llangybi, Carnarvonshire. He found employment in Anglesey as a farm labourer, and, having attached himself to the Calvinistic Methodists, began to preach. He afterwards removed to South Wales, and joined the Baptists, by whom he was ordained. For some years prior to his death he was pastor of the Baptist cause at Pendergast. In 1770 he published a collection of his own hymns, which he called "Defnyddiol Hymnau i Breswylwyr y Llwch." (*Hanes Emyrwyr*.) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Revue Celtique*, vol. 1, p. 378.

Griffiths, Ralph, 1720-1803, founder, proprietor and publisher of the *Monthly Review*, born in Shropshire, was of Welsh origin. He began life as a watchmaker, at Stone, in Staffordshire, but removed to London, and entered the service of Jacob Robinson. He subsequently kept a bookseller's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, and here, in 1749, he produced the first number of the *Monthly Review*. For some time the undertaking did not meet with much success, but latter on its circulation rapidly increased, and at one period its profits were stated to amount to £2,000 a year. Nichols describes Griffiths, as "a steady advocate of literature, a firm friend, fond of domestic life, and possessing great social gifts." (*Literary Anecdotes*, v. 3, p. 507). As a companion, "he was free-hearted, lively, and intelligent, abounding beyond most men in literary history and anecdote." (W. Butler, *Exercises*, 1811, p. 346). He received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Philadelphia. His portrait is given in the *European Magazine*, for January, 1804. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *C. Knight's Shadows of the Old Booksellers*, 1865, pp. 184-8; *Essays and Criticisms*, by T. G. Wainwright, ed. W. C. Hazlitt, 1880; *Timperley's Encyclopaedia*, 1842, p. 677; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser., v. 2, pp.

351, 377, 458, 6th ser., v. 1, p. 509, v. 2, p.p. 208, 275; *Nichols' Illustr.*, v. 7, p. 249; *Lit. Anecd.*, v. 3, p. 506, v. 8, p. 452, v. 9, p. 665; *T. Faulkner's Hist. and Antiq. of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick*, 1845, pp. 329, 466.

Griffiths, Robert, 1805-1883, inventor, was born at Lleweny Farm, in the Vale of Clwyd. He shewed an early inclination for mechanical pursuits, and was, on his own choice, apprenticed to carpentry. He afterwards served as pattern maker in an engine works in Birmingham, where he became foreman. In 1835, he invented a rivet machine, and other patents soon followed. In 1849, he took out a patent for an amended method of screw propulsion, which was largely adopted in the navy. He read a number of valuable papers before the Society of Naval Architects, and at the Royal United Service Institution, chiefly relating to his own original experiments. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Memoir in *Engineering*, 29th June, 1883.

Griffiths, Samuel, 1783-1860, a Congregational minister, was a native of Clydai, Pembrokeshire, and for years followed the occupation of a stone mason. He studied hard, and became a very good scholar, developing a remarkable talent for mathematics. He was ordained in 1818, and became one of the most useful ministers of the connexion. He published several able pamphlets on religious subjects. His biography was written by Dr. E. Pan Jones, in 1879. (*Enwog. C.*)

Griffiths, Thomas, 1784-1838, a Congregational minister, was a native of Trefdraeth, Pembrokeshire, but spent most of his life in Cardiganshire. He was a most popular preacher, but his chief work was in connection with the Sunday School, and in that department he probably did more than any of his contemporaries. (*Enwog. C.*)

Griffiths, Thomas Jeremy, 1797-1871, "Tau Gimel," a Unitarian minister and author, was the son of the Rev. Griffith Griffiths (1760-1818), of Llechryd, Cardiganshire. He was educated by his father and by the Rev. David Davies, Castle Howel, and served in the ministry at Ciliau, Cribin, and Alltplaca. He spent about five years in the United States (1841-6). He wrote a Welsh "Biography of David Davies, Castell Hywel" (Carmarthen: J. Evans, 1828); compiled a hymn book (1828), in which there are 29 of his own hymns; and published one number only of a small periodical called "Yr Hanesydd: Llawer mewn ychydig" (The Historian: Much in little), 1839, of which there is a copy in the Cardiff Free Library. His memoir (with portrait), from the pen of Mr. David Thomas (Dewi Hefin), appears in "Yr Ymfynydd," 1895, p. 25. His son, Thomas Griffiths, M.D., who, during the American Civil War, joined Sherman in his wonderful march, was physician to the U.S. Marine Hospital, Louisville, and died in 1884, aged 58, leaving a son, W. Mandeville Griffiths, M.D. (*The Unitarian Students at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen*, Rev. R. Jenkin Jones, M.A., 1901, p. 22; *Yr Ymfynydd*, 1871, p. 22.)

Griffiths, William, 1777-1825, a Congregational minister and hymn-writer, was a native of Glandwr, Pembrokeshire, where his father was minister. He was educated at Wrexham, and afterwards



THOMAS GEE.



DD. GRIFFITH (Clwydfardd).

succeeded his father in the pastorate of Glandwr. He wrote a number of excellent hymns, which appeared in the collection known as "Dyfroedd Cysur." The best known are:—"Iesu, cyfaill pechaduriaid;" "Cod, fy enaid, cais yn awr," and "Dan dy fendith wrth ymadael." He also translated several favourite Welsh hymns into English, a work in which he greatly excelled. Several of these appeared in *The Evangelical Magazine*, such as "Fix, O Lord, Thy tent in Goshen;" "Great Redeemer, friend of sinners;" "Will not any old companion," and "O! what folly! O! what madness." (*Hanes Emynwyr*.)

Griffiths, William Alonzo, 1843-1893, a Congregational minister and hymnologist, was a native of Glamorganshire. He was educated at Carmarthen Presbyterian College, which he left in 1866 to take charge of the church at Abersychan, Monmouthshire. In 1870 he removed to Oaklands, Shepherd's Bush, London, in 1874 to Narberth, Pembrokeshire, and in 1876 to Sketty, Swansea, where he died. He published a volume of "Discourses," which had a large sale, and he also wrote a book on Welsh Hymnology, entitled "Hanes Emynwyr Cymreig." This work, which deals exhaustively and critically with Welsh hymns and hymnologists, attracted much attention. He was a man of considerable pulpit power. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1895).

Gronow, Rees Howell, 1794-1865, a soldier, was the eldest son of William Gronow, of Swansea, and was educated at Eton. In 1812 he entered the Army as an ensign in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and fought with them at Waterloo, for which he received the coveted Waterloo medal, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He entered Parliament in 1832 as member for Stafford, but was unseated on petition. In 1862 appeared the first of his literary works, his "Reminiscences," and the following year his "Recollections and Anecdotes." These were followed by "Celebrities of London and Paris," and "Last Recollections." (*Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 24.)

Grove, Sir William Robert, 1811-1896, a man of science, and judge, only son of John Grove, magistrate for Glamorganshire, was born at Swansea. He was educated under private tutors and at Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1835. His professional course was retarded by ill-health, and the respite thus gained enabled him to follow his natural bent towards scientific investigation. He proved a very active member of the Royal Society, and his contributions to its "Transactions" were numerous and valuable. In 1839 he invented the nitric acid battery, which is commonly known by his name; and in the same year he effected the recomposition of water by means of the voltaic current produced by its decomposition. His essay on the "Correlation of Physical Forces" contains a masterly elucidation of the modern dynamic theory, and won for its author a European reputation. His health having improved, he took silk in 1853, and for some years had a lead on the South Wales and Chester circuits. He was appointed a Judge of Common Pleas in 1871, and was transferred to the Queen's Division in 1880. He retired from the Bench in 1887, and returned to his scientific studies with unabated

zest. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Men of the Time*, 1884; *Men and Women of the Time*, 1891; *Times*, 3rd August, 1896; *Athenæum*, 8th August, 1896; *Pump Court*, May, 1885; *Nature*, 27th August, 1896; *Law Times*, 8th August, 1896; *Solicitors' Journal*, same date; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

Gruffydd, Thomas, 1815-1887, harpist, was born in Llan-gunider, Breconshire. When three years of age he lost one eye through falling on a hatchet, and, when a schoolboy, almost lost the other by a blow. He was already musical, and after these accidents, devoted all his energies to music and to harp-playing. He had also a good voice, and sang well. In 1843 he was invited to play Welsh airs before the Queen and Prince Albert. He won numerous prizes for harp-playing at eisteddfodau, and was for many years recognised as the greatest Welsh harpist of the day. (*Y Geninen*, 1888, p. 189.)

Gruffydd, Rhisiart, see Roberts, Richard.

Guest, Sir Josiah John, 1785-1852, a distinguished promoter of iron manufacture, was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire. He was the son of Thomas Guest, one of the proprietors of the Dowlais Ironworks, and the grandson of John Guest, founder of those works, by whom, and by his partner Wilkinson, the smelting of iron-ore with coal was first introduced into South Wales. He passed his youth in assisting in the direction of the iron-works of his father's firm. In 1815 he became sole manager, and by his extraordinary skill, both scientific and practical, as well as by his enterprise and energy, he greatly increased the productiveness of the works. In 1826 he was elected member of Parliament for Honiton, and in 1832 first M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil. In 1838 he was created a baronet. He was noted for his benevolence, and for his solicitude for the comfort, education, and moral improvement of his workmen and their families. His second wife, Lady Charlotte Guest (1812-1895), who was the only daughter of the ninth Earl of Lindsay, took considerable interest in Welsh literature, and published a translation of the "Mabinogion," in three volumes (1838-49). (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Welsh Ode on his Death*, by Thomas Essile David (Dewi Wyn o Essyllt), 1857; *A Sermon . . . upon the . . . Death of Sir J. J. Guest*, by E. Jenkins, 1853; *Burke's Peerage*, 1882.

Gurnos, see Jones, Evan Gurnos.

Gutyn Padarn, see Edwards, Griffith.

Gutyn Peris, see Williams, Griffith.

Gwalchmai, see Parry, Richard.

Gwalchmai, Humphrey, 1788-1847, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llanwyddelan, Montgomeryshire. He began preaching when he was about 17 years old. In 1813, he settled at Llanidloes, where he remained for nearly 30 years. In 1819, he was ordained to the full work of the ministry. He was one of the earliest, ablest, and most ardent apostles of the temperance and total abstinence reform in Wales, and a zealous promoter of Sunday Schools. With a view of promoting these movements, he, in 1836, started at Llanidloes,

a monthly periodical, called *Yr Athraw* (The Teacher), which he ably conducted for seven years, but it did not prove a success financially. He also published several sermons and small tracts in Welsh. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Cymru*, v. 31, pp. 119 and 213.

Gwallter Mechain, see Davies, Walter.

Gweirydd ap Rhys, see Pryse, Robert John.

Gwenffrwd, see Jones, Thomas Lloyd.

Gwilym ab Iorwerth, see Williams, William.

Gwilym Caledfryn, see Williams, William.

Gwilym Caledffrwd, see Griffith, William.

Gwilym Cawrdaf, see Jones, William Ellis.

Gwilym Cowlyd, see Roberts, William John.

Gwilym Cyfeilog, see Williams, William.

Gwilym Ddu Glan Hafren, see Owen, William.

Gwilym Ddu o Arfon, see Williams, William.

Gwilym Gwenffrwd, see Thomas, William J.

Gwilym Gwent, see Williams, William Aubrey.

Gwilym Hiraethog, see Rees, William.

Gwilym Lleyn, see Rowlands, William.

Gwilym Marles, see Thomas, William.

Gwilym Morganwg, see Williams, Thomas.

Gwilym Pant Taf, see Parry, William.

Gwilym Pennant, see Powell, William.

Gwinett, Button, 1732-1778, a native of Wales, was a delegate from Georgia, U. S. America, to the Continental Congress. He was well educated, and entered into mercantile pursuits in Charleston, from whence he removed to Georgia, where he had purchased a large tract of land. He was one of the seventeen Welsh signatories to the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards assisted in framing the State Constitution of Georgia, and was President of the State—an office at that time equivalent to Governor. He fell, at the age of 46, in a duel which he fought with General McIntosh, of that State. (*Wales and its People.*) See *Lippincott*; *Goodrich's Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence*; *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 156; *Wales*, v. 1, p. 282; *Ibid*, v. 3, p. 18.

Gwrgant, see Jones, William.

Gwyn, Sir Rowland, about 1710, was a native of Radnorshire, his seat being at Llanelwedd. In 1678, he became knight of the shire for his native county, and sat during that and the succeeding Parliament, until 1685. He was knighted in 1680, but on the accession of James II. he retired for a while into private life. He was a zealous adherent of the Protestant Secession, and so exerted himself on behalf of William of Orange that, on the Prince's acceptance of the throne, in 1689, he re-entered Parliament for Radnorshire, and accepted the post

of Treasurer of His Majesty's Chamber. In 1690 he was elected member for Breconshire, for which he sat till 1702, when he finally retired from politics. (*The Red Dragon.*)

Gwyndaf Eryri, see Jones, Richard.

Gwyneddon, see Davies, John.

Gwynfryn, see Jones, Dorothea.

Gwynionydd, see Williams, Benjamin.

Gwynn, Francis, 1648-1734, politician, was the son and heir of Edward Gwynn, of Llansannor, Glamorganshire. He was trained for the profession of the law, but being possessed of ample means he soon shewed a preference for politics. At a bye-election in 1673, he was returned for Chippenham, and in 1685 he was elected for Cardiff. He filled several public offices. At one time he served as a commissioner of public accounts, and afterwards was a commissioner of the Board of Trade, and subsequently Secretary of War. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Gwynne, Francis Edward, -1821, a soldier, was the son of R. Gwynne, of Middleton Hall, Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire. He was a courtier for over 30 years, and was one of the equerries to George III. from 1788 until the King's death in 1820, being attached to what was called the Windsor establishment from March 1812 to 1820, during the regency. He was a cavalry officer for many years, and became major of the 16th Light Dragoons in 1775. He served with that regiment in the American War of Independence from that year until promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Light Dragoons in 1779. He afterwards became colonel of the 25th Light Dragoons, and this regiment he commanded until it was disbanded in 1820. He was made an A.D.C. to the King, with the rank of colonel in the Army, in 1787, major-general in 1793, lieutenant-general in 1799, and general in 1808. He served on the staff at headquarters as inspector-general of the Recruiting Service; in 1808 was made lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, but quitted this post on being made governor of Sheerness in 1812. He retained the latter appointment until his death on 13th January, 1821. (*Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 350, *Ibid.*, v. 3, p. 62).

Gwynne, Marmaduke, 1642-1712, a lawyer, was the son and heir of Rice Gwynne, of Garth, Breconshire. He married the daughter of Peter Gwilym, of Glascwm, Radnorshire, who brought him a fortune of £20,000, with which, and the profits of his profession, he purchased the greater part of the hundred and manor of Builth. He was second justice of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, from 1702 to 1706, when he was removed from office, and died two years later. He is said to have been "like Lord Bacon, not proof against corruption." (Jones' *Brecknockshire*; *The Welsh Judges.*)

Hafrenydd, see Williams, Thomas.

Halford, Sir Henry, Bart., 1766-1844, a distinguished physician, was a son of Dr. James Vaughan, a Welshman, who



RLA (HOWELL HARRIS).



THE VERY REV. DEAN HOWEL, B.D.

practised as a physician at Leicester, and a brother of Sir John Vaughan (1769-1839, see *post*). He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. Graduating in 1791, he continued his professional studies at Edinburgh. In 1794 he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and settled in London. In 1795 he married a daughter of Lord St. John of Bletsho. His manners were graceful and prepossessing, and his professional income rose to £10,000 a year. In 1800 and again in 1835, he delivered the Harveian oration. In 1809 he succeeded to a large fortune on the death of his mother's cousin, and then took the name and arms of Halford, and received a baronetcy. He acted successively as physician to George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria; and in 1820 he was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1825 he took an active part in opening the new College of Physicians in Pall Mall East, and about the same period he wrote a number of essays on medical subjects, which were collected and published in 1831, and again in 1842. A number of Latin verses, which he had contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, were published in one volume in 1842. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Hall, Benjamin, 1802-1867, Lord Llanover, was the eldest son of Benjamin Hall, M.P., of Hensol Castle, Glamorganshire, by his wife Charlotte, daughter of William Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa, in the same county. He represented the Monmouth Boroughs in Parliament for some years, and afterwards sat for Marylebone until his elevation to the House of Lords. He took part frequently in the debates, and insisted on the right of the Welsh to have the services of the Church rendered in their own tongue. His political liberalism was of a very advanced kind, and his career was distinguished by his zealous advocacy of the abolition of Church rates. In 1838 he was made a baronet. In the coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen he was appointed President of the Board of Health, and, in 1855, Chief Commissioner of Works. On Lord Palmerston's second accession to the Premiership he was created Baron Llanover. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Alumni Westmonasterienses*, 1851, p. 441; *Men of the Time*, 1865, p. 528; *Illustrated London News*, 4th May, 1867; *Burke's Extinct Peerage*, 1883, p. 257; *Gent. Mag.*, 1867, pt. 1, p. 814; *Foster's Alumni Oxon.*, vol. 2, p. 586; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

Hall, Richard, 1817-1866, a poet, was a native of Brecknock. He was an enthusiastic lover of Nature, and his quiet and unobtrusive thoughtfulness found vent in verse. He published a book of poems called "Tales of the Past, and other Poems." The pieces are descriptive of local scenery. He was buried in Llanspydyd Churchyard. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Hamer, Daniel Jones, 1846-1886, a Congregational minister, was born in Lancashire. He was of Welsh descent, his mother being a daughter of the Rev. William Jones, a famous preacher and Bible expositor, and the first pastor of Maudsley Street Chapel, Bolton. He had the advantage of a good primary education, so that, when he entered the Lancashire Independent College in 1862, he won the

Raffles' Scholarship of thirty pounds, tenable for two years, and went in for, and won, at the close of that time, one of the Sharrock Fellowships, tenable for the three remaining years of his college course. He afterwards took a musical degree at Cambridge University. In 1867 he accepted a call to Richmond Chapel, Salford. After a ten years' ministry there, he was called to be the pastor of the large and influential church meeting in Queen Street Chapel, Wolverhampton. There his success was great, and he became a leader in the great movements of the age in which the men of the Midlands were deeply interested. In 1882 he undertook the charge of the church in Collins Street, Melbourne, and at once threw himself into the duties of his new sphere with ardent zeal. His stimulating, intellectual, and instructive ministry commanded the respect of his large congregation. (*New South Wales Independent*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1887.)

Hancock, John, 1737-1793, an American statesman, of Welsh descent, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and graduated at Harvard in 1754. He became a merchant of Boston, and heir to a large fortune. He was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1766, became a bold assertor of liberty, and was president of the Provincial Congress in 1774. In June of the following year Governor Gage offered a pardon to all the rebels except Samuel Adams (another Welshman, see *ante*) and John Hancock. In 1775 he was elected president of the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having resigned his seat in Congress, owing to ill-health, in October, 1777, he was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1780. He was a very popular governor, and was annually re-elected, except for the years 1785 and 1786, till his death. His eloquence, his affable disposition, and his polished manners rendered him a general favourite. As a presiding officer he was dignified and very successful. He made a generous use of his fortune, and was a liberal benefactor to Harvard College. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, *W. R. Evans*; *Lippincott*.)

Hanmer, Sir John, 1809-1881, afterwards Lord Hanmer, poet and politician, was the son of Thomas Hanmer, colonel of the Royal Flint Militia, and was eighteenth in descent from Sir John de Hanmer, constable of Carnarvon Castle in the time of Edward I. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1828, on the death of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., and sat in Parliament for Shrewsbury 1832-37, for Hull from 1841-47, and for the Flint Boroughs from 1847 till 1872, when he was raised to the peerage. He supported Free Trade and religious liberty, and voted for the total repeal of the Corn Laws. He was elevated to the peerage by Mr. Gladstone in 1872. He died without issue, when the barony became extinct, but the baronetcy devolved upon his next brother, Wyndham Edward Hanmer. Another brother the Rev. Henry Hanmer, M.A., was rector of Grendon, Warwickshire. Lord Hanmer, who took a warm and generous interest in Flint, was an erudite scholar. His talent as a poet was recognised in a volume of "English Sonnets," collected by Samuel Waddington, in which some of his productions are included, side by side with those of Tennyson, Swinburne, &c. He published "Fra Cipolla and other poems" (London:

Bradbury & Evans, 1829); "Sonnets" (same publishers, 1840); and "A Memorial of the Parish and Family of Hanmer in Flintshire" (London: C. Whittingham, 1877). (*Bye-Gones*, 1874, p. 171; *Ibid.*, 1881, p. 207; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Notices of Flint*, pp. 209, 214, 219, 223-4.) See *Times*, 11 & 12 Mar, 1881; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Burke's *Dict. of the Peerage and Baronetage*.

Hanmer, Sir Thomas, Bart., 1677-1746, a distinguished statesman, was born at Bettisfield Park, Flintshire, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was noted for his graceful person, and, when about 21 years of age, married the Duchess of Grafton. He entered Parliament as one of the representatives of Suffolk, and soon became one of the most influential members. In 1714 he was unanimously elected Speaker, and, after an active and distinguished career as head of the high church party, he retired from public life in 1727, afterwards devoting himself to literature. In 1744 he published an elegant edition of Shakespeare in six volumes. In the preface to his own edition of Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson has praised the editorial sense, industry, and discernment of Hanmer, whose Latin epitaph he paraphrased in sonorous English verse. The correspondence of Sir Thomas Hanmer was published in 1838, with a well-written memoir of him by the editor, Sir Henry Bunbury. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Biog. Brit.*, 1766, v. 6, pt. 2, pp. 222-4; Manning's *Speakers of the House of Commons*; Burke's *Peerage, &c.*, 1888, p. 644; Granger's *Biog. Hist.* (Noble, 1806), v. 2, pp. 171-3; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*; *Notices of Flint*, p. 152.

Harding, Sir John Dorney, 1809- , was born at Rockfield, Monmouthshire, and having been for some time a private pupil under the celebrated Dr. Arnold, he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, to complete his education. He was second class in classics, 1820, and in 1837 he became a D.C.L., and commenced to practice as an advocate at Doctors' Commons. In 1852, he was appointed Queen's Advocate General, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. His "Essay on the Influence of Welsh Tradition upon European Literature," which secured a prize offered by the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion Society in 1838, was published in 1839 (London: Ibotson & Palmer). (*Border Counties' Worthies*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Harlech, Lord, see Ormsby-Gore, William George.

Harraden, Richard, 1756-1838, artist and engraver, was born in London, but his family came from Flintshire, and originally bore the name of "Hawarden." He spent some time in Paris, but afterwards worked as an artist in London, removing in 1798 to Cambridge. In 1803 he published "Costume of the various Orders in the University of Cambridge," a series of coloured lithographs with descriptive letter-press, and in 1811, in conjunction with his son, Richard Bankes Harraden (see *post*), a quarto volume, called "Cantabrigia Depicta," a series of engravings representing the most picturesque and interesting edifices in the University of Cambridge. He also published a number of smaller engravings of great merit. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Arch.*

Hist. of the University of Cambridge, by R. Willis and J. W. Clark, 1886, v. 1.

Harraden, Richard Bankes, 1778-1862, artist and engraver, son of Richard Harraden (see *ante*), made the drawings of Cambridge, for his father's work, and in 1830, published an oblong volume called "Illustrations of the University of Cambridge." He was a member of the Society of British Artists. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Harri Myllin, see Rowlands, Henry.

Harri Sion, see John, Harry.

Harries, T. J., 1856-1901, a self-made man, a native of Llandilo-Abercowin, Carmarthenshire, was of humble origin, and became apprenticed to a draper. At an early age he made his way to the metropolis, ultimately founding a large and prosperous business in Oxford Street, and amassing a considerable fortune. (*C. & D. Herald*).

Harries, Solomon, 1726-1785, a preacher and hymn-writer, was a native of South Wales, and became pastor of a Nonconformist chapel in High Street, Aberdare, in 1751. In 1784, a year before his death, he was appointed headmaster of Carmarthen College. He wrote several hymns, and produced an excellent rendering into Welsh of Addison's well-known hymn, "The spacious firmament on high," beginning, "Yr holl furfafen faith uwchben." (*Hanes Emynwyr*).

Harris, David, 1747-1834, a musician, was a native of Llansantffraid, Radnorshire, where he lived until 1824, when he removed to Ty Mawr, Carno, Montgomeryshire, to reside with a married daughter, and there he died ten years later. He attained considerable eminence as a musician; he was probably the best Welsh musician of his day. His anthem, "Par i mi wybod dy ffyrdd," at once established his fame as a composer. Several of his hymn-tunes are included in "Caniadau Seion." He composed and sent in for competition at the Welshpool Eisteddfod, in 1824, a tune called "Babell." The prize was awarded to Mr. Roger Woodhouse, but competent musicians assert that Mr. Harris's composition is much more skilful and artistic. He was also well versed in Cambrian history and in the rules of Welsh poetry, and was an excellent antiquary. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; Mont. Worthies.*)

Harris, Evan, 1786-1861, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was a native of Breconshire. He joined the church at Pontrhydybere, near Llanwrtyd, and there, in 1814, began to preach. He removed to Brecon in 1818, and was ordained at Llangeitho in 1826. In 1837 he settled at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and, later on, at Merthyr Tydfil, where he ended his days. He was a most fluent and original preacher, and his quaint sayings and fiery delivery made him exceedingly popular and useful. (*Enwog. C.; Y Drysorfa*, 1862.)

Harris, George, 1722-1796, a civilian, was the son of John Harris, Bishop of Llandaff. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, graduated B.C.L. in 1745, and D.C.L. in 1750, and was in the same year admitted into the College of Advocates. He was appointed

Commissary of Surrey in 1756, and also of Essex and Herts in 1778, which offices he held until his death. He was also chancellor of the dioceses of Durham, Hereford, and Llandaff, and was one of the Court of Assistants selected by the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen. He left a large fortune, which he distributed among public charities, bequeathing forty thousand pounds to St. George's Hospital, and fifteen thousand to the Westminster Lying-In Hospital. He published, in 1756, an admirable edition of Justinian's "Institutes," and a volume of "Observations upon the English language." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 218; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Harris, George, 1794-1859, Unitarian minister, born at Maidstone, in Kent, was a son of Abraham Harris, Unitarian minister at Swansea. He was one of the originators of the Scottish Unitarian Association, formed in 1813, and acted for three years as its secretary. He laboured in the ministry at Liverpool, Bolton, Glasgow, and elsewhere. He was constantly writing, lecturing, or preaching, and took a prominent part in political, educational, and social questions. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Harris, Griffith, about 1813- , a musician, was a native of South Wales, and spent the greater part of his life in Carmarthen, where he took an active part in the improvement of Congregational singing. In 1849 he published a collection of about 260 hymn-tunes, under the title "Haleliwia," and, six years later, he brought out a second volume, called "Haleliwia Drachefn," containing over 200 tunes. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Harris, Howell, 1714-1773, an eminent preacher, and the introducer of the tenets and discipline of the Methodists into Wales, was born at Trevecca, in the parish of Talgarth, Breconshire. He was placed in school at the age of 18, and afterwards proceeded to Oxford, where, however, he only remained one term. He was a great friend of Whitfield, and of John and Charles Wesley, and in 1736 he became an itinerant preacher, travelling much throughout the Principality, as well as in England. During these visits he encountered a storm of violent persecution from high and low; the jottings in his diary indicate turbulent times, and the baptism of fire through which he passed. In 1752 he established, partly at his own expense, a college at Trevecca, which flourished in a remarkable degree. In later years he withdrew from public life, and devoted his whole time to the work at and around his home at Trevecca. He was buried in Talgarth churchyard, in the presence of 20,000 people. Dr. Thomas Rees describes him as "the most successful preacher that ever ascended a platform or a pulpit in Wales," and adds that "he was an extraordinary instrument raised by Providence, at an extraordinary time, to accomplish an extraordinary work." He stands pre-eminent amongst the benefactors of his country; religious activity in Wales began with him, and through his efforts the heart of the nation was roused to such a pitch of religious fervour that from then till now the Welsh have been known, so far as they are known at all, as a

people of extreme religious enthusiasm. (*Dict. Em. W.*; Rees *History*; *Life of Howell Harris*, by Hugh J. Hughes.) See his *Autobiography*, 1791; Morgan's *Life and Times of Howell Harris*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1901, p. 189 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, 1900, p. 209; *Cymru*, v. 1, p. 117; *Y Traethodydd*, 1854; *Cymru*, v. 22, p. 176; *Wales*, v. 1, p. 28 *et seq.*; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 133 *et seq.*; *Meth. Cymru*; *Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon*; *Cam. Reg.*, v. 3, p. 182; Malkin's *South Wales*; Jones' *Breconshire*; *Historical Handbook*.

Harris, John, 1802-1856, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the village of Ugborough, Devon, of Welsh parents. He was educated at Hogston College, and in 1825 settled as pastor at Epsom, where he remained for 12 years. In 1838 he became theological professor at Cheshunt College, and later on was appointed principal of the New College, London. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University in 1838. He was well-known by his literary productions, being part editor of the *Biblical Review*, and contributing largely to the Congregational and Evangelical magazines. His chief works are:—"The Great Teacher;" "Mamnon;" "The Great Commission;" "Britannia;" "Christian Union;" "Pre-Adamite Earth;" "Man Primeval," and "Patriarchy." (*G.B.*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1857.)

Harris, John P., 1820-1898, "Ieuan Ddu," a Baptist minister and poet, the youngest son of the Rev. James Harris, was born in Wales, and began to preach at an early age. Soon afterwards, he left for America, and was ordained at Utica in 1845. In the following year he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Welsh Baptist cause at Minersville, Pennsylvania, where he laboured with phenomenal success for 15 years. In 1858—a great revival year—over three hundred converts were added to his church. At the time of his death, he held the pastorate of the English cause at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. He was an excellent preacher, and always exceedingly practical. As a poet, he had few equals among his countrymen in America, and it is difficult to recall a single poet among his contemporaries whose poetic compositions equal in volume, or surpass in quality, those of "Ieuan Ddu." He was much in demand, and rendered service of the highest character as an Eisteddfod adjudicator. His works in prose and poetry, if compiled, would make a large volume. He published excellent dramas founded on the Scriptural stories of "Joseph and his Brethren;" "Ruth and Naomi," and "The Wise Men of the East." When these dramas were first produced in America, they were immediately popular, and their influence for good cannot well be over-estimated. (*The Cambrian*, 1899, p. 136.)

Harris, John Ryland, 1802-1823, "Ieuan Ddu," a very promising poet, prose writer, and musician, was the son of the Rev. Joseph Harris (Gomer), and was born at Swansea. When ten years of age, he persuaded his parents to allow him to be apprenticed to a printer, and before he was 14, he had printed two books. He afterwards went to a high-class school, where he made wonderful progress. He was a constant contributor to the English and Welsh magazines.

He began to translate Milton's "Paradise Regained" into Welsh verse, and the work was very highly spoken of. His last production (which he also set in type), was a book entitled, "Grisiau Cerdd Arwest," a handbook of instruction in music, which met with a ready sale. This promising young Welshman fell a victim to consumption at the early age of 21. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Seren Gomer*, 1828, p. 150.

Harris, Joseph, 1702-1764, a self-taught philosopher, and the eldest brother of Howell Harris, was born in the parish of Talgarth, Breconshire. At an early age, he removed to London, and rose to a responsible post at the Mint. He was the author of several astronomical and mathematical treatises, and was held in high esteem by the scientists of the day. On his monument in Talgarth Church, it is recorded that "his great abilities and unshaken integrity were uniformly directed to the good of his country, having by indefatigable attention gained the greatest proficiency in every branch of scientific knowledge. As an author, he published several tracts on different subjects, invented many mathematical instruments, monuments of his mathematical genius; yet, superior to the love of fame, he forbore having even his name engraven upon them. His political talents were well known to the ministers in power in his days, who failed not to improve on all the wise and learned ideas which greatness of mind, candour, with love of his country, led him to communicate." (*Jones' Brecknockshire; Dict. Em. W.; Life of Howell Harris.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; The Queen's Assay Master, in *Murray's Magazine* for May, 1887; *Jones' Hist. of Brecknockshire*; *Poole's Brecknockshire*.

Harris, Joseph, about 1750-1815, a musician, is believed to have been born near Wrexham, but in any case his parents were Welsh. When he was quite a boy his parents settled in Birmingham. He received a good education, and matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in March, 1773. He was organist of St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, in 1787, and died near Wrexham, early in 1815. His compositions include eight songs, arranged for solo voice, with accompaniments of a string quartette and horns; six harpsichord quartettes, and a quintet; and twelve songs, for solo voice, and varying accompaniments of pianofore and string and wind instruments. He was a devoted student of Handel, whose influence is very apparent in his compositions. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Dictionary of Musicians*, 1827, p. 332; *Foster's Alumni Oxon*, vol. 2, p. 613; *Bruce's History of Old St. Martin's, Birmingham*, p. 50; *Gent. Mag.*, Mar. 1815, p. 281.

Harris, Joseph, 1773-1825, "Gomer," a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of St. Dogwell's, near Haverfordwest. In his youth he was remarkable for his devotion to books, and in 1795 he became a preacher with the Baptists. In 1801 he removed to Swansea, where he was under a great disadvantage owing to his imperfect knowledge of English. He thereupon spent four months at the Baptist Academy, Bristol, and succeeded so well that he was soon able to preach in English. He was very active in the cultivation of Welsh literature,

and is universally recognised as "the father of Welsh periodical literature." He started, in 1814, "Seren Gomer," the first newspaper ever printed in the Welsh language, which at first was well supported, but when 85 weekly numbers had appeared it had to be discontinued, its proprietors having sustained a loss of about £1,000. In January, 1818, was published the first number of "Seren Gomer," a monthly magazine which, in one form or another, has survived to the present day. He published a "Selection of Hymns in Welsh"; a tract "On the Peculiar Office of the Lord to the Church, with Answers to the Socinians." A sketch of his life, &c., appeared in English in 1825, and in Welsh, by D. ap Rhys Stephen, in 1839. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Llenyddiaeth fy Ngwlad*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *The Welsh Review*, 1891.) See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Geninen*, 1889, p. 60; *Enwog. y Ffydd*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Ceiuiion Llen. G.*, vol. 2, p. 56; *Y Traethodydd*, 1845; *Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 325; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 214.

Harris, Samuel, about 1730- , an American preacher, sometimes called "the Apostle of Virginia," was of Welsh descent. He was known also as "Colonel Harris." His pulpit power was of the Whitfield type, and "he went everywhere preaching the word." He was ordained in 1769, but prior to that he had for years been an acceptable preacher. "As colonel of the State Militia, as member of the State Legislature, as Judge of the Courts, this many-sided man of Welsh blood was highly esteemed in his day." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Harris, Samuel Smith, 1841-1888, an American bishop, born in Antanga County, Alabama, U.S.A., was of Welsh parentage. He graduated at the University of Alabama in 1859; served with distinction in the Confederate army, 1861-65; practised law in Montgomery, Alabama, and in New York, till 1868; became a priest of the Episcopal Church, and in 1879 Bishop of Michigan. He published "Bohlen Lectures for 1882, on the Relation of Christianity to Civil Society." He received the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. He exercised a salutary and potent influence on the churches of the Episcopacy in various places north and south of the Ohio. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*: *Lippincott.*)

Harris, Thomas, 1705-1782, a self-made man, was a brother of the Rev. Howell Harris (see *ante*), and was born at Talgarth, Breconshire. He left his native county (where he had been brought up as a tailor) at an early age, and settled in London, where he found employment with an uncle, Solomon Price. He afterwards secured contracts for supplying the army with clothing, by which he amassed a considerable fortune. This enabled him to return to Wales, and to purchase the estates of Tregunter, Trevecca. He was sheriff of Breconshire in 1768, and died leaving a character of a truly honest man and a liberal benefactor to the poor. The tablet in Talgarth Church, which records the memory of Howell Harris, mentions further, in reference to Thomas Harris, that "in him the poor always found a most bountiful benefactor, his heart and mansion being ever open to the feelings of humanity by relieving the distresses of the indigent." He devised the Tregunter Estate, together with the bulk



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of his property, to Mrs. Hughes, the only daughter and heiress of his elder brother, Joseph Harris, from whom two of the leading families of the county of Brecknock at the present day are descended. (*Dict. Em. W. : Life of Howell Harris ; Jones' Brecknockshire.*)

Harrison, Benjamin, 1740-1791, an American statesman, whose ancestors emigrated from Wales to Virginia, U.S.A., was born at Berkeley, on the James River, Virginia. In 1764 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1774 was elected to the National Congress, in which he was distinguished for his patriotic services. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. From 1782 to 1784 he was governor of Virginia. He was also a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1788, and chairman of the Committee which reported the Declaration of Independence. He retired from public life in 1785, and died six years later. He was the father of President William H. Harrison. (*Wales and its People ; Lippincott.*) See *Wales*, vol. 1, p. 282.

Harrison, Benjamin, 1833-1901, President of the United States, born at North Bend, Ohio, was the grandson of William Henry Harrison (1773-1841, see *post*). A few years before his death he made public reference to his descent from an old Welsh family, which, he said, could be traced to the time of Cromwell (see *Y Drych*, July 7th, 1892). He took a prominent part in the Civil War, receiving from Abraham Lincoln, in 1865, a commission as brevet brigadier-general. He afterwards followed his profession—that of a lawyer, and in 1868 took an action there in General Grant's political campaign. He was elected president in the Republican interest in 1888, and contested the presidency in 1892 against Cleveland, but was defeated. He appeared as chief counsel for the United States in the dispute with England in regard to Venezuela, in 1899 ; and in the same year he represented the United States at the Hague Conference. He wrote "This Country of Ours" (1897), and "Views of an Ex-President" (1901). "His Life," by Lew Wallace, was published in 1888. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c. ; Harmsworth.*)

Harrison, William Henry, 1773-1841, a statesman, and for a brief period, President of the United States, was a son of Benjamin Harrison (1740-1791, see *ante*), and was born in Charles City, county Virginia, U.S.A. He was educated for the medical profession, but entered the army at an early age, and rendered distinguished service in wars with the Indians. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana, then a "territory," and in the war with the Indians in 1811, and in that with England, 1812-13, he acted as a general. A member of the House of Representatives in 1816, and a senator in 1824, he was elected President in 1840, but lived only a month to enjoy his new honours. He contributed to the Transactions of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, an interesting "Essay on the Aborigines of the Ohio Valley." "His Life," by Stoddart, appeared in 1888, and by Boswick, in Wilson's "Presidents of the United States," in 1894. (*Imp. Dict. Biog. ; Wales and its People ; Harmsworth ; Lippincott.*) See

M. Dawson's *Life of General W. H. Harrison*, 1824; James Hall's *Memoir of the Public Services of W. H. Harrison*, 1836; S. J. Burr's *Life and Times of W. H. Harrison*, 1840; *Life of William Henry Harrison*, by Isaac R. Jackson; *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, vol. 3.

Harry, John, 1674-1737, was born in the parish of Aberystwith, Monmouthshire, and having united himself to the Baptists, he became one of their ministers in 1715. In 1725, he translated into the Welsh language "Alleine's New Heaven and New Earth." He was a very pious man, but cherished strange notions as to the second coming of Christ, for it is recorded of him that he often went out at night in full expectation of His appearance on earth. (*Border Counties' Worthies; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Harry, Miles, -1776, the first minister of the Baptist body who settled at Penygarn, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, was a native of that county. He is noted as having carried on a controversy with his neighbour, Edmund Jones, upon the question of infant baptism, that led to great unpleasantness, and to his removal to Tredegar, where he erected a chapel upon a farm that belonged to him in that neighbourhood. This occurred in 1763, so that he may be looked upon as the founder of the denomination in that town. (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Harry, Nunn Morgan, 1800-1842, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, Pembroke-shire. After entering the ministry he received a call to Banbury, where he remained for some years. He then removed to New Broad Street, London, where he carried on a very successful ministry. In 1832 he published a volume containing twelve lectures on the Person of Christ and His mission in the world, under the title, "What think ye of Christ?" (Banbury: W. Potts). He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Peace Society, and in 1837 was elected one of its honorary secretaries. He also became editor of the *Herald of Peace*, and wrote several valuable tracts for publication by the committee. He would never speak in public without saying a word on behalf of the principles of the Peace Society. In his theology he was probably in advance of the majority of the ministers of his denomination. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *G. B.*; *Herald of Peace* for January, 1843; Caleb Morris' *Memorial Discourse*; *Enwog. C.*

Hartley, Richard Griffith, 1833-1870, the son of John Hartley, a native of Merioneth, was a very promising missionary. He was a brilliant scholar, and graduated B.A. when 19 years of age, and M.A. three years later. He was classical master for some years at Airedale College, Bradford, but in 1862 he went out as missionary to Madagascar. He there took in hand the task of training native Christians for the ministry, but after seven years' very successful work his health broke down, and he returned to this country. (*Cymry Manceinion.*)

Havard, Father, 1807-1880, a Roman Catholic priest, was a descendant of the Havards of Senny, in Breconshire. He succeeded

an uncle at Brecon, and later on was stationed at Carmarthen, where some who widely differed from his religious views used to listen to his eloquent Welsh sermons with interest. He left few priests behind him who possessed the same command over the Welsh language in preaching. Those who knew him intimately, spoke with warmth of his deep faith and unaffected piety, and declared that in no Welshman could the love of his native land be stronger than it was in Father Havard. (Poole's *Breconshire*.)

Havard, Griffith, 1821-1894, a Baptist minister and antiquary, was a native of Tredegar, Glamorganshire. He entered Pontypool College about 1848, and on the termination of his course there accepted a call from the Blaenavon English Church, where he was ordained. He then removed to Neath, and later on to Cwmllyn, Carmarthenshire. His next pastorate was at Saundersfoot, and subsequently he settled at Beulah, Pembrokeshire. He finally gave up pastoral work, and opened a chemist's shop at Whitland, but continued to preach. He was an able preacher, possessing a remarkable memory, with a marvellous command of choice language. He was a good scholar, and a well-known antiquary. He wrote "Yr Iwerddon; sef Hanes Gwladlywiaeth y Saeson yn yr Iwerddon," giving an historical account of English policy in Ireland (Rhymney: G. J. Jacobs, 1888). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1895; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Havard, William, 1735-1810, a self-made man and a poet, born at Hereford, was a descendant of the Havards of Breconshire. In early life he set out to seek his fortune in London, where he arrived without a penny in his pocket, having performed the journey on foot. Obtaining a clerkship in a mercantile house, he so recommended himself by his trustworthiness and abilities that he was finally admitted as a partner, and lived to acquire a fortune sufficient to enable him to bequeath at his death a sum of £10,000 to each of his five daughters. He was exceedingly generous to his countrymen, many of whom were indebted to him for pecuniary assistance and valuable advice. A writer in the *European Magazine* states that both Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox had recourse to him in matters of commercial detail during the discussions on the commercial treaty with France about the year 1786. He also had a taste for literature, especially for poetry, and is known as the author of "The Banks of the Lugg," and other poems. He was a friend of Charles Dibdin, the song writer, and is said to have assisted him in some of his compositions, particularly in "The Bystander," but Dibdin, after Havard's death, wrote denying the accuracy of this statement. (*Gen. Mag.*, 1810, v. 1 p. 499, v. 2 p. 60; *Herefordshire Biographies*.)

Hebog, see Jones, Edward.

Henry, John, 1842-1902, a self-made man, was born at Port Talbot, Glamorganshire, and, in 1866, set out to seek his fortune in America, settling at Pittsburg. For a few years after his arrival the ups and downs of his life were many; for four years he worked as mechanic, and, by studious habits and economical methods, laid down the safe foundation of an extensive fortune and brilliant future. In

1879 he was offered the superintendency of the mill in which he made his first start. This mill, at the time, was in a deplorable state, but in a few months, through his sagacity and untiring efforts, the work was in a flourishing condition, turning out superior brands of iron and steel sheet, which commanded an enviable market. Four years later he, with two others, erected the Charlier's Iron and Steel Works, and was its general manager from its start. Besides being a successful manufacturer, he was a gifted man of affairs, and endowed with the business instincts of a financier. (*The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 464.)

Henry, Matthew, 1662-1714, the well-known Nonconformist divine and author, was born at Broad Oak, a farmhouse in the township of Iscoed, Flintshire. His father, the Rev. Philip Henry, who was rector of Worthenbury, was one of the two thousand clergymen who left the Church of England in consequence of the Act of Uniformity. Matthew Henry entered Gray's Inn with a view of studying the law, but afterwards devoted himself to the ministry, and was ordained in 1687. He settled at Chester, where he had a large congregation, and remained there for 25 years. Two years before his death he removed to Hackney. He was the author of several works, the most important being his "Exposition of the Bible," in six volumes, which has been translated into Welsh. He was only able to complete five volumes himself, the sixth being prepared by others. Other commentators have been better linguists, and some may have had a fuller acquaintance with the labours of their predecessors; but in the great qualifications of intimate and affectionate insight into the sacred text, and of making its meaning arresting and memorable, Matthew Henry excels all. He also wrote a biography of his father, which ranks amongst the most delightful pictures of personal and domestic piety which later times have yielded. (*Dict. Em. W. : Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog. ; Funeral Sermons* by Williams, Tong, Bates, and Reynolds, 1714; *Tong's Account of the Life, &c.*, 1716; *Lawrence's Descendants of Philip Henry*, 1844; *Jeremy's Presbyterian Fund*, 1885, p. 106.

Henry, Thomas, 1734-1816, a distinguished chemist, was born at Wrexham, and was intended for holy orders, but for pecuniary reasons he was apprenticed to an apothecary. He subsequently commenced practice on his own account at Knutsford. In about five years he removed to Manchester, where he practised as a physician, being employed for nearly half a century by the more wealthy inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. He obtained considerable distinction as a chemical philosopher. He communicated to the Royal College of Physicians a new method of preparing magnesia alba, and in 1775 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1781 he was appointed one of the secretaries of a philosophical society which was established at Manchester, and subsequently he became its president. He contributed a number of papers to its transactions, which greatly enhanced his reputation. In 1783 he commenced a series of lectures on the general principles of chemistry, and on the arts of bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing. His private character was most exemplary,

and as a scientist he was considered the most eminent man in Manchester. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; William Henry's *Tribute to His Father's Memory*; *Memoirs of Manchester Lit. & Phil. Soc.*, 2nd ser., v. 3, p. 204, reprinted with funeral sermon by J. G. Robberds, 1819; R. Angus Smith's *Centenary of Science in Manchester*, 1883, p. 108; *Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers*; Watt's *Bibl. Brit.*; *Young Wales*, 1904, p. 26.

Henry, William, 1774-1836, chemist, was the son of Thomas Henry, F.R.S., who was a native of Wrexham (1734-1816, see *ante*). He assisted his father in a general medical practice at Manchester, but afterwards studied at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1807. In 1808 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was awarded the Capley gold medal. He wrote several essays, and collected materials for a history of chemical discovery. He was an accomplished and able man, and occupied a prominent place among the chemists of the age. He made valuable researches in chemistry, on which he contributed numerous memoirs to the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society. In 1803 he ascertained the law of the absorption of gases by water of different temperatures. He was the author of well-written sketches of Davy, Priestley, and Wallaston; also of an excellent work entitled "Elements of Experimental Chemistry" (1800), which passed through many editions, and is remarkable for accuracy in facts and literary elegance. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lippincott.*) See *Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Biographical Notice* by his son, William Charles Henry, M.D., in *Memoirs of Manchester Lit. & Phil. Soc.*, 2nd ser., v. 5 and 6; John Davies' *Sketch of his Character*, 1836; *Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, containing titles of 39 papers by him.

Herbert, Arthur, -1716, Earl of Torrington, admiral and commander-in-chief of the English Fleet, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Herbert, of the Montgomeryshire family of Herbert of Cherbury. Immediately after the Restoration he attracted the notice of James, Duke of York, by whose favour he was very early promoted to the command of one of his Majesty's ships of war; and, in the first Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II., he commanded the "Pembroke," and greatly distinguished himself. In the second Dutch war he behaved with great spirit and resolution, receiving several wounds and losing the sight of one of his eyes in his country's service. He was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty by William III., and took a leading and distinguished part in the revolution of 1688, for which he was created Baron Torbay and Earl of Torrington. He also received the thanks of the House of Commons for the service he had done the nation in taking the first opportunity of fighting the French in Bantry Bay. In 1690 he was in command of the English and Dutch fleets when they were defeated by the French off Beachy Head. He was afterwards tried by court-martial, but acquitted. His commission, however, was taken from him, and he spent the rest of his life in privacy. (*Mont. Worthies*, sec. edn., p. 105; Campbell's *Lives of the Admirals*, 1700 edn., vol. 3, p. 284.) See *Peerage of England*, vol. 3, p. 317; *An Impartial Account of some*

Remarkable Passages in the Life of Arthur, Earl of Torrington, 1691; Burchat's *Naval History*; Burnet's *History of his Own Time*, vol. 1, pp. 671, 762; *Debates in the House of Commons*, 1690, vol. 2, p. 384; *Lippincott*.

Herbert, Sir Arthur James, 1820-1897, a soldier, was the son of Mr. John Jones, of Llanarth Court, Monmouthshire, by Lady Harriett Plunket, daughter of the eighth Earl of Fingall. He was born at Llanarth, and educated at Prior Park Roman Catholic College. He joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1839, served in the Crimea in 1854-5, and was promoted colonel in 1860, major-general in 1868, lieutenant-general in 1877, and general in 1885. He was A.A.G. in 1856-7, D.Q.M.G. from 1857 to 1862, A.G.Q.M.G. at Aldershot from 1863 to 1867, and A.A.G. at the Horse Guards from 1867 to 1873. He was Q.M.G. to the forces from 1882 to 1887, when he retired from the army. He was gazetted C.B. in 1867, and promoted K.C.B. in 1882. He assumed the name of Herbert in lieu of Jones in 1848, and married in 1854 the widow of Captain Ferguson, of Houghton Hall, Carlisle. He was buried at Llanarth, Monmouthshire. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 242.)

Herbert, Lord, of Cherbury, see Herbert, Henry.

Herbert, David, 1762-1835, a clergyman, was a native of Cardiganshire, and completed his education at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. He was ordained in 1791 by the Bishop of Rochester, and, after serving in England for some years, he returned to Wales, and, in 1812, was preferred to the vicarage of Llansantffraid, in his native county. He was one of the ablest preachers the Church possessed in the Principality. (*G.B.*)

Herbert, Edward, 1785-1848, second Earl of Powis, was eldest son of Edward Clive, first Earl. He completed his education at Cambridge, and in 1806 was elected M.P. for Ludlow. In 1830 he succeeded his father as lord-lieutenant of Montgomeryshire. He strenuously opposed the scheme for the creation of a bishopric of Manchester by the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, and eventually succeeded in defeating it. He was president of the Royal Cambrian Literary Institute, and of the Welsh School, London. He also became chairman of the Roxburghe Literary Club in 1834, and the following year contributed to its publications a most curious and valuable volume entitled "English Metrical Lives of the Saints by the Monk of Clare," written in 1443. He was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Welshpool, where a beautiful monument was erected to his memory. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*.) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1848, pt. 1, p. 482; Dr. Dibdin's *Reminiscences of a Literary Life*, pt. 1, p. 403; Martin's *Life of the Prince Consort*, v. 1, p. 385; Doyle's *Official Baronetage*, v. 3, p. 87; Dodd's *Peerage*, 1847, p. 326; *Times*, 19 January, 1848; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

Herbert, Edward James, 1818-1891, third Earl of Powis of the present creation, was the eldest son and heir of Edward Herbert, the second Earl, K.G., by his wife, Lady Lucy Graham, third daughter of James, third Duke of Montrose, K.G. He was educated at Eton and

at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was placed eleventh in the first class in classics in 1840, and the same year graduated M.A. His private tutor was Bishop Selwyn. He obtained the degree of LL.D. in 1842, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1857. He took great delight in the classics, which he continued to study throughout his life, often corresponding with distinguished scholars on points of classical criticism. (*Mont. Worthies*).

Herbert, George, 1827-1894, Dean of Hereford, was the third son of Edward, second Earl of Powis. He was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1848. In 1850 he was ordained by the Bishop of Worcester, and appointed to the curacy of Kidderminster, which he served for five years. In 1855 he was appointed to the family living of Clan, and the Bishop of Hereford conferred on him the post of prebendary of Putson Manor in Hereford Cathedral. He did admirable work as a parish priest, and acted as a voluntary deputation for several Church societies. In 1867 Mr. Disraeli nominated him to the deanery of Hereford, where he did much to develop the influence of the cathedral. His sermons bore ample testimony to his erudition, and in all educational matters he displayed a keen interest. In a letter written by him shortly before his death—probably his last read in public—he claimed to be by descent a Welshman. (*Mont. Worthies*; *Bye-Gones*, 1894, p. 306).

Herbert, George Edward, 1809-1891, a soldier, was the second son of George Arthur Herbert, Esq., of Glanhafren and Llanllugan, Montgomeryshire, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter, and heiress of Athelstan Hamer, Esq., of Glanhafren. At the age of 17 he entered the army, joining the 9th Bengal Light Cavalry, which body he served with for twenty-eight years, passing with it through the Sikh and Afghan campaigns. He retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1858. He succeeded to the possession of the Montgomeryshire estates on the death of his elder brother, the Rev. John Arthur Herbert, rector of Penstrowed. He was a justice of the peace for that county and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding, and in 1879 filled the office of High Sheriff for his native county. Amongst his Montgomeryshire neighbours, he was held in very high esteem for his character as a landlord, and for his kindness to his poorer neighbours. (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 235).

Herbert, Henry, 1654-1709, created Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was the son of Sir Henry Herbert, a native of Montgomeryshire. In 1676, he succeeded his father as M.P. for Bewdley. He was afterwards in pecuniary difficulties, and in 1691 he petitioned William III. for the office of auditor of Wales on the ground of former service. In 1695 he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Brecon, and in 1705 one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. He was a man of considerable ability, and distinguished for his affability and politeness. His judgment and capacity were so highly thought of in the House of Lords, that he was elected chairman of a Committee on a very critical occasion. (*P. C. Collections*; *Mont. Worthies*).

Herbert, Henry, -1738, second Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was the only child of the first Earl (1654-1709, see *ante*). In 1707 he was returned as member of Parliament for Bewdley, in succession to his father. He was an ardent Whig in politics, and greatly impoverished himself owing to his heavy expenditure in his electoral contests. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See *P. C. Collections*, v. 7, p. 156; and v. 11, p. 344; Warner's *Epistolary Curiosities*, 1818; Chester's *Marriage Licenses*, ed. Foster, p. 669; *Annals of Anne*, v. 8, p. 361.

Herbert, Henry, 1693-1751, ninth Earl of Pembroke, called, "The Architect Earl," was the eldest son of Thomas, the eighth Earl. He acted as one of the lords-justices during the absence of the King from England in 1740, and again three years later, and also in 1748. Walpole speaks of him as "a second Inigo Jones," and quotes several instances of his taste and skill in architectural design. He rendered valuable public service in promoting the erection of Westminster Bridge, since re-built. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1743. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See H. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, v. 3, p. 771; containing portrait; Nicholls' *Lit. Anecd.*; Cresy's *Encycl. of Civil Engineering*, London, 1856, p. 422; *Report on Westminster Bridge in Parl. Papers, Reports of Select Committees*, 1844, v. 6.

Herbert, Henry, 1734-1794, tenth Earl of Pembroke, was the eldest son of the ninth Earl. He entered the army, and was made colonel of the Wiltshire militia in 1778. He was afterwards appointed governor of Portsmouth, and attained the rank of general in 1782. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See Foster's *Peerage*; Cannon's *Hist. Records 1st Royal Dragoons and 15th King's Hussars*; Lord Pembroke's *Art of Breaking Horses*, preface to 3rd edn., 1778; *6th and 9th Reports of Historical MSS. Commission*.

Herbert, Henry Arthur, about 1700-1772, Earl of Powis, was the son of Francis Herbert, of Dolguog and Oakley Park. He was elected member of Parliament for Ludlow in 1727, and represented that borough in three Parliaments. In 1743 he was, by letters patent, created Lord Herbert of Cherbury (third creation). On the death of William, Marquis of Powis, in 1748, who left him his whole estate, he was further advanced to the dignity of Baron Powis, of Powis Castle, Viscount Ludlow and Earl of Powis, by letters patent, dated the 27th of May, 1748. In 1745 he was appointed lord lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for Shropshire, and in the same year was one of the thirteen peers commissioned to raise a regiment of foot to suppress the rebellion, a task which, so far as he himself was concerned, he fulfilled in a very short time. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Herbert, Sir James, 1644-1709, was born at Colebrook, Monmouthshire, and was a distinguished member of the ancient family of his name settled in that county. He sat in Parliament for some years, and having rendered in that, and other ways, service to his country, he gained the respect and confidence of his neighbours, and the honours befitting his name and character. (*Border Counties Worthies.*)

Herbert, John Maurice, 1808-1882, county court judge of the Moumouth Circuit, was the son of John Lawrence Herbert, Esq., of New Hall, Kerry, Montgomeryshire, by his marriage with Joyce Susannah, daughter of Charles Thomas Jones, Esq., of Fronfraith, Llandyssil, in the same county. He was educated at Hereford and Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1835, joining the Oxford circuit. In 1847 he was appointed county court judge, and brought to the discharge of his duties an enthusiastic disposition, great industry, and a wide and extensive knowledge of the law, qualities which combined to make him a most able judge. He was a fluent speaker, and expressed himself with great clearness and force. His decisions were rarely appealed against, and more rarely reversed; and, as shewing the estimation in which his judgment was held, trial by jury had become almost obsolete in his courts. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Herbert, Lady Lucy, 1669-1744, devotional writer, was fourth daughter of William Herbert, the first Marquis and titular Duke of Powis. She was professed in the convent of the English Augustinian Canonesses at Bruges in 1693, and was elected its prioress in 1709. She bore a very high character for devotion and the sanctity of her life, and wrote several books of devotion, of which many editions have been published. They appear to have been collected and published in 1791, under the title, "Several Excellent Methods of hearing Mass with fruit and benefit, according to the institution of that divine sacrifice and the intention of our Holy Mother the Church, with motives to induce all good Christians, particularly religious persons, to make use of the same." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*). See Dodd's *Church History*, v. 3, p. 447; Husenbeth's *Colleges and Convents on the Continent*, p. 55; Kirk's *Biog. Collections*, No. 43, cited in Gillow's *Bibl. Dict.*

Herbert, Sir Percy Egerton, 1822-1876, lieutenant-general, was the second son of Edward Herbert, second Earl Powis. He joined the army, and saw much hard service in the Kafir war of 1851-3, and afterwards in the Crimea. For his distinguished services in the Crimea he was made aide-de-camp to the Queen, and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He afterwards commanded the 82nd Foot during the Indian Mutiny, and had charge of the districts of Cawnpore and Futtehpore, till the spring of 1859. As a campaigner, probably few officers have ever exhibited greater powers of enduring fatigue and privation. It may with truth be said that he was a brave and true soldier, who worthily sustained the military traditions of his family, and the honour attached to the illustrious name he bore. He sat in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, for Ludlow, from 1854 to 1860, and for South Shropshire from 1865 till his death. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*.) See Burke's *Peerage*, under "Powis"; *Army Lists and London Gazettes*; Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, 6th edit. (1877-88), v. 3, 5, and 6.

Herbert, Hon. Robert Charles, 1827-1902, a soldier, was the fourth son of the second Earl of Powis, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, taking a first class in classics in 1855.

He was high-sheriff of Shropshire in 1878, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county. He was aide-de-camp to the governor of the Fiji Islands from 1880 to 1883, and served in the Zulu War in 1879, for which he had the medal. He also served in the Soudan campaign in 1884, receiving the medal, clasp, and star. (*Bye-Gones*, 1902, p. 484.)

Herbert, Thomas, 1656-1733, was the son of Philip Herbert, fifth Earl of Pembroke. He held several public appointments, and in 1707 became lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was a man of great learning, especially in mathematics. He was president of the Royal Society in 1689-90, and it was to him that Locke dedicated his essay on the Human Understanding, "in token of gratitude for kind offices done in evil times." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Collin's *Peerage*, ed. 1779, v. 3, p. 125; Burnet's *History of his Own Time*; Macaulay's *History of England*.

Herbert, William, -1745, second marquis and titular Duke of Powis, was the son of William Herbert, the first marquis, whom he succeeded on the death of the latter in 1696. Some years before this a proclamation had been issued for his apprehension on suspicion of abetting the French in a threatened invasion of England. To prevent his outlawry he surrendered himself in 1696, and was committed to Newgate, where he seems to have remained for six months, after which he was bailed out. A technical error on the part of the sheriffs of London enabled him to retain his estate. His son, William, third Duke of Powis, died unmarried in 1748, whereupon the dukedom became extinct. Under the will of the subject of this sketch his large estate devolved upon Henry Arthur, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, of the third creation, who was in 1745 created Earl of Powis. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*). See *P. C. Collections*, v. 5, pp. 381-91; *Hist. MSS. Commission*, 10th Rep. App. pt. 4, p. 398; Doyle's *Official Baronage*, v. 3, pp. 83-4.

Herbert, Lady Winifred, -1749, afterwards Countess of Nithsdale, was the fifth and most celebrated daughter of the first Duke of Powis. The date of her marriage is not known, but her husband, William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale, took a leading part in the Jacobite rising of 1715, and was one of those who were obliged to surrender at Preston. Soon afterwards, he was tried and condemned to death, and sent to the Tower of London, there to await execution. From this fate the countess, with true wifely devotion, resolved to save him at all costs. She travelled night and day, mostly on horseback, through deep snow and tempestuous weather, that she might solace him in the dark hour of his need, appeal to the king to pardon him, or, if all other efforts to save his life proved unsuccessful, plan and effect his escape from prison. Failing to obtain his pardon, or a reversal of his sentence, she, with amazing coolness, skill, and courage, took two women with her to the Tower, one of whom was her maid, Grace Evans, Welshpool, and disguising the Earl partly in their and partly in her own clothes, she most cleverly deceived the guards, and brought her husband safely out of prison on the 23rd of February,

1716, being the day preceding that fixed for his execution. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Herring, John, 1789-1832, a Baptist minister, was a native of Llanyspyddydd, Breconshire, and was ordained in 1811. In 1821 he was the means of forming a home mission in Cardiganshire, to which he devoted his attention for the rest of his life. He was a most eloquent preacher, and formed a large number of churches in that county. (*Enwog. C.*)

Hicks, Henry, 1837-1899, geologist, was born at St. David's, Pembrokeshire, where his father, Thomas Hicks, was in practice as a surgeon, his mother being a daughter of William Griffiths, of Carmarthen. He studied medicine at Guy's Hospital, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to St. David's to follow his profession, he made the acquaintance of Salter, of the Geological Survey, and became inspired with his enthusiasm for discovery in a path which was then almost virgin. He made great progress, and became known as a geologist who was singularly acute, both in eye and mind. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Nature*, v. 61, p. 109; *Cat. Scientific Papers of the Royal Society*; *Geological Mag.*, 1899, p. 574; *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 1900, Proc. 58.

Hill, Sir Dudley St. Leger, 1790-1851, a soldier, was the eldest son of Dudley Hill, a gentleman of Welsh descent. He was appointed ensign in the 82nd Foot in 1804, exchanging in the following year to the 95th Rifles, now Rifle Brigade. As lieutenant he accompanied his battalion to South America in 1806, and commanded the scaling party that captured the north gate of Monte Video in February, 1807. In the subsequent attempt on Buenos Ayres, in the following June, he was wounded and taken prisoner. He saw active service in Portugal in 1808, and was present at Corunna. In the Burgos retreat his battalion lost half its numbers, and he himself was wounded and taken prisoner. At the storming of Sebastian in Sept., 1813, he headed the attack of the 5th division; he was also present at the repulse of the sortie at Bayonne in 1814. In the same year he was made C.B., knighted in 1816, and made K.C.B. in 1848. He also received several Portuguese decorations, and on his return to England was presented with a sword and two valuable pieces of plate. At the date of his death he had attained the rank of major-general. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Phillippart's *Royal Military Calendar*, 1820, v. 4, p. 475; Cope's *History of the Rifle Brigade*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1851, v. 1, p. 552.

Hinde, Charles Thomas Edward, 1820-1870, a soldier, was the second son of Captain Jacob William Hinde, of the 15th Hussars, by Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Youde, and grand-daughter of Jenkin Lloyd, Esq., of Clochfaen, Llangurig, Montgomeryshire. He was born at Plas Madog, near Ruabon, and in 1840 entered the service of the East India Co. On the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey in 1853, he volunteered his services to Omar Pasha, then commanding the Turkish Army on the Danube, and was appointed a lieutenant-colonel, under the name of Beyzad Bey.

In 1854 he took an active part in the passage of the Danube, and the Battle of Giurgevo, and was present at various skirmishes before Sebastopol in 1855-6. From the Crimea he accompanied the force of Omar Pasha to Mingrelia, and was present at the battle and passage of the Ingur. For his services he received the English Crimean medal, and several Turkish medals and distinctions. He returned to India in 1857, and was appointed to a command in the state of Rewah, receiving the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1862, and to that of major-general in 1870. He died at Brussels, and was buried in the cemetery of Ixelle. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Hopkin, Lewis, 1708-1771, a poet, was born in Llandyfodwg, Glamorganshire. In 1767, in conjunction with Edward Evans, he published a rhymed version of the Book of Ecclesiastes. His fine translation of "Chevy Chase," and several of his poems, appeared in various numbers of the "Eurgrawn" for 1770. His poetical works were collected and published, under the title of "Y Fel Gafod," edited by John Miles, of Pencoed, Llanilid, Glamorganshire (Merthyr Tydfil, 1813). This volume also contains a short English poem by a son, described as the Rev. Lewis Hopkin, junior. Two poems on the death of the father were written by his friend, Edward Evans (1716-1798), and another, composed by Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg), was published at Cowbridge, in 1772, under the title "Dagrau Awen." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Hopkin, William, 1700-1741, a poet and musician, was a native of Llangynwyd, Glamorganshire, and died, as the result of an accident, in August, 1741. He was the composer of several songs, among them being the well-known one, "Myfi sydd fachgen ieuanc ffól." The popular air, "Bugeilio'r Gwenith Gwyn," is also attributed to him. (*Y Cerddor Cymreig*, 1864.)

Hopkins, Albert, about 1800- , professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Williams College, America, was of Welsh descent. In 1832 he established a noon-day prayer meeting for half-an-hour four times a week, and maintained it for forty years. In the words of Schaff, "acquaintance with Prof. Hopkins was a means of grace." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Hopkins, Esek, 1718-1802, an American naval officer, of Welsh descent, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, U.S.A. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the Navy in 1775. He captured a British fort at New Providence and several vessels of war in 1775 or 1776. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*)

Hopkins, Stephen, 1707-1785, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, came of a Welsh family. His father, William Hopkins, of Cardiff, emigrated to America in 1670, and Stephen was born in Rhode Island, U.S.A., and was entirely self-taught. He was a farmer in his youth, and afterwards a merchant. He was chief justice of the Superior Court from 1751 to 1754, and subsequently governor of Rhode Island. He wrote and acted against the political course of England long before the Revolution, and after having filled important

offices in the State, he became a member of the first Continental Congress, remaining a member until 1799. He wrote a book entitled, "Rights of Colonies considered," which was published by order of the General Assembly in 1765. (*Enwog. C.; Wales and its People; Lippincott.*) See *Wales*, vol. 1, p. 282.

Hopkins, William, 1706-1786, a clergyman and author, was a native of Monmouth, and took his B.A. degree at Oxford in 1728. After serving several curacies, he was presented to the vicarage of Bolney, in Sussex. In 1758 he was elected Master of the Grammar School of Cuckfield, and in 1763 he revised and published "The Liturgy of the Church of England." His last volume, "Exodus, a corrected translation; with notes, critical and explanatory," is considered a valuable addition to Scriptural criticism. He also wrote two treatises entitled, "Queries recommended to the consideration of the Public with regard to the Thirty-nine Articles," and a "Letter to the Rev. Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester, occasioned by his Apology for the present Church of England." His "Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People" respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, in which he sought to adapt Arian arguments to all capacities, was answered by Jones of Nayland, and led to a warm discussion. (*Dict. Em. W.; Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Hopkinson, Francis, 1737-1791, an American author, wit, and patriot, who was descended from a Welsh family, was born in Philadelphia, U.S.A. He graduated at the college of his native city, and chose the profession of the law. Having visited England in 1765, and passed two years there, he returned home, settled at Bordentown, and married Miss Annie Borden. From 1774 to 1777 he published "The Pretty Story," "The Prophecy," and the "Political Catechism," three humorous and popular essays, which contributed to foment the spirit of freedom and to prepare the people for national independence. He represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress of 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was appointed judge of the admiralty of Pennsylvania in 1779, and in 1790 judge of the district court of the United States. Besides the above essays, he wrote "The Battle of the Kegs," a ballad, and others, in prose and verse. (*Wales and its People; Lippincott.*) See Sanderson's *Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence; National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, vol. 3; *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 157.

Hopkinson, Joseph, 1770-1842, an American jurist, and author of "Hail, Columbia," was the son of Francis Hopkinson (see *ante*), and was born in Philadelphia. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and rose to eminence in his profession in his native city. He was the leading counsel for Dr. Rush in his famous libel suit against William Cobbett in 1799, and was also employed in the trials under the alien and sedition laws before Judge Chase in 1800, and in the impeachment of the latter for alleged misdemeanour in office during these trials, before the United States Senate, in 1805. From 1815 to 1819 he was a representative in Congress, in which he distinguished himself as a speaker, particularly

in opposition to the United States Bank, and on the Seminole war. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams judge of the United Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which position he held till his death. (*Lippincott; Harmsworth.*) See *Lives of Eminent Philadelphians*, 1859.

Howell, Daniel, 1824-1895, an engineer, was a son of William Howell, of Bont, Dolgadfan, Llanbryn-mair, his mother being a sister of the first Rev. John Roberts, Llanbryn-mair. His only education was that of the village school, but by perseverance and self-culture he acquired considerable knowledge. He was articled to Mr. Yates, a land surveyor, at Whittington, Salop, and in 1851 crossed over to America, settling in Cincinnati. In 1859 he removed to Wisconsin, where he was engaged as chief engineer on the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad. He afterwards settled at Toledo, Ohio, where he held for twenty years the post of chief engineer at the extensive works of the Smith Bridge Company. He stood in the front rank of his profession, and took a leading part in the promotion and construction of railway schemes. (*The Cambrian*, 1896, p. 129.)

Howell, David, about 1740- , was a graduate of Princeton, America, 1766, and subsequently a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Rhode Island College "until college exercises were suspended, and the school was broken up, by the necessities of the Revolutionary War." He was afterwards appointed judge, and was regarded as one of the first lawyers of Providence County. He was also a member of the Congress of Federation. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Howell, David, 1831-1903, "Llawdden," a clergyman and poet, was a native of Llangan, Glamorganshire, where his father was a deacon with the Calvinistic Methodists. At the suggestion of Arch-deacon Griffith, he studied for holy orders, and was ordained in 1855. After serving as curate at Neath for about eighteen months, he was appointed secretary of the Pastoral Aid Society. In 1861 he became vicar of Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire; from 1864 to 1875 he was vicar of St. John's, Cardiff; vicar of Wrexham from 1875 to 1891; his last promotion being to the deanery of St. David's in 1897. In 1877 Archbishop Tait conferred upon him the honorary degree of B.D. Among the Welshmen of the nineteenth century who sought to discipline the taste, direct the culture, and elevate the imagination of their countrymen, and to impart higher and more patriotic bent to all national movements, Dean Howell ranks among the foremost. He was a preacher of the evangelical type, and his style of preaching, his theological views, and his broad sympathies made him quite as popular amongst Nonconformists as among Churchmen. A thorough Welsh nationalist of the non-political type, he took a keen interest in Welsh movements, and was to the last an enthusiastic follower of the eisteddfod. Of him it could with truth be said that he was a great man, a great patriot, and a great Christian. He was a most eloquent preacher, and his orations on the platform of the National Eisteddfod will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear them.

His father, John Howell, of Pencoed, was a poet of no mean order, and a volume of his poems appeared in 1879 (Wrexham : Hughes & Son). (*Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 16.) See *Cymru*, v. 27, p. 73, *et seq*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1890, pp. 227 and 300; *Young Wales*, 1902, p. 10; *Y Geninen*, 1903, p. 105, *et seq*, and *March*, p. 1; *Ibid*, *March*, 1904, p. 42; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Howell, Griffith, about 1750- , a clergyman, was curate of Llanymynech, near Oswestry, from 1784 to 1816. He had a remarkable talent for mechanics, and contrived a small drill for sowing any kind of grain, two rows at a time, adapted either for broad intervals or for equidistant rows of any breadth. It was also contrived so as to scuffle and hoe between the rows. He set up a good lathe for his own use, and spent much of his time in mechanical pursuits. Richard Roberts, the inventor (see *post*), received from him his primary instruction in the use of the lathe. (*Agric. Survey*, p. 177.)

Howell, H. P., 1836-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Cemmaes, Montgomeryshire, and emigrated to America when a mere lad. In 1867, he accepted a call at Milwaukee, but in 1884 removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until his death. In 1886 the Rev. W. Roberts, D.D., resigned the editorship of the *Cyfaill*, and Mr. Howell was chosen to undertake the work. He ranked among the best Welsh preachers in America. (*The Cambrian*.) See *Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 125.

Howell, John, 1774-1830, "Ioan Glandyfroedd," a poet, was born in the parish of Abergwilly, Carmarthenshire. His parents were poor, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a weaver. Having a taste for music, he joined the band of the Carmarthenshire Militia, of which he became fife-major; his leisure time he spent in supplying the deficiency of his education. He made such progress that he was appointed headmaster of the National School at Llandovery. In 1824 he published a volume entitled "*Blodau Dyfed*," containing a selection of poems by other bards, together with nineteen of his own productions. He was a good musician, and rendered valuable service as a teacher of psalmody. His poetry contains strong marks of genius, and is written with great metrical correctness and propriety of diction. (*Dict. Em. W.*) (*Enwog. Cymru*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Blodau Dyfed* (Carmarthen, 1824); *Rolls of the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers Militia* in Public Record Office, London; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.

Howell, John, 1849-1896, a Baptist minister, was a native of Carmarthenshire. His early education was scanty, and he worked underground at a colliery at Aberdare whilst quite a boy. In 1870 he entered Pontypool College, and at the end of his course of training settled as pastor of the Welsh church at Cwmpark, Glamorganshire. Two years later he joined the English cause at Tonyppandy, leaving there in eighteen months to take charge of the English church at Mountain Ash, where he spent eighteen years. He was a thoughtful and earnest preacher, a painstaking pastor, and an excellent public man. He was one of the most prominent members of the Glamorganshire English Baptist Association, and was held in high repute as a

journalist. His lectures on Palestine, Brittany, &c., in which countries he had travelled much, were very popular. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1896.)

Howell, Pryce, 1827-1902, a Congregational minister, was born at Pontrobert, Montgomeryshire, and was trained for the ministry at Bala College. He was called to take the oversight of churches at Amana and Bethmaca in Carnarvonshire, and ordained in 1851. In 1855 he accepted a call from the church at Llanfyllin as co-pastor with the Rev. D. Morgan. After two years he removed to Penlan, Pwllheli, and in 1862 he settled at Ynysgau, Merthyr Tydfil. He had now developed into a powerful and popular preacher. In 1871 the church at Jerusalem, Festiniog, invited him to take its oversight, and there he remained till 1900, when he resigned his charge. The church at Jerusalem had increased very much during his powerful and most evangelical ministry. Soon after giving up his charge he removed to Rhuddlan. He received every honour that the denomination in Wales could bestow upon him. In 1880 he was elected to preach the annual sermon for the Welsh Union, and in 1888 he was called to the chair, when he delivered a very able and powerful address upon "The Authority of Christ in His church." All his sermons, addresses and articles to Welsh periodicals were models in conception and composition. A volume of his sermons, with a biographical sketch, edited by the Rev. Owen Evans, D.D., appeared in 1905 (Merthyr Tydfil: Joseph Williams & Sons). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1903.)

Howell, Richard P., 1831-1899, a self-made man, was the son of Daniel Howell, a small farmer in Montgomeryshire. In 1854 he emigrated to America, where he experienced the toil and trials of a young man in a new strange land. In course of time he became a most successful contractor, and was called upon to fill many honourable positions. For six years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors; for five years was a member of the Board of Education, and in 1882 was elected assemblyman from the First District. For many years he was a trustee of the Taylor Orphan Asylum, and its secretary. He was also connected with the First National Bank for several years, and a director for years. (*The Cambrian*, 1899, p. 233.)

Howell, William, 1705-1775, a poet, was a native of Llangurig, Montgomeryshire, but spent the greater part of his life at Llanidloes, holding the post of steward or agent of the Berthllwyd Estate for many years, and at one time serving the office of chief magistrate of that borough. He was a poet of some merit, but is best known as a publisher of a series of Welsh almanacks, or annuals, containing, in addition to the astronomical notes and other information usually comprised in such publications, original poetry and other literary matter of much interest. Ten of these annuals were published under his editorship, and attained great popularity. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Howells, Anthony, 1832- a self-made man, was born in Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and emigrated to America in 1850. He became a successful merchant in Youngstown, and was afterwards connected with various coal mines. He took a prominent part in public affairs, and was State treasurer of Ohio in 1886, and postmaster of Massillon in 1889. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Howells (David), 1797-1873, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born near St. Clears, in Carmarthenshire. He commenced preaching in 1815, and soon afterwards settled at Swansea, where he married. He afterwards laboured at Penybont, near Llandrindod, for six or seven years, as a home missionary, subsequently returning to Swansea, where he died. He occupied a very high and influential position in his own denomination, and was highly esteemed generally. He was a sound evangelical preacher, always acceptable, and often very effective. (*Rees' Hist.*)

Howells, Morgan, 1794-1852, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to a joiner at Newport, Mon., but soon afterwards began to preach, attaining a prominent position in the denomination. His sermons and essays were edited by the Rev. E. Matthews, Ewenny, and published in 1858 (Swansea: Rosser & Williams), and his biography, under the title of "Boanerges," written by the Rev. E. Morgan, with an elegy by the Rev. William Thomas (Islwyn), appeared in 1853 (Cardiff: W. Owen). (*Enwog. C.; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Howells, William, 1778-1832, a clergyman and author, was born at Llwyn Helyg, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. He was educated with a view to entering the legal profession, but this intention he afterwards abandoned. He went to Oxford in 1800, and while there was deeply influenced by the ministry of a Baptist preacher named Hinton. On his return to Wales he became intimately acquainted with the renowned David Jones, rector of Llangan, and, after his ordination in 1804, he became curate of Llangan, where he remained, and became deservedly popular, until the death of Mr. Jones in 1811. He then removed to London, where he served as curate to the Rev. W. Goode, until the death of the latter in 1816. He afterwards had charge of the church at Longacre, London, where he became extremely popular. He was interred in Trinity Church, Islington, where there is a tablet to his memory. In 1834 a volume of his sermons, with a memoir by Charles Bowdler, was published. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 148; *Cymru O. J.*, pp. 643-4; *Y Traethodydd*, 1849; *Memoir by the Rev. E. Morgan*; *Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Henry Melville*; *Allibone's Dict. of Eng. Lit.*, v. 1, p. 905.

Howells, William, 1818-1888, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, and educated at local schools. He entered Trevecca College at its opening in 1842, and was ordained in August 1847. His pastorates were Argyle Church, Swansea; Zion Church, Carmarthen; and Windsor Street (now Catherine Street), Liverpool. In 1865 he was appointed Principal of Trevecca College. Throughout his life-time he dreaded the public eye; he always leaned towards privacy rather than publicity. Whilst others were "careful and troubled about many things," such as Presbytery and Synod meetings, committee meetings, and official positions in the connexion, he kept himself apart in the quietness and seclusion of the home. He read and studied the best authors, both ancient and modern; he also

enriched our hymnology with some of the finest hymns, and with translations of many beautiful Welsh hymns. Great were the services rendered by him to the denomination and to the country as Principal of Trevecca College. Being well-educated in his early days, and having travelled much outside the Principality, he was intensely alive to the need of an educated ministry for Wales, which accounts for his whole-hearted devotion to the cause for upwards of 23 years. Principal Howells was a nephew of William Howells (1778-1832, see *ante*). (*Historical Handbook*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1889, p. 168; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1889, p. 45.

Howells, William Cooper, 1806-1894, United States Consul, was the son of a native of Hay, Breconshire. His grandfather, Thomas Howells, was a flannel manufacturer, and his father, who was engaged in the same business, emigrated to the United States in 1808, settling in Jefferson, Ohio. He was engaged in newspaper work from 1830 to 1874, when he was appointed by President Grant United States Consul to Quebec, where he remained for four years, afterwards serving for five years at Toronto. He was a member of the Ohio State Senate in 1864. He left two daughters and four sons, one of whom is William Dean Howells, the distinguished novelist. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 318).

Hughes, Alfred William, 1861-1900, a surgeon, was born at Corris, Merionethshire, and educated at the Dolgelley Grammar School and the Universities of Edinburgh, London, and Leipzig. He was the author of several important anatomical works and papers in anatomical and surgical journals. He was appointed professor of anatomy at King's College, London. From small beginnings, with no outside interest, by dint of his own hard work, indomitable pluck, and innate cleverness, he raised himself to a very high scientific position. During the South African War he organised a Welsh military hospital, and volunteered for active service. He died of fever contracted in South Africa, and was buried at Corris, where a memorial, in the form of a Celtic cross, was erected to his memory in 1905. (*The Manchester Guardian*; *Contemporary Portraits*.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1900, p. 498; *Cymru*, vol. 20, p. 181.

Hughes, Benjamin, 1824-1900, a mining engineer, was born at Bryn Mawr, Breconshire. His father, Daniel Hughes, was in comfortable circumstances, being foreman at the Nantyglo Ironworks, so that he received a good education. He settled in America in 1848, and worked as a miner until 1855, when he was appointed foreman of the Diamond Mines at Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1865, he was appointed general inside superintendent of several mines in that district, which gave employment to 7,000 men and boys. He attained a very high position as mining engineer, and was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and served the State several times as a member of the Board of Examiners for Mine Inspectors. (*The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 1; and 1900, p. 232.)

Hughes, Catherine, 1732-1813, an authoress, was the daughter of the Rev. John Jones, vicar of Llanegryn, Merionethshire, and a relative of the celebrated Rhys Jones, of Blaenau. She received the

best education, and possessed considerable talent, shewing special taste for the classics. She also wrote a good deal of poetry and prose. (*Enwog. C.*)

Hughes, Charles, 1823-1886, a publisher, was the son of Richard Hughes, founder of the firm of Hughes and Son, of Wrexham. He was educated at the Fairfield Academy (conducted by his uncle, afterwards well-known as the Rev. John Hughes, Liverpool), and subsequently at the Bridgnorth Grammar School. On leaving school he proceeded to London, where he entered the service of the well-known publishers, Simpkin, Marshall and Co. There he acquired much of the experience which enabled him to extend the business established by his father. Returning to Wrexham, he joined his father, and took a prominent part in the religious and public life of the town. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and was one of the pioneers of the peace movement, being selected as a delegate to attend an international peace conference, held at Frankfort-on-Maine, in 1848. As publishers of Welsh literature and music the firm of which he was the head has long been to the fore. (*Bye-Gones*, 1886, p. 33.)

Hughes, David, 1800-1849, a Congregational minister, was born near Amlwch, Anglesey. In 1821 he entered Carmarthen College, and afterwards accepted a call to Newport, Mon. He remained there until 1839, when he removed to Trelech, in his native county, where he was remarkably successful; during the ten years he ministered there the churches under his charge increased by 700. In 1840 he published a useful catechism, and five years later a pamphlet entitled "Eithafion a Chanol y Ffordd." (*Enwog. C.*)

Hughes, David, -1850, a clergyman, was a native of South Wales. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and was an excellent scholar. In 1808 he was appointed rector of Hirnant, and five years later rector of Llanfyllin, Mont., a living which he held for 37 years. He was one of the public examiners at his University in 1810-11, and was corrector of the University Press when the corrected edition of the Bible was brought out in 1809. He also published a visitation sermon, and a small collection of psalms and hymns under the title, "Pigion o Salmau a Hymnau wedi eu casglu allan o waith amryw Awdwyr." (Llandovery: 1817.) (*Mont. Worthies; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Hughes, David, about 1810-1881, "Cristiolus Môn," a musician, was a native of Llangristiolus, Anglesey. He was by occupation a schoolmaster, and served in that capacity for some years at Rhewl, near Ruthin. In 1842, he won an Eisteddfod prize for an anthem, "Gweledigaeth Ioan;" in 1843, he published "The Sacred Melodist," containing his prize anthem, five other anthems, and six hymn-tunes; and in 1851 appeared his "Athraw Cerddorol" (Musical Teacher), a handbook on the elements of music and voice-culture. A great mass of his musical compositions remain in MS. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Hughes, David, 1813-1872, a Congregational minister, was born in the parish of Llanddeiniolen, near Carnarvon, and began to

preach in 1832. He studied at Hackney College, and afterwards at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated B.A. with honours, and read theology under Dr. Wardlaw. He was ordained in 1841, at St. George's, near Abergele. In 1845 he removed to St. Asaph, where he became part editor of *Y Beirniadur*, and projected his chief work, a Welsh Scriptural and theological dictionary. In 1846 he settled at Great Jackson Street Church, Hulme, and in 1855 became minister of Saron Chapel, Tredegar, where he laboured till his death. He wrote a large number of articles for *Y Gwyddoniadur*, and edited and enlarged the English and Welsh Dictionary of Thomas Edwards (Caerfallwch), 1861-4. He also published a handbook on Geography, under the title "Elfenau Daearyddiaeth" (Bethesda: R. Jones, 1859). A second edition of his Theological Dictionary, edited by the Revs. John Peter and Thomas Lewis, was published by W. Hughes, Dolgellau, 1875-9. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Congreg. Year Book*, 1873; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1890, p. 49.

Hughes, David, 1820-1904, a self-made man, and a prominent Calvinistic Methodist, was born at Cemaes, Anglesey, and received but a moderate education. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and, hearing of the success of some compatriots in Liverpool, he made his way there to seek his fortune. By dint of thrift, honesty and industry in the building line he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. Very soon he rose to be one of the leading operators in house and warehouse property, amassing a large fortune. He was a generous subscriber to all philanthropic movements; was placed on the commission of the peace in Liverpool and Anglesey, and in 1886 was high sheriff of his native county. (*Liverpool Echo*.) See *The Monthly Treasury*, 1902, p. 243; *Cymru*, v. 15, p. 121.

Hughes, David Edward, 1830-1900, electrician and inventor, was born in London, and in his youth emigrated to America. His father, David Hughes, was the son of Robert Hughes, bootmaker, of Bala. At an early age David Edward displayed a talent for music, and in 1849 he became professor of music at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, where he had been educated. He took a great interest in experimental science, and this led to his undertaking the teaching of natural philosophy. It was during his tenure of the double office that the idea of his type-printing telegraph occurred to him. This was completed and patented in 1855. It was afterwards adopted by the American Telegraph Co. and most of the continental governments, but in England Hughes did not meet with the reception he expected. In 1877 he settled in London, and devoted much of his time to experimental work with apparatus which he himself had constructed. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received the Society's gold medal and many other decorations and honours. He also invented the microphone (1878) and the induction balance (1879). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Harmsworth*). See *Lippincott*; *Journ. Inst. Electr. Eng.*, v. 29, p. 951; *Electr. Rev.* v. 46, p. 185; Prescott's *Electricity and the Electric Tel.*, 7th ed., v. 2, p. 603, *et. seq.*; Preece & Sivewright's *Telegraphy*; Preece & Staubbs' *Telephony*; Fabrie's *Hist. of Wireless Telegraphy*, p. 289.



JOHN CAIRD HUGHES.



REV. PRINCIPAL W. HOWELLS.



EDWARD HUGHES, LECHRYD.
1821-1894.



JOHN HUGHES, POST ROBERT.



HOW DERFEL HUGHES.

Hughes, Sir Edward, about 1720-1794, a naval officer, was born at Hereford, of Welsh parentage, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1740 Admiral Vernon promoted him to the rank of lieutenant, as a reward for the valour he had displayed at the capture of Porto Bello. He was appointed to the command of the "Lark" in 1747, and eight years afterwards he was in command of the "Deal Castle." In 1778 he was made a rear admiral of the blue, got a chief command in the East Indies, and was honoured with the Order of the Bath. He became an admiral in 1793. The story of his stirring life, his gallantry, his successes, and his sufferings, is well narrated in the account of the British Admirals. He had gained much wealth in India, and died at Luxborough, in Essex. (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 236; *Harmsworth*.) See *Ekins' Naval Battles of Great Britain*, pp. 180-98; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Ralfes' Nav. Biog.*, v. 1, p. 137; *Naval Chronicle*, v. 9, p. 85; *Charnock's Biog. Nav.*, v. 6, p. 65; *Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs*, v. 5, pp. 561-615.

Hughes, Edward, 1773-1850, "Y Dryw," a clergyman and poet, was a native of Merionethshire, and for some years was chaplain on a man-of-war. He afterwards became rector of Llanddulas, and, in 1818, of Bodfari, near Denbigh, where he died. He was an excellent scholar, and graduated M.A. He wrote a good deal of poetry of a high order. His ode on "Elusengarweh" (Almsgiving), secured the chair prize at the Denbigh Eisteddfod in 1819. This award provoked considerable comment, the prevalent idea being that the premier place should have been given to David Owen (Dewi Wyn o Eifion). Hughes was also awarded prizes at the Denbigh Eisteddfod, 1828, for odes on "Boudicea" and "Agriculture," together with the prize of the Cymmrodorion Society, in 1822, for a poem on "Hu Gadarn," the patriarch of the Cymry. A song of his is published in *Y Brython*, vol. 2, p. 232, an English translation being given on p. 283; and two other poems are printed in "Ceinion Awen y Cymry." His ode on "Almsgiving" is published as an appendix to an essay on "The Antiquities of Glyn Neath," by Taliesin Williams (Aberdare: J. Howell, 1886). (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 273; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 268; *Information furnished by the Rev. S. F. Phillips, rector of Bodfari*.

Hughes, Edward, -1862, "Eos Maldwyn," son of William Hughes (1798-1866, see *post*), was also, like his father, an accomplished performer on the harp. Among many other Eisteddfodic honours, he won a grand Welsh harp at the Abergavenny Eisteddfod, with a silver medal, presented by Lady Hall (afterwards Lady Llanover). (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Hughes, Edward, 1821-1894, a schoolmaster, author, and musician, was a son of the Rev. Wm. Hughes, a Wesleyan minister, and was born at Dolgelley, Merionethshire. He was educated at Machynlleth, Bristol, and Cardiff, and after following the trade of cabinet-maker for some years, he entered the College at Brecon, and in 1849 settled at Llechryd, about two miles from Cardigan, where he established a very successful school. He was the author of a useful

"English Grammar," and also published "A Manual of Words curiously derived, for the use of Students of the English Language," and a collection of dialogues and recitations. In 1862 he secured prizes at the Carnarvon National Eisteddfod for a poem on "The Drunkard," and an essay on "The Welsh Language." He also wrote essays on "The Best Method of Teaching Welsh Children the English Language," "The Migration of the Celts," and "The Translation of the Welsh Bible." He composed a number of tunes. (*Cymru*, vol. 32, p. 253.) See *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1895, p. 61; *Y Cerddor*, 1894, p. 48; *Yr Eisteddfod*, vol. 1, p. 75, for his essay on "The Best Method of Teaching Welsh," &c.

Hughes, Ezekiel, 1767-1849, the first Welsh settler in Ohio, was the second son of Richard and Mary Hughes, of Cwmcarnedd, Llanbrynmair. He was placed in a school at Shrewsbury for some time, and, when 18 years of age, was apprenticed to a clockmaker and jeweller at Maclynlleth. Having finished his apprenticeship, he determined to seek a home in the far West. After having visited several Welsh settlements in Pennsylvania, he made his way to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, where he was very successful. In 1805, he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio, with two others, to plan and make a road from the mouth of the Miami to Hamilton, Ohio, and in the following year was made a Justice of the Peace. President Harrison was one of his intimate friends and a near neighbour, and both laboured together as teachers in the same Sunday School. Throughout his life he cherished with great fondness his native Welsh language, and the religious principles of his youth. He delighted in reading Welsh books, and was always particularly kind to Welsh emigrants, hundreds of whom owed not a little to his timely assistance and advice. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Hughes, Francis W., about 1810- , an American lawyer, was the son of John Hughes, whose ancestors emigrated from Wales. In 1834 he commenced the study of law in Pottsville, completing his studies in Philadelphia. He was admitted in 1837, and soon proved himself a master of his profession. In 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney general, a position which he held for eleven years. He had few equals as a *nisi prius* lawyer. He was also famous for the argument of cases in the Supreme Courts, on appeal. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Hughes, Griffith, about 1707- , a clergyman and naturalist, is believed to have been the son of Edward Hughes, of Towyn, Merionethshire. He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1729, and graduated M.A. in 1748. He became rector of St. Lucy's, Barbadoes, and published by subscription a "Natural History of Barbadoes," 314 pp. with map and 29 plates. He contributed a paper, "A zoophyton resembling the flower of the marigold," to the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1743, p. 590. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1750, the year in which he published

his work on Barbadoes. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

Hughes, Henry Bailey, 1833-1887, a Roman Catholic priest, was the eldest son of the Rev. Howell Hughes, rector first of Trefriw, near Llanrwst, and afterwards of Rhoscolyn, Holyhead, and belonged to an old family long resident at Llwyn Pantdu and Cochwillan, in the parish of Llanllechid, near Bangor. Born at Carnarvon, when his father was curate of that town, he joined the Roman Catholic Church at the age of 16. Soon afterwards he entered the Dominican College at Lisbon, where he later on became professor. He then travelled on a preaching tour through Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and Italy, and was selected to preach at the great Vatican Council at Rome. For six months he was in Africa, with episcopal jurisdiction, instructing the natives in their own language, but his health gave way when he was about to be consecrated bishop. He subsequently had charge of a Portugese congregation at Boston, U.S.A. He there founded many convents and orphanages. He finally returned to Wales, and settled in the island of St. Tudwal's, off the Carnarvonshire coast. Father Hughes was an excellent linguist, and could preach in several languages. He composed a number of Welsh hymns, which his musical talent and powerful voice enabled him to lead his auditory in singing with effect. In early life he published a work entitled "A Romance of the Holy Wars." (*Bye-Gones*, 1888, p. 36; *Information from the Rev. Father Jones, Carnarvon.*) See *A Sketch of the Life and Labours of Father Hughes*, by J. H. Matthews, 1890; *Cymru*, v. 31, p. 39.

Hughes, Hugh, 1693-1776, "Y Bardd Coch," a poet and antiquary, was born at Llwydiarth Esgob, near Llanerchymedd, Anglesey. His early education was somewhat neglected, but having good natural abilities, he soon made up the deficiency. He became a good Welsh scholar, and wrote several poems in Welsh and English. His poems, together with those of two other Anglesey bards, were published in a volume entitled "Diddanwch Teuluaidd; neu Waith Beirdd Mon." They were also published in 1879 by Isaac Foulkes (Liverpool) in a small volume, with poems of Lewis Morris and Robert Hughes (Robin Ddu o Fon). He translated "The Laws of Natural Morality," and other English works, into Welsh. He was a diligent collector of old Welsh MSS., some of which appeared in the volume of "Iolo Manuscripts" published in 1848. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Gwaith Beirdd Mon.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Brython*, v. 1, sec. edn., p. 34; *Yr Adolygydd*, v. 1, p. 200; *Y Geninen*, March, 1888, p. 61; "Y Piser Hir," at Swansea Library; *Biographical sketch prefixed to Diddanwch Teuluaidd*, ed. 1817; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Works of Goronwy Owen* (Rev. R. Jones), v. 1, p. 80; *Y Geninen*, March, 1904, p. 60.

Hughes, Hugh, 1778-1855, a Wesleyan minister, was born at Llannor, near Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, and while in the employ of a gentleman, near Liverpool, in 1805, he was converted, and in the following year commenced to preach. He exercised his ministry with

remarkable acceptance and success, chiefly in South Wales, and in 1834, he was chosen one of the "legal hundred," an honour never before conferred on a Welsh minister. He translated some portions of Wesley's "Notes on the New Testament," into Welsh; published several pamphlets, and was for some time editor of the *Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *G. B.*, v. 1, p. 551; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 4, p. 432; *Cofiant Hugh Hughes* (Carmarthen: W. Spurrell, 1856); *Enwog. C.*

Hughes, Hugh, 1790-1863, artist, was born near Llandudno. He was apprenticed to an engraver in Liverpool, removing afterwards to London as improver, taking lessons also in oil-painting. He was a radical in religion and politics, and signed a petition in favour of the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. The London elders of the Calvinistic Methodist body, to which he belonged, thereupon expelled him, an act which he denounced in *Seren Gomer*, 1828-30. He married a daughter of the Rev. David Charles, of Carmarthen. His chief wood-cuts appear in his "Beauties of Cambria." In his knowledge of natural form and masterly handling of the graver, he has been compared to Bewick. He also published a volume of Welsh antiquities, and other works. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 129; *Red Dragon*, May, 1887; *Seren Gomer*, 1828-32; *Yr Ymofynydd*, 1890; *Wales*, v. 3, pp. 316 and 353; *Cymru*, v. 8, p. 21, *et seq.* for interesting extracts from his diary of a tour through Wales.

Hughes, Hugh, 1805-1864, "Tegai," a poet, was born in the parish of Llandegai, near Bangor. He first joined the Wesleyans, but afterwards returned to the Congregationalists, with whom he had worshipped as a boy. He became well known as a powerful preacher. He set up a printing press of his own, and edited "Yr Arweinydd," a penny monthly, for many years. He was a very voluminous writer, and contributed largely to the current magazines. He competed frequently and successfully at eisteddfodau, and often acted as adjudicator. His principal works are those on "Logic," an Introduction to Welsh Grammar, and his "Grammadeg Athronyddol." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Geninen*, v. 5, p. 261; *Ibid.*, v. 7, pp. 100, 179; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 295; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 342; *Y Geninen*, 1887, p. 264; *Ibid.*, 1889, p. 100, *et. seq.*

Hughes, Hugh, 1825-1898, "Cadvan Gwynedd," a poet, was a native of North Wales, and was well known in Eisteddfodic circles. He was one of the first to advocate the establishment of a Welsh colony in Patagonia; he was a member of the first company that went out, and was for many years a member of the council of the colony. He also, on several occasions, filled the office of President of the Colony. He was a frequent contributor to the *Dravod*, the organ of the Welsh people in Patagonia. (*Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 406.)

Hughes, Hugh Derfel, 1816-1890, "Huw Derfel," a poet and prose writer, was a native of Llandderfel, near Bala, but when young he removed to the neighbourhood of the Penrhyn Quarries, Bethesda, where he obtained employment. Later on, he became a machine-man, and as his duties were not onerous, he employed the respite from

labour in self-improvement. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and several hymns, the best-known being "Y Cyfamod Disgl" (the Immovable Covenant), which has been translated into English. His "Hynafiaethau Llandegui a Llanllechid," published in 1866 by R. Jones, Bethesda, is a very interesting book. He spent a good deal of time in compiling a "Dictionary of Welsh Names," and had collected hundreds of names which he described as "much more pleasing in sound than the prevailing names, and much better suited, as distinctive names, than Edward, William, Thomas, &c.," but the collection does not seem to have been published. (*Bye-Gones*, 1894, p. 398.) See *Cymru*, v. 9, p. 83; *Y Geninen*, Mch. 1893, p. 19; *Ceinion Llen. G.*, v. 2, p. 383; *Cymru*, v. 4, pp. 129, 177; *Wales*, v. 1, p. 10, for English translation of "The Immovable Covenant."

Hughes, Hugh J., -1872, a musician, was born near Bala, and, about 1848, emigrated with his parents to New York. He was a very popular vocalist, and a prolific composer. Several of his works were published in America. He won a prize at the Utica Eisteddfod, in 1859, for an essay on the music of the sanctuary, and published several volumes of music. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Hughes, Hugh Price, 1847-1902, a Wesleyan minister, was born at Carmarthen, where his father, Mr. John Hughes, practised as a surgeon. He was educated at the University College, London, and at the Wesleyan Theological College, Richmond, Surrey. In a few years after entering upon the ministry he commenced his long and noteworthy labours in connection with the West London Mission, and soon became the leading exponent of what was known as the "Forward Movement" in Methodism. He was editor of the *Methodist Times* from 1885, and was the author of "Social Christianity," "Ethical Christianity," "Essential Christianity," and other volumes. In 1898, he was elected president of the Wesleyan Conference. He was an able, zealous man, of intensely strong convictions, and took a leading part in various public movements. Probably no Welshman was more to the front in the religious life of England, during the latter part of the nineteenth century, than Hugh Price Hughes. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Cymru*, v. 16, p. 77; *Hugh Price Hughes as we knew him* (1902); his *Life*, by his daughter, Dorothea Price Hughes (London: Hodder & Stoughton).

Hughes, James, 1779-1844, "Iago Trichrug," a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, and author, was a native of Cardiganshire. At an early age, he went to Deptford, near London, where he found employment in the Dockyard, first as striker then as blacksmith. He began to preach in 1810, being ordained six years later. When he left Wales, his knowledge of English was very limited, but he soon became an excellent Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar. He is best known as the author of a commentary on the Bible. He commenced with the New Testament in 1829, and completed it in 1835. Three years later, his commentary on the Old Testament appeared, being published in five volumes. He also translated into Welsh a number of pamphlets on religious subjects, among them being Watson's "The Lord's Supper."

He was a poet of considerable merit, and in addition to composing a number of beautiful hymns, he translated "Darkness" (Byron); "The Bard" (Grey), and "The Grave" (Blair). Mr. Hughes was buried at Bunhill Fields, London, where a monument was erected to his memory in July, 1907. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 2, p. 432; *Hanes Llen. G.* Several of his poems are to be found in *Seren Gomer* for 1820, 1821, 1822.

Hughes, John, 1775-1854, of Pontrobert, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born in the parish of Llanfihangel, Montgomeryshire. For some time he kept a day-school, and, in 1880, began to preach. Having had but few educational advantages, he, by dint of hard study, not only mastered the English language, but acquired some knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. He, indeed, partly compiled for his own use a Welsh-Greek Dictionary, which still remains in MS. He was long considered one of the leaders of the Calvinistic Methodists in Wales. His sermons, many of which are published, were vigorous, terse, and lucid. His appearance was uncouth, his personal habits slovenly, and his voice somewhat harsh, but, notwithstanding these disadvantages, he displayed much power in the pulpit, and possessed great influence over his brethren. It is chiefly to him and his wife that Wales owes the preservation of the hymns of Ann Griffiths. He wrote the biographies of Abraham Jones, Aber-Rhoadr, and John Price, Trefeglwys. He also contributed several able articles to the *Traethodydd*, and was the author of many hymns, among them "Bywyd y meirw, tyr'd i'n plith," "Duw ymldangosodd yn y cnawd," "O! anfon Di yr Ysbryd Glân," and "O! deffro, deffro, gwisg Dy nerth." (*Mont. Worthies; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2, p. 428; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1891, p. 97; *Ibid.*, 1890, p. 364; *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 327; *Goleuad Gwynedd*, v. 1, p. 144; *Y Drysorfa*, 1799 and 1819; *Y Cronicl*, 1849, p. 318.

Hughes, John, 1776-1843, a Wesleyan minister and author, was the son of a Brecon tradesman. He received a good education, and became a local preacher with the Wesleyans. In 1796, he was appointed a minister on the Cardiff Circuit, afterwards removing to the Vale of Clwyd. He subsequently had charge of the Welsh Wesleyan mission at Liverpool and Manchester, and, at the latter end of his life, resided as a supernumerary at Knutsford, Cheshire. He was awarded several prizes, including three silver medals, for his literary productions. His works include "A Plea for Religious Liberty;" "Horæ Britannicæ; or Studies in Ancient British History" (2 vols.); "Theological Essays and Discourses on the Nature and Obligations of Public Worship;" "An Essay on the Ancient and Present State of the Welsh Language;" "Memoir of Miss Pedmore, of Knutsford," and "The Memoir and Remains of the Rev. Mr. Fussel, Wesleyan minister." He also left several works in MS. one of which—"Historical Triads," translated, with notes—was deposited in the British Museum. His "Horæ Britannicæ," is regarded as a valuable contribution to the early church history of our country, and received the approval of Dr. Burgess and other distinguished archaeologists. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Y Bywgraffydd Wesleyaidd*, p. 121; *Enwog. C.*;

Hanes Llen. G. ; *Wesleyan Methodist Mag.*, March, 1847 ; *The Cambro-Briton*, v. 2, pp. 122, 315, and 415.

Hughes, John, 1787-1860, a clergyman, was born about eight miles from Aberystwyth, and was ordained priest in 1811 by the Bishop of St. Asaph. His first curacy was Llandrillo, Carnarvonshire ; in 1817, he accepted a curacy at Foleshill, near Coventry, where he was remarkably successful ; he afterwards removed to Deddington, Oxford, and was finally preferred to the vicarage of Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire, soon afterwards being appointed archdeacon. He was a powerful preacher, and a fine platform speaker. During his stay at Deddington he travelled a good deal on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He composed a number of hymns, and published volumes of his sermons in English and Welsh. He also translated Henry's and Scott's "Commentary" as far as Deuteronomy ; and Bishop Hall's "Meditations of the New Testament." (*G.B.*) See *Enwog. C.* ; *Hanes Llen. G.* ; *Y Brython*, v. 3, p. 448 ; *His Biography*, by the Rev. R. Hughes, prefixed to sermons, 1864 ; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 35 ; *Enwogion Sir Aberteifi*.

Hughes, John, 1790-1857, an author and artist, was the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hughes, LL.B., vicar of Llansilin, and a son of the Rev. Dr. Hughes, prebendary of St. Paul's. He began his school life at Ruthin, and graduated M.A. at Oxford. He published in 1822 an "Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone" (with good etchings by himself), which was praised by Sir Walter Scott. He also wrote some poetical pieces. He was celebrated by Christopher North as "Buller of Brazenose." Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" (1823-1896, see *post*), was his son. (*Bye-Gones*, 1882, p. 115 ; *Lippincott* ; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ; *Gen. Mag.*, 1858, 3rd ser., v. 4, p. 225 ; Hughes' *Memoir of a Brother* ; Miss Mitford's *Recollections* ; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1868, s.v. *Hughes of Donnington Priory* ; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

Hughes, John, 1796-1860, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born near Wrexham, and began to preach when 17 years of age. For some years he kept a very successful grammar school at Wrexham, turning out quite a large number of students for the ministry. He spent the last twenty-two years of his life as minister in Liverpool, and attained a leading position in the denomination. He was a constant contributor to the Welsh magazines, and was the author of several volumes, but his principal work is his Welsh history of Methodism, published in three volumes by Hughes, Wrexham, 1851-4. This is a standard work, and met with a gratifying reception. (*G.B.*) See *Trans. Nat. Hist., Liverpool*, 1884 ; *His Biog.* by Revs. Roger Edwards and John Hughes ; *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 157.

Hughes, John, 1805-1883, a barrister, was the youngest son of Mr. William Hughes, of Penyclawdd, Denbighshire, and completed his studies at Edinburgh University. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and was appointed by the Foreign Office English Secretary to the Mixed Commission, under Sir Rutherford Alcock, for the settlement of the claims of the Portuguese Government of the

British legion commanded by Sir De Lacy Evans. He was sent twice to Sweden in the interests of the firm of Overend & Gurney, as also to the Danish Government, to obtain the restitution of a considerable sum which had been advanced previous to the Danish-German War, in which mission he was successful. He was a ripe scholar, and a true Celt, devoted to everything Welsh, and loving the land and its history. He married, first, his relative, Dorothea, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Richard Hughes Lloyd, of Plymog, Denbighshire, and secondly, Phillippa Swinnerton, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Lucas de Pearsall, the eminent composer. (*Bye-Gones*, 1883, p. 274.)

Hughes, John, -1889, an inventor, was a native of Merthyr, and at an early age entered the Penylarren, Cyfarthfa and Ebbw Vale works. He afterwards established a mechanical factory at Newport, Mon. Subsequently he was director for many years of the Millwall Iron and Shipbuilding Works, where he invented the hollow stringer, and constructed the celebrated Millwall Shield, which withstood the tests better than any other armour in England. This invention brought him into connection with the Russian Government, and he went to South Russia on a tour of inspection of the rich mineral deposits of that country. In 1869 he formed a company for carrying out an important Russian Government contract, which resulted in the founding of the New Russia Company's Iron and Steel Works, near Mariopol, and the Sea of Azoff. From there was supplied all the material for the Russian railways from St. Petersburg to Samarcand. Out of compliment to the founder of the industry, the Russian Government gave the name of "Hughesovka" to the town. He died on the 29th June, 1899, leaving behind him a high reputation for industry, business enterprise, and exceptional natural talents. (*C. & D. Herald*).

Hughes, John, 1825-1890, a Congregational minister, was born at The Struett, Brecon. When young he removed to Brynnaur, and here he began to preach when he was twenty-one years of age. After spending four years at private schools he was, in 1850, ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Bethel, Victoria, Monmouthshire, where he laboured faithfully for two and a half years. Towards the end of the year 1852, he accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of Y Foel, Llanerfyl and Beersheba, in Montgomeryshire, to which was shortly added Dolanog, which he afterwards relinquished, and took the care of Beulah, Nantyrarian. He afterwards laboured successively at Hanley; Aber and Talybont, in his native county; Llangadock and Tabor, in Carmarthenshire, and Penmorth, Brecknockshire. He possessed a pure character; a warm heart; an active spirit, and an eloquent tongue. He gave himself heartily and unsparingly to the work of the ministry, and was the author of some treatises and sermons, which he published at the request of his ministerial brethren. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1891.)

Hughes, John, 1827-1893, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Llanerchymedd, Anglesey, commenced life as a shoemaker, and entered Bala College, where he remained till 1852. His first pastorate was Menai Bridge, and during a stay of four or five

years he became a very popular preacher. He then accepted the pastorate at Fitzclarence Street, Liverpool, where he remained 30 years, during which time he attained a high rank in the Connexion. He was moderator of the North Wales Association in 1871, and of the General Assembly in 1880, and received the degree of D.D. from an American University. In 1888, he removed to Eugedi, Carnarvon, continuing there till his death. Perhaps the most prominent characteristic of his preaching was fulness. He was a weighty preacher, and influenced the people, not so much by the beauty of his ideas, as by what may be called weight, or mass. His theology was mainly Puritan, and this would account in a measure for his massiveness. He was an able and prolific prose writer, and besides contributing a number of articles to the *Traethodydd*, and other magazines, he was the author of three Welsh books of high repute:—"The Unity of the Bible" (1866); "The Ministry" (1879); "History of Doctrine" (1883). He also translated Butler's "Analogy" into Welsh. His biography (Welsh), was written by the Rev. John Williams (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes). (*C. & D. Herald*; *Y Geninen*, 1894, p. 13, and March, p. 37.) See *Y Geninen*, 1897, 18a; *Ibid*, 1906, p. 261.

Hughes, John, 1836-1898, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Rhosmor, Flintshire, and from his youth he had to work hard, his father, a miner, not being in a position to give him much education. At the age of 21 he removed to Liverpool, where he attended a night school, and afterwards a training college for students, with a view to entering the ministry. After a few years, he became a city missionary in Liverpool, and in the discharge of his duties he displayed the sterling qualities which made his subsequent pastorate so successful. In 1866 he accepted a call to Carneddau, Cefn Canol, Rhiwlas, Llansilin, and Creiglwyn, a group of churches near Oswestry. He afterwards resigned the pastorate of three of the churches, and devoted himself to the work at Carneddau and Creiglwyn. He was an excellent preacher, having a style characteristic of himself, and "Hughes, Carneddau" was a household word in the Calvinistic Methodist Church. He received repeated calls to undertake the pastorate of large churches in London and elsewhere, but always declined the tempting offers. He was buried in Zion Chapel burial-ground, Oswestry. (*Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 338.)

Hughes, John, 1842-1902, "Glanystwyth," a Wesleyan minister, poet and author, was born near Aberystwyth, and was called to the ministry in 1868, Aberdare being his first circuit. He spent the last few years of his life at Bangor. He was a man of high intellectual abilities and great moral force, and became one of the best known and most popular preachers of his denomination. He took a prominent part in the formation and inauguration of the Welsh Wesleyan Assembly. He filled with efficiency the office of Welsh Book Steward and Editor, and was at the time of his death president-elect of the Assembly. He was editor of the *Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, and also one of the editors of the new Welsh Wesleyan hymn-book. Among his works may be mentioned "Oesau Boreu'r Byd" (The Early Ages of the World), (Holywell: P. M. Evans & Son, 1892); a Welsh "Life of

Christ" (1891); a "Life of the Rev. Isaac Jones," and a volume of sermons (Welsh) entitled "The Image of the Heavenly." He was also widely known as a poet, and at the time of his death was engaged on an epic poem on St. Paul. (*C. & D. Herald; Minutes of Conference*, 1903.) See *Y Geninen*, 1902, p. 145, et seq.

Hughes, John, -1906, a self-made man, was a native of Aberdare, and was apprenticed to the tailoring trade in that town. He emigrated to America at an early age, and settled at Wilkesbarre. Starting with a small tailor's shop, he gradually built up a very extensive business, and died exceedingly wealthy. He was the composer of several congregational tunes, and was an accomplished instrumentalist. He was a thoroughly patriotic Welshman, and was ever ready to assist his less fortunate fellow-countrymen. (*The Western Mail*, 10th March, 1906.)

Hughes, John Ceiriog, 1832-1887, the greatest of Welsh lyric poets, was born at Pen-y-bryn, Llanarmon, Denbighshire. In 1848, he entered the employ of a printer at Oswestry, proceeding in the following year to Manchester, where he found employment as clerk in the goods office at London Road Station. In 1865 he was appointed station-master at Llanidloes, and, after two other changes, he removed, in 1871, to Caersws, in Montgomeryshire, where he died. It was at the Llangollen Eisteddfod, in 1858, that he at once secured a foremost position among the lyric poets of Wales by his exquisite composition on "Myfanwy Fychau," which is not excelled by any other poem in the language. The literature of Wales and its ancient institution—the eisteddfod—had no more devoted supporter than Ceiriog, and he did much to elevate both. His verse is always true to nature, always pure, always simple. His patriotic notes are stirring and strong; everything Welsh kindled his imagination, and gave him inspiration. He was one of our first poets to practice humour without coarseness, and gaiety without flippancy. There was hardly any eisteddfod of importance in his day with which his name was not associated, either as competitor or adjudicator. His adjudications were, as a rule, carefully written out, and are still greatly valued. Several volumes of his poems were published, including "Oriau'r Hwyr," "Oriau'r Boreu," "Cant o Ganeuon," "Oriau Eraill," and "Oriau'r Haf." He wrote a large number of songs for old Welsh melodies, thus rendering to the national airs of Wales service similar to that of Burns in Scotland, and of Moore in Ireland. About fifty of these are published in "The Songs of Wales" (Brinley Richards). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1888, p. 417; *Cymru*, vol. 6, p. 27; vol. 22, p. 87; vol. 26, p. 35; *Y Geninen*, 1887, p. 148 et seq.; 1888, p. 22 et seq.; 1892, p. 52; 1906, p. 245; *Trans. Nat. Eist. Wrexham*, 1888, p. 236; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 55; *Athrylith Ceiriog Hughes*, by J. Ceulanydd Williams; *Ceiriog Hughes*, by Isaac Foulkes; *Young Wales*, 1899, p. 234; 1903, p. 109; *Mont. Worthies*; *Cyfres y Fil* (O. M. Edwards).

Hughes, John F., 1847-1903, a self-made man, was born at Cefn Coch, in the parish of Llangernyw, Denbighshire, and com-

menced life as a plasterer. He worked for some years in Liverpool and Manchester, and in 1872 sailed for America, settling in Utica. After working for some five years or so as a journeyman, he went into the building business, and became one of the most skilful and successful builders in the city. He was a life member of the Welsh Benevolent Society, and a member of the Cynreigyddion Society. He was chosen a school commissioner in 1896, and the city of Utica never had a better or more useful commissioner. (*The Cambrian*, 1903, p. 215.)

Hughes, John Gwynne, 1821-1904, a Congregational minister, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire. He received his early education there in a school conducted by his minister, the Rev. H. Davies, and began to preach at the age of sixteen, and a year later was admitted into Airelale College, Bradford. After a five years' course he settled at Odiham, Hampshire, in 1848, where he speedily gained the confidence and affection of his people, and filled and enlarged the building. He also took a prominent place among the ministers of the county, and became chairman of the county union. In 1857, he accepted a call to Maldon, Essex, and it was here, during a twenty-nine years' pastorate, that the great work of his life was done. He was for many years a director of the London Missionary Society. He was both mechanically and scientifically inclined, and became a member, and afterwards a fellow, of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mr. Hughes was endowed with an intellect massive in its proportions and solid in its judgments, which gave a singular weight to his utterances, whether on the platform or in the pulpit. With a mind of this order, fed and enriched by wide reading in many fields, he united a full share of Celtic fervour. And so his preaching was like himself, weighty, impressive, informing, and now and then kindling into the highest eloquence. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1905.)

Hughes, John Henry, 1814-1893, "Ieuan o Lelyn," a Congregational minister and poet, was a native of Llaniestyn, South Carnarvonshire, where his father held a small farm. The son was intended for the same calling, but shewed a preference for books. He spent some time at Bangor, as assistant master at the school kept by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Jones. He afterwards entered Brecon College, and was ordained in 1843. In 1847, he went out to Demerara, British Guiana, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. Owing to ill-health he had to return in seven years, having in the meantime rendered valuable service to the cause he had at heart. He afterwards became pastor of the English cause at West Hartlepool, and spent the last eight years of his life at Cefn Mawr, near Ruabon. As a writer of poetry he was well-known throughout the Principality, and his poem, "Beth sy'n hardd" (What is beautiful), will live as long as the language in which it is written. A volume of his sermons, entitled "The Hand that Saves, and other Sermons," edited by the Rev. David Roberts, D.D., was published in 1895 (Wrexham: Hughes and Son). (*Y Geninen*, 1894; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1894; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Llenor* (O. M. Edwards), book 1, p. 51; *Y Geninen*, March, 1894, p. 5.

Hughes, John James, 1842- , "Alfardd," a journalist, was born in the parish of Llanbadrig, Anglesey. He had very little schooling, his father being in very poor circumstances, and when about 16 years of age young Hughes made his way to Bangor, where he was employed as carter for three years, and as mason's labourer for five years. He afterwards served in the police force. By dint of hard study and the assistance of literary men with whom he became acquainted at Bangor, he became an exceedingly able writer, which led to his being appointed sub-editor of the "Herald Cymraeg." He had a facile pen, and was one of the ablest Welsh writers of the day. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and two or three Welsh novels. (*Y Geninen*, March, 1891, p. 58, and Oct., p. 232.)

Hughes, Jonathan, 1721-1805, a poet was born at Pengwern, near Llangollen, Denbighshire. He resided in that locality all his life, and was buried at Llangollen. Jonathan Hughes and Thomas Edwards (Twm o'r Nant), were the principal bards of North Wales during the period from 1750 to about 1790, when two much abler men made their appearance—the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwallter Mechain), and David Thomas (Dafydd Ddu Eryri). A collection of Hughes' poems was published in 1778 (Shrewsbury: Stafford Prys). Some of his compositions are to be found in the MS. known as "Y Piser Hir" at the Swansea Free Library, and one poem is printed in "Golud yr Oes," v. 2, p. 271. (*Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 75; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*, p. 576; *The Cambro-Briton*, v. 3, p. 37). See *Y Geninen*, 1907, p. 215.

Hughes, Joseph, 1769-1833, who took a prominent part in the founding of the Bible Society, though born in London, was of Welsh descent. He joined the Baptists at an early age, and was educated at the Baptist College, Bristol, and at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He took his degree at King's College, Aberdeen, and acted for a time as professor at the Baptist College, Bristol. In 1796, he became pastor of the Baptist cause at Battersea, London. He afterwards became secretary of the Religious Tract Society, and first secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was the one who suggested the world-wide Bible Society, and to whose genius it owes its felicitous name. He gave it the benefit of his services so long as life lasted, and was indefatigable in travelling, speaking, and preaching for it. He is described as "notably a man who loved to make other men work. . . . It was he who set John Foster to his literary task, and though Foster was very grateful he was not infrequently irritated. He quickened the indolence of Robert Hall, much to the great preacher's discomfort. He disturbed even the deep and settled complacency of William Jay. . . . He gained, however, the deep gratitude and reverence of all with whom he worked." (*Llyfr y Jubili; The British Weekly*.) See *The Founders and First Three Presidents of the Bible Society*, with portraits of T. Charles, of Bala; Joseph Hughes, of Battersea; and J. Owens, D.D., by Henry Morris (London: The Religious Tract Society).

Hughes, Joseph, 1803-1863, "Carn Ingli," a clergyman and poet, was born in the parish of Trefdraeth, Pembrokeshire, and

educated at Carmarthen and Ystradmeurig, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was ordained deacon in 1828, and priest in 1829, by the Bishop of St. David's. After serving as curate in his native county he was preferred to the rectory of Lockwood, near Huddersfield, removing in 1836 to Liverpool. A year later he became rector of Weltham, Yorkshire, where he remained till his death. He was an able preacher, and a most hard-working clergyman. He was a successful Eisteddfod competitor, and wrote a Welsh poem of a very high order on "Summer," and translated a large portion of Young's "Night Thoughts" into Welsh. (*G. B.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 126.

Hughes, Joshua, 1807-1889, bishop of St. Asaph, was born at Nevern, Pembrokeshire. When quite a boy he was sent to Ystradmeurig Grammar School, and afterwards proceeded to Lampeter, where he attained the very highest of honours, gaining the degree of B.D. After serving the curacy of Aberystwyth, he was, in 1839, preferred to the living of Abergwili. He was for 24 years vicar of Llandovery, and was known as one of the most laborious of Welsh clergy. In 1870, Mr. Gladstone offered him the bishopric of St. Asaph, which he accepted. He was the first Welshman since 1727 who served as bishop in his own country. The appointment was criticised because Hughes was not a university man, but events justified the choice. He favoured all reasonable measures of church reform; laboured hard to secure Welsh-speaking clergy for Welsh parishes, and was one of the first supporters of the movement for promoting higher education in Wales. He was the author of several charges, sermons, and pamphlets. He was no orator, but his sermons were earnest and practical, and his confirmation addresses very pointed. As an earnest and hard-working parish clergyman, as an enthusiastic educationalist, as an ardent patriot, as a wise administrator, and above all, as an honest man of deep religious convictions, who had the courage to express and act upon his carefully-planned opinions at whatever cost, Bishop Hughes gained for himself an honoured name that will live long in the history of his country. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1889, p. 29, and July, p. 141; *Record*, 25th January, 1889; *North Wales Guardian*, 26th January, 1889; *Montgomeryshire Express*, 29th January, 1889; *Y Geninen*, 1889, p. 141; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Hughes, Lot, 1787-1873, a Wesleyan minister, was born at Abergele, Denbighshire. He was among the early friends of Welsh Wesleyan Methodism in the Principality, and was converted about 1802. In his nineteenth year he began to preach, and soon afterwards was called to the full work of the ministry. His educational advantages were few, but by diligent application he greatly improved his mental powers. His health failed in 1850, when he became a supernumerary. In his comparative retirement he retained his mental faculties and usual cheerfulness, taking to the last a great interest in the prosperity of the work of God. His leisure hours were latterly employed in writing historical sketches of the Rise and Progress of

Methodism in the Principality, which were published monthly in "Yr Eurgrawn." (*Minutes of Conference*, 1873.)

Hughes, Morris, 1808-1863, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and prose writer, was a native of Llanberis, and was almost entirely self-educated. He began life as a quarryman, but afterwards obtained a responsible position in the slate trade at Port Dinorwic, near Carnarvon. He also devoted a good deal of his time to preaching, and became one of the most prominent members of the connexion in the district. He wrote several articles to the "Traethodydd" and "Drysorfa," and took a leading part in the temperance controversy. (*Encyc C.*)

Hughes, Sir Richard, Bart., 1780, of the royal navy, was the son of Richard Hughes, Esq., of Deptford, who was of Welsh descent, and traced his pedigree to Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, prince of Powys. He held the post of commissioner of the dockyard at Portsmouth, and had the honour, in that capacity, of having as a guest at his house and publicly entertaining George III., during his majesty's visit to that celebrated arsenal. He was created a baronet in 1773. (*Burke's Peerage*, &c., 1782.)

Hughes, Sir Richard, Bart., -1812, a distinguished naval officer and admiral of the Red, was the son of Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. (-1780, see *ante*). He was second in command under Lord Howe in that memorable relief of Gibraltar, and captured the "Solitaire," and beat the French in the sea fight off Barbadoes in 1782. He was an excellent French scholar, and translated *The Spectator* into that language. (*Burke's Peerage*, &c., 1882.)

Hughes, Richard, 1817-1879, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Nevin, Carnarvonshire, and commenced to preach in 1839, being ordained thirteen years later. He was a diligent student, and an able and effective preacher. One of his sermons appears in "Y Gofadail Fethodistaidd." He published an interesting biography of Simon Griffiths, of Nevin. (*Cyfansoddiadau Sarn; Y Gofadail Fethodistaidd*, p. 79.)

Hughes, Richard Samuel, 1855-1893, a musician, was born at Aberystwyth. When quite a child he displayed an extraordinary talent for music, and in his fourth year he played the concertina on concert and eisteddfod platforms. A year later he made his first public appearance as a pianist. When seven years of age he competed in a pianoforte solo at the Carnarvon National Eisteddfod, 1862, and was awarded the prize. Some years afterwards he studied at the Royal Academy of Music, and subsequently received instruction on the organ from Dr. Roland Rogers, Bangor, who regarded him as the Sullivan of Wales. He spent the last few years of his life at Bethesda. He was probably the best pianist Wales has produced, and as a composer of songs he had few equals. His best-known compositions are "Y Golomen Wen," "Wyt ti'n cofio'r lloer yn codi," "Mary Lee," "Bradwriaeth y Dôn," and "Lle treigla'r Caveri." He died at Bethesda, and was buried at Glanogwen. (*Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 129.) See *Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 237; *Y Geninen*, 1894, p. 63.

Hughes, Robert, 1744-1785, "Robin Ddu yr Ail o Fôn," a poet and critic, was born at Penmynydd, Anglesey. He was well educated, and kept a school at Amllwch, and afterwards in Shropshire. He subsequently removed to London, where he was employed as barrister's clerk for twenty years. He was one of the founders of the Gwyneddigion Society, and an active member for some years. Some of his poems were included in the volume entitled "Dewisol Ganiadau," and three of his compositions appear in "Gwaith Beirdd Mon" (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes, 1879). A beautiful poem of his is to be found in "Y Brythôn," v. 3, p. 376. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he never wrote an impure line, or suggested an impure thought. His latter years were spent at Carnarvon, where he died. A monument was erected to his memory at Llanbeblig, Carnarvon, by the Gwyneddigion Society. Dr. W. Owen Pughe has an appreciative reference to him in the introduction to his Welsh-English Dictionary. (*Dict. Em. W.; Gwaith Beirdd Mon.; Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 10, p. 54.)

Hughes, Robert, 1810-1892, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, poet, and artist, was a native of Carnarvonshire, and spent most of his lifetime at Uwchlaw'rffynon, near Pwllheli. He was a self-taught portrait and landscape painter. On one occasion, Lord Newborough, who was his personal friend, sat to him, and his Lordship's portrait, from the easel of the old minister, adorns the little dissenting chapel erected by Lord Newborough at Bardsey Island. Mr. Hughes was also a poet of some merit; one of his poems, "Cywydol y Meddwyn" (an Ode on the Drunkard), appears in the *Traethodydd* for 1848. He attained considerable reputation as an antiquary. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Hughes, Rowland, 1811-1861, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born at Bala, but brought up at Dolgellay, his parents removing to the latter town when he was very young. He preached his first sermon in 1829, and soon became one of the most prominent men in the connexion. He ministered with great success at Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Liverpool, and elsewhere. He translated into Welsh, John Wesley's Notes on the New Testament, a volume which had a wide circulation. He was also a popular lecturer, among his subjects being "Divine Providence," and "The Deluge and Theology." A volume of his sermons was published in 1877, with a biographical and critical essay by the Rev. John Hugh Evans (Cynfaen). (*G. B.*); *Cardiff Catalogue*. See *Y Geninen*, March, 1900, p. 58.

Hughes, Samuel, 1823-1885, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Llangollen. He was well educated, and his earlier years were devoted to business pursuits. He commenced preaching when rather young, and for a number of years supplied the pulpits of English and Welsh churches at Llangollen and district, as well as on the borders of the English counties. He departed for America in 1868, and ministered successively at Camden, Canton, Cape May, and Berlin (New Jersey). He was an excellent preacher and a cultured scholar. Clear thinking was parent to a logical order and a transparency of style that made the truth perspicuous. Some years before his death he published a work on "Baptism." (*Baptist Handbook*, 1886.)

Hughes, Thomas, 1803-1898, "Glan Pherath," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and poet, was born at Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, and began life as a schoolmaster. At the request of the Rev. Richard Jones, of Wern, he undertook the charge of a day school at Festiniog, where he remained until he began to preach in 1823. He left Festiniog and settled at Llanelltyd, removing two years later to Machynlleth. It was as "Thomas Hughes, Machynlleth," that he became known throughout the Principality. In the earlier years of his ministry he was one of the popular preachers of Wales. At his death he was the oldest minister in the Principality, and had been preaching for 77 years. The published volume of his poetry, entitled "Y Garnedd Arian" (Llanidloes: O. Mills, circa 1857) shews that he was one of the masters of the Welsh alliterative metres, and also an able writer of blank verse. In 1837, he published a Welsh translation of George Whitfield's "Biography." He was a frequent contributor to the Welsh press, and a short time before his death wrote several chapters of reminiscences for "Cymru." His remains were interred at Penmorfa, Tremadoc. (*Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 441; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *His Reminiscences in Cymru*, vols. 6, 7, and 8; *Cymru*, vol. 6, pp. 108 and 197; *Ibid*, vol. 15, p. 225.

Hughes, Thomas, 1822-1896, social economist and author, was of Welsh extraction. His great grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Hughes, LL.B., was vicar of Llansilin from 1763 to 1776, and headmaster of Ruthin School from 1739 to 1768. The latter's son was Dr. Thomas Hughes, Prebendary of St. Paul's London, and his son, Mr. John Hughes, M.A., of Oriel, began his school life at Ruthin. The subject of this sketch was the son of John Hughes, and was born at Uppington, Berkshire. In 1848, he joined the Christian Socialist movement, under F. D. Maurice and Charles Kingsley, and was one of the founders and principals of the Working Men's College, London. He sat in Parliament as a Liberal from 1865 to 1874, and presided at the first Co-operative Congress in 1869. A project (1879) to establish a model community at Rugby, Tennessee, resulted in heavy pecuniary loss. In 1857, appeared anonymously his first work, "Tom Brown's Schooldays," a fictitious delineation of school life at Rugby under Dr. Arnold. The work was immediately successful with a much higher class of readers than that to which the ordinary novel appeals, and it passed through several editions. He also wrote "The Scouring of the White Horse" (1858), and "Tom Brown at Oxford" (1861). He was a barrister by profession, and was made queen's counsel in 1869, afterwards becoming a county court judge. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Harmsworth*; *Bye-Gones*, 1887, p. 115.) See Hughes' *Memoir of a Brother*; *Economic Review*, July, 1896; *Life of F. D. Maurice*; *Men of the Times*, 13th edition; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Hughes, Thomas, 1826- , an antiquary, was born at Chester, of Welsh parentage. He was educated at the Chester King's School, and afterwards took great interest in the restoration of that institution, with a view of giving it a place among the semi-public schools of England. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of



REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.



REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D., LIVERPOOL.

Antiquaries in 1865, soon after the publication of his excellent work, entitled "The Strangers' Handbook to Chester." Many of his antiquarian writings appeared in the Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, and for many years he was editor of that work. The letterpress to "Batenham's Chester Sixty Years Ago," published in 1878, was from his pen. (*Eye-Gones*, 1879, p. 237; *Private Information*.)

Hughes, Thomas, about 1830-1884, a Wesleyan minister and author, was the son of a poor quarryman at Llangynog, Montgomeryshire. His parents removed, when he was young, to the neighbourhood of Llangollen, and there he began to preach in 1852. In spite of many difficulties he mastered the English language, and became an influential and popular minister in several important circuits. He was a voluminous writer, his chief works being (1) "The Ideal Theory of Berkeley and the Real World (1865); (2) "The Human Will, its Functions and Freedom" (1867); (3) "The Economy of Thought" (1875); (4) "Knowledge: The Fit and Intended Furniture of the Mind"; (5) "Sermons: The Divine and the Human in Nature, Revelation, Religion, and Life"; (6) "Things New and Old relative to Life, being Sermons on different subjects"; (7) "The Condition of Membership in the Christian Church viewed in connection with the Class Meeting in the Methodist Body." The last-named work, disapproving of the devotional meetings, known among Wesleyan Methodists as "Classes," brought upon its author the displeasure of his brethren in the ministry. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Hughes, Thomas Jones, -1891, a clergyman and author, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and brought his university career to a close by becoming a wrangler. He was ordained a deacon in 1846, and priest in the following year. After filling several curacies he was appointed to Llanasa, and from that living was promoted to Llanbedr. Before a paid Diocesan Inspector of Schools was appointed, he was one of the Diocesan Inspectors of Schools, and also secretary to the Rural Deanery of Duffryn Clwyd. He died at Llanbedr, near Ruthin. He was a distinguished Welsh scholar, and took a prize at Aberffraw Eisteddfod for an essay on the English and Welsh languages, which evinced great knowledge of both languages. He was a lucid writer of Welsh, and contributed a series of articles to *Yr Haul*, a Welsh periodical, on "Obsolete Welsh Words in the Welsh Bible." From his learning he might have taken a high position as a Welsh writer, and like many others whose tastes are refined, the quantity of his literary productions does not equal their quality. (*Eye-Gones*, 1891, p. 37.)

Hughes, Thomas L., 1809- , a self-made man, was born in a farmhouse called Ffynon Tndur, in the parish of Llanellidan, Denbighshire. He lived in Ruthin for five years, learning the trade of saddler, which occupation he followed for some time. He emigrated to America in 1840, and went direct to Cincinnati, Ohio,

where for six years he was employed as salesman in a large establishment. Moving to Oak Hill, Ohio, in 1846, he established and carried on an extensive and successful business. In 1854, he and a number of Welshmen combined to form a company called "The Jefferson Furnace Company," and Mr. Hughes became secretary. He was connected with the company for 26 years, and then retired with a competence. He was a justice of the peace for 20 years, and in 1870 was elected by a large majority member of the Ohio Legislature. He contributed a series of articles to the "Cyfaill o'r Hen Wlad" on the life of Christ and other scriptural history, which were published in book form in 1882. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 33.)

Hughes, William, 1761-1826, a Congregational minister and a poet, was a native of Llanystumdwy, in South Carnarvonshire, joined the Congregationalists at Pwllheli when about 20 years of age, and began to preach a year later. After serving in the ministry for some years near Bangor, he settled down as pastor of the cause at Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire. He composed a number of hymns and poems, and wrote a biography of the Rev. Richard Tibbott, of Llanbryn-mair (see *post*). (*Encyc. Meirion.*)

Hughes, William, 1779-1836, born at Penychawdd, Monmouthshire, acquired considerable eminence as a civil engineer. When quite a lad he became a pupil under Mr. Duncombe, and was engaged by him in the execution of the Ellesmere canal. Mr. Telford afterwards employed him upon the Caledonian canal, and he was also connected with the deepening of the Clyde, the drainage of Lough Neagh, and other public works. Eventually he had the oversight of some heavy works upon the London and Birmingham Railway, and for years before his death his character as a safe and able engineer was universally acknowledged. (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Hughes, William, 1798-1866, a harpist, was a native of Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire. He was a brilliant player on the Welsh or triple harp. He unsuccessfully competed, with Benjamin Connah and others at the Wrexham Eisteddfod in 1820. At the Carnarvon Eisteddfod in 1821 he again competed with Connah and nine others, carrying off the silver harp with twenty guineas. His success was received with great enthusiasm, although it seems that some of the adjudicators wished to award the prize to Connah. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Hughes, William, 1821-1886, a clergyman, was the son of William Hughes, Esq., of Llanfaes, Brecknock. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and Jesus College, Oxford, and ordained in 1843. He held curacies at Wollaston, Gloucestershire, and Tavistock, North Devon, and in 1858 became vicar of Ebbw Vale. Among the benefits which his zeal and activity conferred on that town, may be mentioned the erection of the beautiful church of Christ Church, the formation and endowment of the district, the establishment of regular services in Welsh, and also of English services at Victoria and Cwm, where he built the church of St. Paul. He took an active part in everything

that contributed to the good of his populous parish, and was most kind and sympathetic to the poor. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Hughes, William Bulkeley, 1797-1882, Member of Parliament, was born at Plas Coch, Anglesey, and educated at Harrow. In 1826, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and practised a short time, one of his clerks being Sir Hugh Owen (see *post*), who, partly through the influence of Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, obtained a clerkship in the then Poor Law Board. Mr. Bulkeley Hughes' family is one of the oldest in North Wales, and traces an unbroken descent from Llywarch ap Bran, lord of Tre-Llywarch, and founder of the second noble tribe of Wales. He became Member for the Carnarvon Boroughs in 1837, retaining the seat till his death, when, in point of age, he was Father of the House of Commons. He took an active part in railway enterprise in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, and from its opening up to the time of its absorption by the London & North Western Railway, he held the chairmanship of the Anglesey Central Railway. Many Welshmen who held positions in the Civil Service owed their start in life to Mr. Bulkeley Hughes. (*Bye-Gones*, 1882, p. 32.)

Hughes, William Gray, 1792-1824, a clergyman, was the son of the Rev. John Hughes, Llanddeiniol, Cardiganshire, and was born in the parish of Nantewlle, in that county. He worked on a farm till he was 17 years of age, and then went to school at Bettws, near Llangeitho, kept by the Rev. Richard Richards, afterwards proceeding to Lampeter. He was ordained in 1815, and in 1822 became vicar of Mathry, Pembrokehire. He was a most powerful and effective preacher, and seemed destined for a prominent position in the Church, but was cut down at the early age of thirty-two. (*Enwog. Sir Aberteifi*). See *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 340.)

Hughes, William J., 1833-1879, a musician, was born at St. Asaph, and received a good education, graduating B.A. He served as classical master in Enniskillen, Ireland, for many years, removing afterwards to Norfolk. In 1855, he took charge of the Llanurwst Grammar School, but subsequently removed to Rhyl, where he died. He composed several tunes, many of which were published in the "Ceinion" (Hafrenydd), and in "Caniadau y Cyssegr" (Gee). (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Humffray, John Basson, 1824-1891 (or Humphrey), was born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and early in life emigrated to Australia. In the colony of Victoria he took sides with the gold-diggers of Ballarat in the agitation caused by the oppressive administration of the law in the goldfields. He was the first member for West Ballarat (Grenville) in the reformed Parliament, and the first Minister of Mines for the colony. Withers, in his "History of Ballarat," describes him as "a young man possessing the patriotism, and, more than usual, the caution of Welshmen. . . . His voice was musical, and he possessed a readiness of utterance which made him one of the foremost of the advocates of peaceable reform." A monument has been erected to him in the Ballarat old cemetery, the inscription upon it including a Welsh couplet from Islwyn. (*Wales*, O. M. Edwards, vol. 3, p. 461.)

Humffreys, Mostyn, -1835, a soldier, was a native of Montgomeryshire, and received his early education at Oswestry School. His residence was at Llwyn, Llanfyllin. He became a captain in the army, and spent the last few years of his life in India. He met his death while tiger-hunting in March, 1835. He was out on foot with a few sepoy of his detachment, and in attempting to rescue one of them that had been seized by a tiger, the infuriated beast sprang upon him, and killed him on the spot. The local paper, in narrating the incident, said, "Thus perished as fine a fellow as ever came to India." (*Bye-Gones*, 1885, p. 237.)

Humphreys, David, 1753-1818, a colonel in the American army, and who was both a poet and historian, was of Welsh descent, and was born in Derby, Connecticut, U.S.A. He entered the army about 1776, and in 1780 became a colonel and aide-de-camp to General Washington. He often made Mount Vernon his home, and had the unreserved confidence of Washington to the end of his life. He went with Mr. Jefferson to France, as Secretary of Legation, in 1784. For his valour at Yorktown, Congress honoured him with a sword. In 1790, he went to Portugal as minister, and seven years later to Spain in the same capacity. He took command of the militia in Connecticut in 1812, and died a few years later. He aided Barlow and other poets in "The Anarchiad," and wrote other works, among which are a "Poem on the Happiness of America" and an "Address to the Armies of the United States" (1772). (*Wales and its People*; *Lippincott*.) See Griswold's *Poets and Poetry of America*; Duvcknick's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, vol. 1; *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, vol. 2; *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 157; *Enwog. C.*

Humphreys, Heman, 1779-1859, an American preacher of Welsh descent, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, U.S.A. He graduated at Yale, and received the degree of D.D. He was for twenty-three years president of Amherst College, and is described as "one of the best and weightiest men of his age." To his potent influence the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches were greatly indebted; and in his attitude towards slavery, and his advocacy of temperance he was a valuable moral factor. He wrote several valuable works, among which are "A Tour in France, Great Britain, and Belgium," 2 vols. (1838); "Domestic Education" (1840), and "Letters to a Son in the Ministry" (1845). (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*.)

Humphreys, Humphrey, 1648-1712, Bishop of Hereford, was the eldest son of Richard Humphreys, Esq., of Penrhyndendraeth, Merionethshire. He received his early education at the Free School at Oswestry, under the care of his uncle, the Rev. Humphrey Wynn, M.A., and afterwards proceeded to Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1670, and that of M.A. two years later. He was successively rector of Llanfrothen and Trawsfynydd, and in 1689 was advanced to the bishopric of Bangor. He was afterwards translated to Hereford, where he died. Bishop Humphreys was an able Welsh antiquary, and wrote some memoirs of eminent Welshmen. He is

described as "a person of excellent virtues during the whole course of his life, and in his later years, of a piety so extraordinary as has but few examples." The Welsh translation of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living" (London, 1701) was dedicated to Bishop Humphreys. This dedication is printed in full in *Y Gwyliedydd* for May, 1834, p. 139. He married Margaret, the daughter of Dr. Robert Morgan, Bishop of Bangor. (*Cambrian Register*, vol. 1, p. 160.) See *Dict. Em. W.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Gobud yr Oes*, vol. 2, p. 310; *Y Gwyliedydd*, 1830, p. 158; *Gent. Mag.*, 1826, Supp. 2nd pt.

Humphreys, James, 1768-1830, a conveyancing lawyer, was the son of Mr. Charles Gardiner Williams, a solicitor in good practice at Montgomery. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and afterwards articulated to Mr. W. Pugh, solicitor, Caerhowell. In 1787, he went to London, and entered as a pupil the chambers of Mr. Charles Butler. He afterwards established a high reputation and a lucrative practice as conveyancer. He contributed several articles to the "Supplement to Viner's Abridgment," but what brought him fame was his work entitled "Observations on the Law of Real Property and Outline of a Code," published in 1826. This publication had the effect of rousing the public and the profession to successful effort in the difficult and much-needed work of reform in the law of real property. Written in a popular style, and at the right time, the book attracted general attention and approbation, and his views, more or less modified, were adopted by subsequent writers and commissioners, and have since, with some great exceptions, such as the enfranchisement of copyholds, become law. Shortly after his death an interesting memoir of him, written by his nephew, Erskine Humphreys, appeared in the "Cambrian Quarterly Magazine." (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1830, part 2, p. 571, and 1831, part 1, p. 181; *Law Mag.*, vol. 1, p. 613, and vol. 5, p. 258; *Westminster Review*, October, 1826; *Bentham's Works*, ed. Bowring, vol. 5, p. 387, and vol. 6, p. 203; *American Jurist and Law Mag.*, vol. 1, p. 58; *Kent's Commentaries*, vol. 4; *Quarterly Review*, vol. 34, p. 520; *Edinburgh Review*, March, 1827; *Butler's Reminiscences*, pp. 56 and 284.

Humphreys, Joshua, a naval architect, of Welsh origin, who gave to Philadelphia the pre-eminence it still enjoys for ship-building. In the words of Dr. Bishop, he formed "the germ of the American navy." He suggested to Congress important improvements in the construction of vessels ordered by that body, and was called upon to furnish drafts and models for the six frigates which then constituted the American navy. Tempting offers were made to enlist his genius in other lands. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Humphreys, Richard, 1791-1863, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Dyffryn, Merioneth. He began to preach at an early age, and carried on business, at the same time, as a grocer, &c. He was ordained in 1853, and at once became one of the leaders of the connexion. He was a prolific writer, and many of his articles are to be found in the *Geiniogwerth*, *The Methodist*,

Y Drysorfa and *Y Traethodydd*. His biography (Welsh), with a selection of his sermons and essays, by the Rev. Griffith Williams, appeared in 1873 (Wrexham: Hughes and Son). (*Enwogion Meirion*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1851, and 1852 for articles from his pen.

Humphreys, Richard Machno, 1853-1905, a Baptist minister and poet, was born at Talybont, Cardiganshire. He spent three years at Llangollen College, under the Rev. Dr. Hugh Jones, and was ordained at Cardiff in 1877. He afterwards removed to Wrexham, where he laboured for seven years, and spent the last fifteen years of his life as pastor of the Calfarina Baptist Church, Llanelly. He was a powerful preacher and an ideal pastor. He had long been closely identified with the Eisteddfod as an adjudicator and conductor, and belonged to a family remarkable for its literary and oratorical aptitude. He carried off the chair prizes at Wrexham (1885), Rhos (1887), Newcastle Emlyn (1888), Felinfoel (1901), and Pontyberem (1901), and was the winner of the crown prize at the Rhyl National Eisteddfod (1904) for a poem on "Thomas Edward Ellis." He acted as Welsh editor of the *Llanelly Mercury*. (*The Manchester Guardian*; *The British Weekly*; *Baptist Handbook*, 1906.)

Humphreys, Robert, 1779-1832, a Wesleyan minister and poet, was born in the parish of Llanellidan, Denbighshire, and ordained in 1805. He was a popular preacher, and spent the latter part of his life at Beaumaris. He was a regular contributor to the *Eurgrawn*. He translated one of Goodwin's Essays, and published a collection of hymns for Sabbath Schools, and a small collection of poems, some being his own composition. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Humphreys, Sir Salisbury Pryce, 1778-1845, a naval officer, was a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Salisbury Pryce, who for fifty-three years was vicar of Meifod. It was he who committed the bold, yet as some think, justifiable error of firing on the "Chesapeake," an American warship. He was an officer of some distinction, and saw a good deal of service during his short career up to the time when he was appointed a captain, but will best be remembered as captain of the "Leopard," when in 1807 at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under orders, he boarded the "Chesapeake" for the seizure of naval deserters, which led to loss of life on both sides, an angry correspondence between both Governments, and to his own ultimate retirement on half-pay. Notwithstanding this, he became a Rear-Admiral of the "White," and was made a C.B. in 1831; and Knight-Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1834. He was buried at Leckhampton. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 353.

Humphreys, Thomas, 1818-1868, a self-made man, was born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Early in life he made his way to Manchester, where he found employment in a drapery establishment. By dint of hard work, perseverance, and strict integrity, he soon made considerable headway, becoming partner in a leading firm of Manchester warehousemen. He acquired great wealth, and was a generous supporter of various charitable movements. (*Cymry Manceinion*.)

Humphreys, Whitehead, about 1730- , of Welsh descent, was proprietor of a steel furnace in Philadelphia from about the year 1770. He attained considerable fame as a worker in steel, and received £100 from the Provisional Assembly for the encouragement of his genius. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Huw Derfel, see Hughes, Hugh Derfel.

Huw Morus, see Maurice, Hugh.

Huw Myfyr, see Jones, Hugh.

Humphreys-Owen, Arthur Charles, 1836-1905, a Member of Parliament, was born at Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1860 he graduated with honours in classics and moral science. He was called to the bar in 1863, and for eight years practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. In 1876, he came into possession of the Glansevern estates in Montgomeryshire, and at once began to take a leading part in county business. It was, however, in the field of education that his work for Wales was principally done. He took an active part in the movement for founding the Welsh University, and for a time he served as its junior deputy-chancellor. He might almost be described as the "father" of the Welsh intermediate education system; he was at work on it long before the Act of 1880 was passed, and he had a hand in shaping the measure itself, and rousing public feeling in favour of it. The value of his work was recognised by his election as the first chairman of the Central Welsh Board, a position which he retained up to his death. When Mr. Stuart Rendel became a peer in 1894, Mr. Humphreys-Owen succeeded him as the Liberal member for Montgomeryshire. (*The Manchester Guardian.*) See *Young Wales*, 1901, p. 1; 1904, p. 46; *Bye-Gones*, 1905, p. 178.

Humphries, Thomas, -1783, a clergyman and author, of Welsh parentage, is believed to have been born in Shropshire, although some say that he was born in Wales. He was educated for the Church, and became M.A. of St. John's, Cambridge. For some time, he was second master of the Free School at Bridgnorth; and after that, in succession to his father, master of Downton School. He was also second master of Shrewsbury School, and during the time he filled that office he was preferred to the vicarage of St. Chad, in that town. He published a letter entitled "The first of a Series of Letters to the Author of *Pietas Oxoniensis*"; a Sermon on behalf of the Salop Infirmary, and "A Preservative from Criminal Offences," in 1775. (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Huwco Meirion, see Thomas, Hugh Evan.

Hwfa Mon, see Williams, Rowland.

Iago ab Dewi, see Davies, James.

Iago ab Ieuan, see James, James.

Iago Emlyn, see James, James.

Iago Trichrug, see Hughes, James.

- Idris Vychan**, see Jones, John.
Idrisyn, see Jones, John.
Ieuan Brydydd Hir, see Evans, Evan.
Ieuan Ddu, see Harris, John P.
Ieuan Ddu, see Harris, John Ryland.
Ieuan Ddu, see Thomas, John L.
Ieuan Fardd Du, see Thomas, Evan.
Ieuan Glan Alarch, see Mills, John.
Ieuan Glan Geirionydd, see Evans, Evan.
Ieuan Gwyllt, see Roberts, John.
Ieuan Gwynedd, see Jones, Evan.
Ieuan Lleyn, see Prichard, Evan.
Ieuan o Leyn, see Hughes, John Henry.
Ieuan Tir Iarll, see Bradford, John.
Ioan ap Gwilym, see Williams, John.
Ioan Bryngwyn Bach, see Jones, John.
Ioan Ddu, see Jones, John Foulkes.
Ioan Glandyfroedd, see Howell, John.
Ioan Madog, see Williams, John.
Ioan Emlyn, see Jones, John Emlyn.
Ioan Idris, see Davies, John.
Ioan Mai, see Williams, John.
Ioan Meirion, see James, John.
Ioan Rhagfyr, see Williams, John.
Ioan Tegid, see Jones, John.
Ioan Twrog, see Roberts, John.
Iolo Goch, see Roberts, John.
Iolo Morganwg, see Williams, Edward.
Iolo Trefaldwyn, see Davies, Edward.
Iorwerth Glan Aled, see Roberts, Edward.
Iorwerth Pentyrch, see Gittins, Edward.
Iota Eta, see Evans, John.
Isalaw, see Richards, John.
Islwyn, see Thomas, William.
Ivor Ceri, see Jenkins, John.
Iwan, see Williams, David.
J. R., see Roberts, John.

James, Daniel Bloomfield, 1841-1900, a Congregational minister, hailed from Pontypool, Monmouthshire, and though

thoroughly Welsh in blood and temperament, his training was almost entirely English. He was educated at Western College, Plymouth, and at the age of 27 accepted the pastorate of Castle Green Church, Bristol. Two or three years later he settled at East Hill, Wandsworth, preaching to an ever-increasing congregation, so that it was soon found necessary to enlarge the building. He afterwards removed to Swansea, succeeding the far-famed Thomas Jones. After ministering at Croydon, he settled in 1888 at Wimbledon, where he died. As a preacher he occupied a very high position. Intellectually gifted, and keenly alive to the best thought of his age, he was predominantly an emotional man, and had the gift of communicating his own passion to his audience to a rare degree. He did not often make men laugh, but they often felt the touch of rising tears, as he played with unerring fingers on the chords of pity, and sympathy, and love. In this he was helped by one of the most wonderful voices ever given to man. Its note was a rich baritone full of undertones and harmonies, not too powerful, but capable of rising to a splendid volume in any climax of appeal or denunciation, and ever under the most perfect command, so that whether he whispered or thundered it was equally irresistible. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1901.)

James, David, 1803-1871, "Dewi o Ddyfed," a clergyman and poet, was born in the parish of Manordeifi, not far from Swansea, but in the county of Pembroke. He was educated at the Swansea Grammar School, and at Ystradmeurig. After his ordination, in 1826, he held a curacy at Granston, Pembrokeshire, and afterwards at Almondbury, Yorkshire. He subsequently held livings at Kirkdale (Liverpool), Marsden (Yorkshire), and Pant-teg (Pembrokeshire). He graduated M.A. at Cambridge, was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Ph.D. of Heidelberg University. He published, in 1836, "The Patriarchal Religion of Britain: or a Complete Manual of Ancient British Druidism" (London: J. Brook), a very learned and elaborate work. While at Kirkdale he engaged in public debate with a Roman Catholic priest, and soon afterwards there appeared from his pen a volume entitled "Peter without a Primacy, or the Pope a Usurper." He stood in the front rank as a preacher and lecturer; he was an excellent poet; and a most patriotic Welshman. (*Y Geninen*, Mar. 1891, p. 21; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Nodweddiad y Cymry*; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1889, p. 21; *Trans. Nat. Eist. Liverpool*, 1884, p. 613; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1888, p. 68; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 201; *Y Traethodydd*, 1907, p. 166.

James, Edward, about 1790- , military surgeon of a regiment stationed among the Ogiburas tribe of Creek Indians, was of Welsh origin. He rendered valuable service to the missionaries who laboured there by translating the New Testament into the language of the natives, and preparing a spelling book for their schools. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

James, Edward, 1839-1904, a Congregational minister, was a native of Llanfachreth, Anglesey, and in the days of his youth was brought under the influence of that saintly minister, the Rev. William Griffith, of Holyhead. His first pastorate was at Llanaelhaiarn, in south Carnarvonshire, where he was ordained in 1861. A few years later

he became minister of Morfa and Nefyn churches, where, for over thirty years, he remained in great honour and usefulness, until incapacitated by illness about six years before his death. He was a man of great intellectual power. As a thinker, he was eminently original; he was also a born orator, and at times his sermons told on vast audiences with wonderful effect. His denomination in the Principality conferred upon him the highest honours. In 1894 he filled the presidential chair of the Welsh Congregational Union, and in that capacity he delivered an eloquent address on "Welsh Congregationalism in the Principality and the English Towns," at the annual meetings held that year at Cardiff. (*The British Weekly*.) See *Congreg. Year Book*, 1906; his *Biography*, by Rev. O. L. Roberts (Merthyr Tydfil: Joseph Williams & Sons, 1906).

James, Isaac, about 1770- , an author, of Welsh descent, carried on business as a bookseller at Bristol, where he attached himself to the Baptists. He wrote "Providence Displayed, or the Adventures of Alexander Selkirk" (1800); "An Essay on the prophet Jonah" (1802), and gave considerable assistance to Palmer in the preparation of his "Nonconformist Memorials." (*Enwog. C.*)

James, James, 1800-1879, "Iago Emlyn," a Congregational minister and poet, was born in the West of England, of Welsh parents. When eight years old he was left an orphan, and was cared for by his paternal grandmother at Dinas, near Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthen-shire. In 1840 he entered Carmarthen College, and afterwards served in the pastorate at Llanelly, Cardiff, Newport, and Portishead. His health failing him, he retired from the ministry, and settled at Clifton, near Bristol. His attainments were considerable. He regularly read the Hebrew Bible and the Greek Testament, and had a fair knowledge of Latin. He was one of the best Welsh scholars of the day, and an exceptionally able Welsh etymologist. In 1848 he published a volume of his successful eisteddfod poems (Cardiff: Owen and Roberts); and in 1863 published another volume of his poetical compositions (Llanelly: J. Thomas). He was the author of "An Essay on the Philosophical Construction of Celtic Nomenclature, more particularly in reference to the Welsh Names of Places in Wales, to which is added a Vocabulary of Celtic Names of Places in Scotland" (Bristol: Jefferies & Sons, 1869). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1880; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

James, James, 1833-1902, "Iago ab Ieuan," a musician, was a native of Argoed, Merionethshire, his father being Evan James, "Ieuan ab Iago," a poet of no mean fame. His father, when Iago ab Ieuan was still comparatively young, removed to Pontypridd, and here his son for many years assisted him in his trade as a weaver. It was during this time that the son composed the music for the Welsh national anthem, "Hen Wlad fy Nhadau" (The Land of my Fathers), his father having written the words. (*The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 100.)

James, John, -about 1820, a Calvinistic Methodist deacon and hymn-writer, was a native of South Wales, and resided for many years near Llanyddyfri. He wrote many hymns of great merit,

among them being "Mae'r dydd yn agos gwawrio, medd fy ffydd," and "'Does feddyg yu fyw, na balm o un rhyw." (*Hanes Emynwyr.*)

James, John, 1777-1848, a Baptist minister and hymn-writer, was born at Aberystwith. He was pastor first at the Baptist Chapel in his native town; afterwards at Pontrhydyryn, near Pontypool, and finally at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, where he died. In 1811, he published a collection of hymns, which contains about thirty of his own composition. His most popular hymns are "Deuwch, bech- aduriaid, deuwech, ceisiwch heddwch yn y gwaed"; "Gwrandewir gweddi'r gwael sy'n grudifan ar y llawr"; and "Mae myrddynau o'r rhai duaf." (*Hanes Emynwyr.*) See *Enwog. Sir Aberteifi.*

James, John, 1815-1851, "Ioan Meirion," an essayist, was the son of John and Sarah Jones, and was born at a small farmhouse called Tygwyn, in the parish of Llanymawddwy, Merionethshire. Having spent his boyhood in the neighbourhood of Dinas Mawddwy, he settled down in London, where he rose to a comfortable position through his marriage to a lady of means. He acted as one of the assistant commissioners appointed by the Government, in 1846, to enquire into the state of education in Wales. Their reports were very severely commented upon, and Mr. James came in for a fair share of displeasure, his report being the subject of a trenchant article by Dr. Lewis Edwards in the "Traethodydd." He was afterwards appointed secretary to the Welsh School, near London, and for some time edited a Welsh newspaper called "Y Cymro." He died in London, and was buried in the churchyard of Llanymawddwy. (*Enwog. Meirion; Dye-Gones*, 1894, p. 427.) See *Traethodydd*, 1848, art. *Addysg yn Nghymru: Reports of the Commissioners*, by Lewis Edwards, D.D.

James, Maria, -about 1838, a poetess, left Wales for America when seven years of age. At that time she could only speak Welsh. She found employment as a nurse, but soon attracted attention on account of the beautiful poems she composed. After her death a volume of her poetry was published in New York, under the title of "Wales, and other Poems," with an introduction and a biographical sketch from the pen of the Rev. A. Potter, D.D. (*Enwog. C.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See Dr. Jones' *Cymry of the '76; Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 158.

James, Philip, 1664-1748, a Baptist preacher, was born in the parish of Llandeilo, on the borders of Glamorganshire and Carmarthen-shire. His parents were members of the Established Church, and they educated the son for the church, but before he took orders he saw reason to change his views, and joined the Baptists. He was subsequently disowned by his parents, and wandered to Welshpool, where he resided for some years. For some time he lived with a medical gentleman of the Baptist denomination, with whom he was naturally led to the study of medicine, in the knowledge of which he became very proficient. Later on he returned to his native place, and began to preach in connection with the Baptists at Swansea, continuing for some years with much acceptance and deserving reputation. About

1705 he settled at Warwick as pastor of the Baptist cause, removing afterwards to Hemel Hempsted, in Herts. (*Noncon. Memorial.*)

James, Richard, 1804-1867, a Baptist minister, was born at Llanddarog, Carmarthenshire. He began preaching about the year 1819, and soon afterwards entered Bradford College, then under the able presidency of Dr. Steadman. At the close of his college course he was appointed by the North Wales Baptist Association as a missionary in the maritime parts of Flintshire, and resided at Rhuddlan. In 1825 he removed to Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, to undertake the pastorate of the Baptist Church in that town. Great prosperity attended his ministry there, and his renown as a preacher of the first rank was established. He held this pastorate till 1838, when he accepted an invitation from the Baptist Church meeting at Carmel Chapel, Pontypridd, where he laboured with great success till 1853. His reputation as a preacher was enhanced during his stay there, and wherever he was announced to preach, crowded congregations was the result. He continued to reside in Pontypridd till 1857, when he removed to Caerphilly, having accepted an invitation to the pastorate at Tonyfelin. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1886.)

James, Robert, 1825-1879, "Jeduthyn," a musician, was a native of Aberdare, but removed at an early age to Merthyr Tydfil. He spent about five years in Australia, but afterwards settled in Pennsylvania, where he held the office of Clerk of the Courts of Luzerne county. He won several Eisteddfodic prizes for musical compositions, and, while at Merthyr Tydfil, he published a collection of tunes under the title of "Organ y Cyssegr." He was a very successful choir conductor, and was one of the early teachers of Dr. Joseph Parry, whose sister he had married. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

James, Samuel, about 1700- a Nonconformist minister and author, was a son of the Rev. Phillip James, a native of Carmarthenshire. He was for some years pastor at Hitchin, where he died. In 1760, he published "An Abstract of the previous dealings of God with several eminent Christians in their conversation and sufferings, taken from authentic manuscripts, and published for the comfort and establishment of serious minds," a work which met with a ready sale, a third edition being called for. (*G. B.*)

James, Thomas, 1817-1879, "Llallawg," a clergyman and antiquary, was born at the old rectory house of Manordeify, near Cardigan. For some time after entering holy orders he was curate at Much Wenlock, Salop, and afterwards held a curacy in Derbyshire, where he stayed until 1846, when he was appointed to the incumbency of Netherthong. He was well versed in antiquarian matters, and was a valued contributor to "Bye-Gones." (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 261.)

James, Thomas, 1827-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llansawel, Carmarthenshire, and began life as a shoemaker, afterwards finding employment at the Dowlais Ironworks. After saving a little money, he entered the Ffrwdfal Grammar School, and

proceeded in due course to Trevecca, thence to Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. He then settled at Llanelly, where he kept a grammar school for some years. He was moderator of the South Wales Association in 1875, and secretary of Trevecca College for many years. He also acted as editor of *Y Cylchgrawn*. (*Blwyddiadau y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1900, p. 37.

James, Sir William, Bart., 1721-1783, a distinguished naval officer, was a native of Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire. At the age of twelve, in accordance with his own wish, he became a sailor. He was gradually promoted to responsible stations, and in 1749 the East India Company appointed him to the command of the "Guardian," equipped as a ship of war, and for two years he was employed in defending merchant ships against pirates. In 1751 he received the chief command of the Company's naval forces. In 1756 he completely destroyed the power of the pirate "Angria," and, on his return to England, was presented by the company with an elegant gold-hilted sword. Soon afterwards he was chosen a director of the company, and afterwards entered Parliament. A person who knew him intimately says that "as a thorough, practical seaman he was almost without an equal; as an officer he was brave, vigilant, prompt, and resolute; patient in difficulty, with a presence of mind that seemed to grow from danger." (Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*; Pennant's *View of Hindostan*; *Dict. Em. W.*) See *Naval Chronicle*, vol. 13, p. 89, with engraved portrait by Reynolds; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. 12, pp. 244, 354, 402; Low's *History of the Indian Navy*, vol. 1, chap. 4; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

James, William, 1833-1905, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a native of Cardiganshire, and in due time entered Bala College, under Dr. Lewis Edwards. He afterwards spent three years at the University College, London, graduating B.A. in 1862. In 1863 he became pastor at Aberdovey, and after a ministry of three years he removed to Manchester, as pastor of the church which then worshipped in a small building in Grosvenor Square, but which later removed to a handsome new chapel in Moss Lane East. Here he remained till his death. In 1876, he delivered the ordination address on "Church Polity"; in 1888, he was elected moderator of the North Wales Association; and, in 1892, moderator of the General Assembly. He was selected Davies lecturer in 1897, and took as his subject, "The Church, its Sacraments and Ministry." He wrote a number of text-books on the Pauline Epistles, which were marked by sound scholarship and exegetical power; and contributed several articles to the *Traethodydd* and other periodicals. A wide and industrious reader, his intellectual interests were not restricted by denominational or other limits; as a preacher, he clung to the style of the strong men among whom he was brought up; he was content, whether he spoke in English or in his native Welsh, with nothing but the purest language and the best thinking he could produce. (*The Manchester Guardian*, 20th October, 1905.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1906, p. 1.

James, Sir William Milbourne, 1807-1881, Lord Justice, was the son of Christopher James, and was born at Merthyr Tydfil. He was called to the Bar in 1831; for some time he attended the Welsh Sessions, but afterwards confined his work almost entirely to the Court of Chancery. Although not a brilliant speaker, he was a sound advocate, with a thorough knowledge of law. In 1870, he became a Lord Justice of Appeal and a Privy Councillor. He was a deep student of Indian history, and wrote a book on "The British in India." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Times*, 9th June, 1881; *Solicitors' Journal*, 11th June, 1881; *Eulogium* by Baron Bramwell in *Times*, 15th June, 1881.

Jeduthyn, see James, Robert.

Jefferson, Thomas, 1743-1826, third President of the United States of America, whose ancestors were from the foot of Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, was born in Virginia, U.S.A. He always boasted of his ancient British blood. Parton, the biographer, said of him, "Of all the public men who have figured in the United States, he was incomparably the best scholar, and the most variously accomplished man. And he was a Welshman, whose ancestors lived in sight of Mount Snowdon. No man was ever more fond of his Welsh blood than he." "His ancestry was Welsh," says Shepp; and Duykinick, in his "Gallery of Eminent Men and Women," v. 1, p. 296, says, "His father, Peter Jefferson, belonged to a family originally from Wales." He was admitted to the bar in 1767; was elected a member of the famous congress of representatives of the various colonies at Philadelphia in 1775; and afterwards served as Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. In 1797 he became Vice-President under John Adams (see *ante*), and in 1801 he overthrew the Federalists and was elected President. In 1805 he was chosen President for a second term. During his last years he founded the University of Virginia. As the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the founder of the Republican (Democratic) Party, he has probably exerted a greater influence on the institutions of America than any other American, except Washington. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*.) See Henry S. Randall's *Life of T. Jefferson*, 3 v., 1858; Griswold's *Prose Writers of America*; *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1830; B. L. Rayner's *Life of Thomas Jefferson*, 1834; Theodore Dwight's *Character of T. Jefferson*, 1839; an excellent article on Jefferson in the *New American Cyclopaedia* (by John E. Cooke); *Wales*, v. 1, p. 282; *Ibid*, v. 3, p. 21.

Jeffreys, John, -1766, a civil servant, appears to have been born at the close of William III's reign, and was of a Breconshire family, though nothing is known of his early life. At the general election of 1731, he was returned for Breconshire, being re-elected in 1741. He seems to have soon attracted the attention of the leading Ministers, and in 1742, he was appointed Joint Secretary of the Treasury. This post he held till May, 1746, when he resigned. In the election of 1747, he transferred his services to the Borough of Dartmouth, or as it was named, Clifton Dartmouth Hardness. On the promotion of James West to the Joint Secretaryship of the Treasury,

in May, 1752, Mr. Jeffreys succeeded him in his place of Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1754, he was appointed Warden of the Mint. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Jeffreys, John Gwyn, 1809-1885, conchologist, was born at Swansea, and was articled to a local solicitor. He was called to the bar in 1856, and retired from practice ten years later, his tastes being rather scientific than legal. He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and of the Royal Society; the University of St. Andrew's bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and he did much work in connection with the British Association. He wrote more than a hundred papers on scientific subjects, but he is best known by his work on "British Conchology," in five volumes, which is regarded as the authority on the subject. His numerous scientific papers on conchological subjects have a special value, because of his intimate knowledge of English tertiary shells, and their relation to modern deep sea and littoral forms. His "Synopsis of the Pulmonobranchio Mollusca of Great Britain" was written when he was but nineteen years of age. On several occasions he either conducted or took part in exploring voyages in the North Atlantic and on the North Eastern coast of the United States. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1885, p. 171.) See *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, 1885, pp. 1-15; *Nature*, 1885, p. 317; *Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, 1865-1878; *Red Dragon*, vol. 7, p. 289.

Jenkins, Charles Vanbrugh, 1822-1892, a soldier, was of Welsh parentage, being the son of Mr. Robert B. C. L. Jenkins, of Charlton Hill, Shrewsbury, by his marriage with Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Richard Jenkins, of Bicton. He entered the Indian army in August, 1839, and served with the Bengal Light Cavalry in the Afghanistan campaign of 1842, under General Pollock, taking part in the forcing of the Khyber Pass, the relief of Jelladabad, and all the actions leading to the re-occupation of Cabul, including the cavalry charge in the Tezeen Valley, for which services he received the medal. He also took part in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-4, including the battle of Maharajpore, for which he had the bronze star; in the Sutlej campaign of 1846, including the battle of Aliwal, for which he also had the medal; and in the Punjab in 1848-9, for which he received a third medal, with two clasps. He became a lieutenant-colonel in 1862, and retired from the 19th Hussars in July, 1877, on an Indian pension. He afterwards resided at Cruckton Hall, near Shrewsbury, where he died. (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 467.)

Jenkins, David Miles, 1837-1901, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Trelyn, Monmouthshire. On his mother's side he was descended from Miles of Olchon, reputed to be the founder of the Strict Baptist denomination in Wales. Commencing to preach in 1856 he went to Newcastle Emlyn for preparation, and thence to Bala College, where he remained until 1861, when he was ordained at Aberhosan. In 1866 he removed to Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and in 1870 to Penmaenmawr, where his work was abundantly blessed. In 1874 he became minister of the English church at Morriston,

Swansea, and two years later went to Park Road, Liverpool, where for 23 years he laboured with unvarying success. He was among the first to suggest the formation of the Welsh Congregational Union, of which, in 1895, he was elected chairman. His address, in that capacity, on "The Preacher in the Light of the Changing Conditions of the Nation," takes a very high place among the addresses from the chair. It was timely, eloquent, progressive, yet fired with loyalty to the central truths of the Gospel. The prevailing notes of his preaching were intellectuality, earnestness, conviction, and intensity. As a student of theology he had few compeers, and all his compositions shewed evidences of careful preparation. In conjunction with the Rev. D. Rowlands (Dewi Môn), he published a volume of Welsh "Sermons for the Times" (Liverpool: 1870). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1902; *Cordiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1903, p. 45

Jenkins, Ebenezer E., 1820-1905, a Wesleyan minister, was born in South Wales. Having been accepted by the Conference of 1845, he was appointed to work in India. For nearly nineteen years, most of which were spent in the Madras district, he devoted his rare powers to missionary service in its various branches. Profoundly appreciating the value of higher education as a missionary agency, he established the Royapettah College, and in other effective ways laboured for the enlightenment of Hindu youth and the training of the younger members of the Christian community. His missionary zeal was not, however, limited to educational work, though he continued to be its apologist and advocate to the close of his life. In 1863 he was compelled to return to England. His ministry in many of the principal circuits of the connexion was characterised by all his rare qualities of mind and heart, and bore abundant fruit. In 1877, he became one of the general secretaries of the Missionary Society, and, for the remainder of his period of active service, took part in the administration of the missions to which he had been so long devoted. In 1880 he was president of the Conference, a fitting crown of his distinguished career. He graduated LL.D. (*Minutes of Conference*, 1905.)

Jenkins, Herbert, 1721-1772, a Nonconformist preacher, was born at Mynyddislwyn, in Monmouthshire, and after receiving a suitable education at the Baptist College, Bristol, he devoted himself to the work of the ministry. He had joined Howell Harris (see *ante*), in 1740, and is mentioned in 1742, as an appointed "exhorter" among the Methodists. Mr. Whitefield having met him in Wales, and being struck with his eloquence, induced him to preach at his Tabernacle in London, and for some years afterwards he laboured as an English evangelist in various parts of the country. In 1749, he was ordained minister of the Independent Church at Maidstone, in Kent. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.)

Jenkins, Isaac, 1812-1877, a Wesleyan minister, was born near Aberystwith, and after labouring with zeal and success as a local preacher, he entered the Theological Institution at Hoxton, where he spent two years. He afterwards served the connexion faithfully for 23 years as the financial secretary of a district. As a preacher, his



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style was simple and chaste; and the delivery of his sermons was often accompanied with great power. He also wrote much for the instruction and spiritual welfare of the young. (*Rees' Hist.*)

Jenkins, James, 1829-1896, a Baptist minister, was a native of Llangunmarch Wells, Breconshire. As a lad, he assisted his father, who was a farmer. In 1849 he was received into Haverfordwest College, and after a three years' course, he began his successful and long ministry at Bethlehem, Newport, where he spent the whole of his ministerial life. As a preacher, he stood in the front rank. He was powerful and eloquent, and was constantly invited to special services in North and South Wales. He was twice chairman of the Pembroke-shire Baptist Association, and in 1890 was elected president of the Baptist Union of Wales. He published "*Holwyddoreg ar yr Iawn*" (a Catechism on the Atonement), Carmarthen: W. M. Evans, about 1890. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1897; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jenkins, John, 1656-1733, a Baptist minister, was a native of Cilmaenllwyd, Carmarthenshire, and served in the ministry for many years at Rhydylwylm, South Wales. He took a leading part in the controversy regarding Baptism. He left behind him a volume of sermons in manuscript, and these were published by Wm. Herbert, under the title of "*A Golden Grove in a stormy day, or Saint Cordial in persecuting times.*" (*Enwog. C.*)

Jenkins, John, about 1740- who took a prominent part in the American War, was a descendant of one of the Welsh settlers in the Wyoming Valley. In August, 1775, he called a meeting in which it was resolved that those present should join their brethren "in the common cause of defending their liberty." In February, 1781, he set out with his company to join Washington at headquarters on the Hudson, and took part in the battle of King's Bridge. He accompanied the army to Yorktown, and was at the surrender of Cornwallis. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Jenkins, John, 1770-1829, "*Ivor Ceri*," a clergyman and author, was the second son of Mr. Griffith Jenkins, of Cilbronau, in the parish of Llangoedmor, Cardiganshire. His early education he received from a neighbouring school, and at the Academy at Carmarthen, afterwards proceeding to Oxford, where he graduated M.A. He was one of the leading spirits in the revival of the National Eisteddfod at Carmarthen, in 1819, and took a prominent part in several subsequent Eisteddfodau. He was a frequent contributor on antiquarian and other subjects to the *Cambrian Quarterly Review*, and under the name of "*Hooker*" to the *Gwyblydydd*. One or two sermons and some poetry of his were also published. He was also an accomplished musician, and contributed not a little to rescue some of the old Welsh tunes from oblivion. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 41; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 291; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Enwog. Sir Aberteifi*.

Jenkins, John, 1779-1853, of Hengoed, a Baptist minister and author, and one of the most remarkable instances of self-educated men,

was a native of the parish of Llangynider, Breconshire, his father being a labourer with a large family, so that he could not give his children any educational advantages. John Jenkins never spent a day at school, but with assistance he learned to read the Welsh Bible, afterwards joining the Baptists. When 21 years of age, and while working as a miner, he began to preach, and in 1806 he was ordained as minister. In 1811, he published a *Body of Divinity*, and six years later began to write his *Commentary on the Bible*, completing it in 1831. He also published a large number of essays on religious subjects. He received the degree of D.D., and he was unquestionably one of the brightest ornaments of the denomination in Wales; as a preacher he was always acceptable and edifying, and often remarkably affecting. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *Cofiant y Parch. John Jones, Talysarn*, p. 479; *Hanes Llen. G.*

Jenkins, John, 1807-1872, a Baptist minister and missionary, was the third son of Dr. John Jenkins (1779-1853, see *ante*), and in 1834, he volunteered to serve as a missionary in Brittany. He immediately set to work to learn the Breton language, and then published a Breton reading book. At his suggestion the British and Foreign Bible Society entrusted the task of translating the Bible to M. Legonidec, an eminent Breton scholar, and his rendering of the New Testament was published. It proved, however, to be almost unintelligible to the people for whom it was intended, and another translation became necessary. This work fell to the lot of Mr. Jenkins, and his translation proved so acceptable that five editions of the whole Bible were published within a few years, the first in 1847. He also translated "Booth's Bible Stories," and a number of pamphlets, hymns, &c. He was remarkably successful, and his open-air services were frequently attended by thousands of people. (*Cymru*, v. 9, p. 215.)

Jenkins, John, 1808-1884, a Unitarian minister, afterwards a barrister, eldest son of Mr. David Jenkins, builder, was born at Swansea, and completed his education at Glasgow, graduating M.A. He was minister at Rivington, 1832-4; Yeovil, 1834-7; and Boston, 1837-9. He afterwards became a schoolmaster at Swansea, where he founded the *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald*, 14th July, 1847. He took a prominent part in public affairs; was one of the lecturers of the Anti-Corn Law League, and assistant commissioner to the Elementary Education Commission, 1859. He was called to the Bar in 1865, and joined the Midland circuit. In the library of the Royal Institution of South Wales, at Swansea, there are three of his works: "A Sermon preached at Preston in 1847"; "Address of the South Wales Counties and Boroughs Ballot Society to the Public, per John Jenkins, secretary, *pro tem.*," 1851; and "The Ballot and Ministerial Reform: What ought to be done?" 1852. (*The Unitarian Students at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen*, Rev. R. Jenkin Jones, M.A., 1901, p. 28; *Vestiges of Protestant Dissent*, George Eyre Evans, 1897; Foster's *Men at the Bar*.)

Jenkins, John, 1821-1896, a solicitor and author, was the youngest son of Mr. Edward Jenkins, flannel manufacturer, Llanidloes,

Montgomeryshire. He was articled to Mr. John Owen, solicitor, Newtown, and in 1842 settled in Llanidloes, where he practised for many years with conspicuous success. Early in his career he became impressed with the necessity for a reform of legal procedure, and contributed to the *Eclectic Review* papers on Law Reform and Local Courts. In 1845, he published a pamphlet on "Law Reform," which obtained the approval of Lord Brougham, who proposed him a member of the Law Amendment Society, in which he advocated principles almost identical with the County Courts Act. On the passing of the first Act in 1846, he was appointed County Court registrar for the district. He was also author of "The Laws relating to Religious Liberty" (1880); "The Laws concerning Religious Worship;" "Mortmain and Charitable Uses" (1885); and his paper on "The Feudal System" was printed in the second edition of "Some Specimens of the Poetry of the Antient Welsh Bards," (Llanidloes: O. Mills, 1862). In 1873, he edited an interesting work entitled "The Poetry of Wales" (Llanidloes: J. Pryse), containing English translations of some of the best known Welsh poetry. (*Bye-Gones*, 1896, p. 298; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jenkins, Joseph, 1743-1819, a Particular Baptist, was the son of Evan Jenkins, pastor of the Baptist Church at Wrexham, and was born in that town. In his sixteenth year he studied Greek and Hebrew under Mr. Walker in London, and in 1761 secured one of Dr. Ward's exhibitions to King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. and D.D. in 1765. In the following year he settled in London, but three years later returned to Wrexham, and in 1773 was ordained to the pastorate of "the old meeting," formerly held by his father. In the same year he published his "Confession of Faith" at Shrewsbury. He also published a number of sermons and tracts, chiefly in defence of his views on baptism. Some of the former were collected, in 1779, in two volumes, and the latter were also issued in volume form. He was also the author of "The Orthodox Dissenting Ministers' Reasons for a further application to Parliament for Relief in the matter of Subscription" (London, 1775); "Discourses on Select Passages of Sacred History" (Shrewsbury, 1779); and "Reflexions on the Apology of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, being a Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity." (*Enwog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wilson's *Dissenting Churches*; *Genl. Mag.*, vol. 89; *Baptist Annual Register*; *Bunhill Memorials*; *Palmer's Noncon. in Wrexham*; Joshua Thomas' *Hanes y Bedyddwyr*; *Watt's Bibl. Brit.*; *General Baptist Repository*; *New Evangelical Mag.*, vol. 1, p. 118; *Y Brython*, vol. 2, 2nd edition, p. 412.

Jenkins, Llewelyn, 1810-1878, a Baptist minister, was the fourth son of the Rev. John Jenkins, D.D. (1779-1853, see *ante*). He was employed in his father's printing office in Merthyr Tydfil, and afterwards he and his brother John, having removed their printing offices to Cardiff, brought out a Welsh Baptist magazine, *Y Greal*. In 1862, he became the prime mover in the raising of a Baptist building fund for Wales. He wrote numerous articles and letters to stir up the churches and kindle enthusiasm on the subject, and

travelled thousands of miles during four years in collecting the fund. When the fund reached £13,000 he was seized at Llandrindod with heart disease, and died on the 18th September, 1878. He was buried at Maescymmmer, near Cardiff, where he had resided for some years. He was the author of a Welsh "History of the Baptist Cause at Hengoed" (Cardiff: W. Jones, 1861); and, with the Rev. Timothy Thomas, wrote a Welsh biography of the Rev. Thomas Morris, Newport (Cardiff: Owen and Roberts, 1847). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1879.)

Jenkins, Nathaniel, 1678- , a Nonconformist minister, was born in Wales, but emigrated to America, where he rose to great eminence. He settled at Cape May, New Jersey, and in his capacity as member of the Colonial Legislature of that State, in 1721, he strenuously opposed and defeated a bill "to punish all who denied the Trinity, Christ's Divinity, and the Inspiration of the Scriptures." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Jenkins, Robert, 1825-1894, a naval officer, of Welsh descent, was born near Shrewsbury, and entered the Navy as a cadet in 1838. In 1840, he was engaged in the operations on the east coast of Syria, for which he received the war medal and the Turkish medal and clasp. Two years later he took a stirring part in the China War; his services were specially mentioned in the "Gazette," and he was awarded the China medal. Later he was engaged on the Buffalo River in South Africa, and for his services in the Kaffir War of 1851 he received the medal. In 1854, he was commander of the "Talbot" in the Arctic expedition, and was awarded the Arctic medal. In 1855-6, he was engaged on the "Comus" in the suppression of piracy, and he took an active part in the subsequent China War, receiving the China clasp. Subsequently he was engaged on an important mission to the king of the Fiji Islands, and succeeded in settling all matters in dispute between Europeans and Fijians without resort to force. He attained the rank of admiral, and in the New Zealand War, in 1863-64, commanded the *Thanus*, *Tauranga*, and *Maketu* Expeditions, being afterwards created a C.E. In 1800, he was placed on the retired list, and took up his residence at Shrewsbury. He was buried at Wroxeter. (*Bye-Gones*, 1894, p. 429.)

Jenkins, Thomas, 1799-1857, a Congregational minister and hymn writer, was the son of a farmer near Llandebie, Carmarthenshire, and was ordained in 1827. He published two collections of hymns, one for use at temperance meetings, and the other, for public worship, under the title of "Frydiau o Libanus." Some of his hymns became very popular, in particular those which begin—"Mae gorseld fawr y nef"; "Mae Ddw yn madden pechod"; and "Ni gofiwn y cur dan hoelion o ddu." (*Hanes Emynywr.*)

Jenkins, Titus, 1804-1834, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. John Jenkins (1779-1853, see *ante*), was born at Blaina, Monmouthshire, and educated for the ministry at Stepney Baptist Academy. He was ordained at Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, but falling into consumption he had to give up his charge. It is manifest from some things he

wrote in Welsh, and from manuscripts which he left, that he was a young man of great attainments, a good scholar, a bard of excellent promise, and a writer of ability. From an English memoir of him, it appears he was a forcible speaker, and a very worthy man in other respects. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.)

Jenkins, William, about 1779-1860, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and poet, was born at Mynydd Bach, near Neath, Glamorganshire. He first of all joined the Congregationalists, under the ministry of the Rev. Lewis Rees, father of the well-known Dr. Abraham Rees, but afterwards became a Calvinistic Methodist, and settled at Morriston. He composed several excellent elegies to the Revs. David Jones, Llangan; John Evans, New Inn; and Richard Davies, Llansadwrn. The last mentioned elegy was published with the biography of Richard Davies, by the Rev. D. Hughes, Cross Inn. Mr. Jenkins was also the author of a number of hymns and sacred songs. (*Enwog*, &c.)

Jenkins, William, 1804-1867, an engineer, was born in Cardiganshire, of poor parents. He commenced life as a joiner, and spent some time in Liverpool and Bolton, afterwards settling down at Miles Platting, Manchester, where he worked his way up to a responsible position in the engineering department of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. He introduced several improvements into the works, some of which were patented. (*Cynry Manceinion*.)

Jenkins, William, 1821-1887, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Merthyr Tydfil, and was trained for the ministry by the Rev. John Evans, Three Crosses, near Swansea, a remarkably able and scholarly man. In 1846 he undertook the pastorate of Capel Iwan and Llwyn-yr-hwrdd, near Newcastle Emlyn. Four years later he took charge of the cause at Rehoboth, Brynmawr, where his ministry was pre-eminently successful. In 1866 he accepted a call to Pentre Estyll, Swansea, where he remained till his death. Described by some as the "Whitefield of Wales," he was for thirty years one of the most prominent preachers in the Principality. His contemporaries agree that seldom has there appeared a man whose ministry was more seraphic, who left a deeper influence upon individuals and congregations, who was more honoured in the conversion of sinners to God. He lectured on several subjects, but his "lectures" were akin to sermons. The number of those to whom he gave the right hand of fellowship must have approached 3,000. He had a fine presence; well-prepared matter; exquisite diction; almost perfect elocution; a beautiful voice full of pathos and tremor; together with a sanctified imagination, spiritual fervour, and true Welsh fire. In 1884 he published one of his lectures and a number of his sermons (Llanelly: D. Williams & Son). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1888.) See *Y Dysgedydd*, 1887.

Jenkin, Thomas William, 1794-1858, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Merthyr Tydfil. He began to preach in 1808, and served in the ministry at Wem (Salop), and Rochester. He was an excellent scholar; was elected F.R.G.S. and F.G.S.; and received the degree of D.D. He delivered a series of English lectures

on "The Atonement," which were afterwards published, and passed through thirteen editions. This volume was translated into Welsh by the Rev. Richard Parry (Gwalchmai). He also wrote a work on "The Union of the Holy Spirit and the Church in the conversion of the world." (*G.B.*) See *Congreg. Year Book*, 1859; *Y Beirniad*, 1866, p. 266.

Jeremy, Walter Daniel, 1825-1893, a Unitarian minister, afterwards a lawyer, eldest son of the Rev. John Jeremy, of Caeronen, was born at Cwmbedw, near Lampeter, Cardiganshire. He graduated at Glasgow in 1848; settled at Geldeston, Norfolk, as a private tutor to the sons of Henry Dowson, Esq., and for some years afterwards devoted much of his time to educational work. He became minister at Northampton in 1851, but in the following year relinquished the ministry. He was called to the bar in 1859, and resided in London. He published "A Digest of the Proceedings in Chancery of Dr. Williams's Trust," and "History of the Presbyterian Fund and Dr. Williams's Trust," 1885. He never courted publicity, and as a result an obituary notice said of him, "The most distinguished Welshman in London has gone to his grave unsung." (*The Unitarian Students at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen*, 1901, p. 44; *Inquirer*, 30 Sept., 1893; *Yr Ymfynydd*, 1893, p. 237.)

Job, Thomas, 1825-1898, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Rogerly, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire. He began to preach in 1842, and afterwards studied for the ministry at David Aaron's School at Carmarthen, and at Trevecca College (1847-61), under Dr. Charles. He served in the pastorate at Llanddarog (1855-60); Llanfynydd (1860-65); and Cynwyl (1865-98). It may be safely said that he was one of the strongest spiritual factors in his native county for a period of over 40 years, and although a Nonconformist of the most robust type, he was so broad minded as to be held in the highest esteem by those who differed from him most. He was one of the pioneers of the temperance movement in South Wales, and his services on the platform were in constant demand. In 1887-8 he occupied the chair of the South Wales Association. He was an exceedingly popular lecturer, his lively temperament, quaint humour, and sound common-sense combining to make him a special favourite. At the date of his death he was one of the oldest and best known ministers in the connexion. His *Biography* (Welsh) was written by the Rev. James Morris. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Private Information*.)

John, David, 1840-1904, a Congregational minister, was a native of Swansea, and commenced preaching in connection with Ebenezer church in that town, when the Rev. E. Jacob was minister of that church. After a course of education at the Brecon Memorial College, he was ordained pastor of the churches forming the Llanddeusant pastorate, in Anglesey, in the year 1864. Three years later, he accepted a call to Booth Street East, Manchester, and faithfully ministered there until the end of 1903, when he resigned owing to the state of his health. His preaching was simple, earnest, and decidedly evangelical. He never departed from the "old paths," nor had he a

grain of sympathy with those who did. (*The British Weekly; Congreg. Year Book*, 1905.)

John, Harry, 1664-1754, "Harri Sion," a poet, was a native of Monmouthshire, and spent the greater part of his life at Pontypool, leaving behind him abiding proofs of his ability. He published a volume of hymns, and a second edition was called for after his death; (Carmarthen: John Ross, 1773). Other editions appeared in 1775, 1798, and 1817. His poem on "Marriage" was published with a Welsh translation of Secker's sermon on "The Wedding Ring." (*Border Counties' Worthies; Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Johnes, Arthur James, 1809-1871, County Court Judge and author, was a native of Montgomeryshire, his mother being a daughter of Thomas Davies, of Llifor, Berriew, in that county. He completed his education in London, and in 1829 he secured the chief law-prize of the London University. In 1835, he was called to the bar, and in 1847 became a County Court Judge for part of North and South Wales. He held this post until 1870, when he retired on a pension. As a judge he was thoroughly impartial and conscientious, and his decisions were universally respected, very few, if any, being reversed or even appealed against. He understood Welsh thoroughly, and in 1834 published a small volume containing translations of poems by Dafydd ab Gwilym, with a few of his own composition. He is best known for his essay on "The Causes of Dissent in Wales," for which he won a prize offered by the Cymmrodorion Society, and which has passed through several editions. He also published a volume entitled "Philological Proofs of the Original Unity and Recent Origin of the Human Race" (London: 1843); "Suggestions for a Reform of the Court of Chancery by a Union of the Jurisdiction of Equity and Law;" and a number of pamphlets. (*Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 65; *Mont. Worthies*.) See *Sunday School, &c.*, p. 30; *Y Traethodydd*, 1850; Thomas' *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 152.

Johnes, John Horatio, 1848-1889, a Congregational minister, musician, and poet, was a native of Llanwnog, Montgomeryshire. His early education was received at the village school, where he served an apprenticeship as a pupil teacher. In 1869, he was admitted to the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, and in the following year he matriculated in the London University. In 1874, he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Caroline Street, Longton, Staffs., where he laboured for upwards of eleven years. In 1878, he was honoured by his ministerial brethren with the Chairmanship of the North Staffordshire Union, at the annual meeting of which he delivered an address on "Christianity in relation to certain Current Tendencies of Thought," which was generally and deservedly spoken of as masterly, and which, by special request, was afterwards published. In 1885 he removed to Haslingden, where he died four years later. He was joint-editor with Mr. D. Emlyn Evans of a revised edition of the oratorio—"The Storm of Tiberias"—by the Rev. E. Stephen (Tanymarian). He wrote the English words for Mr. Emlyn Evans' song, "The Christian's Prayer." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; Congreg. Year Book*, 1890.)

Johnes, Thomas, 1748-1816, a member of Parliament, came of an ancient family in Cardiganshire, and was the son of Thomas Johnes, of Llanfair Clydogau and Croft Castle, Herefordshire, who was member of Parliament for Radnorshire. He was born at Ludlow, and educated at Eton and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. He devoted much of his time and money to the improvement of his estate at Hafod, and did much to improve the condition of agriculture in the district, transferring the peasantry from miserable huts to comfortable dwellings, and finding work for them. He also constructed roads and bridges for public accommodation, and wrote an excellent pamphlet on improved methods of agriculture, entitled "A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants." This was translated into Welsh by Dr. Wm. Owen Pughe. He was a diligent cultivator of literature, and published elegant editions of Froissart's "Chronicles" and other works. He also translated into English "The Travels of Bertrand de la Brocquiere . . . to Palestine" (1807). He was a diligent collector of Welsh MSS., and to him was dedicated the "Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales, with thanks for the use of his valuable Collection of Ancient Manuscripts towards supplying the contents of it, and as an acknowledgment of his Patriotism." He sat in Parliament for the borough of Cardigan, and afterwards for the county of Radnor. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See Burke's *Hist. of the Landed Gentry or Commons*, 1838, vol. 4, p. 61; *Johnes of Doleothy*; Burke's *Dict. of the Landed Gentry*, 1868, p. 785; Smith's *Tour to Hafod*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1816, part I, pp. 469, 563, 564; Allibone's *Dict.*; Rose's *Biog. Dict.*; Nichol's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. 7, p. 175; vol. 8, pp. 285, 303; Lewis's *Top. Dict. of Wales*, s. v. *Eglwys Newydd*; Gorton's *Top. Dict.*, vol. 2, s. v. *Hafod*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; Malkin's *South Wales*, vol. 2, p. 87; *Cymru*, vol. 32, p. 272.

Johns, David, 1794-1843, missionary to Madagascar, was born at Llanarth, Monmouthshire. He was ordained in 1826, and set sail for Madagascar in the same year. With the help of J. Rainison, superintendent of schools, he translated "Pilgrim's Progress" into the Malagasy vernacular, and prepared school books and similar works. He also published a volume in Welsh, giving a history of the persecution of the Christians at Madagascar (Llanelly, 1840), and a dictionary of the Malagasy language. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Johns, James, 1832-1902, a Congregational minister, was the son of the Rev. David Johns, (1794-1843, see *ante*), and was born in Madagascar. He received his education at Springhill, and took his degree at the London University. His first pastorate was at Northwich, Cheshire, where he laboured for nearly twenty years, building up a strong and influential church. For some time he was one of the district secretaries of the Union, and in 1873 he was elected to the chairmanship. In 1880, he felt it necessary to resign his charge, and accept a smaller responsibility at Totnes, Devon. Here he speedily proved his power. He was successively elected secretary of the Southern Division of the Union; editor of the *Devon Congregational Magazine*, and in 1889

was appointed to the chairmanship of the county. He spent the last few years of his life at Upper Clapham, London. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1904.)

Johns, James, 1849-1896, a Baptist minister and author, was born at St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, and joined the Baptist Church in that place when 11 years of age. Eight years later he began to preach, and at the age of 22 he entered Haverfordwest College. After a three years' course he was ordained to the pastorate of Bethlehem and Salem, near Haverfordwest. In 1876, he removed to Sardis and Honeyborough, in Pembrokeshire, and after eighteen years of faithful service he removed to Blaenavon, where he remained till his death. He made a special study of the history of the Baptists in Wales, and published a book entitled "The Ancient British Church and the Modern Welsh Baptists" (Carmarthen; W. M. Evans, 1889), which had a very large circulation. He was a frequent contributor to denominational and other magazines, and a welcome lecturer on various subjects. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1897; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Johns, William, 1771-1845, Unitarian minister and author, was a native of Pembrokeshire. He was brought up a strict Calvinist, but later on adopted Unitarian views. He became minister at Nantwich, and subsequently at Manchester. In the latter town, he conducted a school with notable success for nearly 30 years. He read a number of papers before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which shewed a wide and accurate knowledge both of literary and scientific subjects. He was a prolific writer, and at least nine of his works were published. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Jones, Arthur, 1776-1860, a Congregational minister and author, was born near Llanrwst, Denbighshire. He joined the Calvinistic Methodists at an early age, and soon began to preach. On removing to Denbigh he transferred his membership to the Congregationalists. In January, 1810, he became pastor of the Independent Church at Bangor, and five years later he left there to undertake the care of the United Welsh Churches at Deptford and Woolwich, in Kent. In the spring of 1823 he returned to Bangor, retiring in 1854, and taking up his abode in Chester. He was interred in the burial ground of Caegwigin Chapel, near Bangor. He was undoubtedly one of the best-known preachers of the day. He wrote a work on theology, entitled, "Pyngciau Athrawiaethol" (Bangor, 1838), and a volume on the Rhetoric of the Scriptures. He translated Fletcher's "Life of Christ" into Welsh, the work being issued in 1856. He also published a number of tracts and sermons. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cong. Year Book*, 1861; *Y Geninen*, March, 1891, p. 27; *Y Traethodydd*, 1881, p. 438; *Y Feirniad*, 1866, p. 69, *et seq.*

Jones, Benjamin, 1756-1823, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of the parish of Llanwinio, Carmarthenshire, his parents being members of the Established Church. He joined the Congregationalists, and spent four years at Abergavenny College. He was ordained at Pencader, in his native county, and remained there as pastor for three years, afterwards removing to Anglesey, and seven

years later (in 1798), to Pwllheli, where he died. The cause at Pwllheli prospered greatly under his ministry. In 1793, he published three sermons on the Doctrine of the Trinity (Machynlleth : T. Evans); and in 1805, an essay on the Doctrine of Election (Carnarvon : T. Roberts). (*Enwog. C. ; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *G.B.*, v. 2, p. 5; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 4, p. 388; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry ; Hanes Eglwysi Annibynnol Cymru*, v. 3, p. 169.

Jones, Benjamin, 1781-1841, "P.A. Mon," a writer of prose and verse, was a native of Angelsey, and spent the greater part of his life at Holyhead. He was an ardent Baptist, and wrote a reply, published in book form in 1830, to the attack of the Rev. David Owen (Brutus) upon that denomination. In 1831 he wrote a further reply to Brutus, and in 1838 there appeared his "Temperance versus Teetotalism: the total overthrow of Teetotalism." He also translated into Welsh a theological work by Rushton. (*Enwog. C. ; Cardiff Catalogue.*) Several of his poems are to be found in *Seren Gomer* for 1819, 1820, and 1821.

Jones, Cadwaladr, 1783-1867, a Congregational minister, was born at Llanuwchllyn, near Bala, Merionethshire, and after completing his education at Wrexham, he was ordained in 1811, and became pastor of the cause at Dolgelly and Islawdre. The churches under his care extended over a tract of country more than fourteen miles in length. He was an excellent theologian, and a very acceptable preacher. For thirty years he edited *Y Dysgedydd*, the connexional magazine which was started in 1827. He published a pamphlet, entitled "Ainddiffyniad yr Ymneilldwywr" (A Defence of Nonconformists), in the form of a letter to the Rev. John Elias (Dolgelly : R. Richards, 1821). (*Enwog. Meirion.*) See *Cong. Year Book*, 1868; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Jones, Cadwaladr, 1794-1883, a musician, was a native of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, and commenced life as a stone-mason. He had a remarkable talent for music, and spent some time under the tuition of Dr. Pring, organist of Bangor Cathedral. He composed a number of tunes and anthems, and rendered excellent service as a teacher of music in various parts of North Wales. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Jones, Sir Charles Thomas, 1778-about 1860, a naval officer, was the third son of Charles Thomas Jones, Esq., of Fronfraith, near Abermule, Montgomeryshire. He entered the navy in 1791, and was present in the action of the 1st June, 1794; also in that of the 23rd June, 1795, when he was wounded. He was knighted by the Duke of Richmond, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1809, in recognition of his public services. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, and served the office of sheriff in 1832. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Jones, Daniel, 1788-1862, a Baptist minister, was born near Llanymddyfri, South Wales. He began to preach in 1808, and was ordained six years later, at Cwmsarnddu, a church which originated at that time. In 1818 he settled in Liverpool, where he established a cause, and preached in English and Welsh with much success. In

1845 he took charge of the church at Felinfoel, and while there he published a volume of sermons. In 1853 he removed to Tongwynlais, where he established a flourishing English cause. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and won many Eisteddfodic prizes. He published a collection of hymns under the title "Crynhoddeh o Hymnan Cristionogol idd eu canu mewn addoliad cyhoeddus, perthynol, yn fwyaf neillduol, i'r cyfenwad o Fedyddwyr." (Cardiff; Owen Roberts, 1845). (*Cymru*, v. 10, p. 239; *Baptist Handbook*, 1864; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, Daniel, 1812-1868, a clergyman and hymn writer, was born near Glynarthen, South Wales. He served as pastor of the Congregational cause at Bethesda, Merthyr Tydfil, for some time, but afterwards joined the Established Church. His secession created a great stir; he issued a pamphlet, giving his reasons for the step he had taken, and this was answered by the Rev. W. Morgan, Carmarthen. In 1847 he published a collection of hymns, containing over a hundred of his own composition, under the title, "Caniedydd Israel." He became vicar of Llandudoch. (*Hanes Emyrwyr*.)

Jones, Daniel, 1814-1895, a Congregational minister and lecturer, was born at Treboeth, in the parish of Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire. His early school days were spent at Morriston, where he manifested studious habits. After leaving school, he worked for two years at the copper mills at Swansea, but the next four years were spent in study for the ministry at Carmarthen. After this he went to Cheshunt College to finish his training, and accepted, as his first charge, the oversight of the church at Barrington, Cambs. Thence in 1842 he removed to Wickham Market, where his work soon began to tell, and two years later the chapel had to be enlarged. In 1851 he resigned the pastorate, but continued to preach in many of the pulpits in the county, and to engage in Christian work. His earnestness did not wane; he was ever studious and imparting to others the stores of knowledge which he himself had accumulated. As a lecturer he was both interesting and instructive. The truths taught, and the precepts enforced, in his lecture on "Samuel Budgett, the successful merchant of Bristol," were long remembered by those who heard them. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1896.)

Jones, Daniel J., 1841-1899, a Congregational minister, was born of Welsh parents in Gallia county, Ohio, U.S.A., and when about eighteen years of age he was chosen to preach the Gospel by the church of which he was a member. In 1864 he graduated in the scientific course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in the classical course in 1867. In the same year he entered Lane Seminary, graduating in 1870. In 1881 he became editor and publisher of *The Cambrian*. He was an excellent writer; a clear, logical, and instructive preacher; and a most successful pastor. (*The Cambrian*, 1899, p. 377.)

Jones, David, 1663-about 1724, a clergyman, was the son of Matthew Jones, of Caervallwch, Flintshire. He graduated M.A. at Oxford, and after serving as curate in London, he became vicar of

Great Budworth, in Cheshire. He gained notoriety by the eccentric violence of his lectures and sermons, and was constantly in trouble. Dr. Smalridge, afterwards bishop of Bristol, writing in December, 1697, mentions that crowds went to hear Jones preach, and refers to "the impetuosity of his voice; the fantasticalness of his actions, and the ridiculous meanness of his images and expressions." In 1700 Jones quarrelled with a man whom he had reproved for moving hay on a Sunday. The matter came before the court of the vice-chancellor of Oxford University, and Jones's behaviour led to his committal to prison for contempt of court, but the Court of Common Pleas afterwards held that his committal was illegal. He published a number of sermons, in which he denounced social evils with eccentric extravagance. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Nichol's *Illustrations of Literature*, v. 3, p. 268; Wood's *Athence Oxon.* iv., 666; Hearne's *Collections*, ii., 305-6, 409; Dunton's *Life and Errors*, i., 370.

Jones, David, about 1670-about 1722, captain in the Horse Guards, historical writer and translator, was born at Llwynrhys, Llanbadarn Odwyn, Cardiganshire; his father (the Rev. John Jones) was one of the earliest Nonconformist ministers in that part of Wales. David Jones entered the army at an early age, and is said to have been engaged at the battle of the Boyne. He spent much of his time on the Continent, where he acquired an accurate and extensive knowledge of modern languages. He was a voluminous writer, his chief works being:—"The Secret History of Whitehall from the Restoration of Charles II down to the abdication of the late King James" (London: 1697); A Continuation of the same (from 1688 to 1696); "History of the Turks" (1655-1701), 2 v.; "Life of King James II" (1702); "History of the House of Brunswick" (1715); "History of William III" (1702); and "The Wars, and Causes of them, between England and France, with a Treatise of the Salyque Law." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1896, p. 151; *Notes and Queries*, 1st. ser., xii., p. 267; Williams' *Encyclogion Ceredigion*.

Jones, David, 1708-1785, "Dewi Fardd," or "Dafydd Sion Dafydd," a poet and antiquary, and one of the earliest printers in the Principality, was a native of Trefriw, in Carnarvonshire. He either wrote or edited about fourteen books and pamphlets, a list of which is to be found in "Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig," (Chas. Ashton) p. 186. The work by which he is best known is "Blodeugerdd Cymru," a collection of Welsh poems by various authors, including nine of his own composition, (Shrewsbury: Stafford Prys, 1759). He was a diligent collector of old Welsh manuscripts, and four volumes, compiled by John Davies, Rhiwlas, Llansilin, with notes by David Jones, are to be found at the British Museum. (Additional MSS., 9864-7). (*Hanes Llen. G.*; *Encog. G.*) See *Cymru O.J.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1886, p.p. 221 and 273 *et seq.*; *Ibid.*, 1888, p. 222; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Revue Celtique*, v. 2, p. 347; *Cambrian Register*, 1795, p. 344; *Y Cymmrodor*, v. 1, p. 143; *Cymru*, v. 25, p. 111; *Ibid.*, v. 32, pp. 45, 144 and 313; *Dict. Em. W.*; *Poetical Works of Goronwy Owen* (Jones), v. 2, p. 195; *Cardiff MSS.*, 8393.

Jones, David, 1710-1777, a well-known hymn-writer and translator, was born in the parish of Caio, Carmarthenshire. By occupation he was a farmer and cattle-dealer, and he is said to have accumulated a considerable amount of property. In early life he led a somewhat reckless life, but one Sunday morning, when returning from one of his periodical business expeditions into England, he caught the sound of singing in the old Independent Chapel of Troedrhwdalar, Breconshire, and entered. From that day on he was a changed man,—the minstrel of the public-house became the sweet singer of Zion. The work by which he is best known in Wales is his translation into Welsh of Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns. In this he was very successful, and some of his translations even excel the original. Many of his verses are among the most popular and homely of the sacred songs of Wales. He also composed several hymns of permanent merit, touched with the spirit of the great revival of the eighteenth century. The latter were published at Carmarthen, in 1763. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Sweet Singers of Wales*.) See *Y Truethodydd*, 1849; *Enwog. C.*; *Enwog. y Ffydd*; *Yr Adolygydd*, v. 2, p. 175; *Cymru*, v. 15, p. 8; Rees' *Hist.*, p. 401; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*.

Jones, David, 1735-1810, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born in the parish of Llanllueni, Carmarthenshire, and educated at Carmarthen College. He was curate for 10 years, and in 1768 was appointed rector of Llangan, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. His advent to Llangan caused an immediate change throughout the whole parish. It was a change as from death to life. By means of his fervent preaching, the people were aroused, the church became crowded, so much so that the preacher was oft-times compelled to discourse in the churchyard. He closely identified himself with the Methodist reformers. He visited their Societies, and attended their Quarterly Meetings or Associations; even presided over them, and helped in the arrangements made to build chapels in various localities. He was in great demand as a preacher throughout the whole Principality, and also in the leading towns in England. The people flocked to hear him in thousands. It was his privilege to witness no less than five revivals during his public life. His funeral sermon on the death of the Countess of Huntingdon was published in 1791, and his biography, by the Rev. T. Levi, appeared in 1889. (*Historical Handbook*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Truethodydd*, 1850; *G. B.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Methodistiaeth Cymru*, pp. 359, 446, 451-4; *Cofiant John Jones, Talysarn*, pp. 809-13; *Life of the Countess of Huntingdon*, vol. 2, pp. 118, 501, 504.

Jones, David, 1736-1820, a distinguished clergyman, was born in Newcastle County, in the State of Delaware, U.S. America. His ancestors, on his father's and mother's side, came from Wales, and settled in the eighteenth century, on the "Welsh Tract," in Delaware County. He was educated for the Baptist ministry, and for many years had charge of a congregation in New Jersey. He went as a missionary among the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, in 1772 and 1773. He afterwards espoused the patriot cause, and in 1776 was appointed chaplain to Col. St. Clair's regiment. He was with General Wayne in

the Indian campaign to the north-west territory, and was at the massacre of Paoli, where he narrowly escaped death. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and was with the army at Valley Forge, and in all the subsequent campaigns, up to the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. When the war of 1812 broke out, he again took the field as chaplain, under Generals Brown and Wilkinson, at the age of 76, and served to its close. (*Wales and its People*.) See *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 158; Lossing's *Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution*; *Wales*, vol. 3, p. 19.

Jones, David, 1741-1792, a Baptist minister and hymn writer, was a native of Cwmaman, Carmarthenshire. At an early age he came under the influence of Howell Harris, but he decided to throw in his lot with the Baptists, and became pastor of the cause at Dolgoch, Newcastle Emlyn. A number of his hymns appear in a collection published in 1773, under the title "Pigion o Hymnau." (*Hanes Emywyr*.)

Jones, David, 1765-1816, a barrister and author, was born near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, where his father farmed his own freehold. He was trained for the ministry, and in 1783 entered the Dissenters' Academy at Homerton. Soon afterwards he removed to the new college at Hackney, where he remained about nine years, first as student, and then as tutor. He then took charge of the Unitarian congregation in Birmingham, but soon determined to change his profession for the law. About 1794, he entered his name at Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards practised as a barrister in London, and on the Oxford and Carmarthen circuits. He was the author of several publications, which were published anonymously, some of them under the name of a "Welsh Freeholder." Among these may be mentioned:—"A letter to Samuel [Horsley] Bishop of St. David's on the charge he lately delivered to the Clergy," 1790, second edition, 1791; "Thoughts on the Riots at Birmingham," 1791; "The Welsh Freeholder's Vindication of his letter to . . . Samuel [Horsley] Bishop of St. David's, in reply to a letter from a clergyman of that Diocese," 1791; and "Reasons for Unitarianism," 1792. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, xi. 292, 409; *Rutt's Memoirs of Priestley*, ii., 176, 177; *Wrexford's Presb. Noncon. in Birmingham*, p. 81; *Jeremy's Presb. Fund*, 194.

Jones, David, 1769-1837, an antiquary, was a native of Towyn, Merionethshire, and lived nearly all his life-time in London. For many years he held a responsible post in the Engrossing Office of the House of Commons. Everything connected with his native county had a charm for him, and when he died, in 1837, at his residence in the Adelphi, he was said to possess the best library of Welsh books in the metropolis. (*Bye-Gones*, 1880, p. 37.)

Jones, David, 1770-1831, a Congregational minister and hymn-writer, was born in the parish of Llanuwchllyn, near Bala, and was brought up in that town. He began to preach when 26 years of age, and afterwards went through a very successful collegiate course. In

1801, he settled as minister at Holywell, remaining there till his death. In 1810, he published a hymn book entitled "Dyfroedd Cysur," which was very popular for years. The volume contained forty-nine of his own hymns. He also published a series of religious tracts, the first, "Gair o Gyngor Effengykidd," appearing in 1805 (Holywell: E. Carnes). (*Hanes Emynywyr; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Jones, David, 1788-1859, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Brynblawd, in the parish of Llanfihangel, Carmarthenshire. He joined the Church at Capel Isaac in 1816, and about two years later began to preach. In 1822, he became pastor of the Church at Jerusalem, Gwynfe, in his native county. His influence was largely felt in the neighbourhood of Gwynfe, Cruglybar, Tabor, Llansadwrn, Siloam, Capel Isaac, and Salem. He was very well educated, and took a special interest in veterinary matters. He wrote a book on the management and treatment of the horse, which in those days, when veterinary surgeons were few and far between, was exceedingly useful. He contributed a number of able articles to the *Efenglydd*, *Divygiwr*, and *Lleud yr Oes*. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Congreg. Year Book*, 1860.

Jones, David, 1793-1825, a Nonconformist minister and linguist, was a son of the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Carmarthen. He was educated at Carmarthen College, where he greatly distinguished himself. He afterwards entered Cheshunt College, where he became proficient in the Arabic and Persian languages. He was ordained in 1814, and served in the ministry at Swansea. In 1824, he travelled through France, and became acquainted with the people of Brittany; through his instrumentality the New Testament was translated into the Breton tongue. He made a second visit to the Bretons, and on his return to this country became professor of languages at Cheshunt. He was joint-author of "Principia Hebraica." (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Brython*, vol. 1, second edition, p. 111; *Lleud yr Oes*, v. 1, p. 158.

Jones, David, 1796-1841, missionary to Madagascar, was born near Aberayron, Cardiganshire. He sailed for Madagascar in 1818, and was welcomed there by Fisatra, King of Tamatave, who sent his own son to be educated by him. In 1822, he was joined by David Griffiths, and the two settled the orthography of the Malagasy language on the phonetic system, giving each letter one sound, and using the Roman characters. Towards the end of his life he suffered a good deal of persecution. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 105; Gwynionydd's *Enwogion Ceredigion; Enwogion Str Aberteifi; G. I.*

Jones, David, 1797-1848, a temperance advocate and author, was born at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. About the year 1836, when the teetotal movement first began in his native county, he became one of its earliest and most zealous adherents and advocates. He travelled, spoke, and wrote much during the remainder of his life on behalf of total abstinence. He was also an earnest promoter of Sunday Schools and other religious movements, and for the last ten years of his life, an acceptable lay preacher with the Independents.

He was the author of an English tract, entitled "A Teetotaler's Defence." Shortly after his death, a memoir of Mr. Jones was published by the Rev. Hugh James. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Jones, David, 1805-1868, a younger brother of the great John Jones, Talysarn, was born in the parish of Dolwyddelen, Carnarvonshire. His opportunities of education did not extend beyond the Sunday School, but his thirst for knowledge was great, and he made the most of every possible chance that came in his way. He was fond of preaching from his boyhood, and would often retire to some quiet spot, and become both preacher and audience himself. When twenty-one years of age, he began to preach in public, and soon came into note. He was ordained at Bala, and laboured successively at Carnarvon, Treborth, and Llanfairfechan, where he died. He published three lengthy poems on "The Prodigal Son," "Christ's Sacrifice," and "Man." He also wrote several hymns. (*Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 426; *Cymru*, vol. 14, p. 26.

Jones, David, 1813-1849, a Baptist minister, was a native of Merioneth. In 1833, he joined the Baptists, and soon afterwards began to preach. He subsequently spent about three years at Pontypool College, where his progress was rapid. He soon attained a high position as a preacher, and a volume of his sermons was published. (*Enwog. Meirion.*)

Jones, David, 1823-1901, a Congregational minister, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and possessed a proclivity for preaching when but a youth. At the age of sixteen years, he left home for Merthyr Tydfil, where he worked for several years in the iron works. During these years, by exercising a wise economy, he saved enough money to enable him to enter school, so as to equip himself for his life work. He was ordained in 1851, and in 1869 emigrated to America, where he served as pastor at Cambria, Wisconsin; Gomer and Cincinnati, Ohio. As a preacher, he was vigorous, practical and effective; he could, with his impetuous eloquence, stir an audience to the highest pitch of emotion. As a pastor, he shone with even greater lustre, and the lovely goodness of his character, his deep sympathy, his spiritual fervour, and his child-like simplicity, endeared him to his church. (*The Cambrian.*)

Jones, David, 1831-1894, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire; and removed when young to Maesteg, where he commenced to preach. Shortly afterwards he went to Cardiff, afterwards proceeding to Brecon College, where he graduated B.A. (London). He was ordained in 1856 at Bethesda, Carnarvonshire. During his two year's stay there he was very successful, and speedily came to the front as a preacher. In 1858 he removed to Cardiff to undertake the pastorate of Ebenezer church, and during the revival, which soon afterwards broke out in Wales, he had some noted meetings. For years he kept his place as one of the foremost preachers of Wales. In 1865, he accepted a call to Zoar church, Merthyr, one of the strongest churches in Wales, and in 1877 removed to Swansea. He wrote much for the *Biennial* and other



JOHN JONES (Talharn).



JOHN JONES (Idris Fychan).



REV. JOHN JONES, TALYSARN.



REV. JOHN HARRIS JONES, M.A., PH.D.



REV. D. LLOYD JONES, LLANDINAM.

periodicals. For some years he was one of the editors of *Y Tyst*, and South Wales editor of *Dyddiadur yr Annibynwyr*. He was also a very effective lecturer. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1895.)

Jones, David, 1833-1869, "Dewi Arfon," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and poet, was born at Ty Du, Llanberis, Carnarvonshire. When eleven years of age he was sent to work at a slate quarry, but in his twentieth year ill-health compelled him to abandon this occupation. On his recovery he attended the Dolbadarn British School, Llanberis, and afterwards spent a year in London, in order to qualify himself for the post of schoolmaster. He was appointed master of the British School at Llanrwst, and in 1867 was ordained minister at Clynnog, near Carnarvon, where he also took charge of a Grammar School. He wrote a good deal of poetry of superior merit, and nearly won the chair prize at the Denbigh Eisteddfod for his ode on "The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost." He died at the early age of thirty-three, and was buried at Llanberis. A collection of his poems, with a number of essays and sermons, under the title, "Gweithiau Dewi," edited by his brother, Gutyn Arfon, appeared in 1873. (Carnarvon: John Davies.) (*Gweithiau Dewi*.)

Jones, David Havard, 1842-1902, "Gaius," a Baptist minister and author, was born at Cendl, Carmarthenshire. When he was 12 years of age, his parents removed to Aberdare, and identified themselves with the church at Calfaria. Under Dr. Price's ministry, David was received into membership, and immediately became zealous in Christian work. When he was between 18 and 19 years of age, he commenced to preach, and within a few months he began to attend the Grammar School at Newcastle Emlyn. He afterwards studied at the Normal College, Swansea. In 1865, he received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the churches at Galltraeth and Rhoshirwaen, Carnarvonshire. After a successful ministry of five years, he became pastor of the church at Nantyffin, Swansea Valley. There he toiled with energy and zeal until his health was impaired, and he retired from the ministry three years before his death. When at Nantyffin, he took the oversight of churches at Pontardawe and Senny Bridge, where his name is revered and honoured. As a contributor to Welsh Baptist periodicals, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Gaius," his articles were highly appreciated. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1903.)

Jones, David Lloyd, 1843-1905, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Talysarn, in Carnarvonshire, and was the youngest son of the Rev. John Jones, Talysarn (1796-1857, see *post*). When very young, he was sent to a school kept by Eben Fardd at Clynnog, and afterwards spent some time in one of the best schools in London. When 17 years of age, in 1859—the year of the great revival known as the David Morgan Revival—he commenced to preach, and was popular from the very start. Then he went to Bala Theological College, under the tuition of the renowned divines, Dr. Lewis Edwards and Dr. John Parry;

and when 20 years of age proceeded to Edinburgh. After four years' successful career he graduated M.A. In 1870 he was installed as pastor of the Welsh and English churches at Llanidloes, and was ordained two years later, when he took another church—the English church at Llandinam—under his charge. But in 1876 he resigned the pastorate of the churches at Llanidloes, and settled at Llandinam as minister of the English church there and that of Caersws—a small town in the vicinity. He had filled all the high offices in the Welsh as well as the English conferences. For two years he was secretary of the general assembly, and was moderator of that body when it met at Cardiff in 1901. In 1900 he filled the same office in North Wales, and the English churches paid him the same tribute in 1904. He was a great geologist and historian, and contributed a series of articles to *Cymru* on the geology of Great Britain. (*The N. W. Observer and Express*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1906, p. 97; *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 165; *Cymru*, vol. 31, p. 13.

Jones, David Owen, 1856-1903, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born at Penmachno, Carnarvonshire. He received a good education, and commenced life as a bank clerk. He was ordained in 1875, and fifteen years of his ministry were spent in two circuits, so highly esteemed was he as a preacher and pastor by those who knew him best. His greatest gift and chief delight was preaching,—it was the master passion of his life, and to this he devoted all his attainments and energies, becoming one of the leading preachers of his denomination. His sermons were clearly thought out, rich in evangelical truth, delivered with great fervour, and sometimes with overwhelming effect. He was an accomplished writer, and his "Commentary on St. Mark's Gospel" is a distinct acquisition to Welsh literature. His *Biography*, in Welsh, with a selection of his sermons, edited by the Rev. W. O. Evans, appeared shortly after his death (Bangor: Wesleyan Bookroom). (*Minutes of Conference*, 1904; *Manchester Guardian*.) See *Yr Eurgrawn*, 1903.

Jones, David P., 1844-1905, "Dafydd o Went," a Congregational minister and author, was born in Cardiganshire, and when quite young moved with his parents to Rhynmey, where he found employment in a coal mine. Step by step, he became foreman, his leisure hours being devoted to self-improvement, and his Sundays to preaching. In 1882 he emigrated to America, and settled at Morris Run, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. There he was ordained to the ministry and took up his first charge. In 1887, he received a call to Scranton, where he remained till his death. At that time the congregation conducted its services over a store, but during his ministry the church grew to be one of the largest and most flourishing in the city. He was a most prolific Welsh writer, and figured prominently in Eisteddfodic circles. He won the chair prize at an Eisteddfod at Granville, New York, held the Christmas before he died. (*The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 175.)

Jones, David Samuel, 1851-1898, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Eglwysbach, Carnarvonshire. He entered

Bala College in 1876, and was ordained at Cana, Anglesey, three years later. Here he remained for four years, doing noble work. In 1883 he received a call to the pastorate of the united churches at Chwilog and Abererch, in South Carmarvonshire. He knew his Bible from beginning to end, and his sermons were always characterised by Scriptural illustrations, in the delivery of which he was both eloquent and powerful. He was the biographer of the Rev. Robert Thomas (Ap Fychan), and shortly before his death had commenced to write a biography of the Rev. Dr. Herber Evans. He was a constant contributor to the Welsh magazines, and wrote an excellent biography of the Rev. William Williams, of Wern, which was published in 1894. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1899.)

Jones, David William, 1832-1905, "Dafydd Morganwg," a poet, was born at Merthyr Tydfil. For thirty years he was in the service of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, of Cardiff, as coal inspector, and held a certificate as first-class colliery manager. He was a very successful Eisteddfod competitor, his chief successes being at Mochynlleth, 1870; Llanberis, 1878; and Cardiff, 1883. His services as adjudicator at National Eisteddfodau were in great request; and he was the principal literary adjudicator at the World's Fair Eisteddfod at Chicago. He wrote a number of articles to the *Genedn* and other magazines, and contributed a large proportion of the articles in *Cymru*, published by Messrs. Blackie & Son in 1875. In 1874 he published a Welsh history of Glamorganshire, but his best-known work is "Yr Ysgol Farddol" (The School of Bardism), a text-book of Welsh bardism, which was first published in 1869, and afterwards ran into many editions. He also published a very useful Welsh grammar entitled "Yr Ysgol Gymreig." (*The Liverpool Daily Post*; *The Manchester Guardian*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Genedn*, 1905, p. 198.

Jones, Dorothea, —1885, "Gwynfryn," an authoress, was the daughter of Mr. W. Tilsley Jones, of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, and sister of the Bishop of St. David's. She frequently contributed to the magazines under the *nom-de-plume* of "Gwynfryn." Her best known work was "Friends in Furs and Feathers"; which originally appeared in the form of essays and sketches in the *Monthly Packet*, and *Aunt Judy's Magazine*. Another work of considerable power and literary finish, entitled "The Other's Story," she inscribed to the Bishop, her brother, between whom and herself there existed the most affectionate relations. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Jones, Ebenezer, 1820-1860, a poet, was born at Canonbury Square, Islington, London, and was the son of Robert Jones, a Welshman. Under the influence of Shelley and Carlyle, he rapidly developed the strenuous but violently exaggerated style of thinking and writing which long characterised his productions. Lord de Tabley said of him: "When Jones writes a bad line, he writes a bad one with a vengeance, . . . and yet, at his best, in organic rightness, beauty, and above all, spontaneity, we must go among the very highest poetic names to match him." His first volume of poetry, "Studies of Sensation and Event,"

appeared in 1843, and Browning, in a letter to his friend Alfred Domett, speaks of it in glowing terms. Rossetti refers to him as "nearly the most striking instance of neglected genius in our modern school of poetry"; and Watts-Dunton, says of him: "Among men who have expressed themselves in English verse, I greatly doubt whether a more robust personality has appeared since Byron. Jones wrote in verse simply because feeling so intense as his—passion so fiery, cannot be expressed in prose—must be expressed in some kind of rhythmical form." For his works and accounts of him see papers in the *Athenæum* by Theodore Watts-Dunton (1878); an edition of "Studies in Sensation" by Shepherd (1879) containing a Memoir by his brother, Sumner Jones, and Reminiscences by W. J. Linton. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Harmsworth.*) See *Academy*, Nov. 1879; *The Welsh Review*, 1907, p. 82, where six of Jones' poems are given.

Jones, Edmund, 1702-1793, an Independent preacher and author, was a native of Monmouthshire, and the only education he received was at a school kept by the curate of his native parish. He commenced to preach at 22 years of age, but was not ordained for about 10 years afterwards. He formed a church in the neighbourhood of Pontypool, and was one of the most active and useful ministers of his age. He was not a popular preacher, for his voice was rather feeble, and his delivery slow, but the thorough evangelical character of his doctrine, his puritanical style of preaching, the ardency of his piety, and the dignity of an apostle which was stamped upon his countenance, demanded attention wherever he went. He was the friend of the Rev. Howell Harris, at whose Trevecca press was printed, in 1779, his "Geographical, Historical, and Religious Account" of his native parish of Aberystwith. He took the trouble to collect narratives of ghosts, fairies, mysterious noises, fire-balls and similar phenomena, arranged under the several parishes in which the events are stated to have happened, which he published under the title "A Relation of Apparitions of Spirits in the Principality of Wales." (*Rees' Hist.; Cardiff Catalogue; Manchester Guardian*, 25 Sept. 1905.) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry; Hawes Llen. G.; Traethodau Llennyddol Dr. Edwards*, p. 139; *Encog. y Ffydd*, v. 2, p. 125; *Y Geninen*, March, 1905, p. 17; *Yr Adolygydd*, v. 1, pp. 100, 277; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 95.

Jones, Edward, 1641-1703, bishop of St. Asaph, was born near Forden, in the county of Montgomery, and was educated at Westminster College and Trinity College, Cambridge. He first became bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, and was translated to St. Asaph in 1692. His promotion is said to have been due entirely to his being a native, and therefore qualified to be made a plausible competitor, in order to defeat the claims of another clergyman, of great learning and experience, who had, however, given offence by appearing in the Convocation of 1689 against the measures of Dr. Pennison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. About 1699, he was suspended for six months, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for simoniacal practices, which he is said to have yielded to. He died May 10th, 1703, at Westminster, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Margaret's.



REV. E. GURNOS JONES, D.D.



REV. HUGH JONES, D.D., LLANGOLLEN.

(*Dict. Em. W.*; *Mont. Worthies.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *A Short Narrative of the Proceedings against the Bishop of St. Asaph*, 1720; *Thomas' Hist. of St. Asaph*, p. 123; *Montgomeryshire Collections*, xi. 251-3, xv. 47; *Willis' Survey of St. Asaph*, by Edwards.

Jones, Edward, 1749-1779, a musician, was born near Criccieth, Carnarvonshire. He composed a number of tunes and anthems, many of which were published. His best known work is the anthem "Arglwydd, chwiliaist ac adnabust fi" ("O Lord, thou hast searched me and known me"). Some of his compositions are to be found in *Y Cerddor Cymreig*. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Jones, Edward, 1752-1824, better known as "Bardd y Brenin" (the King's poet), was born in the parish of Llandderfel, Merionethshire. His father was a musical genius, and taught his son the Welsh harp. Edward removed to London in 1774, under the patronage of several persons of distinction, and his performance on the harp attracted great attention. He was appointed bard to the Prince of Wales, but this was merely an honorary post. In 1784, he published his "Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards," of which a second edition, "doubly augmented," appeared 10 years later. In 1802, he published another volume, entitled "The Bardic Museum of Primitive British Literature." Both are most valuable and interesting works, and contain the notes of the most ancient Welsh airs. Shortly before his death an annuity of £50 was granted to him by the Royal Society of Musicians. His printed works, which were the result of 40 years' labour and research, will convey his name with honour to posterity. He died in Marylebone, April 18, 1824. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1824, pt. 2, p. 185; *Leathart's Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society*, p. 65; *Brown's Biog. Dict. of Musicians*; *Grove's Dictionary of Music*, v. 2, p. 39; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*.

Jones, Edward, 1761-1836, a well-known hymn-writer, was born in the parish of Llanrhaidr, near Denbigh. He lost his father when about 10 years old, and in early youth came under the influence of evil companions. When about 25 years of age, however, he joined the Calvinistic Methodists, with whom he continued a faithful member until his death 50 years later. He was more or less a verse-maker from his childhood, and composed many songs and hymns. One of his carols was a great favourite of the famous Welsh preacher, Christmas Evans, who used at times to repeat portions of it in his sermons with most powerful effect. Several of his hymns are extremely popular. He is generally known as "Edward Jones, Maesyplwm," the latter being the name of a farmhouse in which he resided for 25 years. (*Hanes Llen. G. : Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Enwog. y Dydd*, v. 1, p. 391; *Cofiant y Parch. John Jones, Talysarn*, p. 356; *Cynru*, v. 25, p. 151; *Seren Gomer*, 1820, p. 119 (for one of his poems).

Jones, Edward, 1771-1831, "Ned Môn," author, was a native of Anglesey, but lived chiefly in London, and was a prominent member of the London Gwyneddigion Society. He and his brother,

Owen Jones (*see post*, fl. 1790), assisted Owen Jones (Myfyr) and Dr. Wm. Owen Pughe in bringing out the poetical works of Dafydd ab Gwilym. He translated Cicero's Brutus, and Dr. Adam Clarke speaks in high terms of it. He also published an "Index to Records called the Originalia and Memoranda, on the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's side of the Exchequer, extracted from the Records, and from the MSS. of Mr. Tayleure, Mr. Madox, and Mr. Chapman," London, v. 1, 1793, v. 2, 1795; "Cyfreithiau Plwyf" (Parish Laws), a guide to the duties of wardens, overseers of the poor, &c., Bala, 1794. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*.

Jones, Edward, 1777-1837, a Wesleyan minister and poet, was born at Bathafarn, near Ruthin. He was educated at the Grammar School in that town, and started life in a cotton warehouse in Manchester. He there attached himself to the Wesleyan congregation in Oldham Street, and on his return to Wales, in 1799, he resolved to introduce Wesleyan Methodism into his native country. He invited the ministers from the Chester circuit to preach at Ruthin. The services were at first conducted in English, but later on Edward Jones and John Bryan undertook Welsh services on alternate Sundays. The movement spread rapidly, and in 1800, the Wesleyan Conference constituted Ruthin into a circuit. Jones was ordained in 1802, and for 14 years he was engaged in promoting a religious revival in Wales, and in establishing Wesleyan churches. In 1816 he removed to England, where he remained till his death at Leek, in Staffordshire, in 1837. He wrote a good deal of poetry, which appeared in *Yr Eurgrawn* and *Trysor i Blentyn*. (*Enwog. Meirion; Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Methodist Magazine*, Sept. 1838; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 4, p. 274; *Cofiant John Jones, Talysarn*, by Dr. Owen Thomas, pp. 276-81; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 55.

Jones, Edward, 1782-1855, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born near Llangollen, and was ordained in 1805, his first pastorate being at Merthyr Tydfil. He took a prominent part in the controversy between the respective followers of Calvin and Arminius, and in 1819 wrote a trenchant pamphlet on the subject, in reply to a Calvinistic pamphlet. He also compiled a collection of hymns, and translated into Welsh a theological essay by T. Oliver (1812), and a volume of sermons by John Wesley (1833). He spent the latter part of his life at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. (*Enwog. Cymru; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Jones, Edward, 1825-1868, "Hebog," a poet and musician, was born at Penygarnedd, near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. He competed at the Tremadoc Eisteddfod, in 1851, for the prize offered for an anthem on "Habakkuk's Prayer," and at the Llangollen Eisteddfod, in 1858, for an ode on "The Transfiguration." In 1860 he published an ode of about 7,000 lines on "David, King of Israel." He was also a frequent contributor to the Welsh Wesleyan magazines. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Jones, Edward, -1892, a clergyman, graduated at Jesus College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1849. Though retiring and

unobtrusive in disposition, he was in his day reputed to be a master of the Welsh language and literature, and an exceedingly able writer and brilliant speaker, both in Welsh and English. Until 1881, he was vicar of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, Denbighshire. His "Gronovania," an edition and estimate of the writings of Goronwy Owen, was published in 1860, and for some time he edited the *Cenhudwr Eglwysig*. He was the father of Professor G. Hartwell Jones, of Cardiff. (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 313.)

Jones, Edward, 1827-1905, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Rhandirwyn, Carmarthen. He had few early advantages, but he had great mental ability. Shortly after joining Zion Church, in the place of his birth, he commenced to preach. He removed to Aberdare, and afterwards entered Haverfordwest College. In 1860, he was ordained pastor of Pennel Chapel, Pentyrch, near Cardiff. At that time he won several Eisteddfodic prizes, and his essays, especially those on philosophical subjects, were considered of high merit. His fame as a preacher was great. In 1866 he published his "Gems of Thought" (Cardiff: D. Duncan), which was very favourably reviewed. In 1872, he removed from Pentyrch to the pastorate of the Tabernacle Church, Maesteg. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1906; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, Edward F., about 1820- a colonel in the American Army, was of Welsh descent. General Butler wrote of him:—"I was fully content with Col. Jones, of whom I had a very high appreciation. . . . By the 17th April, 1861, he had his regiment on the way to Philadelphia, and, via Baltimore, to Washington. His route to New York was an ovation, his reception there was one of extravagant and tumultuous joy. . . . The citizens of Philadelphia encamped them at Girard House, the President met the regiment at the depot in Washington, and, taking Col. Jones by the hand, said, 'Thank God you have come! for if you had not, Washington would have been in the hands of the Rebels before morning.'" (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Jones, Edwin, 1841-1900, a lawyer, was a son of Mr. Thomas Jones, of Boughrood, Radnorshire, and was born in June, 1841. He was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1875, and in 1889 was appointed Judge of the County Courts Circuit No. 5, which embraces Bolton, Oldham, and other towns in Lancashire. Judge Jones was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Ambrose, of The Gledryd, died in 1897. Mr. Ambrose Jones and Mr. Edwin Harold Jones, both well known in legal circles, are his sons. On New Year's Day, 1900, he was married to Miss Hodgkinson, daughter of a former chief constable of Oldham. He was a magistrate for Lancashire and the Isle of Man, where he owned Balla Mona, Port St. Mary. (*Bye-Gones*, 1900, p. 319.)

Jones, Eliezer, 1809-1883, a Congregational minister, born at Denbigh, was the son of Dr. Arthur Jones (1776-1860, see *ante*). His father having undertaken the oversight of the Welsh Chapel at Deptford, he was able to attend the Lewisham School; and he was always one of the most faithful friends of that institution. Having decided to enter the ministry, he became a student at Carmarthen

College. His first church was at Castle Street, Swansea, where he was ordained in 1828. He removed four years later to Rodborough Tabernacle, Gloucestershire. His third pastorate was at Oxford, where he settled in 1840. His preaching soon attracted considerable attention. Newman, Pusey, and Keble were commencing their great revolution, and the eyes of all England were turned to the University city. Mr. Jones threw himself zealously into the contest. He was a staunch Protestant, scornful of all dalliance with meretricious Romanism, and he made his voice heard with force and point. Among his most eloquent utterances are those in which he denounced these innovations. In 1844, he removed to Plymouth, and in 1856 to Ipswich. He was pre-eminently a preacher. An imposing presence, a dignified bearing, a rich full voice of remarkable force and music, together with a vocabulary of vivid language fired by the passion of the orator, made his preaching attractive and impressive. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1884.)

Jones, Erasmus W., 1817- a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born in the parish of Llan-dd-einiolen, Carnarvonshire. In 1832 he emigrated to America, where he joined his eldest brother John, who had preceded him. In 1838, he settled in Renssen, and ten years later became a fully ordained minister. In 1856 his first book, "The Captive Youths of Judah," was published, of which two editions were sold. In 1864, he was appointed chaplain in the army, where he served for two years. He was a frequent competitor at the Eisteddfod, and won prizes for a story, "The Adopted Son of the Princess;" a translation of Llew Llwyfo's "Gwenhwyfar;" and a translation of "An Ode on Sympathy." In 1886, his "Llangobaith" appeared, and was well received; and in 1890, his "Gold Tinsel and Trash" was published by Hunt and Eaton. He was an exceedingly popular lecturer, and that on "Two Years as Chaplain of a Coloured Regiment" was delivered 75 times. His other lectures include, "The Poetry and Poets of the Bible;" "Rev. George Whitefield;" "Rev. Christmas Evans;" and "Elements of Success." (*The Cambrian*, 1897, p. 393.)

Jones, Ernest Charles, 1819-1868, the chartist, was the son of Charles Jones, a Welsh officer of the 15th Hussars, who accompanied the Duke of Cumberland to Berlin, when the latter was crowned King of Hanover with the title of Ernest I. The subject of this notice was born while his parents were in Hanover, and he was called Ernest in honour of the King, who acted as his god-father. He spent the closing years of his life in Manchester, and was a Parliamentary candidate for Manchester at the time of his death. He was the author of several prose and poetical works. His poems, especially "The Battle Day" (1855), are of considerable merit, as are also his "Song of the Poorer Classes," and other lyrics. He was called to the bar in 1844, and two years later identified himself with the chartist movement, becoming one of its foremost orators. His advocacy of violence led to his imprisonment in 1848. His son, Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P., is recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and represents North-west Durham in Parliament. (*Harmsworth*;

Cymry Manceinion.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Gannage's *History of the Chartist Movement*; T. Frost's *Forty Years Recollections*; *Times*, 27 and 29 January, and 31 March, 1868; *English Quarterly*, 1851; *Dublin University Magazine*, vol. 3.

Jones, Evan, 1771-1821, a distinguished soldier, was born at Gelliwig, Carnarvonshire. He entered the army in 1791, and two years later embarked with his regiment, the 23rd, or Welsh Fusiliers, for the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey. He took part in several engagements, and he and his regiment greatly distinguished themselves at the Helder in 1799, and in subsequent battles in Holland, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He served also under the same general in Egypt. At the memorable battle on the heights of Nicopolis, near Alexandria, on the 21st March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie fell, the 58th, 42nd, and 23rd regiments charged with the bayonets the "Invincibles" of France, as they had been hitherto called, took their standard, and drove them off the field. Jones rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1808, he married Anna Maria Kenyon, a niece of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, and then quitted the army, retiring to his maternal property at Gelliwig. Mrs. Jones survived her husband fifty-three years, and in the "Life of Lord Kenyon," by the Hon. George Kenyon, his great grandson, the author refers to a considerable amount of information given to him by her relating to the Chief Justice's life. (*The Cambro-Briton*, vol. 2, p. 431.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1874, p. 45; *Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 193.

Jones, Evan, 1820-1852, "Ieuan Gwynedd," a Congregational minister, poet, and prose writer, was born about eight miles from Dolgelley. He began to preach at an early age, and after spending four years at Brecon College, was ordained, and took charge of the cause at Saron, Tredegar, in 1845. He afterwards spent some time in London as editor of the "Standard of Freedom," but ill-health compelled him to return to Wales. He was editor of the Welsh quarterly, *Yr Adolygydd*. He had a most facile pen, and rendered his country excellent service in refuting the statements in regard to the morality of the people of Wales contained in the report of the Government Commission of 1846, popularly known as "The Treason of the Blue Books." Several able letters of his on the educational and moral condition of Wales were published in English. He was an excellent poet, and won several eisteddfod prizes, among others, at Merthyr and Liverpool. He also won a prize for an English essay on "The Moral Obligation of Total Abstinence." A volume of his collected works was published at Dolgelley in 1876. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 2, p. 64; *Y Traethodydd*, 1902, p. 420; *Cymru*, vol. 19, p. 133; *Wales*, vol. 2, p. 500; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 47; *Cymru*, vol. 16, p. 46; *Y Traethodydd*, 1894, p. 177; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1854; *Y Bedyddiwr*, 1852; *Gent. Mag.*, 1852, part 1, p. 423; *Y Geninen*, March, 1895, part 1; *Cymru*, v. 12, p. 69.

Jones, Evan Aeron, 1824-1906, "Ieuan Aeron," a Congregational minister and poet, was a native of Cardiganshire. In 1892, he was the chairman of the Congregational Union of Wales. His

presidential address on "Religious Sectarianism," delivered from the chair at the Holyhead Union meetings, created a great stir at the time owing to its outspokenness. He was a versatile writer, served on the editorial staff of the "Gwyddoniadur," was one of the founders of "Y Beirniad," which flourished for nineteen years, and from 1881 to 1889 was one of the editors of the Welsh Congregational Magazine. During the last few years of his life he resided at Manordeilo, in Carmarthenshire. He was the father of Mr. S. J. Merlin, barrister, and the Rev. E. Griffith Jones, B.A., of Balham. He had been for many years a great force in the religious life of the Principality; to quote the Rev. Morgan Gibbon, "He was the first of the new order of Welsh preachers, a pioneer of liberal and national views in religion and in everything else." His elegy on the death of the Rev. David Williams, Troedriwdalar, which is of superior merit, is published in that divine's biography (Llandilo: D. W. and G. Jones, 1877). (*M. Guardian*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *The Welsh Review*, 1906, p. 50.)

Jones, Evan Gurnos, 1840-1903, "Gurnos," a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Gwernogle, Carmarthenshire, and began to preach at Gurnos, Ystalyfera, when about twenty years of age. He afterwards studied for the ministry at Carmarthen Presbyterian College. In 1866, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, at Treorky, removing in 1873, to Talysarn, Carnarvonshire. Some years afterwards he removed to South Wales, and joined the Baptists, but subsequently went back to the Congregationalists, and about three years before his death he accepted a call to their church at Llanbradach. As poet, preacher, orator, adjudicator, lecturer, and eisteddfod conductor, Gurnos was one of the best known Welshmen of his day. He won the chair prize at Bangor in 1874, for an ode on "The Bible"; Cardiff (1879), "Instinct"; Racine, Wisconsin (1881); and Rhyd (1892), "The Missionary"; and was second for the chair at Pontypridd in 1893. It was in his shorter poems, however, that he excelled, and he had a special gift for composing verse for recitation. Two small volumes of his poems were published, under the title, "Canenon Gurnos." As a lecturer, he stood in the front rank, and in this capacity he travelled much throughout the Principality. (*M. Guardian*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Young Wales*, 1904; *Y Geninen*, March, 1904, p. 20.) See *Young Wales*, 1903, p. 236.

Jones, George, 1811-1891, a self-made man, was born at Poultney, Vermont, U.S.A., and was the son of John and Rebecca Jones, of Llanwyddelan, Montgomeryshire, who emigrated to America in 1799. Both parents died when George was but 13 years old, and he found himself thrown upon his own resources. He found employment as errand boy in the general country store of Amos Bliss, at Poultney. Mr. Bliss was also an editor, and among his apprentices was Horace Greeley, with whom Jones became very intimate. In 1841, Jones accepted a position in the business office of the *Tribune*, at New York, under Greeley, but soon afterwards he established a News Agency in Albany, where he amassed a modest capital, which he invested in a banking business. In 1851, in conjunction with Henry J. Raymond, he founded the *New York Times*, of which paper he

afterwards became editor. In that capacity he took a leading part in purging the State, at that time, of Tammany corruption, and in securing needful reforms. In 1881, he commenced the erection of the handsome building which is now the home of the *Times*. He died a very wealthy man, and was succeeded in the newspaper business by his son, Gilbert E. Jones. (*The Cambrian*, 1891, p. 353.)

Jones, Griffith, 1683-1761, of Llanddowror, was a native of Carmarthenshire. At an early age, he was placed under an able master at the Carmarthen Grammar School, where he made rapid progress. In 1711, he was presented to the living of Llandeilo, Abercowyn, and, five years later, to the vicarage of Llanddowror. In 1730, he first commenced his circulating schools in Wales, which proved an invaluable blessing to many thousands. He was very zealous in collecting subscriptions for these schools, and, as the result of his exertions, one hundred and fifty eight thousand persons were taught to read. Through his instrumentality, thirty thousand copies of the Welsh Bible were printed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and sold at a cheap rate to the poor. He wrote and circulated extensively small manuals in English and Welsh. He acquired some knowledge of medicine, and was in the habit of dispensing gratuitously to his poor parishioners. He was an able and impressive preacher, and often his churches were quite inadequate to contain the immense crowds that flocked to hear him. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Encwog. y Ffydd*; *Y Drysorfa Ysbrydol*, 1813, p. 11; *Y Beirniad*, 1860, pp. 66 and 269; *Nodweddau y Cymry*, p. 199; *Cymru Fydd*, v. 2, 1889, p. 408; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 92; *Jones' Welsh Piety*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Encwog. C.*; *Johnes' Causes of Dissent in Wales*; *Rees' Hist.*; *Bevan's St. David's (Diocesan Histories)*; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 285.

Jones, Griffith, 1722-1786, an author, was of Welsh parentage and was brought up as a printer under Mr. Bowyer, a journalist of repute. For many years he was editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, in which appeared the "Letters of Junius." He resided at one time in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London, and was thus a near neighbour of Johnson's. He wrote a small work called "Great Events from Little Causes," which is said to have had a large sale. He was also the author of a number of books for children, published by Mr. John Newbery, among them, "The History of Gooly Two-Shoes;" "The History of Giles Gingerbread," and "The Travels of Tommy Trip." In this work he was assisted by his brother, Mr. Giles Jones. (*Book of Days*, v. 2, pp. 337-9.) He was connected with Dr. Johnson in the *Literary Magazine*, and with Goldsmith in the *British Magazine*. In addition to the *Daily Advertiser*, he edited the *London Chronicle* and *Public Ledger*, and translated extensively from the French. (*Lippincott.*) See *Welsh's A Bookseller of the Last Century*, p. 44; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Nichol's Literary Anecdotes*, v. 3, p. 465; *Gardiner's St. Paul's School Reg.*, pp. 121, 148; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

Jones, Griffith Rhys, 1834-abt. 1897, "Caradog," a noted choir conductor, was born at Trecynon, in Glamorganshire. At an early age he became an accomplished performer on the violin, and, whilst still in his teens, was the conductor of a choir. He was first violinist in the Aberdare Philharmonic Society, and subsequently became the leader of that successful choir. In 1872, he was appointed conductor of the Welsh choir which competed for the one thousand guinea challenge cup, and a prize of £100, offered by the Crystal Palace Company. The choir secured the trophy without a contest, but in the following year, when they had to meet a crack London choir, known as the Paris Prize Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Proudman, they were again successful. During his residence in the Rhondda Valley, he formed a choir for the purpose of performing oratorios and other works, but shortly afterwards he removed to Cardiganshire, and afterwards to Cardiff and Pontypridd. In the latter town, he formed a choir which performed, with much success, at the Pontypridd Eisteddfod in 1893. (*Notable Welsh Musicians.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1898, p. 46.

Jones, Griffith R., 1850-1892, a barrister and journalist, was born at Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denbighshire, and was apprenticed, at the age of 13, to a chemist at Denbigh. From there he removed to the Chester Training College, and afterwards took charge of a school at Llanarth, in Cardiganshire. Later on, he entered Cambridge University, where he obtained a scholarship on his first entrance, subsequently graduating M.A. Some years afterwards he obtained (by examination) the degree of LL. D. at Dublin University. He was ordained by the Bishop of Winchester, and having officiated for seven years as a clergyman, in London, he read for the law. He acted as editor for several papers and periodicals, including the *Shipping Gazette*, and the *Theological Review*. He was also the author of two novels and other works. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Jones, Harry Longueville, 1806-1870, archæologist, was of Welsh descent, his father (Edward Jones), being the son of Captain Thomas Jones, of Wrexham. He completed his education at Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. In 1849, he was appointed Inspector of Schools for Wales. In 1846, with the assistance of the Rev. John Williams (ab Ithel), he issued the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and in the following year he organised a meeting at Aberystwyth, at which the Cambrian Archæological Society was founded. He greatly interested himself in the reform of university education, and started a college of his own in Manchester, with the intention that it should be affiliated to the University of London. This did not meet with much success, but it prepared the way for the establishment of Owen's College in 1851. He published a number of works, including—"Illustrations of the Natural Scenery of the Snowdonian Mountains, accompanied by a description of the county of Carnarvon" (London: 1829); "Plan of a University for the Town of Manchester" (Manchester: 1836); "Memorials of Cambridge, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts" (2 vols., 1841), &c. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, passim; also an obituary notice



GRIFFITH RHYNS JONES (Caradog).



DAVID WILLIAM JONES (Dafydd Morganwg).

in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th ser. ii., 94-6; *British Museum Catalogue*.

Jones, Henry W., 1802-1873, a Baptist minister, was born at a farmhouse named The Court, near Penrhyncoch, Cardiganshire. In 1821, he joined the Baptist Church at Goginan, and soon after was invited to preach, which he did with much acceptance. After spending the usual term at Bradford College, he accepted a call to the pastorate at Blaenavon, Monmouthshire. He subsequently became minister of the English cause at Tredegar, and later on he undertook the pastorate of the Welsh cause at Newport. There he soon made his mark as a zealous and popular Welsh preacher, and his ardent ministry was the means of attracting a large and admiring congregation. In 1835, he removed to a more important sphere of work and usefulness at Carmarthen, where he soon became eminent as one of the most popular preachers in the Principality. Possessed of a splendid voice and commanding appearance, he was always a great attraction at the annual Associations. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1877.)

Jones, Herbert Dale, 1881-1902, a most prominent musician, known as "The Chicago Fingerless Pianist," was born of Welsh parents. He was only 21 years of age when he died, but in study, deeds, learning, and artistic accomplishments, he had attained the quota of many years. He was a musician by nature, possessing a baritone voice of great range and power; had composed exquisite songs; and as a pianist achieved remarkable success, though he had not a complete finger on either hand. He was so badly deformed that he had to go about on crutches. One of his songs, "Thought Fancies," met with a hearty reception. (*The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 490.)

Jones, Hugh, about 1700-about 1780, of Llangwm, a poet, was the author of a large number of songs which were very popular in his time. In "Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig" (Charles Ashton), a list is given of as many as thirty-four separate publications of his between the years 1727 and 1779. His best known productions are:—"Dewisol Ganiadau yr Oes Hon" (1759), a collection of poems, songs, and carols, by a number of bards; and "Diddanweh Teulnaidd," the poems of Goronwy Owen, Lewis Morris, Hugh Hughes, and others (London: William Roberts, 1763). (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1886, p. 273 *et seq*; *Ibid.*, 1888, p. 433; *Ibid.*, 1887, p. 122; *Revue Celtique*, v. 1, p. 384; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *The Poetical Works of the Rev. Goronwy Owen* (edit. 1876), v. 2, p. 280.

Jones, Hugh, 1749-1825, of Maesglasau, an author, was the son of a well-to-do farmer, and was born in the neighbourhood of Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire. He spent the life of a literary recluse, devoting his time and losing his money in enriching the literature of his country. In his younger days he composed several Interludes, but he is best known as a translator and hymn-writer. He also interested himself in church psalmody, and wrote several psalm-tunes. One of his hymns—"O tyn y gorchudd yn y mynydd hyn"—is a universal favourite, and is found in every collection of Welsh hymns. He was the author of "Gardd y Caniadau" (The Garden of Songs),

1776; a Welsh work on Arithmetic, and other works. He translated into Welsh the works of Josephus, and Buchan's Family Medicine, and began the compilation of a summary of the history of Britain, but this was not published. He had made some progress with the translation of Matthew Henry's "Commentary," and Dr. Watt's "World to Come," when death put an end to his laborious life. He died at Denbigh, and was buried at Henllan, near that town. (*Hanes Llen. G.; Mont. Worthies.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1876; *Y Geninen*, v. 1, p. 206; *Encog. C.*; *Cymru*, v. 26, p. 18; v. 31, p. 25, *et seq.*; *Sweet Singers of Wales*, p. 91.

Jones, Hugh, 1789-1858, "Erfyl," a poet and essayist, was born in the parish of Llanerfyl, Montgomeryshire. Being a cripple, and unable to earn his living by physical labour, his parents gave him a better schooling than their other children to fit him for the calling of a schoolmaster. At the Beaumaris Eisteddfod, in 1832, he gained the prize for an essay on the "Syntax of the Welsh language." He was a good Welsh scholar, a sound critic, and a talented poet. For many years previous to his death, he resided at Chester, where he corrected the press for Mr. Edward Parry, and subsequently for Messrs. John Parry and Son. From 1835 to 1840, he was the editor of the *Gwladgarwr* magazine. He also assisted in bringing out several other Welsh works. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1876, p. 281; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cymru*, vol. 27, p. 125.

Jones, Hugh, 1815-1897, a clergyman, was educated at Beaumaris Grammar School and Jesus College, Oxford, taking his M.A. degree in 1839. He was fellow of his college from 1839 to 1844, resigning to accept the college living of Holywell. In 1850, he was appointed honorary canon of St. Asaph, and ten years later residentiary canon. For many years he was one of the chief officials of the Church Missionary Society, and travelled much throughout Wales on horseback, preaching on its behalf. In 1868, he accepted the living of Llanrwst, and in 1892 he was appointed archdeacon of St. Asaph. As a preacher he enjoyed much popularity. He was the author of a volume of sermons entitled "The Christian's Example." His work as a parish priest was characterised by faithfulness and devotion, by unostentatiousness and unselfishness. A church house was erected at Llanrwst to perpetuate his memory. (*C. & D. Herald.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 139.

Jones, Hugh, 1831-1883, a Baptist minister and Biblical critic, was born at Bodedern, Anglesey, and commenced life as a shoemaker. In 1849, he left the Calvinistic Methodists, with whom he had been brought up, and joined the Baptists. In 1857 he became pastor at Llandudno, removing two years later to Llangollen. When the Baptist College was established in the latter town, in 1862, he was appointed classical tutor, and five years later he was appointed principal. He published a work on Biblical Exposition, and another on Baptism. He also contributed a series of English articles on the last-named subject to "The Baptist," which were afterwards collected and published in book form. The honorary

degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. He laboured diligently with his pen as editor of "Y Greal," and as a contributor to various magazines. A summary of his book on "Baptism" was published in English, and met with much favour. He was one of the most powerful of preachers, and his knowledge, though extensive, was characterised more by its thoroughness. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1884.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1884, p. 364; *Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 241.

Jones, Hugh, 1845-1891, "Huw Myfyr," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and poet, was a native of Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr, Denbighshire. For some time after leaving school he was in the employ of Dr. Davies, of Cerrig y Drudion, and acquired a considerable knowledge of medicine, but the bent of his mind lay in the direction of the ministry. He entered Bala College in 1867, where he proved to be a most industrious student, and gained the highest position in the annual examinations. After he had completed his course, he undertook the pastorate of the Church at Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, and its sister churches of Elim, Maen Gwynedd, Cwmdy, Pentre-y-felin, and Brithdir. He was ordained at Llangollen in 1873. In May, 1878, he accepted a call from the important church at Llanllechid, Carnarvonshire. Here he laboured with great success, increasing in popularity as a preacher. His contributions in verse to the various publications of the connexion are numerous. His elegy on "Dr. Edwards y Bala" brought him into notice, and marked him as a poet of considerable merit. Perhaps he was best known as one of the authors of the beautiful elegies written after the death of Professor Dr. Parry, of Bala. In 1887, he published a metrical translation of the Psalms of David, upon the production of which he bestowed great labour. (*Life-Tones*, 1891, p. 225.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1892, p. 39; *Memorial Vol.* by Rev. D. Williams, containing 25 sermons; *Cymru*, vol. 2, p. 129.

Jones, Hugh Valence, -1800, a civil servant, a native of Merionethshire, was for some years one of the under-secretaries of state to the Duke of Newcastle, and when his Grace became First Lord of the Treasury, in 1754, he was appointed his Private Secretary. In 1756, he was elected M.P. for Dover, but quitted Parliament three years later, on being appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, which office he held till 1772, when he resigned it. A few years afterwards, his reversion in the Customs fell into his possession, and that lucrative position he enjoyed till his decease. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Jones. Humphrey, 1832-1895, a Wesleyan minister, was born at Tre'rddol, Cardiganshire. When he was quite young, his parents emigrated to America, leaving him with an aunt at Tre'rddol. For a time he attended a school kept by one Edward Jones at Aberystwyth, and at sixteen years of age began to preach. In 1856, he visited his parents, who had settled near Oshkosh, Wisconsin. It was a time of revival in many of the American churches, and the spirit seized him with much power. For two years he preached with great acceptance, and organized a Wesleyan church at the Oshkosh Welsh settlement.

Returning to Wales in 1858, he began a series of revival meetings in his native parish. His intense earnestness and fervid eloquence swept everything before him, and he took a leading part in the great revival of 1858-60. In 1871, he returned to America, and was pastor at Cambria and South Bend, Minnesota, until 1894. (*Cymry Minnesota, &c.*)

Jones, Humphrey B., 1840-1904, "Garmonydd," poet and musician, was born at Rhewl, near Ruthin. He was one of the oldest elementary head teachers in North Wales. He had been headmaster of elementary schools at Amlwch, Bethesda, Llanarmon, Holyhead, and Tregeiriog, near Ruabon. In his early years he was well known in eisteddfodic circles, both as a musician and as a bard. He published a volume of Welsh and English poems about 25 years before his death. He had visited most parts of North Wales as a conductor of local eisteddfodau and literary meetings, or as a lecturer. (*The Liverpool Mercury.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1905, p. 35; *Ibid*, March, 1904, p. 57.

Jones, Irvonwy, -1886, a poet and journalist, was a son of the Rev. Thomas Jones, the poet-preacher, of Swansea (see *post*). Though young, he had seen a good deal of the world. He accompanied his father to Australia, and afterwards travelled through Mexico and Central America. His literary strength lay more in the direction of magazine work. Some of his sketches of travel, short stories, and poetry—the last mentioned more particularly—stood high above the common order of merit. Some of his poems were quite remarkable for their beauty of thought and style. Of one of them, "A lost Argosy," the editor of the *National Magazine* relates that a most competent critic wrote him spontaneously, at the time of its appearance, characterizing it as an effort which recalled some of the best things by Dante Rossetti. He wrote the English words for the "Grand Processional March, Hail, Prince of Wales," sung before the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Swansea, in 1881. (*The Red Dragon; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Jones, Isaac, 1804-1850, a clergyman and author, was born in the parish of Llanychaearn, Cardiganshire, and completed his education at St. David's College, Lampeter, where he was elected Eldon Hebrew Scholar, and awarded the prize given by the Bishop of St. David's to the student who attained the highest position in the examination in theology. After serving as curate near Aberystwyth, he removed to Llanedwen and Llanidanielfab, in Anglesey, where he laboured with zeal and devotedness until his decease. In 1832, he published a very useful Grammar of the Welsh language, a second edition of which appeared in 1841, but he is best known as a translator, in which capacity he had few equals. He translated Gurney's "Dictionary of the Bible;" Dr. Adam Clarke's "Commentary on the New Testament," and other works; and prepared the second volume of the "Geirlyfr Cymraeg," commenced by Owen Williams, of Waenfawr. He also assisted in translating Matthew Henry's "Exposition," published by the Rev. E. Griffiths, of Swansea, besides several tracts and pamphlets.



PRINCIPAL J. VIRIAMU JONES.



REV. MICHAEL D. JONES.

(*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Enwogion Sir Aberteifi*, p. 84; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 35.

Jones, Ishmael, 1796-1876, a Congregational minister, was born at Rhos, Denbighshire. He joined the church under the ministry of the celebrated Williams, of Wern, while he was yet a lad, following his occupation in the coal-mines. His minister, discovering that he possessed superior talents, encouraged him to exercise his gifts in preaching. He was ordained in 1822 at Llansanan, removing in 1830 to Hermon, Anglesey, where he continued to labour for 16 years. In 1846 he undertook charge of the cause at Llanrwst. This was his last pastorate, and for the last 20 years of his life he lived at Rhos. Mr. Jones was of a philosophic cast of mind, yet there was a sparkling genius in all he said. He could put his thoughts in a most graphic form, and was regarded as a most profound divine. Many of his quaint sayings will be remembered in the Principality for ages to come. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1877.) See *Cymru*, vol. 2, p. 3.

Jones, Jacob, 1770-1850, an American naval officer, born in Kent county, Delaware, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. He became a lieutenant about 1801, and in October, 1812, commanded the sloop-of-war, "Wasp," with which he captured the British sloop, "Frolic," which carried more guns than his own vessel. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1813, and obtained command of the frigate "Macedonian." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, *W. R. Evans*; *Lippincott.*)

Jones, James, 1812-1874, a self-made man, was a native of South Wales, where his father worked as a joiner. His parents removed to Hyde, Cheshire, where young Jones was apprenticed to a chemist. He made rapid progress, and when about twenty years of age commenced business on his own account in Manchester. His fame as a "children's doctor" spread for many miles, and people flocked to him from all directions. He carried on a lucrative business for many years, and amassed considerable wealth. His kindness to the poor was proverbial. (*Cymry Manceinion.*)

Jones, James Rhys Kilsby, 1813-1890, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. When fifteen years of age he was taken by his father (Rhys Jones) to a preparatory school for young preachers at Nenaddlwyd, near Aberayron, kept by Dr. Phillips. After entering the ministry, he rapidly gained distinction as a brilliant and powerful preacher. He spent some years at Blackburn, where he perfected his knowledge of English, and studied Greek. His first pastorate was at Leominster (1834). He afterwards removed to Kilsby, Northamptonshire, and finally settled at Llandrindod. He was, perhaps, seen to better advantage on the platform rather than in the pulpit, and some of his lectures contain the best character portraits ever drawn. His sermons and lectures were practical rather than dogmatic, and were delivered in an easy, conversational tone. "Kilsby" was certainly one of the most quaint and original characters in modern Welsh Nonconformity.

He contributed largely to Welsh periodicals, and translated "Brown's Dictionary of the Bible" into Welsh, and the Rev. William Rees' "Memoir of Williams of Wern" into English. He also edited a Welsh edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and the works of William Williams, Pantycelyn. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Cymru Fydd*, v. 2, 1889, p. 133; *Y Geninen*, 1889, p. 148; *Ibid*, 1890, p. 109, and March p. 43; *Y Diwygiwr*, July, 1889; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1890; Davies' *Echoes from the Welsh Hills*, pp. 329, 330, 447-8; his *Biog.* by Dr. Vyrnwy Morgan.

Jones, Jenkin, 1700-1742, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Llandyssil, Montgomeryshire, and completed his education at Carmarthen. He married a lady of great wealth, and built a chapel on the estate he acquired from her, becoming its first pastor. He was an eloquent preacher, and of a very benevolent disposition. In 1720 he published a translation of the Confession of Faith of the Baptists; in 1723 he translated Matthew Mead's work on Agrippa; he subsequently translated "The Day of Judgment," by Thomas Vincent (1727), and other works. He composed a number of excellent hymns, which were published some years after his death, under the title "Hymnau Cymnwys i Addoliad Duw" (Carmarthen: 1768). His elegy, by Evan Thomas Rees, was printed in the same volume. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Enwog. y Ffydd*; *Enwog. Meirion*; Peter's *Hanes Crefydd yn Nghymru*; J. Thomas, *Hanes y Bedyddwyr*; Rees' *Hist.*; Dr. J. R. Beard's *Unitarianism in its Actual Condition*; Jeremy's *History of the Presbyterian Fund*; Dr. Rees' *Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*; Gwynionydd's *Enwogion Ceredigion*; Glan Menai's *Enwogion Sir Aberteifi*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Jones, Jenkin, 1841-1905, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Aberayron, Cardiganshire; received his preparatory training at the Grammar School, Carmarthen, and afterwards studied at Brecon. He was ordained at St. David's, Pembrokeshire, in 1863, and afterwards successively served as pastor at Dowlais, Uckfield, Falmouth, St. Peter (Guernsey), Oilford Road, (London), Hollin's Green (Darwen), Newtown, and Zion's Hill, Pembroke. Mr. Jones was a frequent contributor to *The Homilist*, and was a great friend of Dr. David Thomas, the editor. His sketches on "Genesis," which appeared in that periodical under the pen name of "Cymro," were much appreciated. He was, besides, the author of several novels and short stories, and wrote a number of tracts and books for children. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1906.)

Jones, Jeremiah, 1693-1724, an Independent tutor and Biblical critic, was born in Wales, his father being David Jones, of Llangollen. He was minister of the Independent congregation at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and afterwards at Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire. His preaching was of a superior order, and attracted the support of persons of considerable station. In 1719, he published "A Vindication of the former part of St. Matthew's Gospel from Mr. Whiston's charge of Dislocations, or an attempt to prove that our present Greek copies of

that gospel are in the same order wherein they were written by that evangelist;" a work pronounced by Dr. Harwood to be very valuable, displaying much critical acumen, and abounding with ingenious remarks. But he is best known for his admirable "Investigation of the grounds for attributing canonicity to the received books of the New Testament, to the exclusion of others." The work is referred to by Dr. Angus as "long the best treatise on the canon." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Handbook English Lit.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Monthly Mag.*, April, 1803, p. 501; *Gent. Mag.*, June, 1803; *Monthly Repository*, 1809, p. 656; James' *Hist. Presb. Chapels*, 1867, p. 664, *et seq*; Turner's *Noncon. Register*, 1881, pp. 221, 329; Rees' *Hist.*, p. 231; Jeremy's *Presb. Fund*, 1885, p. 13.

Jones, John, 1645-1709, an author, was the son of Matthew Jones, of Pentyrch, Glamorganshire. In his seventeenth year, he entered Jesus College, Oxford, and, after taking some degrees in arts, he studied law. He was admitted doctor of laws in 1677. He practised medicine at Windsor, and in 1691 was made chancellor of Llandaff. He was a man of learning and ingenuity, and in 1683 published a Latin treatise on intermittent fevers. According to Plot's "Natural History of Oxfordshire," he invented a clock which moved by the air, equally expressed out of bellows of a cylindrical form, which fell into folds in its descent. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Bliss' *Athenæ Oxon.*, v. 4, p. 722; Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 535; Willis' *Survey of Llandaff*, pp. 4, 100; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*, s.a. 1714; Munk's *Col. of Phys.*, p. 438.

Jones, John, 1700, about 1770, a clergyman and author, who initiated a controversy respecting the Liturgy, was a native of Carmarthen. He was ordained priest in 1726, and, in 1741, was presented to the vicarage of Alconbury, in Huntingdonshire. In 1759, he became curate to Dr. Young (the poet of "Night Thoughts.") at Welwyn, and continued there until the death of that celebrated poet in 1765. His chief work was entitled: "Free and Candid Disquisitions," which contained observations on the Liturgy of the established church, with proposals for some alterations. Extracts from his literary correspondence with Dr. Birch, have appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His other works are: "Catholic Faith and Practice," 1765, and "A Letter to a Friend in the Country." (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Autobiography of the Rev. John Jones*, preserved among the Jones MSS. at Dr. Williams' Library, B. 101; *Gent. Mag.*, 1811, part 1, p. 520; Chalmer's *Biog. Dict.*; Urwick's *Noncon. in Herts*, pp. 341, 590, 621; Nichol's *Lit. Anecdotes*, v. 1, p. 585; v. 3, 15; and v. 8, p. 289.

Jones, John, 1725-1796, a musician, who was of Welsh descent, spent most of his time in London, where he died. He was appointed organist at the Middle Temple in 1749, and, six years later, at St. Paul's Cathedral. He was a prolific composer, and in regard to one of his pieces, "St. Paul," Haydn testified that no musical composition had impressed him so much. (*Dict. of Music.*)

Jones, John, 1728-1791, an American physician, was of Welsh descent, and a great-grandson of Thomas Wynne, of Caerwys, Flintshire. Settling in New York, he soon acquired an extensive practice, and a great reputation as an operator. He was given a post in the medical department of the army in 1780; he was the friend and physician of Franklin, and in 1790 attended Washington during his very serious illness in New York City. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Jones, John, 1743-1803, a barrister, familiarly known in his native county as "Counsellor Jones," was born in South Carnarvonshire. He married Mrs. Jones, of Gelliwig, near Pwllheli, where he resided for many years prior to his death. He was an excellent scholar, and graduated M.A. at Queen's College, Oxford. He rendered excellent service to his country in connection with the agitation against the appointment of English-speaking clergymen to Welsh benefices. In 1768, he published his "Considerations on the Illegality and Impropriety of preferring Clergymen who are unacquainted with the Welsh language to Benefices in Wales," and five years later the Society of Cymmrodorion published "The Depositions, Arguments, and Judgment" in the test case brought by the Churchwardens of Trefdraeth, Anglesey, against Dr. Bowles, to which was prefixed an able address by Mr. Jones to the Welsh bishops, setting forth the case on behalf of the monoglot Churchmen of Wales. (*Cyfansoddiadau Sarn.*) See *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 150; *Y Brython*, v. 3, pp. 370 and 433; *Ibid.*, v. 4, p. 107; *Golud yr Oes*, v. 2, p. 376.

Jones, John, of Edeyrn, 1761-1822, was a native of Llandwrog, Carnarvonshire, and commenced preaching in 1784. He married the heiress of Penybryn, in South Carnarvonshire, and there lived in good circumstances for the last 35 years of his life. He was tall and of a strong build, of great power and readiness of speech, full of wit and humour, and of the most cutting and sweeping sarcasm. These qualities, at that time of persecution in Wales, often served him in good stead. His sermons were frequently followed by the most remarkable results, and the first time he went to preach in Aberffraw, Anglesey, 189 were added to the church. He travelled much throughout Wales and England, and was instrumental in infusing new life and vigour into many of the churches. A number of his sayings have been preserved in the *Drysorfa* for 1851. (*Great Preachers, &c.*) See *G. B.*, v. 2, p. 9; *Methodistiaeth Cymru*, v. 2, p. 267; *Y Drysorfa*, 1851, p. 159.

Jones, John, 1767-1821, a poet, of Glanygors, was born in the parish of Cerrygydrudion, Denbighshire, but for the greater part of his life he lived in London. He was endowed with rare poetical genius, and his poems are exceedingly rich in natural wit and humour, in fact, he was one of the best comical and satirical song-writers, not merely of his own day, but that Wales has ever produced. His works display a good deal of originality and knowledge of human nature, as well as vigour of language and skill in versification. He was an active and much-respected member of the Gwyneddigion Society, whose

meetings were held at his house (the King's Head Inn, Ludgate Hill); and he at various times filled the offices of bard, secretary, and vice-president, but always declined the post of president. In 1795, he published a little book called "Seren dan Gwmwl," which favoured Republicanism, and fiercely attacked monarchical government in general. His book was criticised in the *Eurgrawn*, which was published at Holyhead, in 1796. In the same year, in the same magazine, the author defends himself in a very ably written letter, to which no one seems to have replied. (*Golud yr Oes*, v. 1, p. 345; *Y Cymrodor*, v. 10.) See *Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 275; *Cyfres y Fil* (O. M. Edwards); *Y Traethodydd*, 1886, p. 422; *Ibid.*, 1888, p. 429; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Seren Gomer*, 1821; Leathart's *Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Cymru*, vol. 29, p. 133.

Jones, John, about 1768-1827, an author, was born near Llandoverly, Carmarthenshire. When 14 years of age, he was sent to the College Grammar School at Brecon, and four years later, he was admitted a student in the new Dissenting College at Hackney. He subsequently, for three years, taught classics and mathematics in the Welsh Academy at Swansea. In 1795, he became pastor of the Unitarian congregation at Plymouth Dock, and two years later, he removed to Halifax, in a similar capacity, subsequently settling down in London. In the metropolis, he was mainly occupied in literary work, and in teaching the classics, for which he had a high reputation. The University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Literature. He was the author of at least nineteen volumes on various subjects, chiefly connected with theology and philosophy. He was a thorough believer in the Socinian system, and wrote with great ardour against the Deists and the orthodox. His most celebrated work is his "Greek and English Lexicon" (1823). Dr. Jones was one of the first who taught Greek through the medium of English. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816, p. 182; *Monthly Repository*, 1827, p. 293; *Rees' Hist.*; *Jeremy's Presb. Fund*, 1885, p. 71, *et seq.*; *John Walker's Essays and Correspondence*, 1846, v. 2, p. 596, *et seq.*

Jones, John, 1772-1837, a barrister and author, was born at Derwydd, Carmarthenshire, and at a very early age became under-master of a superior school near London. After studying in Germany, where the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him, he returned to England; was called to the bar, and joined the Oxford and South Wales Circuits. For some time, he was very successful, but, in pleading the case of a poor client, he made such reflections on those who administered the law, that he gave great offence to the legal profession, and ended his days a briefless barrister. He published a useful work on the Law of Libel, and a translation from the Danish, of Dr. Bugge's *Travels in the French Republic*. He also published a *History of Wales* (1824), and a translation of the gospels under the title, "Y Cyfammod Newydd" (London: J. Williams, 1818). The last-named work is almost a worthless performance, the author being

evidently unacquainted with some of the simplest rules of Welsh construction. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1837, part 2, p. 323; Jereiny's *Presb. Fund.*

Jones, John, 1782-1831, a Baptist minister, was born at Llandrindod, Radnorshire. He became pastor of the Baptist church at Newtown, where he laboured with eminent success for the remainder of his life—a period of 21 years, during which hundreds of members were added to the church, and the chapel was enlarged several times owing to the increase of the congregation. He was one of the most popular Baptist ministers in Wales. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Jones, John, 1786-1863, a clergyman and antiquary, was born at Lledfair Hall, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire. He was educated at the Grammar School, Bangor, afterwards proceeding to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in due course. In 1819, he was inducted to the Rectory of Llanfyllin, which he held up to the time of his death. He was one of the earliest members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and a valued contributor to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Of his contributions, one, at least, "An Essay on the state of Agriculture and the progress of Arts and Manufactures during the period, and under the influence, of the Druidical system," was republished in a separate form. He left a number of well-written and valuable papers on archæological subjects, which were placed at the disposal of the Association by his executors. He was an excellent antiquary, and possessed a clear judgment and a well-stored mind. He also published several sermons. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Jones, John, 1788-1858, a poet, was born at Llanasa, Flintshire. In his eighth year he was apprenticed to a cotton spinner at Holywell, where he learned to read and write. In 1804, he went to sea, and in the following year joined "The Barbadoes," an English man-of-war, which cruised in the West Indies. At the end of the Napoleonic War he left the service, and found employment as operative spinner at Holywell. In 1820 he removed to Stalybridge, in Cheshire, where he died. He was buried in the ground attached to the Wesleyan Chapel, Grovenor Square, in that town, and a memorial tablet was placed on the wall of the chapel by public subscription. He was in the habit of addressing his patrons in panegyrics, which he sold as broadsheets. He wrote a poetical version of Æsop's and other fables, and was the author of two poems, "The Cotton Mill," 1821, and "The Sovereign," 1827. A collection of his works was published in 1856, under the auspices of William Fairbairn, of Manchester. He was commonly known as "The Welsh Bard." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Enwog. C.*; Sutton's *Lancashire Authors*, p. 65; *Gent. Mag.*, August, 1858, p. 202.

Jones, John, 1791-1889, archdeacon of Liverpool, was a son of Captain Rice Jones, who was of Welsh descent. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1820, and became first incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Liverpool, his ministry being so successful that the church

had to be enlarged. In 1855, he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Liverpool, a post which he held until 1887. He was the author of a volume of "Sermons" (London, 1829); "Expository Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles," 2 vols. (London, 1841); "Lectures on the Types of the Old Testament," 2 vols. (London, 1845); "Hints on Preaching" (London, 1861); and "The Wedding Gift," of which four editions were printed. A number of sermons preached by him on special occasions were separately published, among them being a sermon preached just after the Battle of Waterloo. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 275; *Liverpool Daily Post*, 6th Dec., 1889; *Pall Mall Gazette*, same date; *Guardian*, 11th Dec., 1889.

Jones, John, 1792-1852, "Ioan Tegid," a clergyman, poet, and essayist, was born at Bala, and completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford. During his stay at Oxford he edited a new edition of the Welsh Bible, issued by the University Press, but objection being taken to certain changes in the orthography, which he had introduced, the edition was destroyed. In 1837, in conjunction with the Rev. Walter Davies (Gwallter Mechain), he edited "The Poetical Works of Lewis Glyn Cothi." In 1841, he was preferred to the vicarage of Nevern, Pembrokeshire, and seven years later was appointed prebendary of St. David's. He was a most able man, and a prolific writer of prose and poetry. Among his works, may be mentioned "A Defence of the reformed System of Welsh Orthography;" and a translation of the book of Isaiah, from the Hebrew into English. He was a constant contributor to the *Haul* and *Seven Gomer*. His poems were collected and published in 1859. When Bishop Thirlwall heard of his death, he wrote: "I cannot sufficiently express the concern I feel, whether I consider the qualities of his heart or of his head, his private worth, his usefulness in the Church, or his literary undertakings." (*Enwogion Meirion*.) See *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, v. 3; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Brython*, v. 3, p. 7; *Y Traethodydd*, 1902, p. 416; *Cymru*, v. 17, p. 261; Biography in *Gwaith Barddonol Tegid*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1852, part 2, p. 96; Rhys & Evans' *Mabinogion*, preface, pp. i and ii; M. Henri Gaidoz in *Academy* for 28th January, 1888; *Yr Haul*, 1855, p. 376 *et seq*; *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 429; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 270; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 160; *The Cambro-Briton*, v. 3, pp. 373, 438; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 125.

Jones, John, 1796-1857, of Talysarn, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Tanycastell, near Dolwyddelen, Carnarvonshire, being descended from a family distinguished for intelligence and deep piety. Before he was ten years of age, he manifested a strong disposition to preach, and at the religious revival in 1819, he took a prominent part in the prayer meetings that were held in the houses. He soon afterwards began to preach, and became famous from the very start. In the beginning of 1823, he made his home at Talysarn, near Carnarvon. He had a splendid constitution, being one of the strongest men of his time. The endowments of his head and heart were of a very superior kind; he was a man of great originality and power of thought. His imagination was creative, and always

characterised by boldness, grandeur, and majesty. He had a thorough command of language, his sentences rallied forth rounded and finished, and his style was the perfection of good taste. The force and tumult of his eloquence often resembled that of Dr. Chalmers; in comprehensiveness of grasp, in copiousness of thought, in the power of amplification, wealth of language and imagery, they stood very much on a par. Individual churches profited much by his visits and ministry. He was a musician of considerable merit, and many of his tunes attained great popularity. (*Great Preachers, &c.*; *Historical Handbook.*) See his *Welsh Biog.* by Dr. Owen Thomas; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Enwog. C.*; *Dict Nat. Biog.*

Jones, John, 1800-1826, "Myllin," a young poet of very great promise was born near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. He was a shoemaker by trade, and for a time practised his calling at Liverpool. His poetic genius soon attracted the attention, and received the encouragement of the Rev. David Richards, Llansilin, and other patriotic Welshmen of his neighbourhood. At the Welshpool Eisteddfod, in 1824, he delivered a poetical address, which by its fervour and eloquence, surprised all who heard it. Had his health permitted it, this would probably have led to his being sent to the university to be educated for the church. He was a thorough master of the Welsh metres, and his "awen" was of the highest order. He wrote a large number of beautiful stanzas, some of which, unfortunately, have been lost, and many excellent songs. Of the latter, perhaps the best known, and certainly one of the most beautiful, is that to "Rhianod Sir Drefaldwyn" (The Maids of Montgomeryshire), suggested by, and worthy of being placed side by side with, Mr. Lewis Morris's famous song to the "Fair Maids of Merioneth." (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Golud yr Oes*, v. 2, p. 155; *Y Geninen*, 1888, p. 136; *Y Cymmrodor*, v. 10, p. 63; *Y Gwylydydd*, 1823, p. 349; *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, 1825, pp. 281 and 353.

Jones, John, 1800-1844, a musician, was born at Dolgelly, Merionethshire, and studied music under the tuition of Richard Roberts, Carnarvon. He was an accomplished harpist, and won a silver harp at the Brecon Eisteddfod in 1826. In 1843, he and Thomas Gruffydd (1815-1887, see *ante*), had the honour of appearing as harpists before Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*).

Jones, John, 1802-1863, of Heol-y-felin, a Unitarian minister and author, was born at Pantluest, Llanarth, Cardiganshire. He was educated for the ministry by David Davies, Castle Howel, and had charge of the Old Meeting House, Aberdare, from 1833 until his death, 30 years later. His published works include "Llythyr ar y Drindod" (A Letter on the Trinity), 1834; "Edifeirwch Gwely Angeu" (Death-bed Repentance), 1836; "Llyfr Ysgol Sul" (Sunday School Book), 1839; "Galwad ar Ieuenctyd i droi at D.law" (A Call to the Young to turn to God), 1840; "Pechod yu erbyn yr Yspryd Glan" (Sin against the Holy Ghost), 1846; "An Essay on the Sabbaths, and Six Sermons," 1865. He also edited the poetical works of his brother,

Rees Jones (1797-1844). A memoir of Mr. Jones, by the Rev. William Thomas, M.A. (Gwilym Marles), appeared in *Yr Athraw*, 1867, p. 121. (*The Unitarian Students at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen*, Rev. R. Jenkin Jones, M.A., 1901, p. 25.)

Jones, John, 1804-1887, "Idrisyn," a clergyman and Biblical commentator, was born near Dolgelly, and is said to have been a descendant of Ellis Wynne, the author of "Y Bardd Cwsg." He was apprenticed to a printer, and for some time carried on business on his own account at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. He then became a local preacher, with the Wesleyans, but in 1853, he joined the Church of England, and five years later became vicar of Llandyssilio, Cardiganshire. His best known work is a critical commentary on the Bible written in a popular style. He also wrote (in Welsh), "A Commentary on the five Books of Moses, and the New Testament"; "A Lecture on the Nature, Object, and Utility of Literary Societies"; "The Christian Diary"; "A Lecture on the Millenium"; a volume of sermons, besides numerous pamphlets, poems and contributions to the Welsh press. He translated Queen Victoria's "Journal of our Life in the Highlands," into Welsh. In 1881, he was granted a pension of fifty pounds from the Civil List Fund. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*.) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1889, p. 64; *Times*, 20th August, 1887; *Yr Haul*, September, 1887; *Bye-Gones*, 24th August, 1887; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 35.

Jones, John, 1806-1869, "Cyffin Glan Cynwy," was born near Conway, but spent the greater part of his life in Manchester. By occupation, he was a painter, but had a talent for literary pursuits. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and was a frequent contributor to the periodical press in Wales. He was a good Greek scholar, and in 1839, published a small handbook on Phrenology, the first of its kind in Welsh. (*Cymry Manceinion*.)

Jones, John, 1807-1875, a publisher, was a brother of William Ellis Jones (Gwilym Cawrdaf, 1796-1848, see *post*), and for some years, in co-partnership with his brother, he kept a printing office in London. The monthly periodical, *Y Cymro*, published in 1830-1831, was issued from his establishment. He was through life an ardent lover and unflinching advocate of civil and religious liberty. During the great Reform Bill agitation, he, in conjunction with his brother, rendered valuable service to the cause as authors and publishers of numerous productions on political subjects in Welsh, which were disseminated throughout the Principality. He died December 20th, 1875, and was buried at Llanbeblig, Carnarvon. (*Bye-Gones*, 1902, p. 381.)

Jones, John, 1810-1869, "Talhaiarn," a poet, was a native of Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Denbighshire. He received a fairly good education, and after working for some time as a carpenter, he was apprenticed to an architect. In 1851 he entered the employ of Sir Joseph Paxton, and superintended the erection of Baron Rothschild's mansion at Mentmore, and the Crystal Palace. He also spent three years in France, in the discharge of his duties, and during that time

acquired a knowledge of French. He was passionately fond of everything Welsh, and as an Eisteddfod conductor he was excelled only by Richard Davies (Mynyddog). Talhaiarn was a true lyric poet, of enormous facility, an almost unfailing ear, much emotion, fancy, and imagination. For patriotic songs, he was probably second only to Ceiriog. He was a good musician, and composed many of his songs with the express object of wedding them to old Welsh airs. Partly by his natural quality, and partly by his quickness in acquiring the qualities of other writers, he achieved some effects of a very rare and fine order. His works, English and Welsh, were published in three volumes, in 1855, 1862, and 1869. He wrote much to *Y Cymro*, a Church of England periodical, and to *Yr Haul*. He has an excellent translation of "Tam o' Shanter," by Burns. (*Hanes Llen. G.*; *Manchester Guardian*.) See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Gwyddoniadur*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1888, p. 51; *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 110; *Y Geninen*, 1888, p. 282; *Adgof uuch Anghof*, p. 278; *Welsh Poets, &c.*, p. 24; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 127; *Y Beirniad*, 1864, p. 325; *Cymru*, v. 31, p. 250.

Jones, John, 1818-1900, "Ioan Bryngwyn Bach," an astronomer, was a native of Anglesey. He had but little schooling, and worked for some years as a farm labourer. He became interested in astronomy by reading "The Solar System," by Dr. Dick, translated into Welsh by Mr. El-eazar Roberts. In his 30th year, he removed to Bangor, and was employed as slate loader at Port Penrhyn. While there, he learnt navigation, and pursued his studies in astronomy. He was too poor to buy a telescope, and set to work to make one, purchasing the glasses from Liverpool for 4s. 6d. He was an expert linguist, and wrote a good deal of poetry of more than average merit. (*Men of Invention, &c.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1901, p. 42; *Young Wales*, 1898, p. 272.

Jones, John, 1820-1886, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Ruthin, but at an early age removed with his parents to Llanrwst. He began to preach when only 18 years of age. After serving as pastor at Mochdre, near Conway, for ten years, he removed to Llanllechid, near Bangor, where he spent twelve years. By this time he had attained a leading position as a preacher, and in the great revival of 1858-60 he was a prominent figure. His preaching led to remarkable results at Beddgelert, Carnarvon, Holyhead, and other parts of North Wales, and at the last-named town a testimonial was presented to him in recognition of his services. His next pastorate was at Carnarvon, where he remained twelve years, and where he buried a most promising son, the Rev. John Maurice Jones. In 1874 he accepted a call to Rhos, near Wrexham, where he laboured with conspicuous success for twelve years, no fewer than 180 members being added to the church during the first year of his ministry. Mr. Jones was unquestionably "great among his nation," and by his death Wales lost a man of marked activity, a devoted minister, and a powerful and eloquent preacher. He was buried at Cae Athraw, near Carnarvon. His son, Mr. S. Maurice Jones, A.R.C.A., Carnarvon, is one of the best-known artists in the Principality. (*Private*

Information.) See *Diwygiadau Crefyddol Cymru*, Rev. Henry Hughes (Carnarvon : Welsh National Publishing Co., Ltd.).

Jones, John, 1821-1878, "Mathetes," a Baptist minister and author, was born at Aberarad, near Newcastle Emlyn, and educated at the Baptist College, Haverfordwest. During the first 17 years of his ministry, he was pastor at Newport; Llangollen; Llunfachraeth, and other places. He then settled at Rhymney, and in 1877 he removed to Briton Ferry, where he remained till his death. He became one of the most celebrated Baptist ministers in Wales, and a leader of opinion among Nonconformists generally. He became known early in life as a writer of great ability, and secured Eisteddfod prizes for essays on a great variety of subjects, such as "The South Wales Coal-Fields;" "The Geology of Wales;" "The Mineral Resources of the Principality;" "Logic;" "Railways in Wales;" "Hebrew Prophecy," &c. His chief literary work is his "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," in three volumes. He also published a volume of sermons, which have been very highly recommended for their originality of thought, as well as for their evangelical and pre-eminently practical character. His writings on the distinctive tenets of the Baptists are among the ablest and most explicit declarations of their position in the Welsh language. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1879.) See *Memoir*, with portrait, in *Y Geiriadur Beiblaidd*, v. 3, p. 827; *Seren Gomer*, October, 1882, and January, April, and July, 1883, and January, April, July, and October, 1884; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Jones, John, 1822-1892, a solicitor and author, was a native of Denbighshire, and lived for the greater part of his life at Wrexham. He was a justice of the peace for the borough, and took a prominent part in public affairs. His published works include: "Wrexham and its Neighbourhood; being a history of the town, and guide to the principal objects of interest within a circuit of ten or eleven miles," which has gone through several editions; "Winifred Merelith, and other pieces in verse"; and "Wrexham and thereabouts eighty years ago." (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 291.)

Jones, John, 1825-1887, "Idris Fychan," a celebrated penillion singer, was born near Dolgelly, but spent the last thirty years of his life in Manchester. His family on his mother's side were all noted for their skill in singing, especially with the harp. At the Chester Eisteddfod in 1886, he received a prize for a history of Dolgelly. He also wrote "A history of the derivation and meaning of the names of houses, rivers and places in and around Dolgelly." In 1886, before the Welsh National Society of Manchester, he read: "A critical study of the works of the poet Dafydd Ionawr." He was one of the best penillion singers of the day, and his services were in great request for many years. The Cymmrodorion Society published an essay by him in which he gave the rules for penillion singing, and a selection of the Welsh airs best adapted for the purpose. He was thoroughly acquainted with the bardic, poetic, vocal and antiquarian history of Wales. (*Cymry Manceinion*; *Bye-Gones*, 1887, p. 455 and 464.) See *Cymru*, v. 2, pp. 57, 123 and 261; *Ibid.*, v. 20, p. 325.

Jones, John, 1825-1889, "Vulcan," a Wesleyan minister and poet, was born at Llandwrog, in Carnarvonshire. After serving for several years as a local preacher, he was accepted as a candidate for the ministry in 1854, and appointed to the Mold circuit; and for thirty-three years he laboured with very great acceptance and honour in the most important circuits in the North Wales district. He had a genial and sympathetic nature, and his mental abilities were of an exceptionally high order: varied, strong, and philosophical. As a writer, he rendered valuable service to the Principality. When occasion required, he very ably defined and defended the fundamental principles of Christianity, and the distinctive doctrines of Wesleyan Methodism. His published works include a poem, "Y Beibl" (The Bible) (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys, 1874); "Traethawd ar Resymeg," &c. (A Treatise on Logic.) (Llanidloes: J. Mendus Jones, 1857); a Welsh work on "The Atonement," being a criticism of a work on the same subject by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Edwards; and a volume of "Expository Sermons." (*Minutes of Conference*, 1890; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1891, p. 13; *Ibid*, March, 1893, p. 1; *Ibid*, 1890, p. 73, and Mar., p. 19.

Jones, John, -1896, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a native of Mochdre, near Conway, where he commenced preaching, and after a course of training at Bala College, under Dr. Lewis Edwards, he was ordained to the ministry in 1872. He was for many years pastor of the Welsh and English causes at Runcorn, but owing to the weak state of his health, he had resigned his pastoral charges some years before his death. He was an ardent litterateur, and for some time was joint-editor with the Rev. John Evans, Garston, of *Cronicl yr Ysgol Subbothol*. In 1895, he published a work in Welsh on "The Elements of Moral Philosophy" (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes), which had a large sale; and at the time of his death, he was preparing another work for publication. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Jones, John, 1833-1899, "Eos Bradwen," a musician and poet, was born at Corris, Merionethshire, and for some time worked as a quarryman. He successively resided at Aberystwyth, St. Asaph, Rhyl, and Carnarvon, where he died. His "Bugeiles y Wyddfa" is one of the prettiest and most popular Welsh songs. He also wrote a very superior cantata, "Owen Glyndwr." He won a prize at Llandudno National Eisteddfod, in 1864, for a Welsh cantata, "The Prodigal Son," and in 1885 for an opera, "Dafydd ap Siencyn." A small collection of his poems was published in 1891. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1901, p. 23; *Yr Eisteddfod*, vol. 1, p. 257, for "The Prodigal Son."

Jones, John, 1834-1887, a Baptist minister and author, born at Letterstone, Pembrokeshire, manifested at an early age a taste for preaching, and when delivering his trial sermon at Caersalem, Dowlais, gave unmistakable evidence of his subsequent powers. He went from Dowlais to Haverfordwest College, and in 1858 took charge of the church at Llanuwchllyn and the newly-formed church at Bala. After remaining there about four years, he became pastor of the churches at Brymbo and Moss, near Wrexham, where he laboured

with signal success for eight years. In 1871, he accepted a pressing call from Felinfoel, near Llanelly, a church of nearly 600 members, where he ministered earnestly and faithfully till his death sixteen years later. He was, at his decease, president-elect of the Welsh Baptist Union. As preacher and platform orator, he set many a Cymric heart aglow; he was a power wherever his voice was heard. His editorship of *Seren Cymru*, and his frequent letters to other journals, are evidence of his literary and dialectic skill. He was the author of "Y Waldensiaid, eu Hanes, eu Credo, a'u Dyoddefiadau," of which a second edition was published in 1880. (Llanelly: J. Davies.) (*Baptist Handbook*, 1888; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, John, 1837-1891, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Llanefydd, North Wales. He entered Pontypool College in August, 1859, and was ordained at Glynceiriog, Denbighshire, in the following year. Six years later he settled at Talybont, Cardiganshire, and in 1876 accepted a call from Ferndale, Glamorganshire. He was a diligent student, an excellent preacher, and the author of several valuable works, his last and best being "The present Celebrities of the Welsh pulpit." (*Baptist Handbook*, 1892.)

Jones, John, -1900, an astronomer and mathematician, was a native of Rhesycae, Flintshire, and passed his earlier years in the Army. At one time he was engaged in the compilation of the nautical almanacs for the Government, and was a frequent contributor to various journals on mathematical and astronomical subjects. He resided for some time at Holywell, but subsequently erected the Wern Mill at Ysceifiog, in his native county, where he ended his days. (*Bye-Gones*, 1900, p. 495.)

Jones, John, 1837-1906, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Aberkin, Llanystumdwy, South Carnarvonshire. In his early days he served in the drapery trade at Carnarvon, and afterwards removed to London. He there decided to study for the ministry, and subsequently entered Bala College. He was for some time pastor at Graig, near Bangor, and afterwards acted for some years as manager of Messrs. Pugh Jones and Co.'s Bank at Bethesda. Later on he settled at Pwllheli, and became connected with Penmount chapel, but did not undertake a pastorate. He was an able writer, and contributed a large number of articles to the *Traethodydd*, among them being:—Coal, 1868; Fossils, 1869; Geology and the Bible; The Deluge; The Divine Books, 1871; The Crust of the Earth, 1872; Palestine, 1879; Man, 1882; Four Welshmen in Canaan, 1888; The Samaritans, 1890, and the Moon, 1892. He also wrote the biographies of the Rev. Michael Roberts (Pwllheli: R. Owen, 1883), the Rev. John Jones, Brynrodyn, and the Rev. G. Hughes, Gellidara. At the time of his death he was busy preparing for publication a biography of Mr. Robert Davies, the philanthropist (1816-1905, see *ante*). He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. (*North Wales Observer & Express*, 22 June, 1906; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1907, p. 9.

Jones, John Abel, 1826-1873, a musician, was born at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, afterwards removing to Aberdare, and thence to Merthyr Tydfil. About the year 1850, he emigrated to America, where he died. He greatly distinguished himself as a musician, and in America he became a very successful teacher of music, Dr. Joseph Parry (see *post*) being one of his pupils. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Jones, John Bowen, 1829-1905, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Llanwenog, Carmarthenshire. He was the first Welshman to graduate at the London University, taking his B.A. degree there in 1847. He was ordained at Hermon in 1851, and eight years later removed to Bridgend, Glamorganshire. In 1874, he became pastor at Brecon, retiring from the active ministry in 1901, on the completion of fifty years' service. For twenty-one years he was editor of *Y Beirniad*, and he took over the editorship of *Y Cenedl Hedd* on the death of the Rev. William Nicholson. He edited a collection of hymns under the title, "Hen Emynau" (Merthyr Tydfil: J. Williams, 1877); second edition (Brecon: H. B. Wheeler, 1883). (*Liverpool Daily Post*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1906, p. 13; *Cymru*, vol. 30, p. 107.

Jones, John Emlyn, 1820-1873, "Ioan Emlyn," a Baptist minister, author and poet, was born at Newcastle Emlyn, and when 12 years of age was apprenticed to a watchmaker. He was afterwards employed in *The Principality* office at Cardiff. In his twentieth year he commenced to preach, and was ordained, in 1852, at Pontypridd. In 1854, he removed to Ebbw Vale, afterwards serving in the ministry at Cardiff, Merthyr, Llandudno, and finally returning to Ebbw Vale. He was twice the editor of *Y Bedyddiwr*, *Seren Cymru*, and *Y Winllan*; and was a constant contributor to the periodicals of the day. He translated into Welsh Gill's "Commentary," and Hamilton's "Grammar"; and wrote a Welsh "History of Great Britain for the Past Half-century," editing at the same time "Hanes Prydain Fawr" (History of Great Britain) by the Rev. Titus Lewis, to which he made many valuable additions. During the last few years of his life he was busily engaged with "Y Parthysyllydd: sef Hanes yr Holl Fyd" (The History of the Whole World). One volume was published. He won the chair prize at Denbigh, in 1860, for an ode on "The Pentecost," and at Llanerchymedd for an ode on "Time." His "Bedd y Dyn Tlawd" (The Poor Man's Grave) will remain memorable among the poems of Wales for its pathos, simplicity, and heart-touching effect. In 1863, he received the degree of LL.D. from the Glasgow University. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1874; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 70; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 27; *Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 434; *Y Geninen*, March, 1888, pp. 24, 64; *Golud yr Oes*, v. 1, p. 307.

Jones, John Evans, 1839-1893, a journalist, was born near Bagillt, Flintshire. His early education was on a very modest scale. He entered the employ of Mr. P. M. Evans, printer and publisher, Holywell, where he received an excellent training in business, as well as in literary matters. He spent about three years at Bala College with a view of entering the ministry, but his bent was more after

literature, and in 1872 he was appointed editor of the *Carnarvon & Denbigh Herald*. For some years he also held the editorship of the *Herald Cymraeg*, but, in 1879, he gave up the latter and devoted himself exclusively to the former. He did not concern himself much in public affairs, but in all movements of a literary or educational nature he took part with enthusiasm. He was an ardent Eisteddfodwr, and also proved himself an excellent conductor at local Eisteddfodau. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Trans. Nat. Eist. Carnarvon*, 1894, p. 112; *Y Geninen*, March, 1904, p. 36.

Jones, John Foulkes, 1826-1880, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was the eldest son of John Foulkes Jones, of Machynlleth. Having, at an early age, shown an inclination to join the ministry, he studied for some years at the Calvinistic College at Bala, afterwards proceeding to the Edinburgh University, where he graduated B.A. He was ordained in 1856, and settled down at Machynlleth. In 1855 he visited the Holy Land and Egypt, and upon returning from there he published an account of his travels under the title "Egypt in its Biblical Relations and Moral Aspects." He also contributed several essays to the *Traethodydd*, and other periodicals. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Jones, John Foulkes, 1837-1889, "Ioan Ddu," a Baptist preacher and poet, was born at Y Castell, near Bodafon, Llandudno. He completed his education in Liverpool, and when he was about 15 years of age he was apprenticed to Mr. Evan Jones, chemist, Conway. He was afterwards employed as chemist's assistant at St. Asaph, but afterwards commenced business on his own account at Llandudno, removing later to Leeswood, near Mold, where he died. He was a frequent Eisteddfodic competitor, his successes including a prize for stanzas on "Deganwy Castle" at the Llandudno National Eisteddfod, 1865, and for a translation of "The Lark," by Shelley, at the London National Eisteddfod, 1887. His descriptive song on "The Ascent of Snowdon," is of very great merit. He also translated Shakespeare's "As you like it," and the greater part of "Alcestis." (*Y Geninen*, March, 1896, p. 22.)

Jones, John Harris, 1827-1885, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llangeler, Carmarthenshire, and after spending some years at local grammar schools, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, and the Universities of Goettingen and Hallé, in Germany. He was the winner of the Dr. Williams' scholarship at Glasgow in 1848; gold medallist and M.A. in 1853, and doctor of philosophy (Germany) in 1857. In 1865, he was appointed classical tutor at Trevecca College, a position he occupied with credit and acceptance to all concerned until the day of his death. All with whom he came in contact testified not only to his high scholastic attainments, but also to his genial temperament, humbleness of mind, transparency of character, and the child-like simplicity and innocency, which characterised all that he did. His biography, by the Revs. E. Matthews and J. Cynddylan Jones, was published in 1886. (*Historical Handbook; Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 4, et seq.

Jones, John Mather, about 1820-1864, an American general, of Welsh descent, was born in Virginia, U.S.A., and graduated at West Point in 1841. He became a captain in 1853, and resigned his commission in 1861. He served as a brigadier-general in the army of General Lee, and was killed near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864. (*Lippincott*; *Munsey's Magazine*, 1906, p. 750.)

Jones, John Morlais, 1843-1905, a Congregational minister, was born at Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, and was a nephew of the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Swansea, "the poet-preacher." He was educated at Brecon College, and began his ministry at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, in 1865. He afterwards accepted the pastorate at Lewisham, London, where he laboured for 30 years. In 1895 and 1896, he received the highest honours which the connexion could give him, becoming successively chairman of the London Congregational Union, and of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He was, in many ways, the most notable of all the Welsh preachers who settled in London during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and as a public speaker, and especially as a master of emotion, it would be difficult to find his equal. The pulpit was his throne, and he spared no pains to occupy it with dignity and strength. He was opposed to the publication of his sermons, and he had been in the ministry a quarter of a century before he could be induced to send one out to the printers, fearing lest it might prove unworthy. The publication of that one sermon brought him letters of kindly acknowledgment from all parts of the world, and thus he was the more easily led to consent to the publication of the volume entitled, "The Cup of Cold Water," which appeared in the "Preachers of the Age" series, and which had a large circulation. (*The British Weekly*.) See *Congreg. Year Book*, 1906.

Jones, John Ogwen, 1829-1884, Calvinistic Methodist preacher and Biblical scholar, was born at Llanllechid, near Bangor. He was employed for five years as a merchant's clerk in Liverpool, but decided to enter the ministry, and spent four years at Bala College, graduating B.A. He had ministerial charges at Birkenhead and Liverpool, Oswestry, and Rhyl. He was practically the founder of the county examinations of Sunday Schools in North Wales, and he prepared several small handbooks for the use of the scholars. He delivered a series of Welsh lectures on science and Biblical history (afterwards published), in which he shewed acquaintance not only with biology and geology, but also with oriental archæology. He also wrote Commentaries on St. Luke, St. John, and the Epistles to the Ephesians and the Hebrews for "Testament yr Ysgol Sabbothol" (Gee), which he edited, and other works. He edited a supplement to the *Gwyddoniadur*, besides which he was a frequent contributor to the principal Welsh magazines. He was among the leading writers of Wales, and was in all respects an exemplary minister of the Gospel. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 114) See *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 81; *Rhyl Advertiser*, September 27th, 1884; *Y Genedl Gymreig*, October 1st, 1884.



REV. ROBERT JONES, Llandlyfni.



REV. THOMAS TUBNO JONES.

Jones, John Owen, 1861-1899, "Ap Ffarmwr," a journalist and essayist, was born at Trefdraeth, Anglesey, and was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a draper. The literary instinct proving strong within him, he became a student at the University College at Aberystwyth, afterwards studying at Owen's College, Manchester, and in London. In 1891, he joined the staff of *Y Genudl Gymreig*, and in 1895 was appointed editor to the *Merthyr Times*. He afterwards accepted the post of leader writer on the *Nottingham Times*, being afterwards promoted to the position of literary editor. His articles, whether editorial or otherwise, always bore a strong literary flavour. He contributed largely to the magazines, writing with equal facility in Welsh and English. He took the leading part in an agitation on behalf of the farm labourers of his native county, the immediate result being a reduction of two hours per day in their hours of labour. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Jones, John Fowell, 1823-1883, a clergyman, was born at Gorseinion, near Swansea. When he was twelve years of age, the family removed to Court-y-Carne, a house of considerable celebrity in the history of West Glamorganshire. In 1841, they again removed to Pontardulais. Jones received his education at Loughor National School, Bowen's Academy (Swansea), and Lampeter, where he had a brilliant career, being appointed assistant tutor before he was twenty-two. He was ordained deacon in 1846, and priest in 1847. In 1846, he became curate of Loughor, and four years later was offered and accepted the living. He became rector of Llantrisant in 1865, and afterwards was appointed canon of Llandaff. By common consent he was recognised as one of the best Hebrew and Greek scholars in the Principality. In 1858-9, he wrote eleven long and able letters to *Yr Haul*, in which he strenuously controverted the opinions set forth in the "Dialogue." He earned for himself a name in the theological world by the admirable manner in which he defended the teachings of the Church. In his death the Established Church in Wales lost one of its ablest defenders and brightest ornaments, and education one of its truest friends. (*The Red Dragon*, 1884, p. 482; *Clergy List*, 1884.)

Jones, John Richard, 1765-1822, a Baptist minister, known as "J. R. Jones of Ramoth," was born near Bala, his parents being Congregationalists, but when 23 years of age he joined the Baptists, and soon afterwards began to preach. He was an exceedingly able and popular preacher, but after being in the ministry for some years he publicly announced his withdrawal from the connexion, and founded a small sect on the lines of the doctrines taught by McLean, of Edinburgh. He wrote "Notes on the Works of Andrew Fuller" (1804); a pamphlet explaining the principles of the section of the Baptist church he himself had founded; and a number of hymns, published in 1822. These hymns, generally speaking, display more of the theologian than of the poet. A brief sketch of his life appeared in the *New Evangelic Magazine* for 1823, and an ode was composed in his memory by his friend, Robert Williams (Robert ap Gwilym Ddu). (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1851; *Cymru*,

v. 4, pp. 63 and 157; *Ibid.*, v. 5, p. 215 *et seq.*; *Ibid.*, v. 24, p. 54; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 123; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 224.

Jones, John R., 1844-1893, a self-made man, was born at Stratford, Fulton County, New York, his father, Richard P. Jones, having emigrated from Treilys, Carnarvonshire. After attending school for a time at Dolgeville, Herkimer County, New York, he removed with his parents to Columbus, Wisconsin, in 1856. There he spent three years in the village school, and was then apprenticed to the drug business. During the Rebellion he enlisted in the Forty-first Wisconsin. He afterwards spent a year in the employ of a railroad company, and then returned to his favourite occupation of pharmacy. In 1881, he opened a drug store at Mankato. He started a similar business at Burlington (Wisconsin) and Little Rock (Arkansas), but these he soon closed to concentrate his business at Mankato, and in a short time he had the largest drug house in Southern Minnesota. In 1886, he was elected president of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association. He was a man of splendid business ability, was largely interested in various undertakings at Mankato, and acquired considerable wealth. (*Cymru Minnesota.*)

Jones, Sir John Thomas, Bart., 1783-1843, a soldier, was the eldest son of John Jones, Esq., a descendant of Daniel Jones, Esq., of Sunny Hill, Carmarthenshire. He was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, and, after a long course of active and confidential service as an officer in the corps of Royal Engineers, being considered by the Duke of Wellington as meriting some public mark of distinction, was created K.C.B. in 1831. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Lawrence (born 1817), who was murdered by brigands, at Macri, in Turkey, in 1845. (*Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882, p. 721.)

Jones, John Viriamu, 1856-1901, principal of Cardiff University College, was the son of Thomas Jones, the poet-preacher (1819-1882, see *post*), and at the early age of 16 matriculated at the University of London, being placed first in the honours division. In 1873, he won the highest medal in chemistry and zoology at the London University, and the Andrew's Prize, awarded to "the most distinguished student of the first year." Gaining the Brackenbury Scholarship in natural science, he proceeded to Oxford, where he had a brilliant career, being placed in the first class in the honours school in mathematics and natural science. In 1881, he was appointed principal of Firth College, Sheffield, where, in a few months, the number of students was nearly quadrupled. In 1883, he was elected principal of the University College at Cardiff, and under his wise guidance the college speedily developed into one of the leading and most successful educational institutions in the kingdom. Entering into an alliance with Sir Isambard Owen and other patriotic Welshmen, he gave definite shape and form and energy to the demand for a Welsh National University, and as the result of their wise advocacy and diplomacy Wales is in possession of a University which is symbolical of its distinctively national features. (*Young Wales*, 1901, p. 167.) See *Young Wales*, 1896 p. 61, 1902, p. 108, 1903, p. 19.; *Cymru*, v. 21, p. 55.

Jones, John Watkin, 1835-1874, "Watecyn Fardd," a poet, was born at Gardden, Llanerfyl, near Welshpool. He was the eldest son of Thomas and Jane Jones, of Cae'rbachan, Llanerfyl, and grandson of the eminent Welsh harpist, Evan Jones, commonly called "Ifan Waenoer." In the year 1865, he went to London, where he remained till his death. He was a noted poet in his day, and took several prizes at eisteddfodau. He also possessed an excellent bass voice. When in London he was a member of the Welsh Choral Union, and at the time of his death he was the honorary secretary of that union. He was also a good linguist, having learnt the Latin, French, and German languages. (*Bye-Gones*, 1896, p. 305.)

Jones, John William, 1827-1884, a journalist, was a native of Llanaelhaiarn, Carnarvonshire. On his mother's side he was related to the Rev. Morris Williams (Nicander), and on his father's to Sir Hugh Owen. In 1835, he emigrated to America, settling at Racine, Wisconsin, where for some time he worked on a farm. In 1846, he went to New York, where he was employed as cabinet-maker. He used every opportunity that came in his way to improve his education, and, having saved a little money, he entered Chirton College, and subsequently opened a day school at Utica. In 1851, the Welsh newspaper, *Y Drych*, was established in Utica by Mr. J. M. Jones, and two years later J. W. Jones was appointed editor. In 1858, he became proprietor of the paper; in 1865, he sold part of his interest to Mr. J. Mather Jones, but continued as editor until his death. In conjunction with Owen Bromley (of Holywell), he wrote a Welsh "Handbook for Emigrants" (Denbigh: Gee & Son, 1866), and won prizes at the Utica Eisteddfod for essays on "Geology," "The Evils of Slavery," and other subjects. His chief work, however, is a Welsh "History of the American Civil War," which he produced jointly with T. B. Morris. (Utica, N.Y.: T. J. Griffiths, 1866.) (*C. & D. Herald*; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 131; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cymru*, v. 29, p. 274.

Jones, John William, 1835-1895, was the son of William Jones, Henry Street, Manchester, and rose to a responsible position in that city. He carried on business as a shipping agent, and acted as consul for Costa Rica. He was a staunch Churchman, and a liberal supporter of philanthropic movements; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, in particular, owed much to his generosity. (*Cymry Manceinion*.)

Jones, John William, 1840-1896, a self-made man, was a son of Owen Jones, Beuno Villa, Carnarvon, and was educated at the British school in that town. While very young he was apprenticed to a draper in his native town. After spending some time at a shop in Chester, he made his way—in March, 1862—to London, where he was engaged by a Mr. Williams, Bayswater. He afterwards entered the employ of Messrs. Spencer, Turner, and Boldero, where he became head salesman in the dress department. In 1867, he opened a little shop on his own account in Holloway Road. His business increased to such an extent that he was obliged to take his brother William, who was in business in another part of the Metropolis, into partner-

ship. The business tact and energy of "Jones Brothers" resulted in the rapid increase of their business, until finally their establishment was looked upon as one of the finest in London, close upon 500 hands being employed. He spent the last four years of his life at Plassy-bryn, Carnarvon. He was noted for his generosity and liberal disposition. He left a fortune of £66,000. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Liverpool Echo*.)

Jones, John Winter, 1805-1881, principal librarian of the British Museum, was born at Lambeth, but his family originally came from Carmarthenshire. His father, John Jones, was editor of *The Naval Chronicle* and *The European Magazine*, and his grandfather, Giles Jones, was the author of "Goody Two-Shoes." He intended to join the Chancery bar, but owing to illness he had to give up the idea. He became an assistant in the library of the British Museum, and 1866, he succeeded Panizzi as principal librarian. He edited and translated several books for the Hakluyt Society, and contributed valuable articles to the principal magazines. He also wrote a number of articles for the "Biographical Dictionary" of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." He published a lecture, full of research, on "The Assyrian Excavations." He was a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and contributed valuable articles on archaeology, and bibliography to the Transactions of the Society. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *North British Review*, May, 1851, and the *Quarterly Review*, July, 1858, for articles by him; R. Garnett, in the *Transactions of the Library Association*, 1882.

Jones, John Wynne, 1804-1888, a clergyman, was a native of Anglesey. He was a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford; graduated, 1827; ordained deacon, 1827; and priest, 1828. He held the curacy of Llechylched, Anglesey, from 1827 to 1833; the perpetual curacy of Holyhead from 1833 to 1844; was rector of Heneglwys with Trewalchmai from 1844 to 1868; and vicar of Bodedern from 1868 till his death. He became archdeacon of Bangor and canon residentiary of the cathedral in 1863. The archdeacon, who was a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of Anglesey, came from an old and highly respected Welsh family, and was squire as well as parson of his parish. He was one of the kindest of men,—full of quiet humour,—and was beloved and respected by all who knew him. (*Recollections*, &c.)

Jones, Joseph Alun, 1843-1885, a barrister, was the son of Mr. John Jones, a prominent Welsh tradesman in Liverpool, and was born in that city. He was called to the bar in 1870, and practised for some time on the Northern Circuit. In 1875, he went to Alexandria, in Egypt, where he rapidly came to the front as an advocate in the Consular and International Courts. His health broke down, and he afterwards took up his residence at Kimberley, in Griqualand. There he enjoyed an extensive practice, and his industry and acumen were so much regarded that he was offered a judgeship, which he declined to accept. His health again gave way, and he returned to Liverpool in 1882. A master of the principles of national taxation and expenditure, he often lectured on these subjects on behalf of the Financial Reform Association, and as his style of delivery was fluent and attractive, he

achieved much success in the dissemination of useful knowledge relating to the finances of the country. As honorary local secretary of the movement which led to the establishment of the University College of North Wales he rendered excellent service. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Jones, Joseph David, 1827-1870, musical composer, was born at Brynrugog, near Llanfair Caerinion, Montgomeryshire, but for the last thirteen years of his life he resided at Ruthin. He had no more than a year's schooling, but he persevered with his books, and before he was twenty, he published, under the title of "Y Perganiedyd" (The Sweet Singer), a small collection of Psalm tunes, which met with a ready sale, the proceeds enabling him to enter the Training College, in London, to prepare himself for the office of schoolmaster. He followed that occupation at Towyn, and also at Ruthin. His published music found great favour with his countrymen; his cantata, "Llys Arthur" (Arthur's Court), includes the Queen's Song, one of his best compositions. He prepared a collection of hymns and tunes with the Rev. E. Stephen (Tanymarian), and his other works include "Cydymaith y Cerddor" (The Singer's Companion); "Y Delyn Gymreig" (The Welsh Harp); "Alawon y Bryniau" (Melodies of the Hills); and a collection of Chorales. He also arranged a volume of music for the use of the Wesleyans, which was published after his death. His son, the Rev. J. D. Jones, Bournemouth, is one of the leading ministers in the Congregational body. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 9; *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 40; *Ibid.*, v. 29, p. 65.

Jones, Josiah, 1807-1887, "Josiah Brynmair," a poet, was born at Braichodnaut, Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire. In August, 1850, he and his family emigrated to America, and settled at Gomer, in the State of Ohio, where he died. Both in Wales and in America, he was a frequent contributor, chiefly of poetry, to the Welsh magazines, and some of his hymns are deservedly esteemed. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Jones, Josiah Thomas, 1799-1873, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Cwmhir farm, in the parish of Clydau, Pembrokeshire. At the close of his college career at Newport-Pagnell, Bucks, he became pastor of the Welsh cause at Carnarvon, where he laboured for several years with great success. Whilst there he translated into Welsh Burkitt's "Exposition of the New Testament," but finding a difficulty in getting it issued through the press, he purchased a printing office of his own. He afterwards removed to Aberdare, where he established several newspapers, viz., *Y Gwron*, *Y Gweithiwr*, and *The Aberdare Times*, the last named being still in existence. He also began to publish a Welsh newspaper, bearing the title of *Figaro*, which he had to discontinue because he ventured to express extreme opinions. His principal works are:—"Geiriadur Bywgraffyddol o Ewogion Cymru" (A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen), in 2 vols. (1867-70); and a Welsh "Biography of John Williams, the Missionary" (Carmarthen: J. T. Jones, 1813). (*The Red Dragon*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 215; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1874; *Y Geninen*, 1907, p. 26.

Jones, Lewis, 1793-1866, a clergyman, was born near Aberystwyth, and educated at Ystradmeurig. After serving for some time as assistant master at the Clitheroe Grammar School, he received the offer of the vicarage of Almondbury, near Huddersfield, where he settled in 1822. Soon afterwards he was appointed to the living of Llandefand, Monmouthshire, the church buildings at that time being in a very dilapidated state. Mr. Jones spent the whole of his income from the living in restoring the church and building a schoolroom, etc. He was a most popular clergyman, and rendered invaluable service to the Established Church. (*Enwog. C.*)

Jones, Lewis, 1807-1854, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a native of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Merioneth. He began life as a bookbinder at Bala, and later on commenced to preach. He spent some time at Wrexham, at the school kept by the Rev. John Hughes (afterwards of Liverpool), and was ordained at Bala in 1838. Many of his sermons were published, and he wrote several excellent articles to the *Traethodydd* and other periodicals. He was also the author of the biography of the Rev. Richard Jones, Bala. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1851, for articles by him.

Jones, Lewis, 1825-1883, a Baptist minister and author, was born in the Rhondda Valley, South Wales, and received but scanty educational advantages. He entered the College at Brecon, in order to qualify himself for the calling of a schoolmaster, but only remained at that institution for twelve months. In 1847, he undertook the superintendence of a small day school. In 1850, he made his way to Haverfordwest College, and after the usual course of training he was invited to the pastorate of the church at Argoed, Monmouthshire, where he was ordained in 1853. Four years later he took charge of the cause at Brynhyfryd, Ebbw Vale; in 1862, he went to Pwllheli, North Wales, where he remained till 1868, when he removed to Treherbert, and there he ended his days. He competed often at the Eisteddfod, and carried off the chief prize for poetry more than once. He also won a prize for an essay on "Religious Activity." He published a biography of his brother, the Rev. Simon P. Jones, Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire. He was a constant contributor to the *Bedyddiwr*, and published a selection of hymns, which passed through three editions, and a selection of tunes, which is in use in many Baptist churches. He left materials for a "Harmony of the Gospels." (*Baptist Handbook*, 1883.)

Jones, Lewis, 1836-1905, one of the founders of the Welsh Colony at Patagonia, was born at Carnarvon, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years as printer at the *Herald* Office. In 1857, he removed to Holyhead, where he established a printing office, and published the *Pw'nsh Cymreig* and the *Sylwedydd*. He afterwards lived for some time in Liverpool, and as the result of a visit paid by him to Patagonia, in company with Sir Love Jones Parry, he set about forming a Welsh Colony there, being assisted in the task by the Rev. Michael D. Jones, Bala. He established a local newspaper known as *Y Dravod*. He was the first president of the colony, and acted as chief magistrate until his death. He was an excellent linguist, and in

addition to Welsh and English, he could speak and write French, Spanish, and Italian. (*Herald Cymraeg*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1906, p. 21.

Jones, Maria, -about 1840, a poetess, is described as "a poor Welsh girl and self-educated," but the date and place of her birth are not known. She emigrated to America when a child seven or eight years old, and went as domestic "help" into several families. She had poetic genius of a high order, and her poems were collected in a volume and edited by the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, to which he added an introduction and a brief sketch of the life of Maria Jones, written by herself. The poems were published by John Taylor, New York, in 1839, and attracted attention by the high order of poetical genius and religious sentiment they exhibited. They are entitled "Wales, and other Poems," and contain 170 pages. (*Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 45.)

Jones, Mary, see Lewis, Mary.

Jones, Matthew, 1654-1717, a clergyman, was a younger brother of Edward Jones, bishop of St. Asaph (see *ante*), and was a native of Montgomeryshire. He accompanied his brother to Ireland, and became prebendary of Donoughmore in 1687. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Jones, Michael, 1785-1853, a Congregational minister, was born near Neuaddlwyd, Cardiganshire. After spending some time at the school kept by the Rev. David Davies, Castle Howel, he entered the college at Wrexham. In 1814, he succeeded the Rev. George Lewis as pastor at Llanuwchllyn, near Bala, but afterwards removed to Bala, to take charge of the Congregational College. He was a most able man, an excellent scholar, and a very successful teacher. He was one of the joint translators of vol. I of the Welsh edition of Matthew Henry's Commentary, published at Swansea in 1828-31. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, Michael Daniel, 1822-1898, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Bala. In 1841, he entered Carmarthen College, and after four years went for his theological studies to Highbury, remaining there for three years. He then visited the United States, and was persuaded to settle for a while at Cincinnati, where he was ordained in 1848. He returned to Wales in 1850, and became pastor at Bwlchnewydd, Carmarthenshire. In 1854, he succeeded his father, the Rev. Michael Jones (1785-1853 see *ante*), as head of the Independent College, Bala. He was a splendid teacher, a powerful preacher, and a very able theologian. He was one of the staunchest Welsh Nationalists of the day, being one of the first to entertain the idea of a Welsh colony abroad; he may fairly be called the father of the movement which culminated in the Welsh settlement on the Chubut, in the Argentine Republic. He was the author of several works, and was joint-editor of the Welsh "Biography and Theological Essays" of the Rev. Robert Thomas (Ap Vychan), Bala (Dolgellau: W. Hughes, 1882). His influence in his denomination was very considerable, and he did more probably than any man of the century to preserve its ideals, and hold out before its view the standard

of a past age. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1900.) See *Cymru*, v. 5, p. 37; *Young Wales*, 1898, p. 280; *Cymru*, v. 9, p. 253; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 210; *Ibid*, 1899, p. 166, *et seq*; *Ibid*, 1900, p. 33; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Jones, Morgan, 1768-1835, a Congregational minister and poet, was a native of Breconshire, and at the age of fourteen he was adopted by one Morgan Davies, who gave him a liberal education, and bequeathed a large sum to him. He was ordained to the ministry in 1789, and settled at Trelech, where he was remarkably successful, hundreds being added to the church under his pastorate. In 1798, he published a hymn-book in two sections, the first being original, and the second a selection from the hymns of others. (*Hanes Emynuwr*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, Morris Charles, 1819-1893, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to whom Montgomeryshire history and archæology owe probably more than to anyone else, was a native of Welshpool. He was admitted a solicitor in 1841, and retired from practice in 1880. For many years he took a deep interest in the history and archæology of his native county, and in 1867 he succeeded in forming the Powysland Club "for the collecting and printing, for the use of its members, of the historical, ecclesiastical, genealogical, topographical, and literary remains of Montgomeryshire." As secretary of the club and the editor of its "Transactions" his enthusiasm, energy, tact, and courtesy enlisted the co-operation of quite a host of others in the work he had so much at heart, the result being that the publications of the club contain a mass of information on the history and archæology of the county which its future historian will find to be invaluable. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 54.

Jones, Nathaniel Cynhafal, 1832-1906, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, poet and prose writer, was born in the parish of Llangynhafal, Denbighshire, and removed at an early age to Mold, and afterwards to Holywell. He began to preach in 1859, and later on spent four years at Bala College. After serving in the pastorate at Penrhyndendraeth, he accepted, in 1875, a call to Llanidloes, where he remained 18 years. He stood in the front rank as a preacher. He was frequently successful as an Eisteddfod competitor, and was placed second in order of merit for the chair prize at the Bangor Eisteddfod, in 1874, for his ode on "The Bible." For many years he acted as editor of the "Drysorfa," and in his younger days edited a periodical known as "Charles o'r Bala." His published works include a volume of poems entitled "Fy Awenydd" (1857); "Elias y Thesbiad" (1869); and "Y Messiah," a volume of original songs and hymns, published in 1895. He also edited the works of William Williams, Pantycelyn (1887-1891). He had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by one of the American Universities. (*Yr Herald Cymraeg*; *Y Cymro*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1906, p. 36.

Jones, Owen, 1741-1814, "Owain Myfyr," the distinguished antiquary, was born at Llanfihangel-glyu-Myfyr, Denbighshire. In early life he entered the employment of a firm of furriers in London, and eventually succeeded to the business. Being impressed by the

neglected state of the literature of his country, he set to work to make a collection of its remains, which he afterwards published under the title of "The Myfyrian Archæology of Wales," in three large volumes. He also procured transcripts of ancient Welsh poetry, amounting to 50 quarto volumes, which are now deposited in the British Museum. In 1772, he founded the Gwyneddigion Society in London, for the purpose of patronising the bards of Wales and promoting the study of the Welsh language. He published, at his own expense, the poems of Dafydd ab Gwilym, with a preface by Dr. W. Owen Pughe, and commenced a miscellany called the "Greal," one volume of which was completed. He also published a new edition of the Welsh translation, by Dr. John Davies, of "The Christian's Resolution." He was buried in the graveyard of the Church of All Hallows the Great and Less, in Upper Thames Street, London. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 281.) See *Enwog. C.*; *Llyfrydl. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, March 1888, p. 66; Memoir, with portrait, in *Gwladgarwr*, 1838, p. 33; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Leathart's Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society*; *Cambro-Briton*, v. 1, p. 19; *Gent. Mag.*, 1814, part 2, p. 499; *Cam. Reg.*, v. 3, p. 188.

Jones, Owen, 1787-1828, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, of Gelli, Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, was a native of Towyn, Merionethshire. He spent his early days at Aberystwyth, where he closely identified himself with religious work, and shewed that rare excellence as a catechist, for which he became distinguished in after life. He afterwards spent two years at Llanidloes, where he threw himself heart and soul into similar work. He then proceeded to London, where for some time he assisted Dr. William Owen Pughe in correcting for the press the first edition of the Welsh Bible published by the Bible Society. In 1808, he was accepted as a preacher, and eleven years later was fully ordained. As a preacher, he was earnest, impressive, and eloquent; as a catechist, unrivalled. In 1830, he published a small catechism under the title, "Arweinydd i Wybodaeth; neu y Catecism cyntaf, i hen bobl, a'r ail, i bobl ieuainc" (The Guide to Knowledge; or, the first Catechism for old people, and the second for the young), which long continued in use. His Biography (with an elegy) by the Rev. John Hughes, Pontrobert, appeared in 1830 (Chester: John Parry). (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 193, with portrait; *Cymru*, v. 31, p. 117.

Jones, Owen, fl. 1790, a lawyer, was a native of Anglesey, and brother of Edward Jones (1771-1831, see *ante*). He was sometimes called "Côr y Cyrtie," probably because he was a lawyer, and acted as secretary to the Gwyneddigion Society in London in 1789, vice-president in 1792, and president in 1793. He and his brother Edward assisted Owen Jones (Owain Myfyr), and Dr. Wm. Owen Pughe, in bringing out the poetical works of Dafydd ab Gwilym. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Jones, Owen, 1806-1889, "Meudwy Môn," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a native of Anglesey. He commenced life as a joiner, but in 1828 he commenced to preach with the Calvinistic Methodists. In 1842, he took charge of the

cause at Mold, removing two years later to Manchester, where he remained for 22 years. He spent the remainder of his life at Llandudno. He was a voluminous writer, and translated a number of theological books into Welsh. He was the compiler of "Ceinion Llenyddiaeth Cymru" (Gems of Welsh Literature); the editor of "Cymru: yn hanesyddol, parthedegol, a bywgraphyddol" (Wales: historically, geographically, and biographically), 2 vols. (Glasgow: Blackie & Son, 1875); and published a volume of lectures (in Welsh) on the history of Wales. Altogether he was responsible, either as author, compiler, or translator, for about 40 volumes. (*Cymry Manceinion*.) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1893, p. 28, 1901, p. 401; *Ibid*, 1902, p. 161, 1907, p. 373; *Cymru*, v. 3, p. 9; *Y Geninen*, 1890, p. 243, and March, p. 33; *Bye-Gones*, October, 16, 1889.

Jones, Owen, 1809-1874, the celebrated architect and designer, was the son of Owen Jones (Owain Myfyr), see *ante*. He received his professional training in the office of Mr. Vulliamy, and afterwards travelled in France and other parts of Europe, and in Egypt; but his principal stay was at Granada, where he was occupied, with M. J. Goury, in making drawings, &c., of the Alhambra. He designed and superintended the printing of various illuminated books, including the Song of Solomon, the Sermon on the Mount, &c. His most important publications are the "Grammar of Ornament," "Examples of Chinese Ornament," "Designs for Mosaic and Tesselated Pavements," and "The Polychromatic Ornament of Italy." He was appointed superintendent of the great exhibition building of 1861, and director of the decorations at the Crystal Palace. During the latter period of his life he was engaged more directly as an architect, his principal buildings being the St. James' Hall, the most splendid and commodious, and in its decorations the most novel, music hall in the metropolis; and the bazaar called the London Crystal Palace in Oxford Street, to which he imparted considerable novelty of effect by making the light pass through a skylight of coloured glass arranged in a sort of Saracenic framework. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists of English School*; *Encycl. Brit.*; *Athenæum*, 25 April, 1874, p. 569.

Jones, Owen, 1833-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Llanuwchllyn, near Bala. His education was of the best, and when about 13 years of age he was under the tuition of Dr. Lewis Edwards and Dr. John Parry. He graduated B.A. at London, and was ordained in 1864, becoming pastor of the Tabernacle and Bethesda churches, Festiniog. He remained there until 1872, and in that year accepted a call to Chatham Street, Liverpool, as successor to the Rev. Henry Rees. He ministered there for twenty years with very considerable success, afterwards retiring to Llansantffraid, where he spent much of his time in literary pursuits. As a Welsh scholar he had few equals; he was not only a man of sound judgment and high moral character, but an eloquent preacher and an excellent writer, as his popular and interesting memoirs of "Robert Tomos" (Wrexham: Hughes and Son, 1869) and "Dafydd Rolant" testify. He edited, in

1889, a new edition of "Llyfr y Tri Aderyn" (The Book of the Three Birds) (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes), to which he wrote a valuable introduction. He was a frequent contributor to the Welsh magazines, and his services as Eisteddfod adjudicator were constantly called for. (*Y Cymro; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 24; *Y Geninen*, March, 1899, p. 1; *Cymru*, v. 16, p. 105.

Jones, Owen Wynne, 1828-1870, "Glasynys," a clergyman and poet, was born at Rhostryfan, near Carnarvon. As a youth he worked with his father in a slate quarry, and when about 15 years of age joined the Calvinistic Methodists. Having saved a little money he attended Bronyfoel school, but he soon had to return to work. He then removed to Festiniog, and joined the Established Church. His desire for knowledge was intense, and after spending some time at Clynnog, under Eben Fardd, he entered the Carnarvon Training College. He afterwards placed himself under the tuition of the Rev. John Williams (Ab Ithel), who also taught him the rules of Welsh poetry. He was ordained in 1860, and served as curate at Llangristiolus (Anglesey) and Pontlottyn (Monmouth). He afterwards resided at Portmadoc, and later at Towyn, Merioneth, where he died. He was buried at Llandwrog, near Carnarvon. As a poet he stood in the front rank, and as a prose writer he had few equals, being noted for his pure, idiomatic Welsh. He was exceedingly well versed in Welsh folk-lore and antiquities. He won a number of Eisteddfod prizes for prose and verse. He was a constant contributor to the *Brython*, under the name of "Salmon Llwyd," and many of his poems also appear in that magazine. His essay (Welsh) on "The Truth Against the World" appears in *Yr Eisteddfod*, vol. 1, p. 327. An almost complete collection of his poetry was published by Mr. O. M. Edwards in books 13 and 14 of "Y Llenor," Jan. and April, 1898. (*Y Geninen*, March, 1888, p. 72.) See *Cymru*, vol. 15, p. 222; *Ibid*, vol. 20, p. 103; *Ibid*, vol. 27, p. 77 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, v. 6, p. 44 *et seq.*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1887, p. 1; 1897, p. 128, and March, p. 58; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 21; *Welsh Poets, &c.*, p. 21.

Jones, Peter, 1775-1845, "Pedr Fardd," was born at Brynengan, in the parish of Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire. He removed, in early youth, to Liverpool, where he spent the remainder of his days. He attached himself to the Calvinistic Methodists, and exercised great power for good among his countrymen. He was especially a friend and teacher of young men, both in literature and religion. He won the chair prize at Brecon, in 1826, for a poem on "The Giving of the Law on Sinai." He prepared a very useful catechism for use in Sunday schools, and in 1823 published a volume of his poems. He also contributed several articles to the Welsh magazines of the day. Some of his hymns are very popular, and they are all of very great merit. The best-known are those beginning "Mae'r Iachawdriaeth rad," "Daw tyrfa rif y gwllith," "Cysegrwn flaeffrwyth ddyddiau'n hoës," "Daw miloedd ar ddarfod am danynt." His daughter, Mrs. Eunice Jones, wrote a good deal of poetry, and an English novel, entitled "The Massacre of Glencoe." (*Hanes Llen. G.; Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1854, p. 257; *Ibid*,

1900, p. 278; *Nodweddïad y Cymry*, p. 268; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 65; *Trans. Nat. Eist.*, Liverpool, 1884, p. 592.

Jones, Rhys, 1713-1801, poet and compiler, was the eldest son of John Jones, of Blaenau, Llanfachraeth, Merionethshire. He was educated at Dolgelley and Shrewsbury, and afterwards lived as a country gentleman on his own freehold. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and has been described as the greatest living poet in 1770. His name, however, is best known as a compiler. In 1773, he published a valuable selection of Welsh poetry of different periods, under the title, "Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru, neu Flodau Godidowgrwydd Awen." A revised edition of this work, edited by the Rev. Robert Ellis (Cynddelw), appeared in 1861 (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys). He also published "Flangell i'r Methodistiaid" (A Whip for the Methodists), in which he displays very narrow religious sympathies; and a collection of poems entitled "Pigiadau Dewisol o Waith y Prydyddion o'r amrywiol Oesoedd" (1770). A selection of his poems was published by his grandson, Rice Jones Owen, in 1818. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Enwog. C.*; *G.B.*; *Cymru*, vol. 1, p. 37; *Ibid*, vol. 32, p. 91; *Golud yr Oes*, vol. 2, p. 81.

Jones, Rhys Gwesyn, 1826-1901, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Abergwesyn, South Wales, and was educated for the ministry at the Ffrwdyfal Grammar School and the Brecon Memorial College. For some time he was pastor at Bethesda chapel, Merthyr Tydfil, but in 1867 he emigrated to America, where he spent the remainder of his life, serving as pastor of Bethesda, the Welsh Congregational Church of Utica, for many years. He occupied a prominent position as preacher, lecturer, and essayist. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from an American University. His work on "The World before Adam," being an essay on geology and the Bible, published in 1858, excited much curiosity, inasmuch as it was about the first Welsh book of its kind. His "Courting, Marrying, and Living," issued in Welsh in 1867, and in English two years later, had a very large circulation. His "Biography and Works," in Welsh, edited by the Rev. W. R. Edwards, Granville, New York, appeared in 1902 (Utica: T. J. Griffiths, *Drych Office*). (*C. & D. Herald*; *The Cambrian*, 1901, p. 473, and 1902, p. 454.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1903, p. 21.

Jones, Richard, 1773-1833, one of the leading Calvinistic Methodist ministers of his day, was born at Coed Cae Du, Brynengan, Carnarvonshire. He received his education at a school kept at Carnarvonshire by the Rev. Evan Richardson, and, declining the proffered assistance of a gentleman to bring him up as a barrister, he returned to help his father on the farm. He began to preach in 1794, and soon attained a prominent position in the connexion. The greater part of his life was spent at Wern, Llanfrothen, in Merionethshire. He wrote a good deal to the Welsh periodicals under the pen-name "Cymro Gwyllt." Among his contributions may be mentioned a series of articles on "The French Civil War" to *Seren Gomer*; "A Warning to Preachers and Hearers of the Gospel"; "Remarks on the Mammon

of Unrighteousness" and "Burial Offerings" to *Goleuad Cymru*; and "The Power and Powerlessness of Man" to the *Drysorfa* for 1825. He also prepared two catechisms and published a collection of hymns. His principal work is "Drych y Dadleuwr" (The Debater's Mirror), (Bala: R. Saunderson, 1829), in which he severely reproves those engaged in the theological disputes then so prevalent in Wales. He wrote a number of hymns, many of which are to be found in the Welsh hymnals of to-day. His biography was written by the Rev. John Jones, Tremadoc (Chester: J. Parry, 1834), and also by the Rev. John Jones, Penyparc (1835). (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Great Preachers, &c.*; *Cymru*, vol. 7, p. 41; *Y Traethodydd*, 1906, p. 223.

Jones, Richard, 1786-1848, "Gwyndaf Eryri," a poet, was born at Erw Ystyffylan, in the parish of Llanwnda, Carnarvonshire, and followed the occupation of stonemason. He was a very successful Eisteddfod competitor, and was awarded the chair prize at the Carnarvon Eisteddfod, 1821, for an ode on "Music," though a good deal of discussion took place at the time as to the accuracy of the award. He also received a medal at the Gwyneddigion Eisteddfod, Llanwrtyd, 1823, for an ode on "Knowledge," and secured prizes at the Eisteddfodau of 1830 and 1837. In 1818, a collection of his poems was published under the title "Peroriaeth Awen" (Carnarvon: P. Evans). His ode on "The Death of Sir Thomas Picton" was published under the pen-name "Eidiol" in the volume entitled "Awen Dyfed." His other compositions include odes on "The Feast of Belshazzar" and "The Wreck of the Rothsay Castle." He died June 21st, 1848, and was buried at Llanbeblig, Carnarvon. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society*, pp. 66 and 93; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 112; *Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 55; *Nodueddiad y Cymry*, p. 274; *Cymru*, vol. 23, p. 167; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 280; *Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 48.

Jones, Richard, 1813-1841, a Congregational minister, was born at Bala. He joined the church in that town of which the Rev. Michael Jones was pastor, and at an early age he was the means of forming a young men's debating society. He and five other members of this society were invited to devote themselves to preaching. He settled down at Aberhosan, near Machynlleth, in 1837, and during the remaining four years of his life the cause prospered exceedingly under his charge. His memoir, by the Rev. Hugh Pugh, Mostyn, and a collection of his sermons, were published in 1843. (*Enwogion Meirion.*)

Jones, Richard, 1816-1892, a self-made man, was born in Liverpool of Welsh parents. He emigrated to New South Wales in 1838, and worked at his trade as a printer in 1842, when he started a newspaper. He was elected to the first Assembly in 1856, acted as Colonial Treasurer in 1857-8, and in the following year refused an invitation to form a ministry. He was one of the oldest and most respected colonists of New South Wales, and at the date of his death was chairman of the Commercial Bank at Sydney. (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 376.)

Jones, Richard Robert, 1780-1843, "Dick Aberdaron," a linguist, was born in South Carnarvonshire. He was one of a large family, his parents being very poor, so that he received little or no education. He was a most eccentric character, and had a remarkable talent for acquiring languages. He travelled much throughout England and Wales, contriving to work as little as possible, his sole purpose in life being to extend his linguistic acquirements. His chief object was to study the form and construction of the language, so that he was as ignorant of the contents of a book after going through it as he was before he began to read it. He spent many years of his life in Liverpool, where he was occupied most of his time in walking along the docks conversing with foreigners, and learning their languages. While there he attracted the notice of Mr. Roscoe, who wrote an account of his life. He was conversant with fourteen or fifteen languages. He left behind him a number of valuable MSS., among them being a Hebrew, Greek and Welsh dictionary. He died in great poverty, and was buried at St. Asaph. (*G.B.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 125). See *Cymru* O.J., p. 713; *Y Brython*, vol. 3, p. 170; *Cofiant Dic Aberdaron* (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys); *Memoir*, by W. Roscoe, 1822, second edition 1859; *Y Gwladgarwr*, vol. 4, p. 223, and vol. 5, p. 29 (with portrait); *Chester Chronicle*, December 23rd, 1843; *Y Beirniadur Cymreig*, 1845; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1889, pp. 16, 20, 112, 130, and 164; *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 207.

Jones, Robert, 1745-1829, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, popularly known as "Robert Jones, Rhoslan," was born in the parish of Llanystumdwy, Carnarvonshire. He became connected, at an early age, with the circulating schools established through the generosity of Madam Bevan, and rendered excellent service in that connection in various parts of North Wales. As one of Madam Bevan's masters, he began his circulating school at Capel Curig, Carmarthenshire, then removed to Brynsi-necyn, Anglesey, and was afterwards at Llangybi and other places in South Carnarvonshire. Being a preacher as well as schoolmaster, he came by his full share of the persecutions of the times. He published an edition of the hymns of William Williams, Pantycelyn, to which he added a few of his own composition. In 1820, there appeared his "Drych yr Amseroedd" (the Mirror of the Times), containing an account of the principal events of the two preceding centuries in Wales, which met with a ready sale. In 1834, his biography, with a selection from his letters and poems, edited by the Rev. John Elias, was published by J. Jones, Llanrwst. (*Hanes Emynwyr*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Enwog. C.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Llenor* (O.M.E.); *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 92; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 4, p. 354; *Methodistiaeth Cymru*, vol. 2, p. 186; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 164; *Cymru*, vol. 12, p. 227.

Jones, Robert, about 1800- , known as "Robert Tecwyn Meirion," a poet, was born in the parish of Llandecwyn, Merioneth. He spent the latter years of his life in Liverpool, where he carried on business as a coal merchant. He wrote a good deal of prose and poetry. Two small volumes of his poems were published—the first

at Pwllheli in 1829, and the second at Liverpool in 1835. (*Enwogion Meirion.*)

Jones, Robert, 1806-1896, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Llanllyfni, Carnarvonshire. He was not favoured with many educational advantages in his youth, but made the most of what came in his way. In his early days he attended the services of the Calvinistic Methodists, but afterwards joined the Baptists, being baptised in 1833. Shortly afterwards he commenced to preach, and in 1836 he was recognised as the pastor of the churches at Llanllyfni, Garn, and Pontllyfni. His fame as a sound evangelical preacher and a denominationalist of the most aggressive type soon spread throughout the churches. His "Gemau Duwinyddol" (Gems of Theology) (Denbigh: T. Gee, 1882), a collection of the sayings of eminent men on all branches of religious thought, bears traces of his familiarity with the Puritans and his fondness for them. His individuality of character was manifest in his modes of thought and expression and in his personal appearance. Probably his best known work is his Welsh essay on "Popery," which displays unwearied labour, patient research, and delightful power of expression. In 1851, he published a collection of hymns, including a number of his own composition. He was a Free Churchman of a pronounced type, and many witty sayings of his are recorded as having been spoken in meetings of the Liberation Society. He was chairman of the Welsh Baptist Union in 1880. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1897; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 104; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 37; his *Biography*, by the Rev. Owen Davies, D.D., Carnarvon.

Jones, Robert, 1810-1879, a clergyman and author, for 37 years vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe, was born at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. He completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. On leaving the university, he was licensed to a curacy at Connah's Quay, Flintshire; subsequently he was curate at Barmouth, and in 1842 removed to Rotherhithe. During the severe visitation of cholera in 1853-4, he worked hard, fearless of danger, administering medicine to the poor and visiting the dying. He was himself struck down by the malady, but recovered. He was an occasional contributor to the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* and *Eddowes's Journal*, under the pen-name of "Rob Roy." In 1864, he published a reprint of the "Flores Poetarum Britannicorum" by Dr. John Davies, of Mallwyd; and, in 1876, brought out an excellent edition of the "Poetical Works, Life, &c., of Goronwy Owen," enriched with valuable notes from his own pen. In 1877, he edited another most rare and curious work, Salesbury's "Welsh-English Dictionary," being a reprint of the original edition of 1547. His hospitable board was the meeting-point of numbers of the Welsh *literati* who visited the metropolis, and he himself was ever foremost in promoting every movement for the social and moral well-being of his fellow-countrymen, regardless of creed or sect. He was an ardent eisteddfodwr. (*Mont. Worthies*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 3, p. 126; *Bye-Gones*, April 2nd, 1879; *Athenæum*, April 5th, 1879, p. 438.

Jones, Robert Albert, -1892, a barrister and educationist, was a son of the Rev. John Jones, of Penybryn, Wrexham, and a great-grandson of Robert Jones, Rhoslan (see *ante*). He was an exceedingly bright scholar, his university career at Oxford being remarkably brilliant. Possessing independent means, he devoted his energies chiefly to the cause of education in North Wales. He acted as secretary of the committee appointed to prepare a scheme for a national university for Wales; was a member of the Council of the Bangor University College, and joint author with Principal Reichel of a report on technical education, made as the result of exhaustive inquiries in this and other countries. He was one of the secretaries of the conference of Joint Education Committees for Wales, which, under the presidency of Mr. A. H. D. Acland, M.P., was engaged for two or three years in preparing schemes for the uniform administration of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act. He took a keen interest in the Welsh land question, and in 1887 wrote a work on "The Land Question and a Land Bill, with special reference to Wales." (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue; Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 429.) See *Cymru*, vol. 5, p. 40.

Jones, Robert Ambrose, 1851-1906, "Emrys ap Iwan," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Bryn Aber, near Abergele. When quite a lad he assisted his father, who was employed as a gardener, and in his thirteenth year he left home for Liverpool, where he found employment with a draper. In 1868 he entered Bala College, and afterwards spent a considerable time at Lausanne, Switzerland. He then entered the office of the *Baner* newspaper at Denbigh, and in 1883 was ordained pastor of the Tabernacle Church at Ruthin. He was afterwards at Abergele, and later on at Rhewl, near Ruthin, where he had charge of the churches at Rhydycylgwyn and Llanbedr. He was well known as a preacher, but was still better known as a literary man. He was a frequent contributor to the *Geninen* and other periodicals, and was the author of a Welsh Grammar, entitled "Camrau mewn Gramadeg," published by Gee of Denbigh. He also prepared a volume of sermons, under the title of "Homilian," which was in the press at the time of his death. He was an excellent linguist, and could speak French and German with perfect ease. His sermons abound in original thought, and they are clothed with a rare charm of expression, at times rising into true eloquence and poetic beauty, and always in pure and strictly idiomatic Welsh. They are the product of a man of rich endowments both of spirit and mind, with wide sympathies and intense earnestness, who was an independent thinker and a master of Welsh prose. (*C. & D. Herald.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 132; *Manchester Guardian*, January 18th, 1907; *Y Traethodydd* 1907, p. 290.

Jones, R Evan, 1837-1897, an American civil servant, was born at Carnarvon, and early in life went over to America, settling in the State of Louis in 1855. In 1858, he moved to Mobile, Alabama, and there resided until 1887, when he removed to Birmingham. When the war broke out he enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy, and afterwards served with the Alabama Artillery, being wounded in

the leg in the battle of Shiloh. A few months before his death he was elected coroner of Jefferson County, by the Democratic party, by a large majority. He was a man of sterling character, and scrupulously exact in his dealings with his fellow-men. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Jones, Robert Isaac, 1813-1904, "Alltud Eifion," a poet and publisher, was born at Tyddyn Islyn, Pentrefelin, near Tremadoc. By profession he was a chemist, and was well known in every part of the Principality on account of the patent medicines he manufactured. He was the author of many works on Welsh folk-lore, and articles from his pen appeared very often in the Welsh press. For many years he edited and published the popular Welsh magazine, *Y Brythion*, and *Baner y Groes*, another Welsh journal which had a host of supporters. He excelled as a writer of "englynion," and to his last days he was ready with his "cynghaneddion." Although he was descended from an old Methodist stock he became a devoted Churchman and a staunch Conservative. In 1889, he published a collection of hymns, and in 1892 a volume entitled "Y Gestiana," containing antiquarian notes on Portmadoc and district. He also edited the poems of Ellis Owen and John Thomas (Sion Wyn o Eifion). (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Jones, Rowland, 1722-1774, a philologist, was the second son (according to Rowlands) of John Williams, but according to the "Roll of the Inner Temple," of William Jones, of Bachellyn, Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire. He was educated first of all at Llannor School, and afterwards at Bottwnog. He spent some time as clerk in his father's office (a solicitor), and soon obtained a similar situation in London. He married a young Welsh heiress, and was enrolled a member of the Inner Temple. He purchased Y Weirgloddfawr, in the parish of Abererch, near Pwllheli, where the residence now known as Broom Hall was erected. He wrote "The Origin of Languages and Nations," in which he attempts to prove that Welsh was the primeval language; a "Postscript" to the last work, which was afterwards bound with it (London, 1767); "Hieroglyphic, or a Grammatical Introduction to an Universal Hieroglyphic and Language;" "The Philosophy of Words" (London, 1769); "The Circles of Gomer, or an Essay towards the Investigation of the English as a Universal Language" (London, 1771). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 68; *Y Brythion*, vol. I, second edition, p. 20; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry; Herald Cymraeg*, 1856-7.

Jones, Samuel, 1680-1719, a Nonconformist tutor, was probably born at Pennsylvania. His father, Malachi Jones, who died in 1728, was a Welsh minister who had emigrated to America, and at the time of his death was pastor at Pennsylvania. Samuel Jones settled at Gloucester, and opened a Nonconformist academy, which had attained great repute by 1710, when Thomas Secker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, entered it as student. Among his other pupils were Bishop Butler, Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, and Dr. Samuel Chandler. A manuscript copy, in two octavo volumes, of his Latin lectures on Jewish antiquities, is to be found in Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square. Some identify the tutor with the Welsh poet, Samuel Jones

(1680-1720), who is stated in Williams' Eminent Welshmen to have been a clergyman by profession, and to have presided at the Glamorgan Eisteddfod in 1700. Professor Fitzgerald, of Dublin, in a "Life of Butler," prefixed to a very valuable edition of the "Analogy," says:—"Jones was a man of no mean ability or erudition, and could number among his scholars many names that might confer honour on any university in Christendom." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1872, p. 48.) See *Monthly Repository*, 1809, p. 651; Gibbon's *Memoirs of Isaac Watts*, 1780, p. 346; Bogue and Bennett's *Hist. of Dissenters*, 1833, vol. 2, p. 225; Rees' *Hist.*; Jeremy's *Presb. Fund*, 1885, pp. 13, 39.

Jones, Samuel, 1735-1814, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Glamorganshire, but when he was two years of age his parents emigrated to America. He was educated at Philadelphia College, where he graduated M.A., afterwards receiving the degree of D.D. He served as pastor at Southampton and Penypeg, his ministry extending over a period of 51 years. As a preacher he occupied a leading position. He published an essay on "Discipline," and a collection of hymns, which proved him to be a poet of great merit. (*G.B.*)

Jones, Samuel, 1746-1819, banker and philanthropist, was the son of John Jones, a Welsh tea salesman in very ordinary circumstances. Samuel Jones was most diligent and persevering in business, and acquired considerable wealth. In his will he bequeathed £5,000 to the Manchester University College. (*Cymry Manceinion.*)

Jones, Samuel Benjamin, 1830-1900, a self-made man, was the last surviving son of Mr. Benjamin Jones, the Welsh litterateur, who was widely known among his countrymen as "P. A. Mon," and was born at Holyhead. He went to America in 1851, when he entered the employ of R. H. Macy, and later went to Lord and Taylor's, subsequently becoming a partner in a branch of the dry goods store of Lyons, Jones and Co., of "Columbia Hall," Grand Street, New York City. In 1865, he formed a partnership with Mr. William Johnson in Brooklyn as dealers in fine trimmings and laces, &c. At this time he was carrying a burden of debt due to the failure of Lyons, Jones and Co., and it was not until 1867 that he was able to meet these obligations. On the death of Mr. Johnson he went into business on his own account, in a much larger store. All these old debts, even those for which he could not have been legally held liable, were paid in full, and as his business grew under his wise and able management he was twice again enabled to move to more commodious quarters, finally retiring in 1887. (*The Cambrian.*)

Jones, Samuel Milton, 1846-1904, inventor and author, was a native of Beddgelert, but emigrated to Pennsylvania. After starting in business in Toledo, he became dissatisfied with the general wage system, and adopted a system of profit-sharing on an extensive scale. As mayor of Toledo for several years he became exceedingly popular, being known as "Golden Rule Jones," from the fact that he had for many years conducted his vast establishment on the principle of doing unto others as he would be done by. He was the inventor and manu-

facturer of the Acme Sucker-Rod and other oil-well machinery. He was a musician and poet, and in the various elections which he fought he composed his own election songs. His published works include "The New Right," and "Letters of Love and Labour." A writer in *Munsey's Magazine* for September, 1906, p. 750, thus refers to Mr. Jones:—"The 'Golden Rule Mayor' was for years one of the most picturesque figures in American public life. As a boy of 18, he went into the oil country with 15 cents in his pocket, and worked up to riches. Then he became a politician, but such a one as Ohio had never seen. He declared himself independent of all the political parties, and all the newspapers, and, with nothing but his own personal magnetism to aid him, persuaded more than three-fourths of the Toledo citizens to indorse his platform of equality and brotherhood. As long as Toledo stands, its patron saint will be 'Golden Rule Jones,' the man without a party." (*Y Drych.*) See *Young Wales*, 1899, p. 99.

Jones, Stephen, 1763-1827, an author, was the eldest son of Giles Jones, secretary to the York Buildings Water Co. (a native of Carmarthenshire), was born in London. He was a brother of John Jones, editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and the *European Magazine*; a nephew of Griffith Jones (1722-1780, see *ante*); and an uncle of John Winter Jones (1805-1881, see *ante*). He was educated at St. Paul's School, and apprenticed to a printer in Fetter Lane. In 1797, he became editor of the *Whitehall Evening Post*, and afterwards manager and part proprietor of the *General Evening Post*, which was subsequently merged in the *St. James' Chronicle*. From 1797 to 1814, he compiled from the newspapers, &c., an amusing annual volume entitled "The Spirit of the Public Journals." His other works include "Monthly Beauties," 1793; "The History of Poland," 1795; "A New Biographical Dictionary in Miniature," of which several editions appeared; "Masonic Miscellanies in Poetry and Prose," 1797; "Biographia Dramatica, or A Companion to the Playhouse," 3 vols., 1812; he also edited an edition of "Gray's Poetical Works," 1800; and issued a new edition of Davies's "Life of Garrick," 1808. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, p. 183; Gardiner's *Registers of St. Paul's School*, p. 160; *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 98; Lowndes' *Bibl. Man.* (Bohn) pp. 100, 1227, 2481; *Quarterly Review*, vol. 7, p. 282.

Jones, Theophilus, 1758-1812, the historian of Breconshire, was a native of that county, and a grandson of Theophilus Evans, with whom he spent much of his early life. Being intended for the law, he was placed under the care of a Brecon attorney, and afterwards practised in that town for many years. He also held the deputy-registrarship of the archdeaconry of Brecon, and in that capacity derived much valuable information connected with the parochial history of the county. He afterwards disposed of his business, and devoted himself almost entirely to the collection of materials for his well-known "History of Brecknockshire," which was published in two volumes—the first in 1805, and the second in 1809. There was no part of the county into which he did not extend his personal researches, inquiring

most minutely into the natural history and antiquities of every place and parish. He contributed two papers to the *Cambrian Register*, and his last literary attempt was a translation into English of "The Visions of the Sleeping Bard," by Ellis Wynn. He had intended publishing a history of Radnorshire, but ill-health compelled him to abandon the idea. His "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains" appeared in 1905 (Brecon: Davies & Co.). (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1846; his biography in second edition of *History of Brecknockshire* (Brecknock: Edwin Davies, 1898).

Jones, Theophilus, 1810-1896, a Baptist minister, was a native of Glamorganshire, and in his early youth worked as a weaver at Pontmorlais, Merthyr Tydfil, in that county. Being of a religious turn of mind he studied hard with a view to entering the ministry. He began to preach when 17 years of age, and three years later was ordained. In 1843, he went to the United States, and took charge of the Welsh Baptist Church in New York, where he laboured for several years. In 1870, he removed to Wilkesbarre, where he became pastor of the first Welsh Baptist congregation, which then worshipped in a small hall. His eloquence as a preacher soon filled the hall with hearers, and a larger building was provided. In a few years, this again became too small, and a handsome church was built in Sheridan Street. He was remarkably fearless and outspoken, and one of the most popular preachers of his day. (*The Cambrian*, 1896, p. 125.)

Jones, Thomas, 1647-1713, an author, popularly known as "Thomas Jones of Shrewsbury," was born at Tre'rddol, near Corwen, Merionethshire. A tailor by trade, he carried on business for some time in London, but eventually turned his attention to literature. About the year 1685, he opened a bookseller's shop in Shrewsbury, and here he published several books. In 1688, he published a Welsh-English dictionary under the title "Y Gynraeg yn ei Disgleirdeb," which met with considerable success, three editions being called for. In 1699 he published a Welsh version from his own pen of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and a little later he brought out a Welsh edition of the Book of Common Prayer and of the metrical version of the Psalms by Edmund Prys. Thomas Jones, too, was the first publisher of the Welsh Almanac, which afterwards proved so popular, the first of the series being that for the year 1680. Either as publisher, printer, editor, translator, or author he was responsible for over 30 volumes. Few men rendered greater service to Welsh literature in the latter part of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth than Thomas Jones. (*Hanes Llen. G.; Llyfrydd. y Cymry.*) See *Cymru O. J.*

Jones, Thomas, about 1720-1790, a clergyman, was vicar of Pennant from 1757 to 1762, rector of Llangynog from 1762 to 1782, and rector of Hirnant from the latter year to 1790. In 1761, he published "Rheol o Addoliad ac Ymarfer Duwioldeb i'r Hwsmon" (a translation of Archbishop Secker's lectures on the "Rule of Worship and Practice of Piety for the Husbandman"); "Traethiadau ar Gatecism Eglwys Loegr, gyda Phregeth ar Gonffirmasiwn"; and in 1779 "Pregeth ar Salm cxix., v. 165" (a Sermon on Psalm 119, v. 165). The Parochial Register of Hirnant also records that in 1784 he translated



REV. JOHN JONES, Bhus,
1820-1886.



REV. THOMAS JONES, Denbigh



SIR WILLIAM JONES.



REV. OWEN WYNNE JONES
(Glasnyss).



REV. T. G. JONES, D.D.
(Tafalaw).



JOHN R. JONES, 1844-1893

into English "Drych y Prif Oesoedd" by the Rev. Theophilus Evans, which, however, does not seem to have ever been published. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Hanes Llyn. G.*

Jones, Thomas, 1743-1803, a painter, was a native of Aberedw, in Radnorshire, and was the second son of Thomas Jones, of Trefonnen and Pencerrig, in that county. He was educated for the church, but owing to lack of means, he had to abandon the intention of taking holy orders. Having a great talent for painting, he became a pupil of his countryman, Richard Wilson, with whom he became a great favourite. He afterwards studied under the great Mortimer, and numbered Durno Wheatley and many other artists of high repute among his friends. He went on improving in his art, and painted several pictures which were very well received by the public. He went to Rome in 1776, and afterwards visited Naples, where he met a German lady whom he subsequently married. In both these cities he exercised his talent with considerable *ecclat*. At Naples particularly he is said to have left behind him several very honourable specimens of English art. After his return to England, he practised in London for many years, and was extensively patronised, many of his works finding their way into the numerous collections of the metropolis. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enuog. C.*; Malkin's *South Wales*; Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists*; Fagan's *Catalogue of Woollett's Works*; Nagler's *Catalogues of Society of Artists and Royal Academy*; Foster's *Alumni Ozon. II.*, p. 722; *History of Radnorshire*, 1905, p. 422.

Jones, Thomas, 1752-1845, of Creaton, a clergyman and author, was born at Hafod, Aberystwyth, and was trained for holy orders at Ystradmeurig, under Edward Richard. After holding various curacies, he removed, in 1781, to Oswestry, where he distinguished himself by his zeal, but his preaching was so unpalatable that he was deprived of his curacy in 1782. Three years later he accepted the curacy of Creaton, in Northamptonshire, and his connection with that parish continued for over 47 years. He was engaged in a controversy with Christmas Evans, and assisted Thomas Charles in founding the Bible Society. He acquired great eminence as an evangelical preacher, and was the author of several works in English which have been widely read, his "Scriptural Directory" having passed through at least ten editions. He also published a Welsh book, entitled, "The Sinner's Friend," and translated into Welsh Baxter's "Saints' Rest," and other works. His other publications include "The Prodigal's Pilgrimage," "Family Prayers," "The True Christian," "An Essay on Infant Baptism," "The Christian Warrior," and "The Fountain of Life." His memoir, by the Rev. John Owen, vicar of Tarusington (with portrait), appeared in 1851. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enuog. C.*; *Enuog. y Ffydd*, v. 2, p. 364, *et seq.*; *Hanes Llyn. G.*; *Sunday Schools, &c.*; Phillips' *Jubilee Memorial of the Bible Society*; *Enuogion Ceredigion*; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 34; *Y Traethodydd*, 1907, p. 69.

Jones, Thomas, 1756-1807, a very eminent lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, was born at Berriew, in Montgomeryshire. He was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1774, and two years later removed to Trinity College, taking his B.A. degree in 1779. His

superiority as a scholar was such that the honour of senior wrangler was conceded to him before the examination began. In 1781, he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and six years later was appointed head-tutor, an office which he held to the day of his death. He displayed an ability as tutor which was rarely excelled, and an integrity which was never surpassed. He was so perfect a master of his subjects that his lectures attracted more than usual attention, which were made interesting even for those who had no taste for mathematical inquiries. Though frequently urged to do so, he declined to publish any of his lectures. His only published works were a sermon on duelling, and an address to the Volunteers of Montgomeryshire. An affectionate memoir of him, from the pen of Bishop Marsh, of Peterborough, to whom he had been tutor, appears in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Jones, Thomas, 1756-1820, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, popularly known as "Thomas Jones of Denbigh," was born near Caerwys, Flintshire, and received a classical education. He was intended for the Established Church, but joined the Calvinistic Methodists, labouring successively at Mold, Ruthin, and Denbigh. He published a treatise against Arminianism, being a translation of the fourth part of Gurnal's "Complete Armour," but his principal work was a Welsh History of the Reformers, Martyrs, and Confessors of the Church of England. Both in prose and poetry he published no less than twenty-four books and pamphlets. He was a voluminous reader, and a deep thinker; a great preacher; a celebrated author, and a theologian of the first rank. He seemed to have taxed to the utmost degree both his physical and mental energies with a view to build up the denomination upon the foundations already laid, and to bring it into line with the New Testament teaching as regards evangelical doctrine and church government. To him also Wales is indebted for the initial steps which led to the publishing of such a variety of Welsh literature at the opening of the nineteenth century. He composed a number of excellent hymns, the most popular being "Ar aur delynan'r nef," "Mi wn fod fy Mbrynwr yn fyw," and "O! arwain fy enaid i'r dyfroedd." His widow wrote the favourite hymn, "Mae arnaf eisieu bennudd, Cyn fy medd." (*Dict. Em. W.; Historical Handbook*.) See his *Welsh Biography*, 1820; *Llyfrydd y Cymry; Trans. Cardiff Eist.*, 1883, p. 217; *Enwog. C.; Enwogion y Ffydd*, v. 2, p. 383; *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, 1886, p. 31; *Hanes Llen. G.; Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 259; *Wales*, v. 3, p. 90; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 162; *Y Traethodydd*, 1897, p. 321; *Cymru*, v. 13, p. 42; his *Biography*, by the Rev. Jonathan Jones (Denbigh: Gee & Son).

Jones, Thomas, 1761-1831, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Escair, in the parish of Llanpumpsaint, Carmarthenshire. He joined the Calvinistic Methodist connexion, and became a very acceptable preacher with that body. He wrote expository volumes on various parts of Scripture (including the Pentateuch, the Book of Job, the Song of Solomon, and the Epistle to the Hebrews), which were widely circulated, and are lasting

monuments of his penetration, discrimination, and industry. He died at Carmarthen, and was buried near the Calvinistic Methodist chapel in that town. (*Dict. Em. W.*)

Jones, Thomas, 1768-1828, "Y Bardd Cloff," a poet, was born at Llandysilio, Denbighshire. At the age of twelve, he entered the counting house of a very large establishment in the coach and military lace line, in Long Acre, London. He was fond of reading, and devoted some of his leisure to the cultivation of the muse. In 1789, he joined the Gwyneddigion Society, of which he afterwards became secretary. He was three times elected president, and in 1821, at the Jubilee Anniversary dinner, was presented with the society's silver medal to commemorate the event. He subsequently became partner in the business in Long Acre, and was noted for his generosity and benevolence. In 1802, he published an "Ode of St. David's Day." In 1820, he assisted in the formation of the Metropolitan Cambrian Institution, of which he was elected treasurer. He gained a gold medal offered by that Institution for a Welsh poem, and also won several Eisteddfodic prizes. The Cymmrodorion medal, offered for the best elegy on his demise, was awarded to Robert Davies (Bardd Nantglyn.) (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Leathart's History of the Gwyneddigion Society*, pp. 23, 30, 49, 59, 73.

Jones, Thomas, 1777-1847, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Llanfwrog, Anglesey, and began to preach in 1808, eventually settling at Amlwch, where he died. He translated a number of standard English works into Welsh, among them "Scott on the Prophets," "Redemption;" Dick's "Christian Philosopher," a work by Jonathan Edwards, &c. He also translated a Concordance to the Bible. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, Thomas, 1782-1869, a hymn-writer, was born near Newcastle-Emlyn, South Wales, and at an early age joined the Congregationalists. He wrote a number of hymns, a small collection of which was published, in 1837, by Isaac Thomas, of Cardigan. Some of these afterwards appeared in the collection of the Rev. E. Stephen and Mr. J. D. Jones. His best known hymns are: "Nac aed Calfaria fynydd, byth o'm cof;" "Yr Adgyfodiad mawr a'r Bywyd;" and "Af i'r afon ar fyr enyd." (*Hanes Emynwyr*.)

Jones, Thomas, 1803-1891, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born in the parish of Llanarth, Cardiganshire. He began to preach when about 18 years of age, and afterwards underwent a course of training at Neuaddlwyd Academy, then under the care of Dr. Phillips. He was ordained in 1826, and spent the greater part of his ministerial career in the Cardiff, Carmarthen, and other South Wales circuits. Owing to ill-health, he retired from the ministry in 1866, residing afterwards at St. David's, where he died. He attained a leading position as a preacher, but it was perhaps in connection with the literature of the denomination that he rendered the greatest service. About 1834, he was appointed editor of *Yr Eurgrawn*. In conjunction with the Rev. Samuel Davies, he published a theological work, entitled, "Y Drysorgell Efengylaidd" (The Evangelical

Treasury), which was issued in thirteen shilling parts. He was one of the founders of the Wesleyan magazine, *Y Winllan*, and he also wrote a Sunday School Catechism, "Elfenau Duwinyddiaeth" (The Elements of Theology), Llanilloes: J. M. Jones, 1839; another edition being published in 1857; a pamphlet on "Drunkenness," 1835; and another on "The Christian Ministry" (Haverfordwest; E. Joseph, 1852.) He received the degree of D.D. He was a very popular lecturer on general subjects, such as "Education," "Druidism," "Lady Huntington," and "The Soul." (*Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 27; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, Thomas, 1810-1849, the first missionary to the Khassia Hills, north-eastern Bengal, was born near Tanyffridd, between Llanfair and Meifod, Montgomeryshire. He learned his father's trade of wheelwright and carpenter, but at an early age entered the Calvinistic Methodist College at Bala for the necessary training for the missionary field. He was ordained in 1840, and offered himself to the London Missionary Society for service in India. That Society, acting on the report of its medical officer, accepted him on condition that he would labour in South Africa. This he declined, and the result was that the Calvinistic Methodists established a Missionary Society of their own, and sent Mr. Jones as their first missionary. His first task was to learn the native language, and it turned out to be one of no small difficulty. By dint of patience and perseverance, however, he succeeded in accomplishing it, and subsequently translated the gospel of St. Matthew and some other works into that language. He laboured zealously and earnestly in the mission field for some years, but his health failed him, and he died in his fortieth year, being buried in the Scotch burial ground at Calcutta. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Jones, Thomas, 1810-1875, librarian of the Cheetham Library, Manchester, was born at Underhill, Margam, near Neath. He was educated at Cowbridge Grammar School, and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832. In 1842, he was engaged to compile a catalogue of Neath Library, and three years later was appointed librarian of the Cheetham Library. Under his care the library was increased from 19,000 to 40,000 volumes. He compiled an admirably annotated "Catalogue of the Collection of Tracts for and against Popery (published in and about the reign of James II.) in the Manchester Library founded by Humphrey Cheetham," 1859-65, 2 vols. He issued a prospectus of a general literary index, and specimens of the intended work appeared in "Notes and Queries," but the project was not carried out. He also began extensive collections of material for a biography of Dr. Dee, a fellow-countryman of his. He was a regular contributor to "Notes and Queries," usually under the signature of "Bibliothecarius Cheethamensis." He was a witness before the House of Commons Committee on Public Libraries in 1849, and was elected F.S.A. in 1866. He died at Southport, and was buried at St. Mark's Church, Cheetham Hill, Manchester. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Memoir* by W. E. A. Axon in *Papers of the Manchester Library Club*, v. 2, p. 59; *App. to Cheetham Soc. Publications*, v. 96; *Cymry Manceinion; Bye-Gones*, 1875, p. 337, and 1876, p. 70.

Jones, Thomas, 1810-1889, a clergyman and musician, was a native of Llanbadarnfawr, Cardiganshire, and completed his education at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar. After serving various curacies, he was appointed rector of Llanengan, near Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, and here he resided till his death. In 1859, he published a collection of tunes and chants under the title, "Welsh Church Tune and Chant Book," which was dedicated to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the four Welsh bishops, and which passed through many editions. He was the composer of many of the tunes contained in the volume. He was a very ardent musician, and took a leading part in the improvement of choral singing in South Carnarvonshire. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; C. and D. Herald.*)

Jones, Thomas, 1811-1866, "Glan Alun," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and poet, was born at Mold, and spent his early days as apprentice to a chemist at Chester. During his stay there he was a frequent contributor to *Goleuad Cymru*, a magazine published in that city, some of his articles dealing with the vexed question of Welsh orthography. He afterwards removed to Wrexham, and later on to Mold, where he carried on business as a chemist. He was fully ordained in 1850. He was a prolific writer of prose and poetry, and had a particularly fascinating style. He translated Æsop's Fables into Welsh, and a second edition was called for in 1880. In 1863, he issued nine numbers of a magazine called *Y Wenynen*, which consisted chiefly of his own articles and poems. In 1844, he won a prize at the Llanrwst Eisteddfod for a poem on "Esther." His memoir of his sister, under the title "Fy Chwaer" (1844), was very widely read. His poems, under the title "Ehediadau Byrion," appeared in 1862. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue*). See his articles and poems in *Y Traethodydd* for 1845, 1846, 1848, 1856, 1859, 1862, 1863, and 1864; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 108; *Ceinion Llen. G.*, vol. 2, p. 248.

Jones, Thomas, 1819-1882, a Congregational minister, popularly known as the "poet-preacher," was born at Rhayader, Radnorshire. Originally a collier boy, he was ordained minister of Bryn Chapel, Llanelly, which he left for the pastorate of the United Churches of Hermon and Tabor, near Llandilo. He afterwards removed to Morriston, whence, in 1858, he went to London to become minister of Albany Chapel, Regent's Park. He subsequently accepted a call to Bedford Chapel, Camden Town, to which his eloquence attracted overflowing congregations, amongst whom might have been discovered such men as the venerable Dr. Leifchild, James Stratton, Professor Godwin, Dr. Young (author of "The Christ of History"), and some of the principal literary people of the day, including Robert Browning, the poet. In an introductory note to a volume of Mr. Jones' sermons and addresses, Robert Browning wrote: "The clean-cut Celtic features, the lips compressed as with the retention of a discovered prize in thought or feeling, the triumph of the eyes, brimful of conviction and confidence—these, no less than the fervency of faith and hope, were the orator's own." In 1871, he was elected chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He was certainly one of the most popular preachers of the age: he gloried in the work of the

ministry. (*The Red Dragon*; *Rees' Hist.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 42.) See *Congregational Year Book*, 1883; *Times*, 27th June 1882; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 5; *Great Modern Preachers* (Darling, 1875); *Life of Robert Browning*, by Mrs. Sutherland Orr.

Jones, Thomas, about 1820- , a musician, was a native of Brecknockshire. In 1843, he settled at Crickhowell, where he engaged in business. He composed several excellent tunes, two of which—"Trefcastell" and "Ffydd y Crision"—were published in "Caniadau Seion," and others in "Yr Arweinydd Cerddorol" and "Y Salmydd Cenedlaethol." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Jones, Thomas, 1822-1854, "Gogrynwr," a musician, was born at Dolgelly, and practised as a surgeon at Wrexham and Corwen. He died at the early age of 32. He composed a number of musical pieces of considerable merit, containing among them a cantata, "The Prayer of Habakkuk." He wrote a series of letters to the *Amserau* in 1851, criticising the adjudications of the Rev. E. Stephen (Tanymarian) at the Bethesda Eisteddfod, which attracted much attention in musical circles. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Jones, Thomas, 1823-1904, "Canrhawdfardd," a musician, was born near Nannerch, Flintshire, and spent the latter part of his life at Coedpoeth, near Wrexham. He was a talented musician, and composed many anthems and congregational tunes, several of which are found in the tune books of the various denominations in Wales. His best-known published works are "Cerddor y Bobl," "Y Cerddor Gwreiddiol," "Organ y Plant," "Y Cerbyd Cerddorol," and "The Elements of Music, in Easy Lessons." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Manchester Guardian.*) See *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1905.

Jones, Thomas D., 1811-1881, a sculptor, was born of Welsh parents near Remsen village, Oneida County, New York, and there, on his father's farm, he spent the first eighteen years of his life. In 1829, he apprenticed himself to a tanner and currier, and afterwards served three years at his trade at Newark, New Jersey. In 1839, he removed with his father to Granville, and settled among the Welsh hills. The father, besides being a farmer, grew to be a stone-cutter of some local repute, and the young sculptor found his great enjoyment in helping his father in his work. A few years later, he became so skilful in his art that he was commissioned by the Ohio Monument Association to make what proved to be his first work of note. This was a piece of sculpture representing "Pemberton's Surrender to Grant at Vicksburg," which was placed in the State House at Columbus, and unveiled Jan. 19, 1870. This work brought him fame, and later on he carved the angels in the Catholic Cathedral in Cincinnati, receiving £1000 for the work. Afterwards he went to Washington, but being of a generous nature and luxurious tastes, his money soon disappeared, and he settled in Columbus in greatly reduced circumstances. He was voted a sum of money by the State Legislature, and was given the use of a room in the Capitol building, where he spent his time carving busts of the Presidents and other famous men. (*The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 341.)

Jones, Thomas Dennis, 1849-1904, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Cwm-rhyd-y-bedd, Dowlais, Glamorgan-shire, and began life as a collier (as was his father also) at Dowlais Collieries. He commenced to preach at Fochriw, near Dowlais, entered Bala College in 1873, and was ordained three years later to take charge of Llanaelhaiarn, Sardis, and Llangybi churches, in South Carnarvonshire, where he laboured with success. He was the chief instrument in forming an English church for the hundreds of English workmen employed in the Sett quarries. In 1879, he removed to Plasmarl, near Swansea, and in 1888, to Llanllechid, near Bangor. He was a successful competitor at the National Eisteddfod on several occasions, and published one or two volumes of poetry, besides prose, all of considerable merit. His works include a volume of sermons on the 111th Psalm, and he left a manuscript of his researches. (*North Wales Observer* and *Express*; *The British Weekly*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1905.)

Jones, Thomas Griffiths, 1834-1884, "Cyffin," an antiquary, was a native of Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire. At a comparatively early age he was called upon to undertake his father's business as a shopkeeper at Llansantffraid, where he spent the whole of his life. His tastes were decidedly archaeological, and he took great delight in collecting books, manuscripts, and every scrap he could lay hold on of folk-lore, or local tradition relating to Wales and Welsh literature or antiquities, and especially such as had relation to his own native parish. In 1861, he succeeded in founding the Powys Cymrogyddion Society, of which he was first president. He joined in the operations of the Powysland Club soon after its formation, and contributed to the Montgomeryshire Collections a valuable and interesting "History of Llansantffraid." He had collected a mass of material for the history of the Quakers, and their meeting-houses and burial-places in Montgomeryshire. He was a keen observer of local idioms, habits, and customs, and on these, and kindred topics, was a frequent contributor to the Welsh magazines. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 62.

Jones, Thomas Gruffydd, 1832-1898, "Tafalaw," a Congregational minister, author, and musician, was a native of Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, his father being the Rev. Griffith Jones, afterwards of Cowbridge. He started life as a joiner, but soon devoted himself to music, for which he had a special talent. He won many Eisteddfodic prizes for musical compositions, many of which were published in *Greal y Corau* and *Y Gerddorfa*. He acted as editor of *Greal y Corau*, and was for some time engaged in literary work for Mr. Thomas Gee, of Denbigh. In 1866, he emigrated to America, and settled in Kansas, where he held the pastorate of a Congregational church. He also occupied the chairs of Fine Arts and Classics at the State Normal School of Emporia, until compelled by ill-health to resign. His best known literary efforts are: "A Critical Commentary upon the American Constitution," and his "Analogy of Mythology and the Bible." His musical compositions are numerous, and have drawn praise from the best critics. He received the honorary degree of D.D.

from an American University. He was an eloquent speaker, a popular lecturer, and a poet of some merit. (*B. Cerdorion Cymreig; The Cambrian*, 1898, p. 184; *Cymry Minnesota*.)

Jones, Thomas Hamer, 1847-1901, a musician and author, was born at Pant Mawr, Bettws, Montgomeryshire. From his earliest years he had a keen taste for books and music, and on returning from school at the Liverpool Institute, in 1862, he applied himself thoroughly to music. For 15 years, he spared neither time nor labour to raise the standard of music in his native parish. After his marriage he became tenant, in 1878, of Ty'n-y-banadle Farm, in the parish of Tregynon, remaining there until 1897, when he removed to London. He there devoted himself to literary work, and amongst his many literary labours may be mentioned the compilation of a Bibliography of Welsh Music, for which he received the £25 prize, with a gold medal, at the Cardiff National Eisteddfod, 1899; the translation of Welsh manuscripts at the British Museum for Welsh Societies in London; the arranging and cataloguing of Welsh libraries in Montgomeryshire and in London; and the compilation of the history of the several churches of the Calvinistic Methodists in the Montgomery and Salop Presbytery. (*Bye-Gones*, 1902, p. 260.)

Jones, Thomas Jerman, -1890, a missionary, was a native of Llangristiolus, Anglesey. In early life he worked as a quarryman at Bethesda, where he met with an accident which incapacitated him from all physical labour. After a stay of nearly 30 years on the Khassia Hills, Assam, India, his health broke down, and he left India for his native land to recruit. He was very ill when leaving Calcutta, and died the day before the steamer on which he was a passenger reached London. During an outbreak of cholera on the Khassia Hills, when the natives were seized with panic and neglected the sick and dying, Mr. Jones, with untiring zeal and energy, rendered invaluable service. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Jones, Thomas Lloyd, 1810-1834, "Gwenffrwd," a very promising poet, was a native of Holywell. When quite young he removed to Deubigh, and Dr. W. O. Pughe instilled into him an enthusiasm for Welsh literature. In 1832, he received the silver medal at the Beaumaris Eisteddfod from the hands of the late Queen, then Princess Victoria. In the same year he published his "Beauties of the Welsh Muse," in Welsh. His own poetry is melodious and touching, and he did good service by translating Gray's "Elegy," Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and Thomson's "Seasons." The mystery connected with the death of Goronwy Owen attracted him to America. He reached Mobile, Alabama, before the end of 1833, and died there of yellow fever in the following year. (*Wales*, O. M. Edwards, v. 1, p. 64.) See *Y Geninen*, 1896, p. 223; *Nolweddiad y Cymry*, p. 256; *Welsh Poets, &c.*, p. 26; *Cymru*, v. 8, p. 19; *Ibid.*, v. 9, p. 68; *Adgof uwch Anhof*, p. 226; *Enwog. C.*; *Y Drych*, 5th April, 1855.

Jones, Thomas Tudno, 1846-1895, a clergyman and poet, was born at Llandudno, Carnarvonshire. Before even his parents suspected his poetical turn of mind, and when only about 14 years



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W. E. JONES (Cawdral).

of age, he surprised them by taking the prize of £5 at the Llandudno annual Eisteddfod for a poem on "Baban y Gaethferch" (The Slave's Babe). He commenced life as a shopkeeper, but afterwards turned his attention to journalism. He became sub-editor of the *Herald Cymraeg* and the *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*, after which he was appointed editor of *Llais y Wlad*, a North Wales Conservative newspaper. At the suggestion of Dean Edwards, he prepared for holy orders, and was ordained in 1883. He served as curate of St. David's, Liverpool; Llanyblodwell, near Oswestry, and Llanrwst, Denbighshire. He took an active part in literary matters, and won several bardic chairs, including those of the National Eisteddfod held at Pwllheli in 1875; Carnarvon, 1877; Wrexham, 1888; and Bangor, 1890. In 1869, he won the bardic chair of the Bethesda Cymreigyddion for the best ode on the death of the Rev. John Phillips, Bangor. As an adjudicator of poetry and prose, he was held in the highest esteem. (*C. & D. Herald; Bye-Gones*, 1888, p. 22.) See *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 202; *Ibid*, 1895, p. 216; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 128; *Telyn Tudno, a collection of his poems, with biography*, edited by his brother-in-law, the Rev. David Rowlands, B.A. (Dewi Môn) (Wrexham: Hughes & Son).

Jones, Tom, 1848-1900, a surgeon and author, was born at Derlwyn, Carmarthenshire, and at an early age entered the Normal College, Swansea. He then spent a year as resident pupil at the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, under Dr. Frederick Roberts, afterwards proceeding to Guy's Hospital, London. In the first M.B. examination he secured the gold medal in chemistry, and honours in anatomy. In 1875, he graduated F.R.C.S. (England), and four years later took the B.Sc. degree, first in honours. He settled in Manchester in 1873, and for three years acted as pathological registrar at the Royal Infirmary. In 1879, he was appointed assistant surgeon, and in the following year surgeon. He acquired a very high reputation as an operator, and in 1874 was appointed operating surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury. In 1880, he had conferred upon him the post of lecturer on surgery at Owen's College, and in 1890 that of professor of surgery at the Victoria University. In 1899, he volunteered for service in connection with, and was placed in charge of, the Welsh Hospital during the South African war, and died of fever at Bloemfontein in the following year. He contributed a number of articles to the *Medical Chronicle* and the *British Medical Journal*, and wrote a valuable work on "Diseases of the Bones." (*Cymru*, v. 22, p. 93.)

Jones, William, 1675-1749, the eminent mathematician, was born in the parish of Llanfihangel-tre'r-beirdd, Anglesey, and received but a moderate education. He had an extraordinary taste for mathematics, and soon made up for the defects of inadequate instruction. He began his career as a teacher of mathematics on a man-of-war, and afterwards established himself in London. In his twenty-second year, he published "A New Compendium of the whole Art of Navigation," which met with great approbation, and in 1706, there appeared his "Synopsis Palmariorum Mattheseos, or New Introduction to the Mathematics," containing a useful compendium

of all the mathematical sciences, and affording clear proof of his early proficiency in his favourite studies. He secured the attachment of many influential friends, among them Lord Parker, Sir Isaac Newton, Halley, Mead, and Dr. Johnson. By Sir Isaac Newton he was treated with particular regard and confidence. He was elected a member, and afterwards a vice-president, of the Royal Society. Through the influence of Lords Hardwicke and Macclesfield, whom he had instructed in the sciences, he obtained some offices under Government, which brought him a considerable income. The Welsh Bible of 1746 contains maps, shewing the journeyings of the Israelites and of the Apostles, which are described as "the gift of William Jones, F.R.S., to the Welsh people." He is said to have possessed the best mathematical library in England, which he bequeathed in his will to the Earl of Macclesfield. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Nichol's Lit. Anecd.*, 1, 463; *Hutton's Phil. & Math. Dict.*; *Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir Wm. Jones*; *Brewster's Life of Sir Isaac Newton*, v. 1, 226, v. 2, 421; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*.

Jones, William, about 1729-1795, an author, was born in the parish of Llangadfan, Montgomeryshire. His education at school was of the scantiest kind, but in his leisure time he acquired a sufficient mastery of English to write in that language with ease and elegance. He also became proficient in music and poetry, and translated some of the Odes of Horace and Ovid's *Metamorphoses* into excellent Welsh verse. He was much afflicted in his youth with an inveterate scrofula, and this turned his attention to the study of medicine. He succeeded in curing himself, and afterwards earned his living chiefly by practising medicine. His "Statistical Account of the Parishes of Llan-rfyl, Llangadfan, and Garth-beibio," published with valuable notes by the Rev. Walter Davies in the *Cambrian Register* for 1796, proves him to have been a man of some learning, and considerable natural abilities. His portrait and an interesting sketch of his life, by the Rev. Walter Davies, appear in the second volume of the *Cambrian Register*. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *P. C. Collections*, 1868; *Bye-Gones*, 1905, pp. 26, 38, 46, 65.

Jones, Sir William, 1746-1794, the eminent Indian judge and Oriental scholar, was the son of William Jones, the mathematician (1675-1749, see *ante*.) In his eighth year, he was sent to Harrow; ten years later he entered University College, Oxford, and in 1770, he became a law student at the Temple. In 1776, he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was unsuccessful at Oxford as a candidate for Parliamentary honours. In 1783, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in Bengal, and was knighted. He established the Royal Asiatic Society, and planned the compilation of a complete digest of the Hindoo and Mohammedan laws. He published several works, chiefly in Oriental literature, which excited the admiration of the world. He was, perhaps, the greatest linguist who had ever lived up to that period, for he knew no less than twenty-nine languages, and most of them critically. By his tact and taste, the judgment of his selections, and the eloquence of his style, he was the first to popularise in Europe

the literature of the East, and to help in bridging over the chasm which formerly separated the mind of England from that of her great Indian dependency. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, a marble statue in Oxford, and another in Bengal. He was a pure, elevated, and harmonious character: and, in all the relations of life, he was irreproachable. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. of Universal Biog.*; *Memorable Unitarians*, 1905.) See Lord Teignmouth's *Life of Sir William Jones*, 1804; *Autobiography of William Jones*, published by his son, 1846; *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1805; and Cary's *Lives of English Poets from Johnson to Kirke White*; *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 8, p. 62; v. 9, p. 304, and v. 10, p. 67; *Y Traethodydd*, 1881, p. 319; *Young Wales*, 1895, p. 82; *Y Llenor*, 1861, p. 186.

Jones, William, 1784-1847, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Bala, Merionethshire. In 1806, he entered the Congregational Academy, which was then at Wrexham, and four years later he settled as minister at Bridgend, in Glamorganshire, where he remained until his death. His "Geiriadur Duwinyddol" (Theological Dictionary), in two volumes, is a work of great merit. A second edition, with a memoir of the author, by the Rev. J. T. Jones, was published in 1864. He also published a number of sermons, and translated Morison's Family Prayers into Welsh (1847.) For some time, he edited *Y Drysorfa Gynnulleidfaol*, a monthly magazine, published then at Swansea. A Welsh biography, by the Rev. E. Griffiths, appeared in 1848. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Llen. fy Ngwlad.*) See *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2, p. 454; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Jones, William, 1790-1855, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Llangattock, Carmarthenshire, and when 13 years of age was employed at the Dowlais Ironworks. He began to preach at an early age, and in his twentieth year devoted himself entirely to preparing for the ministry. After spending 18 months at Abergavenny College, he settled as minister at Peniel, Monmouthshire, but removed in 1816 to Cardiff, to take charge of the English cause at Bethany, where he remained until his death, 39 years later. He contributed a series of able articles on "The History of the Christian Church" to the *Bedyddiwr*, and translated a large portion of Dr. Gill's "Commentary on the New Testament." He also wrote a "Welsh History of the Baptists" (1831), of which a second edition was called for in 1889. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Jones, William, 1803-1886, "Gwrgant," was born at Brwynog, in the parish of Llanfihangel, Montgomeryshire. Having attended the village school of that parish for some time, and afterwards that at Meifod, he found a situation in the office of a solicitor. In due course he was admitted a solicitor, and practised for some years at St. Asaph, proceeding from there to London, where for many years he carried on an extensive practice. He was a zealous and patriotic Welshman, and an excellent critic of Welsh poetry, but wrote comparatively little himself. He published a work entitled "Gwreiddiau yr Iaith Gymraeg" (The Roots of the Welsh Language). He married a lady

who owned some property at Greenwich, where he resided at the time of his death. He was one of the three adjudicators on the chair prize at the Rhuddlan Eisteddfod in 1850, and read the adjudication awarding the prize to the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Glan Geirionydd). He was familiar with the intricacies of the Welsh metres from an early age, and was a constant contributor to the Welsh magazines. (*Mont. Worthies; Geirionydd.*)

Jones, William, -1885, an architect, was born at Brithdir, in Merionethshire, and for many years resided at Maescled, Dolgelly, where he died. When very young he was apprenticed to the joinery trade with the well-known bard, Meurig Ebrill. He shewed literary tastes early in life, Biblical criticism, philosophy, mechanics, and politics being his favourite subjects of study. He acquired a considerable reputation as a wood-carver, and many mansions in the kingdom contain specimens of his skill. Late in life he turned his attention to architecture, and some of the finest buildings in Dolgelly, Barmouth, and other parts of the county of Merioneth were designed by him. He had an extraordinary talent for mechanics, and many a piece of intricate machinery which he had never before seen was set up under his superintendence, after having baffled, it is said, the ingenuity of practical men. (*Bye-Gones, 1885, p. 291.*)

Jones, Sir William, 1808-1890, a soldier, was the only son of William Jones, of Glen Helen, Carnarvonshire, and was educated at Sandhurst. He was gazetted Colonel in 1854; major-general in 1863; lieutenant-general in 1871; and general in 1877. He was with the 61st throughout the Punjab Campaign; took part in the passage of the Cherab, and the battles of Sadocpore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. After Goojerat (March, 1849), he went in pursuit of the enemy as far as Khyber Pass, in command of his regiment and a troop of Bengal Horse Artillery, and for these services he was made a C.B. During the Mutiny, he commanded the 3rd Infantry Brigade in the Siege of Delhi, and was one of the five distinguished officers selected to lead storming parties. From 1871 till his death, he was colonel of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. His seat was Kilmore House, Kilmallock, co. Limerick. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Times*, 11th April, 1890; *Broad Arrow*, 12th April, 1890; Kaye and Mallsen's *History of the Indian Mutiny*, v. 4, p. 20; Thackwell's *Second Sikh War*; Burke's *Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882, p. 1472.

Jones, William, 1815-1899, "Ehedydd Ial," a poet, was a native of Derwen, Denbighshire, and in his early days was employed as a farm labourer. In 1850, he took a farm on his own account at Llandegla, about half-way between Ruthin and Wrexham, and here he died forty-nine years later. He was a poet of great merit, and a volume of his poems, published a year before his death, met with a very favourable reception. He wrote several excellent hymns, one of which, "Er nad yw'm cnawd ond gwellt," is a special favourite. (*Y Cymro.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 45; *Cymru*, vol. 19, p. 165; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1905, p. 68; *Ibid*, Mar. 1900, p. 50.



REV. DAVID JONES,
LLANGAN.



REV. HUMPHREY JONES,
1832-1895.



WILLIAM R. JONES, 1839-1889.

Jones, William, 1822-1905, a Wesleyan minister, was born at Plas, Llanelian-yn-Rhos, Denbighshire. He delivered his first sermon at a small place called Bronynant in 1838, and entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1843, so that he was by many years the senior minister of the denomination in Wales. After labouring for forty-one years in the regular ministry, he in 1882 became a supernumerary, and for many years afterwards resided in Liscard, Cheshire, taking the pastoral charge of the church in that place. In the zenith of his power Mr. Jones was acknowledged to be one of the most popular preachers of his connexion. His strength lay not so much in his scholarship or his profundity of thought as in his earnest evangelicalism, his tender pastorship, and his untiring energy in fulfilling the details of a Wesleyan minister's task. It is asserted that he did at least as much as any single minister of his denomination to build and liquidate the debt upon Wesleyan places of worship. (*Liverpool Daily Post*.)

Jones, William, 1829-1903, "Bleddyn," an antiquary and essayist, was a native of Beddgelert. He was apprenticed to a draper at Carnarvon, and was afterwards employed at Festiniog. He then removed to Llangollen, and subsequently started business on his own account at Portmadoc, but this was not a success, and he afterwards returned to Llangollen, where he ended his days. When quite a young man he turned his attention to the study of geology, more especially in relation to his native county of Carnarvon. Welsh antiquity was also a favourite study of his, and his prize essay on the history of Beddgelert contains much valuable information. He was a frequent contributor to the *Brython*, and other magazines, and was a very successful Eisteddfod competitor. He was a recognised authority on antiquarian subjects, and Sir John Rhys publicly acknowledged his indebtedness to him for much information in regard to the folk-lore, &c., of Carnarvonshire. The Rev. D. E. Jenkins was also indebted to him for most of the material for his English volume on "Beddgelert." (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 21; *Cymru*, vol. 24, p. 173.

Jones, William, 1840-1886, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Wrexham, Denbighshire. In quite early manhood he felt that the work of the ministry was to be the work of his life. For some eighteen months he was stationed in the Wellington circuit as a minister of the United Methodist Free Church, and in 1861 he was removed to the first London circuit, where for two years he assisted the Rev. Robert Eckett, a former president of conference, marrying that gentleman's daughter in 1866. During this period of his life his views on ecclesiastical polity underwent a change, the result of which was that he joined the Congregationalists, and entered Cheshunt College in 1863. At the close of his three years term of study, he accepted, in 1866, an invitation to the pastorate of Highbury Chapel, Portsmouth. At the end of seven years and a half, he was induced to make a change, and took charge of the Congregational Church at Harrod, in Bedfordshire—a church that had been favoured by a succession of ministers of more than average power and influence. While there he actively engaged in literary work, taking part in the preparation of the "Pulpit Commentary,"

and other works of permanent interest and value. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1887.)

Jones, William Arthur, 1818-1873, a Unitarian minister, was born at Carmarthen, and educated at Carmarthen College and Glasgow University, where he graduated M.A., with honours. He first settled as minister at Northampton, where he remained from 1841 to 1849, when he removed to Bridgewater, Somerset, and in 1852, became minister to the Unitarian Congregation meeting in Mary Street Chapel, Taunton. He was honorary secretary of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, and held the office till his death, contributing to its "Proceedings" many papers on the Geology, Archaeology and History of the county. He was a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and compiled with the Rev. Wadham P. Williams, vicar of Bishop's-Hull, a Glossary of the Somersetshire dialect. A monument has been erected to his memory in the grounds of Taunton Castle. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Murch's *Western Churches*.

Jones, William Basil, 1822-1897, whose surname was originally "Tickell," bishop of St. David's, was born at Cheltenham, and was the only son of William Tilsey Jones, of Gwynfryn, Llangynfelyn, near Aberystwyth. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Oxford, and had a distinguished career as a scholar. He was for many years examining chaplain to the Archbishop of York; vicar of Bishopthorpe from 1865 to 1874; archdeacon of York from 1867 to 1874; chancellor of York cathedral from 1871 to 1874; canon residentiary of York from 1873 to 1874; and prebendary of St. David's from 1859 to 1865. He was selected 118th bishop of St. David's in 1874. Apart from his distinction as a scholar, and his exceptional experience of organisation and administration in church work, he had the special qualification of possessing intimate associations with the diocese and of being a Welshman who spoke Welsh, and who had made no mean contributions to Welsh antiquarian research. He was the author of several works, among them being "An Inquiry into the History of certain terms of Celtic Ethnology" (1858), and "Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd" (1851). Jointly with Mr. E. A. Freeman he wrote "The History and Antiquities of St. David's." He also published, in 1869, a volume of sermons, under the title, "The Peace of God." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *C. and D. Herald*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; Allibone's *Dict. Eng. Lit.*, p. 995; *Times*, 15 Jan., 1897; *Guardian*, 20 and 27 Jan., 1897; *Church Times*, 22 Jan., 1897; *Y Geninen*, March, 1897, p. 39.

Jones, William Ellis, 1795-1847, "Gwilym Cawrdaf," a poet, was born at Tyddyn Sion, in the parish of Abererch, Carnarvonshire. He was a printer by trade, but also studied painting, and he once accompanied a gentleman to France in the capacity of draughtsman. He afterwards removed to Carnarvon, where he came into contact with Dafydd Ddu Eryri, who taught him the rules of Welsh poetry. The last few years of his life were spent at Cardiff, where he worked as a printer. He won the bardic chair at the Brecon Eisteddfod in 1822. His best known poems are his odes on "God,"

"Job," "The Druids of Britain," "The Resurrection," and "Music"; and his elegies on the death of Baron Richards and Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg). A collection of his poems, edited by Ellis Jones, appeared in 1851 (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys). He also wrote a Welsh novel—probably the first ever published—entitled "Y Bardd, neu Y Mendwy Cymreig" (The Poet, or the Welsh Hermit) (Carmarthen: J. L. Brickstoke, 1830), which is a work of considerable merit. For a short time he edited a monthly magazine, called *Y Gwron Odyddol*, and translated into Welsh one of Dr. Watt's works. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, vol. 3, p. 330; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 146; *Cymru O.J.*, p. 726; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1900, p. 278; *Nodwddiad y Cymry*, p. 270; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 118; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Memoir* prefixed to *Gwethoedol Cawrdaf*; *Encog. C.*; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 43.

Jones, William Griffith, 1838-1900, a well-known linguist, who was of Welsh parentage, spent most of his life in Liverpool and Birkenhead. He was a hearty supporter of all Welsh institutions, and a prominent member of the Peace Society. He was an earnest student of Celtic literature and customs, and was closely associated with Welsh missions in Brittany. He was an exceedingly accomplished linguist, being conversant with English, Greek, Spanish, Italian, Breton, German, and Dutch, as well as Welsh. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Jones, William Hinton, 1837-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and lecturer, was born at Mold. On the completion of his school days, he began life as a teacher in a day school at Llangefni, but afterwards proceeded to Bala College, with a view to entering the ministry. In 1865, he was chosen the first pastor of the English Church at Frankwell, Shrewsbury, a charge which he held until within eighteen months of his death. He had a style of preaching of his own, and this, combined with a rare fund of humour and anecdote, made him one of the most acceptable preachers of his denomination. He declined an invitation to the pastorate of an American church, as well as from several churches in England. Mr. Jones was one of the most acceptable deputations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and in that capacity was well known in North and South Wales. It was in his popular lectures, however, that the flow of his rich humour was heard at its best. (*Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 123.)

Jones, William Pearce, 1841-1905, a self-made man, was born in Merioneth, and was a brother of John William Jones (1840-1896, see *ante*). At an early age he removed with his parents (Mr. and Mrs. Owen Jones) to Carnarvon. In 1858, he was apprenticed to Edward Williams, draper, Carnarvon, and in 1862 he found employment with his cousin, T. J. Williams, Denbigh. About 1866, he started business on his own account at Hampstead, London, but soon afterwards joined his brother, J. W. Jones, at Holloway Road. The first day on which they started business was October 30th, 1867, and the takings on that day amounted to £3 7s. From that day the business steadily progressed until it became one of the largest in London. He worked for 40 years for early closing, and in 1886 gave useful evidence before

a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject. He was treasurer of the Early Closing Association, and of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, which body he was mainly instrumental in forming. He was one of the most commanding personalities in the London drapery trade. The story of his life conveys an inspiring lesson of success achieved by energy and perseverance, combined with honesty and intelligence. His net personality was sworn at over £140,000. (*N. W. Observer & Express.*)

Jones, William R., about 1839-1889, the famous manager of the Braddock Ironworks, in Pennsylvania, whose mechanical skill and wonderful gift of management first brought to the United States supremacy as a steel-making country, was the son of a poor Welsh pattern-maker, the religious and intellectual leader of the Welsh in the village of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. At ten years of age, he entered the employ of William Kelly, the American ironmaster, and at eighteen he ran away from Catasauqua, and went to Chattanooga, where he married Miss Harriet Lloyd. He found employment at the Cambria Works, Johnstown, at two dollars a day, and was soon promoted. Sixteen years later Mr. Carnegie engaged him as superintendent of the new works at Braddock, near Pittsburgh. Jones thereupon took the invention of Kelly and Bessemer into his strong hands, and developed it into one of the wonders of the world. In his first fifteen weeks of steel-making, he turned out nearly twice as much as any one had made before with a similar equipment. The output increased by leaps and bounds, and the profits were immense. In 1876 the annual profit amounted to £36,000; and by 1880 it had reached £325,000. In these figures we have the beginning of the Carnegie fortune. Among all the partners and employees of the Carnegie Company, Jones earned the most and received the least. This was largely his own fault, for he refused to be a shareholder on the ground that he knew nothing about business. When he made this decision known to Mr. Carnegie, his salary was advanced to £5,000 per annum. Gayley, the first vice-president of the Steel Trust, said that Jones "through his mechanical contributions to the development of the steel-making industry, accomplished fully as much as Mushet or Sir Henry Bessemer." His greatest invention is known by the name of "the Jones Mixer." He was of a most benevolent disposition, scattering his thousands with a free hand among his men and their families. (*Munsey's Magazine*, April, 1906, p. 17.)

Jones, William R., 1840-1898, "Goleufryn," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Llanfrothen, Merionethshire, and began life as a joiner. Having spent some time at Clynnog School, he entered Bala College, where he remained for three or four years. His first pastorate was at Tymawr, South Carnarvonshire, where he successfully laboured for some years. He then removed to Llanrwst, afterwards to Holyhead, and finally to Carnarvon. He was a very powerful preacher, and an able writer. He published a Commentary on the Book of Judges, and afterwards a small volume of temperance tales. He was also the author of an interesting introduction to the biography of the Rev. John Prichard, Amlwch.

(*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue*). See *Gweithiau Goleufryn* (Carnarvon: W. Gwenlyn Evans); *Y Geninen*, March, 1900, p. 30; *Y Traethodydd*, 1905, p. 129; *Y Geninen*, 1899, p. 18.

Jones-Brydge, Sir Harford, Bart., 1764-1847, a civil servant, was the only son of Harford Jones, Esq., Presteign, Radnorshire. In 1798, he was a senior merchant on the Bombay establishment, and also joint factor at Bussorah. From 1807 to 1811, he was ambassador to the Court of Persia. He was created a baronet in 1807, and sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1835. By royal license, dated 4th May, 1826, Sir Harford Jones, Bart., and his issue were authorised to take the surname of Brydges, in addition to and after that of Jones, and to bear the arms of Brydges only. His seat was at Boulitbrook, Presteign. His great grandfather, Col. James Jones, of Kington, Hereford, greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Queen Anne, particularly at the Battle of Blenheim, where he lost an arm. He was afterwards presented by Her Majesty in person with an elegant sword, inscribed "The Gift of Queen Anne." (*Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882, p. 179; *Old Wales*, v. 3, pp. 92 and 157.)

Jones-Parry, Sir Love Parry, 1772-1843, a Member of Parliament and philanthropist, was the son of Thomas Jones-Parry, Madryn, South Carnarvonshire. At an early age he joined the army, and served for some time in America. He sat in Parliament as the representative, first, of Horsham, and afterwards of the Carnarvon Boroughs. His generosity was proverbial, and he was known far and wide as "the poor man's friend." (*Encyc. C.*)

Jones-Parry, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Margaret Williams, -1899, was born at Llanbedrog, South Carnarvonshire, and was a sister of Sir T. D. Love Jones-Parry, once M.P. for the county and boroughs of Carnarvon. She was a cultured lady, and an excellent linguist. Among the languages in which she could fluently converse were Welsh, English, French, German, Italian, Portugese, Spanish and Arabic. Though her failing health compelled her to spend most of her time in warmer climates she made it a point of spending a portion of every year in her Welsh home at Madryn, near Pwllheli, and during her stay there she was exceedingly generous and hospitable. (*C. and D. Herald.*)

Jones-Parry, Sir Thomas Duncombe Love, 1832-1891, a member of Parliament, was the son of Sir Love Parry Jones-Parry, (1772-1843, see *ante*) to whose estates he succeeded in 1863. He was educated at Rugby and at Oxford University, and was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1854, and Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the same county. He was a prominent member of the masonic fraternity, and in eisteddfodic circles he was known by his bardic title of "Elphin." He had been very intimately associated with the Liberal movement in North Wales. His return for Carnarvonshire against Lord Penrhyn (then the Hon. Douglas Pennant) in 1868, was one of the greatest surprises of that election. At the next election, Mr. Douglas Pennant was returned, but when a contest came round again Mr. Watkin Williams defeated him. In 1882, Mr. Love Jones-Parry

as he then was, was elected for the Carnarvon Boroughs, and in 1885 he was returned by a majority of 64 over Mr. Swetenham; but, in 1886, he was defeated by one hundred and thirty-six. For his services to the Liberal party in Wales, he was rewarded by Mr. Gladstone with a baronetcy, which expired at his death. (*Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 224.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1902, p. 204.

Jordan, Dorothea, 1762-1816, a celebrated actress, whose real name was Dorothy Bland, was born at Waterford. Her mother's maiden name was Grace Phillips, and she was the daughter of a clergyman in South Wales. In 1777, the young player appeared on the stage for the first time at Dublin, under the name of Miss Francis. After an engagement at Cork, she proceeded, in 1782, to Leeds, and making an engagement with Tate Wilkinson, once a fellow-player with her mother, she achieved great success at Leeds, York, Sheffield, Hull, and Wakefield. In 1785, she quitted Wilkinson's company for an engagement at Drury Lane, London, where her admirable playing and agreeable appearance won great applause. She played both in tragedy and comedy, appearing one day as Viola in "Twelfth Night," and on the next as Imogen in "Cymbeline": but unquestionably she excelled in comic parts, in which she showed real genius. Her style of playing was emphatically natural, and yet it was the result of consummate art. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*: *Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 250.) See *Dirt. Nat. Biog.*; *Personal Sketches of his Own Time*, by Sir Jonah Barrington; *Personal Memoirs of P. L. Gordon*; *Georgian Era*; Genest's *Account of the Stage*; Boaden's *Life of Mrs. Jordan*, 2 vols., 1831.

Joseph, Watkin Bronfryn, 1832-1883, "Y Myfyr," a Congregational minister and poet, was the son of John Joseph, a shoemaker, and was born at Llechfaen, near Brecknock, but he removed when very young to Talybont. He began to preach when quite a youth, and was trained at Trevecca College and Glasgow University. He first took charge of the English Calvinistic Methodist Church at Pyle, where he laboured for a few years, when he accepted a call to an English Congregational Church at Cardiff, and subsequently removed to Ruabon and Colwyn Bay, Carnarvonshire. He was the chaired bard at the Conway National Eisteddfod, 1879, for an ode on "The Mind," and at the Carnarvon National Eisteddfod in 1880, the subject being "Genius." He received a call from the Congregational Church at Utica, U.S.A., and here his health, which had never been strong, gave way, and he died suddenly, leaving a wife and seven young children. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 435; *Y Geninen*, 1895, March, p. 25; *Ibid*, March, 1897, p. 11, and July, p. 185.

Josey, Mrs. Margaret, -1902, formerly Miss Jones, better known as "Y Gymraes o Ganaan," was a native of Rhos, near Wrexham. She was a great traveller, and first came into notice by publishing her impressions of Canada and Morocco, in a series of letters to the Welsh papers. Later on she issued them in book form, under the title "Llythyrau y Gymraes o Ganaan." After travelling again for some years she returned to Wales, and delivered a series of

Welsh lectures on her travels. She afterwards married, and settled at Queensland, Australia, where she died. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Josiah Brynmair, see Jones, Josiah.

Kemble, Adelaide, 1814 (?)–1879, afterwards Mrs. Sartoris, vocalist and author, born in London, was the younger daughter of Charles Kemble (1775–1854, see *post.*). Her first appearance in public was at a concert of ancient music in May, 1835, and on that occasion, as at the York Festival in the September following, her nervousness interfered somewhat with her rendering of Handel's music. She visited Germany in 1837, and sang at Prague in that and the following year; in 1838, she was also heard in Paris. Her first appearance in opera, in Venice, as "Norma," was a brilliant success, and was followed by equally satisfactory performances in other Italian cities, as well as in London. Her "Week in a French Country House," was published in 1867. "Medusa, and other Tales," 1868, were re-published in two volumes with a few additions and a preface, by her daughter, Mrs. Gordon, under the title of "Past Hours," London, 1880. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Mrs. Butler's (i.e. Fanny Kemble's) *Records of a Girlhood*; her *Records of Later Life*; her *Further Records*; Chorley's *Thirty Years of Music & Recollections*, v. 1, p. 112; *Morning Post*, 14th May, 1835; 3rd Nov., 1841; 11th Jany., 16th March, 8th April, 3rd Oct., 30th Nov., and 23rd Dec., 1842; *Athenaeum*, 16th August, 1879; *Era*, 17th Aug., 1879; *Weekly Hampshire Independent*, 16th Aug., 1879; Grove's *Dict. of Music*, v. 2, pp. 50, 699, and v. 3, p. 229.

Kemble, Charles, 1775–1854, an actor, was born at Brecknock. He received a good education, and obtained a situation in the general post office. He quitted this for the stage, and, after spending some time in the provinces, made his appearance at Drury Lane in 1794. For some time he personated characters of a secondary kind only, but gradually he took a high rank in his profession, and with the exception of David Garrick, he had the widest range of characters on record. It included comedy and tragedy, though it was in the more dignified section of the former that he chiefly shone. His face and figure were handsome, and his voice a fine one. He quitted the stage in 1840, after receiving the appointment of examiner of plays. During his later years he gave some public Shakesperian readings. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; See Genest's *Account of the Stage*; *Records of a Girlhood* (F. A. Kemble), 1878; *Records of a Later Life*, 1882; *Biog. Dramaticæ*; *Genl. Mag.*, Jany., 1855; Campbell's *Life of Mrs. Siddons*; Fitzgerald's *Lives of the Kembles*; Leslie's *Autobiography*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Kemble, Frances Anne, 1811–1893, afterwards Butler, better known as Fanny Kemble, an actress, was the eldest daughter of Charles Kemble (see *ante.*) She was not intended for the stage; and it was suddenly, and from motives of filial duty, to aid her father, who was struggling with embarrassments as the manager of Covent Garden, that in 1829 she made her *début* there as "Julia." Her success was great, and after a triumphant career of three years she accompanied her father on a histrionic tour through the United States. She

recorded her American experiences in her "Journal of a Residence in America," published 1835. Two years later, she published "The Star of Seville," a drama, and in 1842, a volume of poems. In 1847, she returned to the English stage, making her new *début* as "Lady Teazle" at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, but soon afterwards she left the boards, and went on tour as a reader of Shakespeare's plays. In 1847, she published her "Year of Consolation," descriptive of Italian life and scenery; and, in 1863, her "Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation," being a representation of slavery as it then existed in America. She also published a collection of "Plays" in 1864. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.; Lippincott.*) See Clark Russell's *Representative Actors*; Whyte's *Actors of the Century*; *Notes & Queries*, 7th series, xi., 109; *Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble*, 1895; *Theatrical Times*, v. 2; *Dramatical and Musical Review*, v. 6; *Theatre*, March, 1893; Leigh Hunt's *Dramatic Essays*.

Kemble, John Mitchell, 1807-1857, an Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian, was a son of Charles Kemble, the actor (1775-1854, see *ante*.) He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. For several years he was the editor of the *British and Foreign Quarterly Review*. He became a member of various foreign scientific and historical societies. His chief work is entitled "The Saxons in England: a History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest" (2 vols., 1849.) (*Lippincott.*) See *Fraser's Magazine* for March and May, 1857; F. A. Kemble's *Records of a Girlhood*, 1878; *The Records of a Later Life*, 1882; *Athenæum*, 28th March and 4th April, 1857; Hale's *Antiquity of Church Rates*.

Kenrick, George, 1792-1874, a Unitarian minister and author, was the fourth son of Timothy Kenrick (1759-1804, see *post*), and was born at Exeter. After studying under Dr. L. Carpenter, he spent two years at Glasgow College, and three years at Manchester College, York, completing his course there in 1813. He then became Unitarian minister at Chesterfield, serving subsequently at Hull (1815-21), Maidstone (1822-26), Hampstead (1829-45), and Battle (1845-7). From 1833 to 1860 he was a trustee of Dr. Williams' Foundations, retiring in the latter year owing to ill-health. He died at Tunbridge Wells, where he had resided for fourteen years. He published a number of sermons, and was a frequent contributor to the *Monthly Repository*, and other periodicals. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, s.n. Timothy Kenrick.)

Kenrick, Timothy, 1759-1804, was the third son of John Kenrick, Unitarian commentator, of Wynne Hall, Ruabon, Denbighshire. In 1774, he entered Daventry Academy, under Caleb Ashworth, D.D., and was afterwards chosen assistant tutor in Classics. He was ordained in 1785, and in 1799 he opened a Nonconformist Academy at Exeter. He published four single sermons (1788-1795), and there appeared posthumously:—1, Discourses on various topics, &c. (1805); 2, An Exposition of the Historical Writings of the New Testament, &c. (1807), with memoir by John Kenrick, a work of great ability, which well represents the exegeses of the older Unitarian School. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Monthly Repository*, 1808, p. 87; *Ibid.*, 1818, p. 230;

Ibid., 1822, pp. 197, 557; Murch's *History Presb. and Gen. Baptist Churches in West of England*, 1835, pp. 406, 507; *Inquirer*, 12th December, 1874; *Jeremy's Presb. Fund*, 1885, p. 202; *Palmer's Older Nonconformity in Wrexham*, 1889, p. 76.

Kenrick, W. Wynn, 1838-1892, a geologist, was a native of Ruabon, Denbighshire. He left England for British Guiana, and was appointed by Lord Knutsford to be Gold Commissioner of the Colony, an office which subsequently came to be known by the title of Commissioner of Mines. He was closely concerned with the framing of the new mining regulations for the Colony, having had large experience of the industry in South Africa and California. He made several expeditions into the interior with the object of reporting upon the wealth of the Colony, and while engaged in the inspection of the goldfields of the north-western portion of the Colony, he was stricken with fever, and died at the Government Agent's house at Morawahama. (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 422.)

Kensington, William, Lord, 1777-1852, a politician, before his elevation to the peerage was William Edwardes, and was a grandson of Francis Edwardes, M.P. for Haverfordwest, who married the daughter of William Warren, of Longridge, Pembrokeshire. The family traces its pedigree to Ynyr ap Cadwarch lord, of both Maelors, Oswestry, and Whittington in Powys, one of the barons of that kingdom. The subject of this sketch succeeded his father to the title (an Irish peerage) in 1801, and in the following year was returned M.P. for Haverfordwest. He appears to have deserted the Tory principles of his ancestors for Whiggism, and in February, 1806, Lord Grenville appointed him a (Junior Civil) Lord Commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, and of the seas and admiralties thereof. He was succeeded by his son William (1801-72). His third son, George Warren Edwardes (1802-79), was governor of Labuan; and his fourth son, Richard (1807-66), acted as minister-plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. (*The Red Dragon; Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882.)

Kenyon, John Robert, 1807-1880, a barrister, was the third son of the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, by Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. John Robert Lloyd, and was a grandson of the eminent lawyer, Lord Kenyon (1732-1802), see *post*. He graduated B.A. at Oxford in 1828, afterwards taking the degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L. He was called to the Bar in 1834, and became Q.C. in 1862. In 1842 he was appointed recorder of Oswestry, and he also held the chairmanship of the Shropshire Quarter Sessions. (*Bye-Gones*, 1880, p. 47.)

Kenyon, Lloyd, Lord, 1732-1802, an eminent lawyer, was the second son of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., and was born at Gredington, Flintshire. He was intended for the law, but it was never thought he would be anything more than a country attorney. He was advised, however, to aspire to the superior grade of the profession, and in 1750 he became a student at the Middle Temple. For ten years after he was called to the Bar he practically did nothing, and he endeavoured to give up the law for the Gospel, but failed. He was afterwards

employed as a fag by his old friend Dunning, who had a large practice, but when it became known that Kenyon wrote the opinions, hundreds of cases soon came to him. In 1789, he was appointed Chief Justice of Chester, two years later he became Attorney-General, and in 1784 he became a baronet and Master of the Rolls. In May, 1788, he succeeded Lord Mansfield as Lord Chief Justice, and was raised to the peerage. The inscription upon his monument at Hanmer, in Flintshire, truly states that "he has left a name to which his family will look up with affectionate and honest pride, and which his country will remember with gratitude and veneration, so long as they shall continue duly to estimate the great and united principles of religion, law, and social order." (*Dict. Em. W.*) See Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chief Justices; Sketch of the Life, &c., of Lord Kenyon* (London, 1802); *The Judges of England*, by Foss; *Young Wales*, 1895, p. 83.

Kiffin, William (or Kiffen), 1616-1701, a merchant and Baptist minister, was born in London, and his family appears to be of Welsh descent. He was apprenticed in 1629 to John Lilburne, brewer, leaving two years later, when he was apprenticed to a glover. He afterwards began business in the woollen cloth trade; in 1647, he was Parliamentary assessor of taxes for Middlesex, and two years later, Parliament, in response to a petition, gave him liberty to preach in any part of Suffolk. He wrote "Glimpse of Zion's Glory," "The Christian Man's Trials," "Observations on Hosea," and other works. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See his *Autobiography*; Burnet's *Own Time*, 1724, vol. 1, p. 599; *Engl. Presb. Eloquence*, 1720, p. 141; Pike's *Ancient Meeting Houses*, 1870, p. 689; Crosby's *Hist. of Engl. Baptists*, 1738-40, vol. 1, p. 215; Angus' *Early Baptist Authors*, 1886.

Kilsby, see Jones, James Rhys.

Kinsey, William Morgan, 1788-1851, divine and traveller, was born at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. He matriculated at Oxford, graduated M.A. in 1813, and in 1822 proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1827, he made a tour to Portugal, to make that country better known to English people. In 1828, appeared his "Portugal Illustrated," a second edition of which was published in the following year. In 1830, he travelled with Vicount Alford in Belgium, and, in 1843, was appointed Rector of Rotherfield-Greys, Oxfordshire, where he resided till his death. He was the author of a number of pamphlets, and in 1848 contributed a paper to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, entitled "Random Recollections of a Visit to Walton Hall." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1851, new series, 36, p. 95; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*; Kinsey's *Portugal Illustrated*.

Kirkham, John William, 1818-1894, a clergyman, was born in the neighbourhood of Mold, his maternal uncle being the Rev. John Blackwell (Alun). He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, graduating M.A. in 1841. He was ordained priest in 1843, his first curacy being at Llantysilio, near Llangollen, Denbighshire. In 1851, he accepted the curacy of Llambrynmair, and five years later was constituted rector of the same parish by an Order of Council, on the formation of the Dylife Ecclesiastical District. His gentlemanly

demeanour, his exemplary life, and his readiness to assist in every good cause endeared him to all sections of the community. Among his many services to the Church were his efforts in raising funds for the renovation of the parish church, and the erection of the National school, as well as of the building of St. John's Church at a cost of £1000. (*Eye-Glows*, 1894, p. 302.)

Knight, Wilbur Clinton, 1858-1903, geologist at the University of Wyoming, U.S.A., was born at Rochelle, Illinois, his mother being Cornelia, daughter of David Jones, Lansing Street, Utica, N.Y. In 1873, he moved with his parents to Nebraska, and entered the University there in 1881. He graduated five years later, and afterwards became assistant geologist at Wyoming. After studying in Europe, he returned to America, graduating M.A. and Ph.D. In 1893, he was elected to the chair of geology at Wyoming. During his occupation of that post he gained an enviable reputation in scientific circles, being regarded as one of the best geologists in the country. He was well known as an author, and wrote much to various technical and scientific publications. One of the most valuable contributions of his facile pen to scientific literature was his "Birds of Wyoming," containing descriptions of over three hundred of the birds of that State. He married a Welsh lady Miss E. Emma Howell, who survived him. (*The Cambrian*, 1903 p. 387.)

Kyffin, Thomas, 1679-about 1755, a lawyer, was the son of Richard Kytlin, of Margam, Carnarvonshire, and was called to the bar in 1702. In 1713, he was appointed attorney-general for the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth, being re-appointed in 1715 and 1727. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Lee, Arthur, 1740-1792, an American statesman and revolutionist, born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, U.S.A., was a brother of Richard Henry Lee, (1732-1794, see *post*.) He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and subsequently became law student in London. He there published a number of eloquent political essays, under the name of "Junius Americanus," in which he advocated the cause of the American people. He was sent as a minister to France in 1776; and, in conjunction with Franklin and Deane, he negotiated a treaty with the French. He was recalled in 1779. After his return he was elected to Congress in 1782, and was subsequently made a counsellor of the supreme court of the United States, and a member of the Board of Treasury in 1784. About the same time he was appointed one of the commissioners for negotiating a treaty with the Indians of the six nations, and performed the duty with credit. He was the author of "Monitor's Letters," and of the "Letters of Junius Americanus." He was never married. He was a good classical scholar, and an intimate friend of Sir William Jones. (*Lippincott*.) See R. H. Lee's *Life of Arthur Lee*, 2 vols. (1829); *North American Review* for April, 1830; *Encyclopædia Americana*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

Lee, Charles, 1731-1781, a distinguished officer in the American Revolutionary war, was a native of Wales. Having served for a time in the British Army, he removed in 1756 to America. He was

appointed major-general by Congress in 1775. In the following year he was appointed to the chief command of the Southern Colonies. He was surprised and taken prisoner by the English while marching through New Jersey to join Washington in Pennsylvania (December, 1776); but after the surrender of Burgoyne, in October, 1777, he was exchanged. Having disobeyed General Washington's orders at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, he was tried by court-martial, and suspended from service for a year. He retired to his farm in Berkeley, Virginia, in 1780, and lived alone amid his books until 1782, when he removed to Philadelphia. He was the author of several political works. His *Memoirs* were published in 1792. (*Wales and its People*; Lippincott.) See *Encyclopedia Americana*; *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 258; *Wales*, vol. 3, p. 19; Appleton's *Encycl. Amer. Biog.*; Banbury's *Life of Sir Thomas Hanmer*; *Harcourt Papers*, xi., 184-202; B. F. Stevens' *Facsimiles of Manuscripts relating to America*; G. H. Moore's *Treason of Charles Lee* (New York, 1860); *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

Lee, Fitzhugh, 1835- an American general, was a nephew of General Robert Edward Lee, (1807-1870, see *post*), and a grandson of General Henry Lee (1756-1818, see *post*), and was born in Virginia, U.S.A. He graduated at West Point in 1856, and at the outbreak of the civil war became general of cavalry in the Confederate army. In 1865, he and his troops were forced to surrender to Grant. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1885, and was United States consul at Havana from 1893 till the war with Spain in 1898. He was then appointed major-general, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, and after the war was made military governor of Havana province. He wrote a life of his uncle, General Robert Edward Lee (1894). (*Lippincott.*)

Lee, Francis Lightfoot, 1734-1797, an American statesman and patriot, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, U.S.A., was a younger brother of Richard Henry Lee (1732-1794, see *post*). He inherited a large estate, and married a daughter of Colonel John Tayloe, in 1772. He was elected to the General Congress three years later, and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Having been re-elected, he continued to serve in Congress until 1779. He was too diffident to gain distinction as a debater, but took an active part in legislative business. He died without issue at Richmond, U.S.A. He was eminent for conversational powers, and was a general favourite in society. (*Wales and its People*; Lippincott.) See *Wales*, v. 1, p. 282.

Lee, George Washington Curtis, 1832- an American general, a son of General Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870, see *post*), was born at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, U.S.A. He graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1854; served in the United States Army, 1854-61; and, 1861-65, in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, attaining the rank of general. He was professor of military engineering at the Virginia Military Institute 1865-71, and from the latter date to 1897 was president of Washington and Lee University. (*Lippincott.*)

Lee, Henry, 1756-1818, an American general, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent, and a nephew of Richard Henry Lee (1732-1794, see *post*). He became a captain of cavalry in 1776, and performed several daring exploits. He captured a British fort at Paulus Hook in July, 1779. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel about 1780, after which year he served in the army of General Greené as an officer of cavalry. He rendered important services at Guilford Court-House, March 1781, and at the attack on Fort Ninety-Six. His legion of cavalry also contributed to the victory at Eutaw Springs, in 1781. In 1786, he was appointed a delegate to the General Congress, and elected Governor of Virginia in 1791 or 1792. He was again a member of Congress in 1799, and was selected by Congress to pronounce a eulogy on Washington, whom he characterised as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He wrote about the year 1809 valuable "Memoirs of the War in the Southern States." He was often called "Light-Horse Harry." (*Lippincott; Welshmen as Factors, &c.*) See Duyckinck's *Cyclopaedia of American Literature*, v. 1; *Encyclopaedia Americana*.

Lee, Richard Henry, 1732-1794, an American statesman and orator, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia, U.S.A., and came of a Welsh family. He was educated in England, and, after his return, was elected about 1757 to the House of Burgesses in Virginia. In 1765, he eloquently defended the resolutions against the Stamp Act, introduced by Patrick Henry. He was a delegate from Virginia, in 1774, to the Continental Congress, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. The memorial to the people of British America, authorized by the Continental Congress, is attributed to his pen. In June, 1776, he introduced into Congress the measure declaring the Colonies free and independent States, which motion he supported by a most powerful and eloquent speech. He was again elected to Congress in 1778, he became president of that body in 1784, and was elected a United States senator from Virginia in 1789. (*Wales and its People; Lippincott.*) See Goodrich's *Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence; Memoirs of the Life of R. H. Lee*, by his grandson, R. H. Lee, 2 vols (1825); *North American Review* for April, 1826 (by Edward Everett); *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 270; *Wales*, vol. 3, p. 18; *Ibid*, v. 1, p. 282.

Lee, Robert Edward, 1807-1870, a distinguished American general, was the son of General Henry Lee (1756-1818, see *ante*), and was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, U.S.A. He graduated at the head of the class at West Point in 1829, and soon afterwards joined the army. He obtained the rank of captain in 1838, and served in the Mexican war (1846-47), as chief engineer of the army of General Scott, by whom his conduct was highly commended. For his services in Mexico he was raised to the rank of brevet colonel. In 1861, he was appointed major-general in command of all the forces of Virginia. He became one of the most distinguished Confederate generals in the Civil war, but was eventually compelled to

capitulate by the combined forces of Generals Sherman and Grant in 1865. General Lee survived until 1870, by no one more respected than by his distinguished adversary, General Grant, who regarded him as one of the greatest soldiers of the nineteenth century. (*Lippincott.*) See *Harmsworth*; *Fitzhugh Lee's General Lee* (1894); *Recollections and Letters of General Lee* (1905).

Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh, 1837-1891, an American soldier, son of General Robert Edward Lee (1807-1870, see *ante*), and was born at Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A. He entered the army in 1857, and became a Confederate cavalry leader in the Civil war, advancing from captain to major-general. He was elected to the senate of Virginia in 1875, and was in Congress from 1886 till his death. (*Lippincott.*)

Lewes, Charles Lee, 1740-1803, actor, was born in New Bond Street, his father, who was first a hosier and afterwards a letter carrier, being of Welsh descent. He spent about seven years at school in Ambleside, Westmoreland, and in his fourteenth year returned to London, where he appears to have assisted his father in his work as letter carrier. His first appearance on the stage, probably as an amateur, was about 1760, at the Haymarket, as Cash, in "Every Man in his Humour." He afterwards appeared as Matthew Mug, in the "Mayor of Garrett," at Chelsea. After playing at Chestersfield and other provincial towns, he met with an accident at Shetfield, which disabled him from playing as harlequin. He was afterwards engaged at Covent Garden as second harlequin to Woodward. In 1773, in the first production of "She Stoops to Conquer," he played the part of Young Marlow so well, that he secured the position of leading comedian. Goldsmith was so pleased with his performance that he wrote him an epilogue which, in the character of harlequin, he spoke at his benefit. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Clark Russell's *Representative Actors*; Genest's *Account of the English Stage*; Gilliland's *Dramatic Mirror*; Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*.

Lewes, George Henry, 1817-1878, a man of science, and miscellaneous writer, born in London, was a grandson of the actor, Charles Lee Lewes (1740-1803, see *ante*.) He received his early education partly in Jersey, partly at the well-known school of Dr. Burney, at Greenwich. He entered the office of a Russian merchant, and afterwards studied medicine, but soon abandoned it for literature. To the *British and Foreign Review*, he was for many years a leading contributor, publishing in it, among other papers, a striking criticism on Göethe, whose biographer he afterwards became. His articles on the Drama were re-published as "Actors and the Art of Acting" (1875). He was editor of the *Leader* (1849-54), founded the *Fortnightly Review* (1865), and was for a time its editor. His connection with George Eliot (q.v.) which commenced in 1854, ended only with his death. The most important of his later works are: "Seaside Studies" (1858); "Physiology of Common Life" (1859); "Studies in Animal Life" (1862); "Problems of Life and Mind" (1874-9); "The Study of Psychology" (1879). (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*;

Harmsworth.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *New Quarterly*, October, 1879; *Cross' Life of George Eliot*.

Lewes, Sir Watkin, about 1737-1821, a member of Parliament, who was for many years one of the leading London Welsh, was the second son of the Rev. Watkin Lewes, of Penbenglog, Cardiganshire. He matriculated from Magdalen College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1763. After four unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament as member for Worcester, he was, in 1781, elected one of the four members for the City of London. He was re-elected in 1781 and 1790, but in 1796 he lost his seat. When in the House he was known as a frequent debater. Some time before 1778 he was elected treasurer of the Society of Ancient Britons. He was alderman for Lime Street Ward for thirty-two years, and only resigned it, at the invitation of his official brethren, to assume the position of "Father of the City of London," and he accordingly became alderman of the Ward of Bridge Without in 1804, and so continued until his decease. (*Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 33 *et seq.*)

Lewis, Andrew, 1730-about 1780, a general in the American Army, was from a Welsh family, and was born in Virginia, U.S., America. He and his five brothers were with Washington when General Braddock was defeated by the French and Indians, and afterwards served during the war of the American Revolution. He was a major in Washington's Virginia regiment, and was highly esteemed by his commander for his skill and bravery. When Washington was appointed commander-in-chief, he recommended Col. Lewis for the office of major-general, but he was by some means overlooked at the time, and accepted the office of Brigadier-General. He drove Dunsmore from Gwynn's Island in 1776. He resigned his commission in 1780, on account of ill-health, and died soon afterwards. (*Wales and its People*.) See *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 269.

Lewis, Benjamin F., 1831-1897, a journalist, was born at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. He emigrated to America in 1847, and found employment in the printing office of Baker & Godwin, at New York. In 1859, he removed to Utica, and secured a post in the printing department of the *Utica Morning Herald*. Six years later he was appointed foreman, a post which he filled for nearly thirty years. In 1893, he became editor of *Y Drych*, the leading Welsh publication of the United States. His literary ability was of a high order, and his writings attracted much attention. Few were better versed than he in the history and literature of Wales. His patriotism was unbounded, and he took a leading part in every effort to perpetuate the good customs of his native land. During the last year of his life he prepared a series of sketches of the annual Eisteddfodan held in Utica from their beginning, before the war. He possessed much material of local Welsh history, part of which is preserved in the sketches referred to. He was a member of the Oneida Historical Society. (*The Cambrian*, 1897, p. 297.)

Lewis, Charles James, 1830-1892, painter, who was born in London, was of Welsh extraction on his father's side. At the age of

17 he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy. He was very successful in water-colour, and, in 1882, was elected a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours. A portrait of Lewis appeared in "The Year's Art" for 1892. He resided at Chelsea, where he died. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Daily Graphic*, 8th February, 1892.

Lewis, David, 1683-1760, a poet, born in Wales, seems identical with David Lewis, son of Roger Lewis, Pembroke, who matriculated at Jesus College in 1698, and graduated B.A. in 1702. In 1727, he published "Philip of Macedon," a tragedy, and a second edition appeared in the same year. In 1730, he brought out a collection of miscellaneous poems. He died at Low Leyton, and was buried at Leyton Church, where there is an inscription which tells of his excellent poetry. In the British Museum Catalogue the author of "Philip of Macedon," is confused with David Lewis, poet, of New York. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Baker's *Biog. Dram.*, vol. 1, p. 452; Malone's *Boswell*, vol. 4, p. 330; *Notes & Queries*, 2nd series, vol. 8, p. 497; Thorne's *Environs of London*, p. 418.

Lewis, David, -1884, a professor in the National College at Buenos Ayres, was a native of Glamorganshire. He completed his education at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. In 1863, he left for Buenos Ayres, and in April of the following year he was appointed professor of languages in the National College there. He occupied that post with marked ability until his death twenty years later. He was regarded as one of the best scholars and most successful teachers in the Republic. A statue was erected to his memory, at the expense of the Government, in the National College. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Lewis, David, 1812-1886, a Congregational minister, was a native of Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire. He studied at Swansea, at Barham, and subsequently at Penywaun and Pontypool, and during the college intervals he taught as a schoolmaster at Gorseinion and in other parts of the district. He soon afterwards began to preach with great effect and approval, and after a lengthened evangelical tour through Wales he accepted a call to Llanvapley, Monmouthshire, where he laboured for nearly half a century. In his earlier years he was a well and widely known preacher at the association meetings and conferences of his denomination. He contributed frequently to *Seren Gomer*, *Yr Haul*, and other periodicals, and wrote a series of able articles against such popular superstitions as corpse-candles, &c., which were then very prevalent in the neighbourhood. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1888.)

Lewis, David, 1848-1897, a lawyer, was a native of Swansea. After being educated at Swansea and Llandovery, he proceeded, in 1886, to Caius College, Cambridge, and at the end of his course there came out as 12th senior optime in the mathematical tripos. He was called to the bar in 1873, and joined the South Wales circuit. In 1884, he edited, jointly with the original author, the fourth edition of Mr. Coke Fowler's work on "The Law of Collieries." In 1888, he was appointed assistant commissioner to conduct inquiries into the charities of Denbighshire. This was the first systematic inquiry,



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relating to a large area, since the time of Lord Brougham's commission, and Mr. Lewis' reports settled, in a large degree, the lines on which most similar inquiries were subsequently carried out. In 1891, the honour was conferred upon him of being appointed the first recorder of his native borough of Swansea, an office which he vacated two years later, on being made County Court Judge for the Mid-Wales circuit. He was a frequent contributor to the historical literature of Wales, among his best articles being those on "The Welshmen of English Literature" (*Red Dragon*, 1886), "The Charters of Neath Abbey," and the "English Statutes relating to Wales." (*Y Cymmrodor*, v. 11.) See *Cymru*, v. 13, p. 205.

Lewis, Edward, 1701-1784, a miscellaneous writer, was probably a son of John Lewis (a Welshman), of Alderley, Cheshire. He was educated at Wrexham, and admitted subsizar of St. John's Chapel, Cambridge, in 1719. He graduated M.A. in 1726, and became rector of Waterstock. His chief works are: "Sinners saved by Jesus Christ, and Clergy are no sure guides to Heaven;" and the "Patriot King." He translated two sermons by Chrysostom, under the title of "The Sin of Sodom reprov'd." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Baker's *Biog. Dram.*

Lewis, Enoch, 1776-1856, a distinguished mathematician, of Welsh descent, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and educated at the West-town Boarding School, established by the Society of Friends. He became teacher of mathematics in the Friends' Academy, Philadelphia, in 1799, and subsequently at the West-town Boarding School. He was the author of treatises on algebra, trigonometry, &c., a "Life of William Penn," and other valuable works. In 1847, he became editor of the *Friends' Review*, Philadelphia. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.; Lippincott.*)

Lewis, Erasmus, 1670-1754, was born at Abercathy, in the vale of Towy, South Wales. In 1686, he was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster. Four years later he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. In 1699, he went to Hamburg, Brussels and Paris, and in 1701, was appointed secretary to the Earl of Manchester, the British Ambassador to France. On his return to England he was, in 1713, elected M.P. for Lostwithiel, Cornwall. He was highly spoken of by the greatest men of his day, including Prior, Arbuthnot, Pope and Gay. He was buried in the east cloister at Westminster Abbey. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Pope's *Works*; Swift's *Works*; Atken's *Life and Works of Arbuthnot*; Welsh's *Alumni West*; Wheatley and Cunningham's *London*, v. 1, p. 455.

Lewis, Evan, 1813-1896, a Congregational minister and author, was born at a farmhouse called Pant, in the parish of Abergorlech, Carmarthenshire. After spending some time at Ffrwdyfal Grammar School he entered Brecon College, and in 1843 was ordained pastor of Brynberian and Velindre churches, in Pembrokeshire, and from that time to the close of his long ministerial life of 47 years, his services there were crowned with evident success. As a preacher he was thoroughly conscientious in preparation, thoughtful, deeply in earnest, and persuasive. At times he reached heights of impassioned and

genuine eloquence. He was always a diligent student, and the confirmed habit of his life kept him in touch with current theological literature to the end of his days. His latest contribution to the press was an interesting history of the *Cymanfaeodd* at Brynberian. (*Cong. Year Book*, 1897.)

Lewis, Evan, 1818-1901, a clergyman, was born in Cardiganshire, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and was ordained priest in 1842. His preferments were:—Vicar of Aberdare, 1859-66; rector of Dolgelly, 1866-84; dean of Bangor, 1884. In his attempt to check the liberties taken with the services of the Prayer Book he encountered some opposition, but he carried his point. The effects of his teaching were felt outside his own immediate sphere; and being more or less of an aggressive character, created a commotion in the ranks of dissent, involving him and his flock in discussion, in the press and on the platform, on the relations of Church and dissent. The publication of his treatise on "The Apostolic Succession" (1851), was the outcome of these discussions. In his younger days he was one of the pioneers of the Welsh Church press, and a constant and able contributor. He also wrote several Welsh hymns of considerable merit, and translated into Welsh the well-known Latin Christmas hymn, *Adeste Fideles*, and also Faber's Good Friday hymn. He was the author of: "The Church in Wales"; "Bi-Lingual Difficulties"; "Llythyrau gan Aelod o'r Eglwys" (Letters by a Member of the Church). (*Bye-Gones*, 1901, p. 239.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1902, p. 37; *Ibid*, March, 1903, p. 23. *Recollections, &c.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Lewis, Evan, 1825-1869, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Cefn-y-bryn, Newtown. Having studied a year with the Rev. Isaac Watts, of Boston, he entered Airedale College, and graduated B.A. of London University in 1852. In the following year he was ordained pastor at Barton-on-Humber; and his subsequent pastorates were Rothwell, 1858; Accrington, 1863; Preston, and Oxford Road, London, 1868. A man of great natural endowments, of large and varied culture, he was also a very careful expounder of Divine truth. As a preacher, there was a striking combination of earnestness and tenderness in his manner. His literary works include: "Independency: a Deduction from the Laws of the Universe;" "God's Week of Work: an Examination of the Mosaic Six Days;" "Seeking Jesus: or First Lessons in Religion;" "The Grimshaw Street Chapel Pulpit;" "Dialogues for Bands of Hope;" besides many articles on scientific subjects in various papers and magazines. He was elected F.R.G.S. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1870.)

Lewis, Evan, 1828-1869, a Congregational minister, was born at Carmarthen, and was the son of an architect. He studied at Airedale College to prepare for the ministry, and graduated B.A. at the London University. He served in the pastorate at Barton-on-Humber, Rothwell, Accrington, Preston and Islington. He lectured frequently at Accrington on literary and scientific topics. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and also of the Ethnological Society. His writings were: "The Wines the Saviour made"; "A plea for the

people, or the force and the fate of England"; "The Two Twilights"; "Independency"; and "God's Week of Works," all written between 1856 and 1865. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Preston Guardian*, 24th Feb., 1869, p. 2; *Preston Chronicle*, 27th Feb., 1869, p. 5; *Sutton's Lancashire Authors*, p. 72.

Lewis, Francis, 1713-1803, one of the four New York delegates to the Continental Congress in 1776, was born at Llandaff, Glamorganshire, and educated in Scotland, and afterwards at Westminster. He entered upon a mercantile life in London, and subsequently went to New York, where he conducted business for English merchants. He there entered into partnership with a Mr. Edward Annesley, whose sister he eventually married. In his various enterprises, he accumulated great wealth, which he as readily sacrificed for the land of his adoption. He joined the army, and was taken prisoner in the French war and carried to France. He afterwards returned to New York, took an active part on the patriot side, and signed the Declaration of Independence. The British devastated his property, and made him their prisoner. (*Wales and its people; Welshmen as Factors, &c.; The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 289.) See *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 270; *Wales*, v. 3, p. 18; *Ibid.*, v. 1, p. 282.

Lewis, George, 1763-1822, a Congregational minister and author, was a native of Carmarthenshire. In 1786, he became pastor of a congregation at Carnarvon, where he remained nine years. From 1795 to 1812 he laboured in Merionethshire, and in the latter year was chosen tutor of the Congregational Theological College, which was then located at Wrexham. He was greatly esteemed for the able and conscientious manner in which he discharged his pastoral and collegiate duties. In 1810, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from an American University. He wrote a number of excellent hymns, the best known being "Rhyfedd na buaswn 'nawr, Yn y fflamau." In 1796, he published a Manual of Divinity, under the title of "Drych Ysgrhythro! neu Gorph o Dduwinyddiaeth," which attained much popularity, a second edition being called for in 1812. His principal work is a Welsh Commentary on the New Testament, in seven volumes, to which he devoted 20 years. He also wrote several treatises on religious subjects. His works, which are distinguished for simplicity of style, are ample proofs of his literary abilities and extensive reading. He was a good scholar, and was well acquainted with the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Enwog. C.; Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 2, p. 397; *Revue Celtique*, v. 2, p. 43; *Hanes Llen. G.; Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 217; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 167; *Evangelical Mag.*, v. 30, p. 277; *Gent. Mag.*, 1822, part 2, p. 94; *Rees' Hist.*, p. 499; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Lewis, Sir George Cornewall, Bart., 1806-1863, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis (1780-1855, see *post*), of Harpton Court, Radnorshire. He received his earlier education at Eton School, and there won many prizes. From thence he proceeded to Oxford, graduating B.A., with high honours, in 1828. He then

studied under a special pleader, Mr. Barnes Peacock (afterwards Chief Justice of India), and in 1831 he was called to the bar. But the legal profession had no charms for him, and he hardly, if ever, practised. In 1835, he became an assistant commissioner, to report on the working of the relief of the poor in Ireland. He afterwards became secretary to the Poor Law Commission, and his conduct gave such satisfaction that, in January, 1839, he was appointed to succeed his father as one of the Commissioners. In 1847, he entered Parliament as member for the county of Hereford, which he continued to represent for five years. He then became editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and afterwards re-entered Parliament for New Radnor. In 1855, Mr. Gladstone had resigned his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the following month he was succeeded in that important position by the subject of this sketch, who was then sworn of the Privy Council. While in this position he displayed great financial capacity. He was no less distinguished as an author. His best-known works are:—“Essays on the Administrations of Great Britain from 1783-1830” (1864); “Remarks on the Use and Abuse of some Political Terms” (1832); “The Government of Dependencies” (1841); and “The Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion” (1849). (*The Red Dragon*.) See *His Letters* edited by Sir Gilbert F. Lewis; *Frazer's Mag.*, 1863, p. 684; *Encyclo. Brit.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Times*, 15th and 20th April, 1863; *Gent. Mag.*, 1845; *Hist. of Radnorshire*, 1905, p. 423; *Bagshot's Literary Studies*, 1879.

Lewis, Sir Gilbert Frankland, Bart., 1808— a clergyman and author, was the second son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis (1780-1855, see *post*), and was born at Tiberton Court, Herefordshire, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He entered Holy Orders, and was appointed to the rectory of Gladestry, Radnorshire; afterwards being preferred to the living of Monnington-on-Wye, Herefordshire; and, later, to a prebend at Hereford, and a canonry at Worcester. He succeeded to his father's estates on the death of his elder brother, Sir George Cornwall Lewis (1806-1863, see *ante*), and afterwards edited and published a volume of that statesman's correspondence. (*Bye-Gones*, 1874, p. 288.)

Lewis, James, 1674-1747, a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, and was a good scholar. In 1706, he became pastor of the cause at Pencader, where he ministered, with great success, for forty-one years. He assisted in the publication of several useful works in Welsh, and wrote a pamphlet controverting the views of Mr. Jenkin Jones, the first Arminian teacher in Wales. This was published in 1730, under the title, “Y Cyfrif Cywiraf o'r Pechod Gwreiddiol” (Carmarthen: Isaac Carter). (*Rees' Hist.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry.*)

Lewis, Jenkin, 1760-1831, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Brithdir Uchaf, in the parish of Gelligaer, near Merthyr Tydfil. He was educated at the Independent College at Abergavenny, an institution which was afterwards removed to

Brecon, where it still remains. He became assistant master at the college, and on its removal to Oswestry, continued there from June, 1782, to November, 1783, when he became minister of the Congregational church at Wrexham (1783-1811), subsequently removing to Manchester. From 1791 to 1811, he was principal of the Independent College, which, for his convenience, was removed from Oswestry to Wrexham. In 1815, he removed to Newport, Monmouthshire, to take charge of Hope Chapel, remaining there till his death. In 1793, he published a volume entitled, "Natural Evil from God; Being the Substance of a discourse delivered at Pen-y-bryn Meeting House, in Wrexham, on the General Fast Day, April 19th, 1793." He received the degree of D.D. (*Bye-Gones*, 1899, pp. 218 and 230.) See Palmer's *History of the Older Nonconformity of Wrexham*, pp. 115-117; D. Peter's *Hanes Crefydd yn Nghymru*, p. 687; *The Quarterly Magazine*, 1831, p. 528; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, v. 1, pp. 121-3; *Album Aberhonddu*, p. 39; *G.B.*, v. 2, p. 158.

Lewis, John Wyndam, 1837-1895, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was a native of South Wales, and was educated at the National School, Loughor, Swansea; the Tydfil Grammar School, and at Trevecca College. After leaving college, he was ordained in 1866. He held pastorates at Penarth and Gower, settling, in 1870, at Carmarthen, where he remained till his death. He was a very fluent preacher, both in English and Welsh, took a great interest in educational matters, and was a frequent contributor to the magazines. He was known locally as "The Nonconformist Bishop of Carmarthen." He contributed a chapter to the biography of Edward Matthews, published in 1893. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Bye-Gones*, 1895, p. 27.) See *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 99.

Lewis, Joseph, -1894, a Baptist minister, was born in the neighbourhood of Glascoed, near Pontypool. In January, 1852, he entered Pontypool College, and about three years later was ordained at Usk. In 1856, he settled at Raglan, removing, in 1858, to Tredgar, to take charge of the English cause in Church Street. There he continued for 29 years, until the failure of his sight compelled him to resign the pastorate. He was a powerful preacher and a faithful pastor, and contributed some able articles, in Welsh and English, to the magazines. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1895.)

Lewis, Joshua, 1815-1879, a Congregational minister and author, was born of poor but respectable parents at Llanybyther, Carmarthenshire. In his sixteenth year, he left home to open a school at Gwernogle, removing afterwards to Trelech, in the same county, as assistant teacher at a school kept by the Rev. E. Jones, and there he preached his first sermon. In 1834, he entered the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, and four years later was ordained at H-nllan, becoming co-pastor with the Rev. J. Lloyd. On the latter's death he became sole pastor, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a hard and systematic student through life: and as a preacher he was instructive, fresh, and illustrative, his services being much in request for special occasions far and near. His pen also was fruitful, and

many and varied were his contributions to the *Diwygiwr*, *Beirniad*, and other magazines. He also commenced a series of tracts, in 1852, called "Amserau Presennol" (Present Times), in which he aimed at giving a true picture of the state of religion in the churches of Wales, and rousing them to a more earnest spiritual life, but for various reasons only three numbers ever saw the light. Some years afterwards he conceived the idea of publishing a Welsh history of the Christian Church. He published one number, which he called *Y Ganwyll* (The Candle), but before the second number appeared, paralysis had sealed his hand for ever. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1881.)

Lewis, Lewis William, 1831-1901, "Llew Llwyfo," poet, musician, and prose writer, was born at Pensarn, in the parish of Llanwenllwyfo, near Amlwch, Anglesey, and as a boy worked at the celebrated Parys Copper Mines. He afterwards kept a shop at Pensarn, but soon abandoned that for a literary and musical career. In 1852, he became assistant editor of *Y Cymro* at Holywell, removing three years later to Liverpool as editor of *Yr Amserau*. In 1858, he and others started *Y Gwladgarwr* at Aberdare. He afterwards joined the staff of the *Baner* at Denbigh, and, later, of the *Herald* at Carnarvon. His success as a composer of Welsh songs was very marked. Possessing a powerful baritone voice, he was generally the first to introduce his own productions. His services were frequently called for as adjudicator and conductor. He wrote much to the *Geninen*, and to the Welsh periodical press in Wales and America. His Eisteddfodic successes include prizes for poems on "Gwenhwyfar," Merthyr, 1859; "Caradog," Aberdare, 1861; "Llewelyn," Rhyl, 1863; "Golyddan," Swansea, 1863; "David," Aberystwyth, 1865; "Arthur y Ford Gron," Chester, 1866; "Elias y Thesbiad," Ruthin, 1868; "Gruffydd ap Cynan," Wrexham, 1888; and "Ioan y Disgybl Anwyl," Llanelly, 1895. A selection of his poems, under the title, "Gemau Llwyfo," appeared in 1868 (Liverpool: T. Hughes). His elegy on "Golyddan" appears in *Yr Eisteddfod*, vol. 2, p. 69; and his poem on "David" in the same volume, at p. 281. He also wrote several novels, among them "Cydymaith yr Herwheliwr" (The Poacher's Companion), and "Llewelyn Parry, neu y Meddwyn Diwygiedig" (Llewelyn Parry, or the Reformed Drunkard.) He died at Rhyl, and was buried at Carnarvon, where a monument has been erected to his memory. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 161.) See *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1902, p. 48; *Ibid.*, 1893, p. 132; *Ibid.*, 1907, p. 241.

Lewis, Mary, 1784-1864, better known by her maiden name of Mary Jones, deserves to have her memory preserved for the important, if humble, part she took in the founding of the great work of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The story is thus told on her gravestone in the little churchyard at Bryncreg, in Merionethshire: "Mary, widow of Thomas Lewis, weaver, Bryncreg, who died Dec. 28, 1864, aged 82; this tombstone was erected by contributions of the Calvinistic Methodists in the district, and other friends, in respect to her memory as the Welsh girl Mary Jones, who walked from Abergynolwyn to Bala in the year 1800, when 16 years of age, to procure a Bible of the Rev.

Thos. Charles, B.A., a circumstance which led to the establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society." The distance between the two towns referred to is 25 miles. (*The Story of Henry Jones and his Bible*, 1888.) See *The Bible in Wales* (London: Henry Sotheran and Co., 1906).

Lewis, Matthew, -1803, a native of South Wales, was appointed Deputy-Secretary at War, and for twenty-eight years, in times of peril, he retained his position, and was the faithful guide and aid of many successive War Ministers. Originally appointed by Lord Barrington in 1775, he served under the Rt. Hon. Charles Jenkinson, Thomas Townshend, Sir George Yonge, Rt. Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Rt. Hon. William Windham, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke, and only resigned on account of his increasing age and infirmities, in August 1803, when his long services were rewarded with a pension. He died soon afterwards, leaving a son, Matthew Gregory Lewis, who became known as the author of a work called "The Monk" (1775-1818, see *post*). (*The Red Dragon*.)

Lewis, Matthew, about 1817-1860, a Congregational minister and essayist, was born at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. He was a weaver by trade, but attracted attention by his gifts as a speaker, and was induced to enter the ministry. After a few years residence in Anglesey in the double capacity of a schoolmaster and pastor of a small church, he removed to Bangor, and soon gained a high reputation for eloquence and a peculiarly charming manner. In a few years he removed to Holywell, where his chapel was constantly crowded and his fame rapidly increased. He suddenly gave up his charge, and went over to Liverpool, where he became sub-editor of the *American*. To this newspaper he contributed two original tales of great merit, entitled "Rhydderch Drydderch" and "Y Ddwy Lili" (The Two Lilies). He also wrote several able articles to the *Truethodydd*, one—"Gwyr Iruaine Llanllennorion"—being a descriptive account of the literary efforts and aspirations of the Llanidloes youth in his younger days. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Lewis, Matthew Gregory, 1775-1818, familiarly called "Monk Lewis," from his chief literary production, the novel of "The Monk," was born in London, and was the son of Matthew Lewis (-1803, see *ante*). He was educated for a diplomatic career, and, in 1794, went to the Hague as attaché to the British Embassy. His first literary attempts were dramatic, but his earliest work of note was his novel "The Monk," written when he was only nineteen years old, which was published in 1795. His ballads, such as "Alonzo the Brave," produced a great effect on young Walter Scott, the publication of whose version of Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," was negotiated by their author, who contributed to the "Tales of Wonder, a miscellany original and translated," published by Lewis in 1801. His "Journal of a West Indian Proprietor," which was published after his death, is full of lively pictures of life and nature in Jamaica in the old slavery times, and portrays its author in a very favourable light. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *The Red Dragon*.) See

Lippincott; *Life and Correspondence of Matthew Gregory Lewis*, London, 1839; *Edinburgh Review* for Jan. 1803, article by Sydney Smith; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Scott's Journal*, 1890, pp. 7, 95, 171; *Moore's Diaries*, vol. 2, pp. 56, 183, 301; vol. 4, p. 324; vol. 8, pp. 43, 46, 54; *Genest's Account of the Stuge*, vols. 7 & 8.

Lewis, Meriwether, 1774-1809, an enterprising traveller, of Welsh descent, was born in Virginia, U.S.A. About 1801 he became private secretary to President Jefferson, and was afterwards employed by the United States Government, conjointly with Captain Clarke, to explore the north-west part of the American Continent. They gave the names of Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison to the three streams which form the Missouri. They also explored the Columbia River to its mouth. After his return, in 1806, Captain Lewis was made Governor of Missouri Territory. One of the principal affluents of the Columbia River was named in his honour. (*Lippincott*; *Munsey's Magazine*, 1906, p. 753.) See his *Memoir*, by Jefferson; *Quarterly Review*, January, 1815; *Edinburgh Review*, February, 1815; *Monthly Review*, July August, and September, 1815.

Lewis, Morgan, 1754-1844, major-general and governor of the State of New York, was the son of Francis Lewis (1713-1803, see *ante*), and was born in New York. He was placed in a grammar school at Elizabethtown, afterwards entering Princeton College. He graduated with distinction, and was appointed to deliver one of the honorary orations. After a course of military training, he joined the army, and, in 1776, as Major Lewis, he accompanied Gates to Canada, as the chief of his staff. He took a very prominent part in the war, and afterwards studied for the bar. When he was admitted, clients flocked around him. Soon afterwards he was elected a member of the Assembly, subsequently being appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. In 1791, he was appointed Attorney-General; in 1792, he was raised to the Bench of the Supreme Court; in 1793, he became Chief Justice, and in 1804 was elected governor of the State of New York. He introduced the horse artillery into the service, which in the war of 1812-14 was found of immense service. In 1813, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and the expedition to the Niagara frontier was entrusted to him. Under his command the capture of Fort George—the only territory taken from the English—was effected. He was a thoroughly patriotic Welshman, and was first president of the New York St. David's Society. (*The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 289.) See *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, v. 3; *Y Brythyn*, v. 5, p. 269; Dr. Jones' *Cymry of the '76*, p. 24; *Wales*, v. 3, p. 20.

Lewis, Morgan John, -1758, was born at Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, and is mentioned by Mr. Edmund Jones, as "one of five who were converted in the Vale under the preaching of Mr. Howell Harris." He afterwards became a preacher with the South Walian Methodists, and subsequently minister of an Independent church near Pontypool, in his native county. "He was a very great preacher," is the testimony of one writer who refers to him, and, from

other accounts, it would seem that he was earnest and effective in the work of the ministry. (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Lewis, Percival, 1758-1822, a lawyer, was the son of Mr. Edward Lewis, M.P., of Downton, Radnorshire. He studied for the bar, was called at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Welsh Sessions Courts. He married Miss Clay, a very wealthy lady, and soon afterwards retired from the bar, devoting his time to the furtherance of the volunteer movement. He was for some time stipendiary of St. Alban's, and was the author of "Historical Inquiries concerning Forests and Forest Laws." (*Encog. C.*) See *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 271; *Old Wales*, v. 2, p. 33.

Lewis, Rees, 1828-1880, "Eos Ebrill," a musician, was a native of Brynmawr, Monmouthshire, and came of a musical family. He spent the greater part of his life as schoolmaster at Cardiff. He did much to cultivate a taste for classical music, and was the means of forming the Cardiff Philharmonic Society, of which he was conductor for many years. He was frequently engaged as musical adjudicator, and composed several songs of considerable merit. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Lewis, Richard, 1813-1895, a schoolmaster and author, was born in Liverpool of Welsh parents. He made his home in Canada, and for some years prior to his death resided at Toronto. He was the author of "The Dominion Eloquentist," and "How to Read." (*Bye-Gones*, 1895, p. 165.)

Lewis, Richard, 1820-1905, bishop of Llandaff (93rd) was the second son of Mr. John Lewis, barrister, of Henllan, Pembroke, and was educated at Broomsgrove School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he secured high honours. He obtained his B.A. degree in 1843, and his M.A. degree three years later. He was ordained deacon in 1844, and priest in 1846. He became rector of Lampeter Velfry, Pembrokeshire, in 1851, and remained there until 1883, in which year he was consecrated bishop of Llandaff. His appointment to the bishopric came as something of a surprise, and arose out of the agitation against English-speaking bishops. At that time Welsh-speaking clergymen who were eligible for the episcopacy were very few, and it was on the suggestion of Lord Aberdare that Mr. Gladstone offered Dr. Lewis the bishopric vacant by the death of Dr. Ollivant. The appointment was fully justified. In the early days of his episcopate Bishop Lewis refused to institute two English clergymen preferred by the Marquis of Abergavenny to Welsh districts, the Bishop declaring that none but Welsh-speaking ministers could adequately carry out the duties. The Marquis brought a suit against the Bishop, but Baron Huddleston decided in the latter's favour. (*The Liverpool Courier*; *The Daily News.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 1.

Lewis, Thomas, 1823-1900, a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Llandilo'r-fan, Brecknockshire. He spent about ten years in a wool factory at Cwmdwr, and Lanwrtyd. From his boyhood he manifested a strong desire for preaching, and often did so in the woods, quarries, &c. Having received some preparatory

training, he entered the college at Pontypool in 1815, and during the three years he spent there he shewed special ability in acquiring a knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c., which he continued to study throughout his ministerial career. On leaving college, he settled as pastor at Llanthony, near Abergavenny, and remained there for more than eight years. Thence he removed in 1856, to Bethlehem, Llanelly where he laboured to the end of 1859, when he undertook the pastorate of Jerusalem, Rhymney. From there he went to Carmarthen, in 1863. In the following year he returned to Monmouthshire, and until the end of May, 1880, was pastor at Moriah, Risca, where he finally retired from pastoral work, and went to reside at Newport. His "Commentary on the Old and New Testaments," must have cost him enormous labour, and he wrote it all himself, except the notes on the four Gospels, which were written by Dr. Roberts, of Pontypridd, and those on the Book of Revelation by the Rev. W. Jones. He also translated a volume of Spurgeon's sermons. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1902.)

Lewis, Thomas, 1837-1892, principal of the Bangor Congregational College, was a native of Aberayron, Cardiganshire, and was educated at Carmarthen College, graduating B.A. in London. He then undertook the mastership of a preparatory school at Cardiff. From 1874 till his death, he was engaged as tutor at Bala Congregational College, becoming principal in 1879, and accompanying the college to Bangor in 1886. Year after year he won the enthusiastic devotion of his students. Himself a painstaking, accurate, thorough, and notably independent scholar, he induced in others a contempt for superficial or careless work. A paper read by him before the Congregational Union of North Wales on "The Present Aspects of Theology," was recognised as a valuable and timely contribution. He was widely read, not only in theology, but also in scientific subjects, and several articles from his pen appeared in the Welsh magazines. He also published "A Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians," and a volume on the Second Corinthians was in the press when he died. (*C. & D. Herald; Congreg. Year Book*, 1894.) See *Cymru*, v. 2, p. 169; *Y Geninen*, March, 1902, p. 13.

Lewis, Sir Thomas Frankland, 1780-1855, was the only son of John Lewis, Esq., of Harpton Court, Radnorshire (1738-1797). At the usual age he was sent to Eton, and thence he proceeded to Oxford. When the designs of Napoleon sent a thrill through every British heart, Mr. Lewis threw himself with great ardour into the preparations for the defence of his country, and in 1806, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Radnorshire (local) Militia, which he held till the end of the war, in 1815, when his regiment was disbanded. His loyalty had, however, gained the attention of Lord Liverpool's Government, and being possessed of great tact and discrimination, he was named one of a commission, appointed in 1821, for inquiry into the revenue in Ireland, and, from 1822 to 1825, he sat on a similar commission for the whole of the United Kingdom, the result of which inquiries was the consolidation of the three boards (in England, Scotland, and Ireland) of Customs and Excise into one. He afterwards became Treasurer of the Navy, and in 1834, was placed at the head of

the celebrated Commission for inquiry into the working of the Poor Laws. He was made Knight in 1828, and Baronet in 1846. He represented Beaumaris in Parliament from 1812 to 1826; Ennis, 1826-8; Radnorshire, 1828-35; and afterwards sat for Radnor borough. (*The Red Dragon*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Spencer Walpole's *History of England*, v. 2, p. 540, v. 3 p. 449; *Letters of Madam de Lieven and Earl Grey*, v. 1, p. 306; *Times*, 24th January, 1855; *Genl. Mag.*, 1834 and 1855; Moore's *Memoirs*.

Lewis, Thomas Palestina, 1821-1897, a self-made man, was a native of Cemaes, Anglesey. From a very small beginning he acquired an extensive business as flour merchant, from the active management of which he withdrew in 1866. He travelled considerably, and visited the Holy Land, the United States, and the Calvinistic Methodist mission field on the Khasia Hills, in India, and afterwards delivered a series of lectures on his travels. He was one of the leading laymen of the Calvinistic Methodists. In 1886 he succeeded Mr. Richard Davies as Liberal member for Anglesey, and retained the seat until his resignation, owing to failing health, in 1894. He was buried at Glanadda Cemetery, Bangor. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 245.)

Lewis, Titus, 1773-1811, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Cilgeran, Pembrokeshire, and was the son of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, Baptist minister at Cilvowydd, in that county. He decided to enter the ministry, and, in 1796, settled with the Baptists at Blaenywyn, near Cardigan, removing, in 1800, to Carmarthen, where he died. He published several pamphlets, chiefly on religious subjects, and had a share, with Christmas Evans and Joseph Harris, in translating into Welsh the first five books of Dr. Gill's Commentary on the New Testament. His principal works, however, are a Welsh "Civil and Religious History of Great Britain" (Carmarthen: 1810), and a "Welsh-English Dictionary" (Carmarthen, 1805.) A second edition of the last-named work appeared in 1815. A poem to his memory, by Joseph Harris (Gomer), was published in 1811. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Enwog. C.*; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 2, p. 408; *Seren Gomer*, 1825, p. 127; *Transactions of the Cardiff National Eisteddfod*, 1883, p. 218; *Seren Gomer*, 1857, p. 102; *Hanes Tlen. G.*; *G.B.*, v. 2, p. 161; Spurrell's *Carmarthen*, p. 136; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Lewis, William, about 1735- , an American Welshman, of Chester County, was a member of the Philadelphia bar before the adoption of the State Constitution of 1776, and was engaged in nearly all the important cases, particularly high treason, for which he had a special capacity. He was district judge of Pennsylvania in 1791 and 1792. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Lewis, William, -1794, a hymn-writer, was a native of South Wales, and for some years prior to his death was a deacon with the Baptists at Llanglofan. In 1796, there appeared a small volume from his pen entitled "Galar a Gorfoledd y Saint" (Trevecca); and in 1798, four years after his death, a collection of his hymns was published by Evan Rees (Carmarthen: J. Evans). (*Hanes Emynwyr*; *Llyfrgdd. y Cymry*.)

Lewis, William Dickens, 1838-1895, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born in Liverpool, his father being Mr. David Lewis, chief cashier in the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England. He received his early education in the Liverpool College, afterwards proceeding to King's College. For some time he held a lucrative appointment in the Bank of England, London, but relinquished this in order to study for the ministry. He then went to Oxford, where he graduated M.A. In 1869, he was appointed district secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1885, he received the degree of D.D. from the Princeton University, after reading a Hebrew thesis before the Faculty of that University. He was ordained in 1870, and in 1890 was elected Moderator of the North Wales Association. He was one of the best bilingual speakers in the country, being equally eloquent in English and Welsh, and had the rare ability of always saying the right thing in the right way. Personally he was a most delightful friend and acquaintance, and his personality was what might be termed "racy and genial," being full of fun and humour, an admirable *raconteur*, and brilliant conversationalist. (*Private information.*)

Lewis, William Mortimer, 1840-1880, a Baptist minister and principal of Pontypool College, was born at Mydrim, Carmarthenshire. His parents belonged to the Calvinistic Methodist persuasion, but when he was about 18 years of age he became deeply agitated by doubts respecting infant baptism, and decided to join the Baptists. After receiving private tuition he entered Glasgow University, where he remained seven years, taking his M.A. degree, with special distinction. He excelled as a mathematician and logician, and in philosophy ranked high at the university. While there he won Dr. Williams' scholarship, and was afterwards offered Dr. Williams' Divinity scholarship, which, owing to the state of his health, he declined. He then entered Regent's Park College, London, where he continued the study of theology. While there, the classical and mathematical chair at Pontypool became vacant, and he accepted the post. Six years later, on the resignation of Dr. Thomas, he became principal. Among his students he was not only admired for his wide knowledge, his high culture, and his splendid intellectual powers, but he was loved as a father and consulted as a trusted friend, whose chief pleasure it was to aid them in all their difficulties. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1881.)

Lewis, William Thomas, 1748-1811, called "Gentleman" Lewis, an actor, was of Welsh descent, and was born at Ormskirk, Lancashire. In 1773, he made his first appearance at Covent Garden, where he soon attained a leading position. He created many characters of high, and some of primary, importance. His farewell appearance was at the Haymarket, in 1809, when he played "Roger" in "The Ghost," and "The Copper Captain" in "Rule a Wife and have a Wife." The qualification "Gentleman" associated with his name (from the absence of vulgarity in his style) was subsequently, with far less justice, assigned to Richard Jones (1779-1851), and other actors. Three of his portraits are to be found in the Matthew's Collection at the Garrick Club. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Literary Panorama*, February,

1811, p. 402; *Y Brythón*, v. 1, second edition, p. 424; Hitchcock's *View of the Irish Stage*; Genest's *Account of the English Stage*; Gilliland's *Dramatic Mirror*; Doran's *Annals of the Stage*; Hazlitt's *Dramatic Essays*; Bernhard's *Recollections*; Boaden's *Memoirs of J. P. Kemble*.

Lewis, William W., 1828-1900, one of the pioneer Welshmen of the city of Cincinnati, U.S.A., was a man of rare genius, and of an inventive turn of mind. In the seventies he invented the horse shoe machine, which he built and worked in co-operation with some of the largest rolling mills in that part of the United States. For the last twenty years of his life, he had been concentrating his thought upon the balance valve movement of locomotives and marine engines, and had invented an ingenious device called the automatic gear valve. (*The Cambrian*, 1900, p. 185.)

Lewys Glyn Dyfi, see Meredith, Lewis.

Llallawg, see James, Thomas.

Llanover, Lord, see Hall, Benjamin.

Llawdden, see Howell, David.

Llechidon, see Parry, William.

Lleurwg, see Morgan, John Rhys.

Llew Bowydd, see Thomas, David.

Llew Llwyfo, see Lewis, Lewis William.

Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn, see Morris, Lewis.

Llewelyn, John, or "Sion Llewelyn," 1690-1776, a hymn-writer, was born near Merthyr Tydfil, and resided during the greater part of his life at Cwmyglo, in that district. He published a volume called "*Caniadau ar Amrywiol Destynau*," containing poems and hymns. A fourth edition appeared in 1791 (Carmarthen: J. Ross). (*Hanes Emyrwyr; Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Llewellyn, Thomas, 1720(?) - 1783, a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Gelligaer, Glamorganshire. Having joined the Baptist Church at Hengoed, near his home, he was induced to enter the ministry. By way of preparation, he spent a short time at Trostant, near Pontypool, from whence he went to Bristol College. He afterwards settled in London, where he also became an instructor of young men intended for the ministry. When following this profession, he was made a doctor of laws. He was very partial to his native land, and in his latter years divided his time pretty equally between London and Wales. With the object of strengthening his appeal for subscriptions to bring out a new edition of the Bible, he wrote an account of the former editions of the Welsh Bible, under the title, "*A Historical Account of British or Welsh Versions and Editions of the Bible*" (London: R. Hett, 1768), which is still a standard work on the subject. He also wrote "*Historical and Critical Remarks on the British Tongue, and its connection with other languages, founded on its state in the Welsh Bible*" (London: 1769). (*Richards' Life of Dr. Llewellyn*.) See *Seren Gomer*, 1855, pp. 385, 433; *Dict. Nat.*

Biog. : Josiah Thomas' *Hanes y Bedyddwyr* ; *Dict. Em. W.* ; *Enwog. C.* ; Leathart's *History of the Gwyneddigion* ; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Llewelyn Twrog, see Edwards, Lewis.

Llewelyn, William, 1735-1803, a Nonconformist minister and author, was the son of Thomas Llewelyn, of Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire, and received his education at Abergavenny College. He wrote : "An Exposition of the beginning of Genesis ;" "An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans ;" "A Treatise on the Sabbath ;" "The Inspiration of the Bible asserted and explained ;" "The Doctrine of Baptism ;" an extraordinary work entitled, "Morphe Theus" (The Form of God), and other volumes. (*Enwog. C.*)

Llinos, see Williams, Maria Jane.

Lloyd, Albany Rosendale, 1817-1895, a clergyman and author, of Welsh descent, was the son of the Rev. Charles Arthur Albany Lloyd, rector of Whittington, Salop. He was educated by private tutors, and subsequently proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. Entering the clerical profession, he was appointed to a curacy in a manufacturing district in 1840, and afterwards served other curacies in Liverpool, and in 1846, when his father succeeded to the valuable family living of Selattyn, in addition to the rectory of Whittington, he appointed his son Albany as his *locum tenens*, surrendering to him the whole of his stipend. He was afterwards preferred to the living of Hengoed, near Oswestry. He was a frequent writer, and occasionally addressed communications to the *Advertiser*, and was a regular contributor to the *Oswestry Commercial Circular*. He also wrote a History of England in verse, and several other books of verse, and re-published Mrs. Hannah Moore's "Parley the Potter," deeming it suitable for his own times. (*Bye-Gones*, 1895, p. 59.)

Lloyd, Bartholomew, 1772-1837, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was born at New Ross, County Wexford, but was descended from a Welsh family which settled in that county at the end of the seventeenth century. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1787, as a pensioner, graduating M.A. in 1796 ; B.D. in 1805, and D.D. in 1808. In 1813, he was appointed Eras Smith's professor of Mathematics. He introduced a radical change in the methods of teaching, and raised the study of mathematics to the highest position reached in the University. He was the first to introduce French Mathematics into that College. In 1825, he was elected professor of Greek, and, six years later, professor of the College. The "Lloyd's Exhibitions" were founded by subscription in 1838, in his memory. A marble bust of him stands in the library of Trinity College, and a portrait in the provost's house. He was the author of "A Treatise on Analytic Geometry ;" "Discourses, chiefly doctrinal, delivered at the Chapel, Trinity College, Dublin," and "An Elementary Treatise of Mechanical Philosophy." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Dublin University Magazine*, 1838, xi. ; *Gent. Mag.*, 1838 ; *Memoir by the Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D., in Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy for 1837* ; Taylor's *History of Trinity College, Dublin*.

Lloyd, Charles, 1748-1828, a philanthropist, born in Birmingham, was the second son of Sampson Lloyd, banker, of Birmingham, a descendant of an old Montgomeryshire family, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was educated at a private school, where he became a good classical scholar. He then entered his father's bank, and after the latter's death carried on the business with considerable success. He became a man of great influence with the Society of Friends. In 1807, he published anonymously, "A Translation of the Twenty-fourth Book of the Iliad of Homer," in the heroic couplet, after the manner of Cowper. He also translated seven books of the Odyssey, which does not appear to have been published. His translation of portions of Horace was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the years 1808 to 1812. In the latter year, he printed, for private circulation, "The Epistles of Horace," translated into English verse. His translation of an aleaic ode on the death of Dr. Parr, by his grandson, Bishop Wordsworth, is printed, with one of his letters, in the Bishop's "Annals of my early Life," London, 1891. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.* 1809, pt. 2, p. 225; *Ibid.* 1810, pt. 1 pp. 63, 253, 358, pt. 2, p. 159; *Ibid.* 1811, pt. 2, p. 62; *Ibid.* 1828, pt. 1, pp. 279, 281; Martin's *Privately Printed Books*, p. 203; Wordsworth's *Annals of my early Life*.

Lloyd, Charles, 1766-1829, dissenting minister and schoolmaster, was the third son of David Lloyd, Presbyterian minister at Llwynrhydonen, Cardiganshire. He was educated for the ministry by his uncle, John Lloyd, of Coedllanau, and afterwards at the Presbyterian Academy, at Swansea. In 1788, he was elected minister of Oak Street Chapel, Evesham. Shortly afterwards (in 1790), he resigned his pastorate owing to his doubts about infant baptism. He then took charge of a Baptist cause at Ditchling, Sussex. In 1792, he started a boarding-school, and in the following year left the ministry, and removed his school to Exeter. In 1809, he removed to Pulgrave, Suffolk, and later on to London. In 1803, he received the diploma of D.D. from Glasgow University. He died at Lampeter, and was buried at Llanwenog. His works include: "Travels at home," &c. (1814); "The Monthly Repository Extraordinary," &c. (1819); "The Epistles (six) of St. Paul and St. James, a new version" (1819); Two Sermons on Christian Zeal" (1808); "Observations on the Choice of School" (1812); "Particulars of the Life of a Dissenting Minister" (1813.) (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See his *Particulars of the Life*, &c., 1813; *Monthly Repository*, 1809, pp. 51, 698; 1819, pp. 563, *et seq.*, and 1829, p. 443; *Christian Reformer*, 1831, p. 337, and 1852, p. 618 *et seq.*

Lloyd, Charles, 1775-1839, a poet, the intimate friend of Charles Lamb, the essayist, and so often mentioned in his early letters, and also the friend of S. T. Coleridge, Southey, and Wilson, was the eldest son of Charles Lloyd, a wealthy Birmingham banker (1748-1828, see *ante*), and the great-great grandson of Charles Lloyd, the Quaker, who was a native of Montgomeryshire. De Quincey thus notices Mr. Lloyd:—"He was a man never to be forgotten. . . . He had in conversation the most extraordinary power for analysis of a certain kind applied to philosophy of manners, . . . and his translation

of 'Alfieri,' together with his own poems, show him to have been an accomplished scholar." He published a volume of poems, and several other volumes. His merits as a poet are thus summed up by Talfourd:—"He wrote, indeed, pleasing verses, and with great facility,—a facility fatal to excellence; but his mind was chiefly remarkable for the fine power of analysis which distinguishes his 'London,' and other of his later compositions." (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Lloyd, Daniel Lewis, 1843-1899, "Llwyd o Lan Llethi," Bishop of Bangor, was born in the parish of Llanarth, Cardiganshire, and his early education was obtained at Carmarthen Grammar School, where he secured a scholarship tenable at Jesus College, Oxford. On leaving the University he became headmaster of Dolgelly Grammar School, and simultaneously he was licensed to the curacy of the parish. In 1873, he accepted the headmastership of Friars School, Bangor, and under his guidance the school made rapid strides. In 1878, he became headmaster of Christ College, Brecon, and here again extraordinary success attended his efforts. In June, 1890, he was consecrated Bishop of Bangor, and his appointment did much to conciliate many whose hostility to the Church was due mainly to the feeling that the Church in Wales was being more and more Anglicised. He took the keenest interest in all educational movements, and until his health failed he was most assiduous in the discharge of his episcopal duties. Bishop Lloyd was the compiler of a Welsh Hymnal entitled "Emyniadur yr Eglwys yng Nghymru" (Bangor: Jarvis & Foster, 1897), upon which he bestowed anxious care, and which is a valuable contribution to Welsh hymnology. It contains a number of his own hymns—original and translations. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 183; *Y Geninen*, 1900, p. 170, and March, p. 33; *Ibid*, 1899, p. 278.

Lloyd, David, about 1650- , an American lawyer, who was of Welsh descent, was, in 1682, Attorney-General in Penn's Province—the first in the history of the province; and, in 1705, he was supreme judge. Under the Provincial Government, he was made Keeper of the Great Seal; and, in 1683, and again in 1690, he was Master of the Rolls. The author of "The Courts of Pennsylvania in the 17th Century" says: "Few of the early colonists of this province deserve the thanks and remembrance of posterity more than David Lloyd." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*) See *Wales*, v. 3, p. 18.

Lloyd, David, 1725-1779, a preacher and hymn writer, was born at Llandyssul, Carmarthenshire, and received an excellent education. He was ordained at Llwyn in 1745. A volume of his poetry was published by Ross, Carmarthen, and several of his productions are also to be found in "Blodau Dyfed." (*Hanes Emynywyr.*)

Lloyd, David, 1752-1838, a clergyman and author, was born in the parish of Llanbister, Radnorshire. He studied for holy orders, and in 1789 was preferred to the vicarage of his native parish, and there he resided until the close of his long life. He was a man of great natural abilities. He was fond of mechanics, and constructed engines for various purposes. He was also a good musician, and a march which he



LEWIS WILLIAM LEWIS.
(Llew Llwyfo).



REV. WILLIAM DICKENS LEWIS, D.D.

composed, entitled "The Loyal Cambrian Volunteers," was very favourably received. In 1792, he published "The Voyage of Life," a poem in nine books, of considerable merit, and in 1812 a second edition in ten books, with an additional title of "Characteristics of Men, Manners, and Sentiments," was issued. His other publications were a sermon on "England's Privileges," preached on a day appointed for a general thanksgiving (1797), and "A Series of Essays on Subjects Interesting and Important, embracing Physics, Morals, and Theology" (1823). (*History of Radnorshire*, 1905, p. 424.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1838, pt. 1, p. 662.

Lloyd, David, 1805-1863, a Unitarian minister, was a son of John Lloyd, of Llandyssul, and a grandson of the Rev. David Lloyd, (1725-1779, see *ante*.) He was educated at Glasgow, graduating M.A. in 1833, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1852. He was tutor at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, from 1833 to 1835, when he became principal. He sacrificed much time and money in connection with philanthropic movements in the town; the Infirmary owes its existence almost entirely to his efforts. He crossed swords, on the education question, with Bishop Thirlwall; and he was also engaged in a controversy on religious liberty, with the Rev. D. A. Williams, incumbent of Carmarthen, and his pamphlets were published. His memoir, with portrait appeared in "Yr Ymofynydd, 1895, p. 242. (*The Unitarian Students at the Presbyterian College, Camarthen*, Rev. R. Jenkin Jones, M.A., 1901, p. 31; *The Christian Reformer*, 1863, p.p. 639, 679; *Yr Ymofynydd*, 1863, p. 243.)

Lloyd, Sir Edward, -1795, a civil servant, came of an ancient family in North Wales, of whom mention is made in the eighth century. He was the youngest son of John Lloyd, Esq., of Pontriffith (or Pontruffydd), Denbighshire. When but a youth, he entered the office of the Secretary at War as junior clerk, eventually attaining to a senior clerkship, and finally that of first clerk in the War Office. In 1755, he was appointed Secretary at War for Scotland, and three years later was created a baronet. Dying without issue, the baronetcy descended under limitation of the patent to his grand-nephew, Edward Pryce Lloyd, who was elevated to the peerage in 1831, as Baron Mostyn. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Lloyd, Edward, 1818-1901, a well-known animal painter, who was born of Welsh parents, spent the greater part of his life in Manchester, afterwards removing to Ellesmere. As a lad he had a taste for the fine arts, and in early youth travelled to Manchester for the purpose of studying picture-painting under Calvert. As a horse-painter he was very successful, and in consequence was much sought after by the nobility and others. Many portraits of celebrated race-horses were painted by him, notably Newminster, Leamington, and Marengo. His works were shown at the Royal Academy, as well as at Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, York, and elsewhere. His leading patrons included Lords Combermere, Hill, Kenyon, Hanmer, Kerr, and Dunganon, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., and Sir Charles Slingsby. He died while on a visit to his son at Manchester, and was buried at Ellesmere Cemetery. (*Bye-Gones*, 1901, p. 70.)

Lloyd, Evan, 1734-1776, a poet of very great merit, was the second son of John Lloyd, of Frondderw, near Bala, and completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. He entered Holy Orders, and for some time served a church in London, and afterwards became vicar of Llanfair, in the Vale of Clwyd. He is known as the author of "The Powers of the Pen," "The Curate," "The Methodist," "The Conversation," and an "Epistle to David Garrick, Esq." He was on intimate terms with Churchill, Garrick, Wilkes, Colman, and other eminent men. His satirical remarks upon a neighbouring squire, in his poem, "The Methodist," led to an action for libel against him, for which he was imprisoned. He was buried in the family vault at Llanycil, near Bala, Merionethshire, a monument being erected to his memory, with the following inscription by his friend Wilkes :—

Oh! pleasing poet, Friend for ever dear,
Thy mem'ry claims the tribute of a tear;
In thee were joined what'er mankind admire,
Keen wit, strong sense, the Poet's, Patriot's fire.
Temper'd with gentleness; such gifts were thine,
Such gifts with heartfelt anguish we resign.

(*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 528; *Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 95; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Foster's Alumni Oron.*; *Notes & Queries*, 5th series, iii., p. 108; *Watts' Bibl. Brit.*, p. 611.

Lloyd, Sir Evan, 1768-1846, a soldier, was the eldest son of Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Cefndyrus, Breconshire, and a descendant of Thomas Lloyd, who led a band of Welshmen to the battle of Bosworth, and who was rewarded by Henry VII. with substantial marks of his favour. At the early age of 12, Evan Lloyd received a commission as cornet in the 17th Light Dragoons. He subsequently attained to the rank of colonel, and was present with the gallant 17th in nearly all the actions and sieges in which it was engaged in India. He also served under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, in South America, in 1806 and 1807. He attained to the rank of general in 1841, being also created a Knight Bachelor, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover. During the latter portion of his life, his English country seat was at Ferney Hall, near Ludlow. (*Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 161.)

Lloyd, Evan, 1800-1879, a printer, was a native of Flintshire and for many years held a position of importance in the Inland Revenue Department in London. He died in the metropolis on the 2nd May, 1879. He was the original publisher of the Commentary of the Rev. James Hughes, of London, and also the publisher of a Welsh newspaper called *Cronicl yr Oes*, which appeared at Mold in 1835; and which was discontinued about four years later. (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 211; *Llenyddiaeth fy Ngwlad*.)

Lloyd, Francis, 1655-1704, a lawyer, was the son of Marmaduke Lloyd, of Crug-cadarn, Breconshire. He was called to the bar in 1678, and was appointed attorney-general of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnor, in 1689. In the following year he made an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament, as member for Ludlow; but, on petition, his rival was unseated, and he was returned in 1691, and sat till 1695.

In the latter year, he was appointed puisne justice of Anglesey Carnarvon and Merioneth. He also acted as recorder of Ludlow from 1692 until his death. (*The Welsh Judges*).

Lloyd, Hannibal Evans, 1771-1844, philologist and translator who was of Welsh descent, was born in London. In 1800, he settled in Hamburg, where he took up arms with the inhabitants during the occupation by the French army. He escaped, having lost all his property, and arrived in England in 1813. At the suggestion of the Foreign Secretary he published an account of his experiences, and afterwards received an appointment at the Foreign Office. He wrote Italian verses with much elegance. Besides his volume on Hamburg, he wrote "Alexander I., Emperor of Russia," "George IV.—Memoirs of his life and reign"; two volumes dealing with the Description and Historical features of Europe; and edited various other books. His translations were very numerous, and he was a constant contributor to the *Literary Gazette*. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1847, part ii., p. 324.

Lloyd, Henry, 1729-1783, a distinguished soldier and writer on military subjects, was the son of a clergyman in Merionethshire. Being intended for the army, he was sent abroad, and was at the Battle of Fontenoy. In 1760, he commanded a large detachment of cavalry and infantry, which was intended to observe the motions of the Prussians, a service which he performed with great success. In the war between the Turks and Russians, he offered his services to Catherine the Second, who made him a major-general, and in that capacity he greatly distinguished himself. Subsequently, he had the command of thirty thousand men in the war with Sweden. He afterwards returned to England, and wrote several works on military affairs, which placed him in a high rank as a military writer. His "History of the Seven Years' War," in two volumes, is a model of what such a work should be. He also wrote "A Treatise on the composition of the different armies, ancient and modern," and "A Treatise on the Invasion and Defence of England." The latter, printed at London in 1779, was suppressed, it is believed at the instance of the Government. (*Dict. Em. W.; Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Lloyd, Howel William, 1816-1893, an antiquary, was born at Rhaggatt, near Corwen, Merionethshire, and educated at Rugby and Oxford. Having subsequently taken orders, he became perpetual curate of Pentrevoelas, but on the 6th April, 1846, he was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Oscott, near Birmingham, and for the sake of his religious convictions entered upon a life of hardship and self-denial. During the time of the Crimean war he held a post as supernumerary in the War Office. He wrote many articles upon subjects connected with Wales and Welsh lore to *Bye-Gones* and other publications, and the elegance of his mind is shown in many poems which he translated from our ancient poets. For many years he was the intimate friend of the Chevalier Lloyd, whom he assisted with translations of poems for his "History of Powys Fadog." He was a member of several archaeological societies, and took an interest in every attempt to promote the study of the past. One of his most useful labours was

a "History of the Parish of Llangurig" (written in collaboration with Mr. E. Hamer), contributed to the "Montgomeryshire Collections," in which much light is thrown upon the traditions and superstitions of Wales and the antiquities of the locality. (*Bye-Gones*, 1893, p. 204.)

Lloyd, Humphrey, 1800-1881, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and scientist, was the eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd (1772-1837, see *ante*), and was born in Dublin. He took first place at his entrance examinations in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1815, obtained a scholarship in 1818, and the science gold medal at his graduation in 1820. In 1824, he was elected to a fellowship, but resigned it seven years later for the chair of natural philosophy, which he filled with great distinction. His investigations on light and magnetism are widely known and appreciated, establishing experimentally the theory of Sir William Hamilton's laws of conical refraction. Many of his numerous and valuable contributions to physical science are to be found in the Transactions of learned bodies, especially of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was president from 1846 to 1849. In 1862 he was elected vice-provost, and in 1867, provost of Trinity College. A fellow of many of the learned societies of Europe, and a D.C.L. of Oxford, in 1874, he received from the Emperor of Germany the cross of the Prussian Order of Merit. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, 1881, v. 5, p. 165; obituary notice prefixed to *Proceedings of Royal Society of London*, xxxi.

Lloyd, Jacob Youde William, 1816-1887, generally known as "the Chevalier Lloyd," of Clochfaen, Llangurig, was the son of Jacob William Hinde, of Langham Hall, Essex, by Harriet, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Thomas Yonde, of Clochfaen and Plasmadoc. In early life he entered into holy orders, and for a time was curate of Old Chapel, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, but before long he went over to the Church of Rome, and when he succeeded to his mother's property in 1856, he expended a large portion of it on the church of his adoption. He was greatly devoted to antiquarian pursuits, and a contributor to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. He greatly assisted Mr. Edward Hamer in the compilation of the "History of Llangurig," which appeared in the latter, and was subsequently reprinted and published in a handsome volume. But his chief literary work was the "History of Powys Fadog," which came out in six volumes, octavo. This work contains a collection of pedigrees, old Welsh poems, and genealogical and historical materials, gathered at great trouble and expense, which are of great value. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Lloyd, John, 1746-1806, a lawyer, was the eldest son of Hugh Lloyd, of Berth, near Ruthin, Denbighshire, and was educated at the Ruthin Grammar School, and at Shrewsbury. At an early period of life he entered upon the study of the law, and his natural abilities were such that he soon qualified, and acquired an extensive practice. He attracted the notice of Lord Thurlow, who, in 1789, procured for him the judgeship of the Carmarthen circuit. He was very much attached to his native country, and spoke Welsh as fluently as English.

He had a remarkable gift for answering difficult legal questions off-hand, and was equally well versed in common law and equity. His opinion was held in such repute that he was often consulted by Lord Eldon, Sir James Mansfield, and other distinguished lawyers, when cases of difficulty arose. In an obituary notice of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it is said that "his eminence as a lawyer was only surpassed by his virtues as a man." (*Dict. Em. W.*; *The Welsh Judges.*)

Lloyd, John, 1797-1875, a distinguished scholar and poet, was born on the Bulwark, Brecknock. He was sent to Christ College, Brecknock, and subsequently, in 1810, entered Eton College, where he remained there for five years under Dr. Keate. Here he became distinguished for Latin versification; he afterwards matriculated in 1815 at Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1818, took a second class in *literis humanioribus*, and here he also acquired much of the argumentative power which he displayed in after life, by attendance at the University Debating Union. In 1819, he was called to the bar, but never followed the law as a profession. In 1834, he successfully competed at the Cardiff Eisteddfod for the first poetical prize, with an "Ode to the Princess Victoria." It is the first in his volume of poems published at Llandovery in 1847, a volume to some extent identical with the one he issued through Messrs. Longman & Co., twenty years later, entitled: "Ballad of Edgehill Fight, and other Poems." His "English Country Gentleman" appeared for the first time in 1849, and was republished in 1865 with some additional pieces. He also published a neat little volume of Latin poems. These were his principal literary labours, "but to the last he remained a classical scholar of no mean standard, a man of well-stored mind and sound cultivation, and of singular retentive memory." (*Poole's Brecknockshire.*)

Lloyd, John Ambrose, 1815-1874, a musician, was born at Mold. At an early age he removed to Liverpool, where he was engaged in the Liverpool Mechanics' Institute for some years as teacher. He afterwards became a commercial traveller, an occupation he had to resign, owing to ill-health, in 1871. Three years later he died, and was buried in the Necropolis, Liverpool. He was an exceedingly prolific composer, his first hymn-tune, "Wyddgrug," being composed when he was but sixteen years of age. He afterwards composed a large number of hymn-tunes, and several anthems, his "Teyrnasoedd y Ddaear" (The Nations of the Earth) being one of the finest ever produced by a Welshman. In 1873, in conjunction with Mr. Ebenezer Rees and the Revs. W. Rees, D.D., and W. Ambrose, he published a Welsh Congregational Tune Book under the title of "Aberth Moliant." In pure classicality, refinement of style, lucidity and finished musicianliness, he had no peer in the world of Welsh music. His "Blodeny Olaf" (The Last Flower), with its delicate colourings, is one of the best Welsh part-songs ever composed. (*B. Cerddoriom Cynreig*; D. Emlyn Evans in *The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 451.) See *Trans. Nat. Eist., Liverpool*, 1884, p. 620; *Y Geniuon*, 1885, p. 304.

Lloyd, J. Vaughan, -1859, "Maelog," a clergyman and poet, was the son of the Rev. William Lloyd, rector of Llanfaethlu, Anglesey. He received a university training, and graduated M.A. From 1838 to 1848 he was curate of Gresford, and from 1848 to the date of his death vicar of Hope, both near Wrexham. At the Rhuddlan Eisteddfod, in 1836, a prize was awarded to him for a poem on "The Campaign of Owain Gwynedd." (*Bye-Gones*, 1882, p. 146.)

Lloyd, Lewis, 1767-1858, a banker, was born at Cwmyto, in the parish of Llanwrda, Carmarthenshire. He was intended for the ministry, and received the best education his father could give him. He completed his education at the Manchester Unitarian College, of which he afterwards became professor. He was subsequently appointed minister of the Unitarian Chapel in Dot Lane, Failsworth. In 1793, he married a sister of William and Samuel Jones, the bankers, abandoned the ministry, and entered the service of the bank, of which he soon became partner. He left Manchester for Lothbury, where he established the flourishing banking business of Jones, Lloyd and Co., which was afterwards merged in the London and Westminster Bank. He acquired great wealth, and purchased the Overstone estate in Northamptonshire, where he retired to live in 1846, being succeeded as head of the firm by his son, Samuel Jones Lloyd (*see post*). His portrait, painted by Eden Upton Eddis, was presented to Manchester College, Oxford, in 1903 by Joseph Noble Beasley, Esq. (*Cymry Manceinion; Old Wales*, vol. 1, pp. 99 and 186.)

Lloyd, Llewelyn, 1792-1876, an author, was the son of John Lloyd, a London banker, who was one of the family of the Lloyds of Dolobran, descended from Dafydd ab Llewelyn, of Llwydiarth, Montgomeryshire. He acquired a great love of sport, and in 1820, proceeded to Sweden to pursue his favourite pastime. In 1830, he removed to Raunum, and after visiting several other places, settled down at Wenersburg, near the great lake of that name, and there he spent the last twenty-five years of his life. According to his published "Memoir," he had, during that period, assisted at the slaughter of 102 bears, a large portion of which fell to his own gun. His works include "Field Sport in the North of Europe;" "Scandinavian Adventures;" and "Game Birds and Wild Fowl of Sweden and Norway." (*Bye-Gones*, 1876, p. 66.)

Lloyd, Morgan, 1822-1893, a barrister, was born at Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, and received a liberal education. He commenced life as a land-surveyor, but afterwards studied for the legal profession, and was called to the bar in 1847. He joined the Chester and North Wales Circuit, and soon became one of the most popular advocates. In 1873, he became Queen's Counsel, and two years later he was made a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He wrote a useful book on "The Law and Practice of the County Courts," and other works. He represented the Anglesey Boroughs in Parliament from 1871 to 1885, when the constituency was merged in the county. He afterwards contested his native county of Merioneth as an Independent Liberal, but was rejected. In 1892, he contested Anglesey, as a Liberal-Unionist, against

Mr. Thomas Palestina Lewis, (see *post*) but was again defeated. (*Y Geninen*, March, 1894, p. 29.)

Lloyd, Rees, 1759-1838, a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Pil-bach, Llanwinio, Camarthenshire. For some time he served as assistant to the Rev. Edmund Jones (1702-1793, see *ante*), and in 1795 emigrated to America, where he was mainly instrumental in founding the cause at Ebensburg. He was the author of an elegy on the Rev. Thomas Davies (Carmarthen : 1788), and on the Rev. Edmund Jones (Trevecca : 1794); and also published, in America, "The Richmond Alarm." He was grandfather of Judge Lloyd, of Ebensburg, and the Rev. J. Lloyd James (Clwydwenfro), March, Cambridgeshire, is one of his descendants. (*Llyfridd, y Cymry*; *Private Information*.)

Lloyd, Sir Richard, -1761, who was of Welsh descent, was called to the bar, acquired a good practice, was created King's Counsel in 1738, and became Solicitor-General in April, 1754, when he received the honour of Knighthood. In December of the same year he was elected M.P. for Totnes (Devon), in the place of Sir John Strange, deceased. On a change of Government, he quitted office in November, 1756, but three years later was elevated to the Bench as a Baron of the Court of Exchequer. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Lloyd, Richard, -1834, a clergyman and author, was the youngest son of John Lloyd, curate of Wrexham. After attending the Wrexham Grammar School, he went to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1790, being afterwards elected a Fellow. In 1797, he was preferred to the vicarage of Midhurst, Sussex, removing, in 1805, to St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London. He wrote a treatise entitled "Christian's Theology," and a memoir of his brother, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd. He published pamphlets on the Catholic claims, on education, and on the attempt in 1817 to institute an auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society at Midhurst. A volume of "Sermons," preached by Lloyd at St. Dunstan's, appeared posthumously in 1835. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See his *Memoir of his brother*; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816.

Lloyd, Richard John, 1846-1906, a philologist and author, was born in Liverpool, of Welsh parents, and was educated in the first instance at the Commercial School of the Liverpool Institute. His schooldays were marked by great brilliance. After leaving school he spent four years in commercial pursuits; and in 1866 obtained an appointment in the Civil Service, but afterwards returned to Liverpool to join his father in the firm of Richard Lloyd and Bros., port gaugers, in place of a retiring partner. Eventually, however, he devoted himself more exclusively to literary pursuits. In 1875, he secured his B.A. degree with Honours in Philosophy, and in 1885, became an M.A. It was in this year that Dr. Lloyd won his D.Lit. degree. Dr. Lloyd was vice-president of the Liverpool Philomathic Society for the year 1887-8, and president for 1892-3. He was president of the Liverpool Institute for 1891, and vice-president for 1892. From January to March, 1887, he occupied the chair of English Literature at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, as locum tenens. He was the author of

numerous literary works, and was deeply interested in phonetics. His German studies led him to take up the education of the mentally weak, and otherwise afflicted children, in the training of whom the Germans were pioneers. Not only did he throw himself locally into this noble and unobtrusive work, being the only co-opted member of the Industrial and Special Schools Sub-Committee of the Liverpool Education Committee, but he was hon. treasurer of the Union of Special School Teachers. No less a keen student of French, his lectures before the French Literary Society of Liverpool were highly appreciated. As for Esperanto, he probably did more for its propagation than any other Englishman, his enthusiasm, displayed in lectures at the University of Liverpool, and the weight of his authority soon surrounding him with a circle of the converted. (*Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*, 1st Sept., 1906.)

Lloyd, Robert, about 1655—about 1740, a clergyman, was rector of Hirnant, Montgomeryshire. The earliest account we have of him is that, in 1680, he was preferred to the living of Eglwysfach, near Conway, but which he was forced by Bishop Jones to resign for a vicar-choralship in 1697, to make way for the Rev. John Humphreys, who had an estate in the parish. In 1698, he published a Welsh translation of a small work on the "Keeping of the Sabbath" ("Trefn am ddawioldeb ar ddydd yr Arglwydd.") by Dr. William Ashton, of Beckenham, a second edition of which appeared in 1768. In 1717, he was preferred by Bishop Wynn to the Rectory of Hirnant, which he held for many years. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Lloyd, Robert, 1836-1897, a self-made man, was born of an old Welsh family at Llechwedd-du, Harlech, Merioneth, and in 1855, entered the service of Messrs. Morris & Savin, Oswestry. After this he was employed as commercial traveller, but on his marriage, in 1861, to Miss Thomas, of Plasnewydd, near Ruthin, he resigned his situation and started in business in Albion Hill, Oswestry. In about twelve months he purchased the business of a Mr. Morris Roberts, and in his hands the business prospered greatly, and underwent large and repeated extensions. He rose to a very high position in the commercial life of his adopted town by force of character, industry, integrity, and steady perseverance. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 128.)

Lloyd, Samuel Jones, 1796-1883, first Baron Overstone, banker, was the son of the Rev. Lewis Lloyd, a Welsh dissenting minister, by his wife Sarah, only daughter of John Jones, barrister, of Manchester. (See Lewis Lloyd, 1767-1858). He succeeded his father in the banking business in 1846, and pursued the course of legitimate banking so successfully that he died one of the richest men in England. He sat as Liberal member for Hythe from 1819 to 1826, and was raised to the peerage in 1850. He stood pre-eminent as an authority on banking and finance, and was constantly called in to advise Prime Ministers and other high officers of State on financial matters. He died leaving property worth over two millions sterling. He left one daughter, who was born in 1837, and married in 1858 the first Baron Wantage, and who was well-known for her many good and

charitable works. There being no issue of the marriage, the race of Lewis Lloyd, the millionaire, has become extinct. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 99). See his *Tracts and other Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency* (ed. Mc. Culloch, 1858); *Hurmsworth*.

Lloyd, Simon, 1756-1836, a divine and author, born at Plas-yndre, Bala, was descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families and landed proprietors of Merionethshire, and received a University education, graduating B.A. at Oxford. After his ordination, he was appointed to a curacy in Bristol, and afterwards officiated at Bryneglwys, being subsequently nominated by Sir Watkin W. Wynn to the perpetual curacy of Llanuwchllyn, in his native county, but after he had served voluntarily in this curacy for some time, Bishop Horsley refused to institute him to the living, owing to alleged irregularities on his part, which were considered to show a tendency towards Methodism. Being of independent means, Mr. Lloyd did not apply for any further charge in the Established Church, but decided to labour in the ministry in connection with the Calvinistic Methodists and Lady Huntingdon's connexion. He was on intimate terms as a college friend with the Rev. Thomas Charles, with whom he subsequently co-operated in evangelical work to the end of his life. He was an excellent Greek and Hebrew scholar, and wrote a valuable work, in Welsh, on Scriptural Chronology and History (Bala: R. Saunderson, 1817), of which a second edition appeared in 1842. He was also the author of a Welsh Commentary on the Apocalypse (1828, 2nd edition, 1849). After the death of the Rev. Thomas Charles, he edited two volumes of *Y Drysorfa*. He died at Bala, and was buried in the family vault in Llanycil Church. Col. Edward Evans-Lloyd, J.P., of Stanley House, Chester, is a grandson of the Rev. Simon Lloyd. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Methodistiaeth Cymru*, v. 1, p. 597; *Enwog. C.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Truethodydd*, 1900, p. 353; *Nodwddiad y Cymry*, p. 210; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*.

Lloyd, Thomas Richard, 1820-1891, "Yr Estyn," a clergyman and poet, was the son of the Rev. John Lloyd, rector of Cerrigy-druiddion, and was born at Denbigh, where his father was at that time curate and master of the Grammar School. He was a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in 1843. In the following year he was ordained priest, and presented to the living of Llanfynydd, Flintshire, which he retained until his death. He was the author of "Welsh Carols," and "Songs of the Land we live in;" and editor of the "Hymns of the Ancient British Church." As an Eisteddfodwr he was exceedingly popular, and ranked second only to Mynyddog. It is not generally known that Mr. Lloyd was the founder of the Blue Ribbon movement. He suggested that the temperance men in his parish should wear a distinctive badge, and a piece of blue ribbon was selected. Eventually some of these persons settled in America, where they still wore the badge. The idea was at once adopted, and the new movement spread rapidly. (*Wrexham Advertiser*; *Y Geninen*, 1892, p. 24; information furnished by Mr. Lloyd's grandson, Mr. W. L. Thorn, of Wrexham.)

Lloyd, Vaughan, about 1738-1817, a soldier, was the third son of James Lloyd, of Ffos-y-Bleiddiaid, in Cardiganshire, by Mary, daughter of James Philipps, of Pent-y-Park, in Pembrokeshire. He entered the Royal Regiment of Artillery, as a second lieutenant, in 1755, and fought at the famous battle of Minden, in Germany, on the 1st August, 1759. He became a captain lieutenant in 1764, and captain in 1772, and distinguished himself at the memorable defence of Gibraltar by General Elliot in 1781. He was promoted to major in 1782, and lieutenant-colonel in 1793, and honourably distinguished himself in the campaigns in the West Indies under Generals the Hon. Sir John Vaughan and Sir Ralph Abercromby, being granted the local rank of brigadier there in 1795. He became colonel in the same year, major-general in 1798, lieutenant-general in 1805, and general in 1814. He was commandant of the garrison of Woolwich upwards of 20 years, and died at the Royal Arsenal on the 16th June, 1817, after an honourable service in the Artillery of 62 years. His name appears in the list of stewards at the Annual Festival of the Ancient Britons in 1798. (*Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 222.)

Lloyd, William, 1627-1717, a clergyman and author, was the son of the Rev. Richard Lloyd, of Henblas, Anglesey, and was born in Berkshire. He was trained for the Established Church, and in 1654 he was presented to the rectory of Bradfield, in his native county. After several changes he was made Dean of Bangor in 1672, and Bishop of St. Asaph eight years later. In 1692, he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1699, to that of Worcester. He was one of the six bishops who were committed to the Tower of London for subscribing and presenting a petition to King James II., in which they expressed their objection to the publishing in their churches of the King's Declaration for liberty of conscience. They were acquitted in about three months afterwards, after a trial in the Court of King's Bench. He translated into Latin and English a Greek Epistle of Jeremy, priest of the Eastern Church. He was also the author of several works, including "Five Tracts Against Popery;" "The History of the Government of the Church;" "A Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras;" "A System of Chronology;" "Harmony of the Gospel," and "The Chronology of the Bible." He assisted Bishop Wilkins in his "Essay towards a Real Character and Philosophical Language," and also assisted Wharton in his "Anglica Sacra." The 1690 edition of the Welsh Bible, printed at Oxford, is known as "Bishop Lloyd's Bible," from the fact of his "Chronology of the Bible" being included in it. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See Burnet's *Hist. of his own Time*, 1833; Salmon's *Lives of the English Bishops*, 1733, p. 147; Chalmers' *Biog. Dict.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Nash's *Hist. of Worcestershire*, 1781; Howell's *State Trials*, 1812, vols. 12 and 14; *Biog. Brit.*, 1760, v. 5; *Gobul yr Oes*, v. 2, p. 343.

Lloyd, William, 1637-1710, a clergyman, was the second son of the Rev. Edward Lloyd, M.A., rector of Llangower, Merionethshire, and after completing his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, he took holy orders. Soon afterwards, he was appointed chaplain to Charles II. He was consecrated bishop of Llandaff in 1675, being

afterwards translated to Peterborough in 1679, and thence to Norwich in 1685. In 1691, he was deprived of his bishopric for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and he retired to Hammersmith, near London, where he remained privately for nearly twenty years. A portrait of the bishop in his episcopal habit is preserved at Penylan, in the parish of Ruabon, the residence of his elder brother, Ellis Lloyd, who was for some time attorney in the Marches Court at Ludlow. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Lippincott.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Burnet's *History of his own Time*; Bacon's *History of St. John's College, Cambridge*; Blomefield's *Norfolk*; Brown Willis' *Survey of Llandaff*; Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*; D'Oyley's *Life of Sancerft.*

Lloyd, William Valentine, 1825-1896, a clergyman and author, was a member of a well-known Montgomeryshire family. He was lineally descended from Sir Griffith Vaughan, of Garth, who was murdered at Powis Castle in 1447. He entered Shrewsbury School in 1838, and afterwards graduated M.A. He was incumbent of Marton, in the parish of Chirbury, Salop, in 1857, and in 1858 was appointed a chaplain of the Royal Navy. At the date of his death, he was rector of Haselbeach, Northampton (to which living he was appointed in 1882), and chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Coburg. He was one of the joint honorary secretaries of the Powysland Club, and a frequent contributor to, and co-editor of, the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. He was the author of "The Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire" (London: T. Richards, 1869), and of several genealogical works, and was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. (*C. & D. Herald; Clergy List; Bye-Gones*, 1896, p. 372; *Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Llwyd, Edward, about 1660-1709, the celebrated antiquary and natural historian, was born near Oswestry. He was carefully educated, and in 1687 was admitted into Jesus College, Oxford, taking his M.A. degree in 1701. Having shown a strong inclination for the study of natural history, he was appointed under-keeper of the Ashmolean Museum when 24 years of age, and six years later he succeeded Dr. Plott as head-keeper. He made a special study of the primitive languages, and customs, of the inhabitants of these islands, in the pursuit of which he more than once travelled into Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany. The observations on natural history which he made in those travels, and which were exceedingly valuable, were communicated to the Royal Society, and published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. His "Archæologia Britannica," published in 1707, is an admirable work, and a lasting monument of his sagacity, learning, and judgment. In 1708, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1891, p. 19; *Y Trwythdydd*, 1893, p. 465; *Cam. Reg.*, 1795, p. 320; *Y Brython*, v. 3, p. 385; *Cambro-Briton*, v. 2, p. 369; *New & General Biographical Dict.*, 1798, v. 9; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Owen's *Brit. Remains*; Chalmer's *Biog. Dict.*; Parry's *Cambrian Ptoarch*; Boase and Courtney's *Bibl. Cornub*; *Y Gwchlygawr*, 1837, p. 309.

Llwyd, Richard, 1752-1835, a poet, who was generally known as "The Bard of Snowdon," was born at Beaumaris, Anglesey. He lost

his father when very young, and the poverty of his mother precluded her giving him any education, but he was fortunate enough to receive a nine months' training in the Beaumaris Free School. He afterwards devoted every leisure moment to gratify his insatiable thirst for knowledge, and he eventually qualified himself for a responsible post in the service of Mr. Griffith, of Cierhun, near Conway. In 1800, he published his poem of "Beaumaris Bay," which was well received, and the notes appended, containing much local and historical information, established his reputation as an antiquary. He was also well versed in heraldry, and his talent, wit, and good humour made him a welcome guest at the mansions of the leading families in the Principality. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Red Dragon*, 1884, p. 289.

Llwyd, Stephen, 1794-1854, a musician, was a native of Pembrokeshire, and soon established for himself a reputation as a musician. In 1840, he removed to Pontypridd, where he was the means of bringing to light much musical talent. He composed several popular hymn-tunes, the best known being "Caerllyngoed." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Llwyd o Lan Llethi, see Lloyd, Daniel Lewis.

Lyfrbryf, see Foulkes, Isaac.

Lucas, Richard, 1648-1715, a clergyman and author, known as "The blind Prebendary of Westminster," was born in Radnorshire. He was educated, as a poor scholar, at Jesus College, Oxford, entering it in 1664, and receiving the degree of B.D. in 1691. He became master of the Free School at Abergavenny, but his fame as a preacher took him to London, where, in 1678, he was appointed vicar of St. Stephens, Coleman Street. In 1683, he was chosen lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark, and in 1689, William III. nominated him Prebendary of Westminster. In middle life he became perfectly blind. His published works, include: "Inquiry after Happiness"; "Practical Christianity: An account of the Holiness which the Gospel requires"; "The Plain Man's Guide to Heaven"; "The Duty of Apprentices and Servants"; and "Christian Thoughts for every day of the month." (*Bye-Gones*, 1888, p. 131; *Inp. Dict. Biog.*) See *History of Radnorshire*, 1905, p. 424; Knox's *Remarks on Southey's Life of Wesley*; *Guardian*, 1713, No. 63; Jebb's *Introduction to Burnett's Lives*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Maddison, James, 1751-1836, an American statesman, the fourth President of the United States, who was of Welsh descent, was born in King George County, Virginia, U.S.A. He entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1769, and graduated in 1771, after which he studied law. He was elected a member of the General Congress by the Assembly of Virginia in 1779. From this period he was one of the most prominent men in the political history of the Republic. He took a leading part in the debates on the Constitution, and advocated the adoption of the same by a series of able essays, forming part of "The Federalist," the joint production of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay. He was appointed Secretary of State by Jefferson in 1801, filling that office for eight years in such

a manner as to acquire the confidence and approbation of the people. He was elected President in 1808. His writings on the Constitution and other subjects were second only to those of Hamilton in ability and influence, and his extensive information, sound judgment, skill as a logician, and unvarying courtesy secured him the highest consideration of the Congress of which he was a member. (*Wales and its People*; *Lippincott*.) See Wm. C. Rives' *History of the Life and Times of James Maddison* (3 vols., 1859-1868; John L. Adams' *Life of James Maddison*, 1840; *Quarterly Review*, September, 1812.

Madocks, William Alexander, 1774-1828, was a native of Denbighshire, and was educated at Oxford. In 1802, he was returned to Parliament for Boston, in Lincolnshire, and afterwards sat for Chippenham. He is distinguished for his spirited and successful efforts in recovering land from the sea. In 1808, he regained a tract of nearly two thousand acres of rich land, then forming Penmorfa marsh (Carnarvonshire), and some years later, he succeeded in constructing, across the Traeth Mawr, Portmadoc, an enormous embankment nearly a mile in length. Along the embankment an excellent road has been made, which forms a line of communication between the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth. The whole work, which encloses an area of five thousand acres, cost upwards of £100,000. Portmadoc and Tremadoc were so named after him. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Gestiana*.

Maelog, see Lloyd, J. Vaughan.

Mansel, Sir Edward, 1634-1706, Member of Parliament, was the eldest son of Sir Lewis Mansel, of Margam, Glamorganshire, and was educated at Westminster School and Oxford. After the Restoration, in 1660, he was elected member for Glamorganshire. He also held the post of chamberlain for the western portion of the Principality, and vice-admiral of South Wales. He married Martha, daughter of Edward Carne, of Ewenny, a descendant of Sir Edward Carne (d. 1561), ambassador to Rome. (*Enwog. C.*; *Arch. Camb.*, 1864.)

Mansel, Sir Thomas, (?) 1667-1723, was the second son of Sir Edward Mansel (1634-1706, see *ante*), and resided for some years in Paris. He represented Glamorganshire in Parliament for some years. In 1704, he was Master of the Household under Queen Anne, and a member of the Privy Council. In 1710, on the dismissal of the Earl of Godolphin from the office of Lord High Treasurer, Sir Thomas Mansel was also deprived of his post, but in the following year he was re-appointed. In the same year (1711) he was elevated to the House of Lords, as first Lord Mansel. He was an excellent scholar and a patron of literature. Edward Llwyd dedicated his "Archæologia Britannica" to him. (*Enwog. C.*; *Arch. Cam.* 1864.)

Mansel, Wm. Lort, 1753-1820, bishop of Bristol, was born at Pembroke, his father being William Morgan Mansel, of that town. He was educated at Gloucester and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. in 1777, and D.D. in 1798. Ordained in 1783, he was presented by his college, in 1788, to the vicarage of Chesterton,

Cambridgeshire. Ten years later he was appointed to the mastership of Trinity, and for the year 1799-1800, he was vice-chancellor of the University. He was the author of two sermons (1810 and 1813). His jests and verses obtained great fame. Many of his epigrams and letters appeared in *Notes and Queries*, and Rogers expressed the wish that someone would collect his epigrams, as they were "remarkably neat and clever." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Genl. Mag.*, 1820, part 1., p. 637; Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, v. 4, p. 425 *et seq.*

Manuel, David, -1726, a poet, who lived in a cottage called Byrdir, on Gwernafon farm, Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire. A poem of his—"Bustl y Cybyddion"—a satire upon avarice—was published in the "Blodeugerdd," and many of his carols and compositions were published in various collections about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Some have also appeared in print for the first time in Lloyd's "History of Powys Fadog." He was present at an Eisteddfod at Machynlleth in 1701, and an *englyn* composed by him then is to be found in the *Gwylledydd* for 1836. Some traditions concerning him are given in the fifth volume of *Y Brython*, p. 209. The Peniarth MSS. include a large number of his compositions. He lived to an extreme old age, being, it is said, 101 years old when he died. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Blodeugerdd Cymry; Ewogion Meirion; History of Powys Fadog; Y Gwylledydd*, 1836.

Manuel, Mary, fl. about 1700, a poetess and pennillion singer, was a daughter of David Manuel (see *ante*.) She was especially noted for her ready wit and power of repartee, and as a pennillion singer with the harp—a mode of singing which, to be effective, demands very great skill, a quick ear, and retentive memory. In Parry's "Welsh Harper," vol. 2, we have a melody associated with her name—"Hoffedd Merch David Manuel" ("The Delight of David Manuel's Daughter.") (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Manuel, Thomas, about 1820-1851, was the eldest son of Thomas and Mary Manuel, and a brother of William Manuel (1830-1842, see *post*.) He was an excellent Welsh, Latin, Greek and English scholar, and while daily engaged as a clerk in a lawyer's office, he, in the last year of his life, wrote during the night for a prize (which he won) an essay on "Wales as it is," under the pen-name of "Efrydydd." He died, in early manhood, of consumption. His mother, herself a remarkable woman, being mistress of Welsh and English, and perceiving the extraordinary thirst for learning evinced by her children, taught herself to read and translate Latin and Greek for the sake of assisting them. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Manuel, William, 1830-1842, the son of Thomas and Mary Manuel, and a descendant of David Manuel (see *ante*), was specially gifted as a linguist. He was a native of Montgomeryshire. In 1834, the Rev. Thomas Price, the well-known scholar and historian (1788-1848, see *post*), took great interest in him. The child, then only four years old, read Welsh, English, Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and naturally read backwards or upside-down with the same ease that other persons would read in the ordinary way. Mr. Price first became acquainted

with him at the Cardiff Eisteddfod, and afterwards frequently visited his mother's cottage when she resided in the parish of Llanover, and also near Crickhowell. At the age of eight years he was placed in Christ's Hospital, where he died of consumption when only twelve years old. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Marsden, Thomas R., 1844-1899, a journalist, was a native of Flintshire, and for the latter part of his life resided at Holywell, where he died. For some years he edited the newspaper of the Welsh Wesleyans, *Y Gwylidydd*, and he was also a contributor to the *Traethodydd*, and other Welsh magazines. (*C. & D. Herald.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1882, for his article on "Horace Bushnell;" *Ibid*, 1888, on "Sir Titus Salt;" *Ibid*, 1898, on "Frances Willard."

Marshall, John, 1755-1835, an American jurist and statesman, born at Germantown, Fauquier County, Virginia, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. He served in the army from 1776; became a captain in May of the following year, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, September, 1777; Germantown and Monmouth, June, 1778. Having resigned his commission in 1781, he began to practise law, and was chosen a member of the House of Delegates in 1782. As a member of the Convention of Virginia, in 1788, he advocated the adoption of the Federal Constitution by several powerful speeches. He contributed more to the adoption of this Constitution by Virginia than any man except James Madison. He became identified with the Federal party, and cordially supported the administration of Washington. His profound learning and wisdom, his moral courage, and high-toned virtue, secured for him universal respect and confidence. In 1804, he published a "Life of George Washington," 5 vols., which is highly esteemed. (*Welshmen as Factors &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*) See Griswold's *Prose Writers of America*; Judge Joseph Storey's *Notice of John Marshall in the National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, v. 1; Horace Binney's *Eulogy of the Life and Character of John Marshall*.

Mason, Robert, 1816-1885, "Rob o' the Mist," a poet, who achieved some reputation as the author of "Songs and Tales from Eryri Wen and other mountains of Wales," was born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. He emigrated to America in 1873, and died at Mineral Bridge, in the United States. (*The Red Dragon.*)

Mathetes, see Jones, John.

Mathew, Theobald, 1770-1856, "The Apostle of Temperance," who was born at Thomastown, county of Tipperary, came of the Llandaff family of Mathew. Losing his parents at an early age, he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. D. O'Donnell, a parish priest, and, in 1814, he was ordained priest. Cork, first of all, became the scene of his labours, where he applied himself zealously to the task of converting drunkards to sobriety. The fame of his eloquence and energy spread rapidly through the country, and, in August, 1839, a general outburst of enthusiasm in favour of temperance took place. At Nenagh twenty-thousand persons are said to have become teetotalers in one day; one-hundred-thousand in Galway in two days; and in Dublin

about seventy-thousand in five days. In 1844, Father Mathew visited Liverpool, Manchester, and London, and everywhere his efforts met with marvellous success. A pension of £300 a year was granted to him from the crown. For a short period he went out as a missionary to the Fiji Islands, and then returned to Queenstown, Ireland, where he died. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Encyclo. Brit.*)

Mathew, Thomas, 1676-1751, a distinguished naval officer, was a native of Llandaff, Glamorganshire. He entered the navy, became captain in 1703, and was actively employed. In the memorable engagement with the Spaniards off Messina he captured the *St. Carlos* of 60 guns, and materially assisted in taking the ship of the Spanish admiral. In 1742 he was appointed vice-admiral of the red, and commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean. He kept in check for eighteen months the combined fleets of France and Spain in the port of Toulon, and took part in the memorable action of 1744, which forms a prominent event in the naval history of Britain. The miscarriage of the gallant attack of Admiral Mathew in that engagement has been attributed to the jealousy of his second in command—Lestock, who did not repeat the signal to engage. Mathew suspended Lestock; the latter in return accused the admiral of rashness and precipitation; Mathew was tried by court-martial, and dismissed the service. His gallantry was never disputed, even by his bitterest enemies. See *Red Dragon*, 1884, p. 481; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Mathias, Benjamin Williams, 1772-1841, divine, was the only surviving son of Benjamin Mathias, of Pembroke. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1791, and eight years later graduated M.A. In 1805, he became chaplain of Bethesda Chapel, Dublin, but was compelled to resign, owing to ill-health, in 1835. In doctrine, he was a moderate Calvinist. He was buried in Mount Jerome, Dublin, and his congregation erected a tablet to his memory in Bethesda Chapel, and a monument in the cemetery. He wrote "An Inquiry into the Doctrines of the Reformation, and of the United Church in England and Ireland respecting the Ruin and Recovery of Mankind"; "The Right of the Laity to the unrestricted readings of Sacred Scripture"; "A Compendious History of the Council of Trent"; and "Popery not Catholicism." His portrait, engraved after Martin Cregan, was prefixed to a volume containing 21 of his sermons. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Brief Memorials of the Rev. B. W. Mathias* (Dublin: 1848).

Mathias, Daniel, 1769-1837, a clergyman, was the son of John Mathias, Esq., of Colby Moor, Pembrokeshire, and was born at Warrington, of which town his mother was a native. He was first of all educated at the Warrington Grammar School, under the Rev. Edward Owen (about 1728-1807, see *post*), and afterwards at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1782. He served for nine years as curate to the Rev. Edward Owen, at Warrington, and, in 1809, was preferred to the living of St. Mary, Whitechapel, London, where he remained till his death. He was most active in his support of charitable institutions in the metropolis, and was one of the first to urge the necessity of adding to the number of churches in the diocese of London. He prepared an address on the subject to the bishop, which led to the



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REV. EDWARD MATTHEWS, EWESBY.

formation of the Church Building Society, so that he may be regarded as the founder of that Society. (*Y Brython*, vol. 2, sec. ed., p. 436; *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1837.)

Mathias, Sir Henry, 1757-1832, a lawyer, was the son of Cæsar Mathias, of Hook, Pembrokeshire, and rose to a prominent position at the bar. In 1783, he was appointed clerk of the crown for the Carmarthenshire circuit. He was made high sheriff of his native county of Pembroke in 1816, and, in that capacity, proceeded to London with a congratulatory address from his county to the Prince Regent on the marriage of Princess Charlotte, and on that occasion received the honour of Knighthood. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Mathias, J. G., 1842-1895, a Baptist minister and author, was born in Manchester, of Welsh parents. When quite young, he removed with his parents to Cardiganshire, where, in due course, he began to preach. After spending some time at Erwood, Bala, and Corwen, he became pastor of the English Baptist cause at Pontlottyn, near Cardiff, where he died. He published a number of books, including a volume of poetry, entitled "*Yr Ystorgell*." He also edited a monthly magazine called *Y Llenor*, and, with others, published a Welsh biography of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (Corwen: Edmunds & Mathias, 1892). (*Cymry Manceinion*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Matthews, Edward, 1813-1892, of Ewenny, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, and author, was born at St. Athan, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, and preached his first sermon in 1830. He was ordained in 1841, and soon became one of the pillars of the denomination in South Wales. In 1850, he was chosen to deliver the address on church polity at the Llangeitho Association, and seven years later he was elected moderator. He wrote "*A Memoir of Thomas Richard, Fishguard*;" "*A Memoir of Jenkyn Thomas (Siencyn Penhydd)*," which passed through several editions; "*The Life and Times of George Heycock*;" and edited the works of the Rev. Morgan Howells, and the sermons of the Rev. Thomas Richard. In conjunction with the Rev. J. Cynddylan Jones, he wrote a biography of the Rev. J. Harris Jones, Trevecca. He was a frequent contributor to the *Traethodydd*, and editor of the *Cylchgrawn*, which ceased to be published after he severed his connection with it. He was pastor at Pontypridd, 1849-52; Ewenny, 1852-62; Canton, Cardiff, 1862-75; and, finally, at Bonvilstone, near Cardiff. He then settled at Bridgend, without a pastoral charge. He came of the same family as Admiral Thomas Mathew (see *ante*). His efforts in connection with the Trevecca College endowment fund will ever remain a memorial to his energy. His biography was published in 1893. The secret of his power as a preacher was his originality. He was not an imitation of some other preacher, neither did he bear close resemblance to any other individual. His influence upon the connexion was, without doubt, great and lasting. His "*Biography*" (Welsh) by the Rev. D. G. Jones, was published in 1893 (Denbigh: Gee & Son). (*C. and D. Herald*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Historical Handbook*.) See *Cymru*, v. 4, p. 61; *Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 192; *Ibid.*, Mar. 1907, p. 33; *Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*; his *Life*, by the Rev. J. Cynddylan Jones, D.D.

Matthews, John, 1809-1880, a Congregational minister, was born at Cryndy, in the parish of Mynyddislwyn, Monmouthshire. In the year 1833, he was invited by the church of which he was a member (Tynewydd, Mynyddislwyn) to exercise his talents as a preacher. He consented, and three years later received a call from the church at Maesllech, Llaugibby, in his native county. In 1841, he undertook the pastorate of Mount Zion, Newport, and his fame as a preacher spread rapidly. After labouring at Newport for six years, he became pastor of Zoar Chapel, Neath, where he ministered with great success till his death. The grand secret of his popularity was the evangelical tone of his ministry. His sermons were full of Scripture truth, and his thoughts were clothed in the language of Scripture itself. As a preacher, everything about him was perfectly natural. The comeliness of his person, the amiability of his temper, the silvery tones of his voice, the ardency of his piety, and the cheerful aspect of his ministry—all contributed to make him one of the chosen preachers of the Welsh people, without distinction of sect or creed. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1881.)

Matthews, Joseph, 1822-1897, a clergyman, was born at Basingstoke, of Welsh parents. He was a student of King's College, London, and went thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1846. He proceeded to his M.A. degree, and was ordained deacon in 1850 and priest in 1851. In 1850-2 he was curate of St. Mary's, Tavy, Devon. While at Cambridge he shewed unusual mathematical ability, and came out twentieth wrangler. For a short time he was mathematical master at Jedburgh School, and in 1853 he was appointed professor of mathematics and physical science at St. David's College, Lampeter, in which position he greatly distinguished himself. He was an intimate friend of Bishop Thirlwall, by whom, in 1856, he was appointed prebend of Llangan in St. David's Cathedral. In 1871 he was presented to the rectory of Llandysilio. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 139.)

Matthias, David, -1896, a Baptist minister and author, was born near Llanymddyfri, Carmarthenshire. When comparatively young he kept a school at Cwmdwr, and later on at Cwmbach, Aberdare, where he was urged to exercise his talents in preaching the Gospel. He afterwards placed himself under the tuition of the well-known literate David Owen (Brutus), and, in 1859, entered Haverfordwest College, where he remained for three years. At the end of his college term, he was ordained minister of the churches at Llanwrtyd, Llangammarch, and Pantycelyn, Breconshire. In 15 months he resigned, and resided for some years at Llanwrtyd without pastoral charge. After serving in the pastorate at Pontardawe he settled at Sirhowy, where he died. His sermons were prepared with much care, and were delivered in an effective manner. He was a good Welsh scholar, and his productions in poetry and prose shew much skill and beauty. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1897.)

Matthias, Thomas D., 1823-1905, a Baptist minister, was born in South Cardiganshire, and preached his first sermon, in

Pembrokeshire, at the early age of 13 years. He frequently occupied Wesleyan pulpits until the age of 26, when he was baptised by immersion at Blaenffos, and continued until his death a staunch Baptist. In middle life, he settled at Halifax, and it was here that he had his great five nights' debate with Charles Brallaugh, on the credibility and morality of the four Gospels. During his ministry he baptised upwards of four thousand persons. (*Daily News*.)

Maurice, Hugh, 1622-1709, "Huw Morus," or "Eos Ceiriog," a poet, was the younger son of a small freeholder, and was born at Pontymeibion, Glynceiriog, Denbighshire. He was apprenticed to a tanner, but soon returned to the house of his father, whom he assisted in husbandry. Upon his father's death, being a bachelor, he continued to reside with his elder brother, and afterwards with his nephew, at the farm of Pontymeibion. At an early age, he applied himself assiduously to poetry, and became widely known as the best poet of his time. During the civil war, he espoused the cause of the king, and, as George Borrow expresses it, "he wrote songs breathing loyalty to Charles, and fraught with pungent satire against his foes, which ran like wild-fire through Wales, and had great influence on the minds of the people." As John Ceiriog Hughes is regarded as the greatest of the lyric poets of Wales, so is Eos Ceiriog looked upon as their father. He composed some hundreds of carols, songs, and alliterative poems, a selection of which appeared, in two volumes, in 1823. (*Cum. Reg.*; *Borrow's Wild Wales*; *Y Gwydd. Cymreig*.) See *Golud yr Oes*, v. 2, p. 129; *Cambrian Register*, v. 1; *Gwaith Talhaiarn*, v. 1, p. 336; *Transactions of the Bangor National Eisteddfod*, 1902, p. 100; *Y Geninen*, 1888, p. 149; *Ceinion Llen. G.*, v. 1, p. 243; *Report on Welsh MSS.*, J. Gwenogfryn Evans, v. 2, part i., p. 296; *Cymru*, v. 21, p. 111; *Bye-Gones*, 1904, pp. 393 and 428; *Young Wales*, 1904, p. 26.

Maurice, Mathias, 1684-1738, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, of poor parents, and commenced life as a tailor. Being anxious to enter the ministry, he obtained admission to Carmarthen College, and after serving for some time as assistant to the Rev. Lewis Thomas, he settled as minister at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, afterwards removing to Rodwell, Northamptonshire, where he died. He published a Welsh translation of one of Isaac Chauncey's works, together with two original works in Welsh, and at least ten in English, on religious subjects. Four years before his death, he published a translation of a book by Dr. John Owen, on "The Worship of God." His English works include—"The Work of the Spirit in Prayer" (1726); "The Manner of Baptising with Water cleared up in plain free debate" (1726); "Faith Encouraged"; "Faith working by Love" (1728); "Monuments of Mercy" (1729); "The Tribes of the Lord appearing before Him" (1735); and "Social Religion Exemplified," published in parts, between 1738 and 1740, second edition, 1750; third, 1769, and fourth (edited by Dr. Edward Williams, Rotherham), 1786. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See Rees' *Hist.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Seren Gomer*, 1822, p. 98; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Maurice, Thomas, 1754-1824, Oriental scholar and historian, came of an ancient Welsh family, which claimed descent from the Princes of Powys. He was born at Hertford, his father at the time being headmaster of Christ's Hospital School. He completed his early education at Kingswood School, Bath, and afterwards, taking chambers in the Inner Temple, he devoted himself to classics. He graduated M.A. at Oxford. Having been ordained by Bishop Lowth, he was appointed curate of Woolford, removing in 1785 to Epping. He then became chaplain of the 97th Regiment, and, upon its being disbanded, he received half-pay for life. He afterwards acted as assistant keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum. In 1783, he commenced to write a "History of India," but after having been engaged upon it for seven years he postponed its completion, and in 1791, he published his "Indian Antiquities," which was very favourably received. In 1795, he brought out the first volume of his "History of Hindostan," the second volume appearing in 1798, and the third and last in 1799. In 1802, he published a "Modern History of Hindostan." His other works include, "Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces"; "Westminster Abbey"; and "Crisis of Britain." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Y Brythton*, v. 2, p. 365 (second edition); *Y Geninen*, 1902, p. 9, *et seq.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1824, i. p. 467; *Georgian Era*; *Nichol's Lit. Illustrations*, v. 2, pp. 661, 663, 848, v. 8, p. 187; *Lit. Anecdotes*, v. 3, p. 242; *Hill's Boswell*, v. 3, p. 370; *Watt's Bibl. Brit.*; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*.

Meadows, Drinkwater, 1799-1869, an actor, was a native of Cardiganshire, and a brother of Joseph Kenny Meadows (*see post*). Until 1844, he played at Covent Garden, and achieved great success as a "Miserly old clerk" in "Love's Sacrifice." In 1851, he was the original "Boaz" in "Prisoners of War," given at Windsor Castle. He retired in 1862, and died seven years later. He was much respected; was a careful and conscientious actor; and was seen to advantage in eccentric comedy. His portrait as "Ranbrogal" in "Returned Killed" is included in the Matthews Collection at the Garrick Club. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Genest's Account of the English Stage*; *Athenæum*, 19 June, 1869; *Era Newspaper*, 20 June, 1869; *Cole's Life of Charles Kean*; *Orberry's Dram. Biog.*, v. 7.

Meadows, Joseph Kenny, 1790-1874, a draughtsman, was born at Cardigan. In 1823, he designed and lithographed the plates for Planche's *Costumes of Shakespeare's "King John,"* and produced an illustrated edition of Shakespeare. He was employed for many years on the Christmas numbers of the *Illustrated London News*, and exhibited paintings at the Royal Academy and the Society of British Arts. He was on intimate terms of friendship with Leigh Hunt, Laman, Blanchard, Jerrold, Dickens, and Thackeray. He married the daughter of a sculptor, and, in 1864, was granted a civil list pension in acknowledgment of his merit as an artist. He illustrated "The Autobiography of Notorious Legal Functions;" "Songs of Home;" "Hall's Book of British Ballads;" "Punch's Complete Letter Writer," and other works. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Academy*, 1874, ii., p. 360; *Athenæum*, 1874, ii., p. 326; *Art Journal*, 1874, p. 306; *Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers*, 1886-9, ii., p. 767.



WILLIAM PEARL JONES.



ADMIRAL THOMAS MATHEW.

Meinwen Elwy, see Davies, Margaret.

Meredith, Benjamin, -about 1760, a Congregational minister and author, was ordained at Llanbrynnair, in 1733, as pastor of the Congregational cause there. In the following year he was requested to resign his charge, because his views concerning several important doctrines were not considered orthodox. He translated into Welsh, Bunyan's "Jerusalem Sinner Saved," and the translation was published at Hereford in 1721, and subsequently in 1765 at Chester. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Meredith, Lewis, 1828-1891, "Lewys Glyn Dyfi," a Wesleyan preacher and poet, was the youngest of seven children of Thomas and Jane Meredith, and was born at Ffridd Factory, near Machynlleth, where his father carried on business, in a small way, as flannel manufacturer. When he was only 13 years of age, he joined the Wesleyans, and before he was 20 he commenced to preach. About the same time he began to contribute poetry to the *Cronicl, Ffurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, and *Traethodydd*, some of his poems evincing much taste, and true poetic feeling. In 1852, he published, by subscription, a small volume of poetry under the title "Blodau Glyn Dyfi," produced during a long and wearisome illness. After spending some time at Witton Park, Durham, he emigrated to America, and in 1887 took charge of the Welsh Wesleyan cause at Chicago. He was a frequent contributor to the Welsh American periodicals, and wrote several essays and tracts on theological subjects. His poetry is marked by a love and a knowledge of nature, which strongly reminds one of Wordsworth, and by a purity of diction and chasteness of expression too rarely met with. (*Mont. Worthies; Welshmen as Factors, &c.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1903, p. 54; *Ibid*, March, 1892, p. 43.

Meredith, Robert R., 1823-1893, a publisher, was born at Blaenau, Ffestiniog, Merionethshire, and was a son of the Rev. Robert Meredith. His parents emigrated to America in 1831, and first settled in Utica. They afterwards removed to Marcy, where they remained until 1838, when they settled at Holland Patent, New York. The subject of this notice removed soon afterwards to Utica, where he learnt the printing trade with Evan E. Roberts. He afterwards established a printing office in Rome, New York, where, for ten years, he printed *Y Cyfaill*, and published several Welsh books and periodicals. In 1863, he removed to Chicago, and among the books he published there were: "Y Pregethwr a'r Gwrandawr," "Y Drysorfa Gerddorol," and "Blodau Paradwys," a Welsh Sunday School hymn-book containing Sankey's tunes, with Welsh words translated by Mr. Meredith. These translations were very creditably done, and the book met with a ready sale, and was largely used in Welsh Sunday Schools throughout America. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 158.)

Meredith, Samuel, 1741-1817, a Welsh-American hero of the Revolution, and treasurer of the United States, was the son of Rees Meredith, a Welshman who emigrated to Philadelphia in 1730. His public services dated from 1765, when he attended a meeting of the merchants of Philadelphia, to protest against the importation of tea

and other goods that bore the obnoxious British tax-stamp. He joined the "Silk-Stocking Company," in 1775, and was made major. He greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and, in 1777, was appointed general of the Fourth Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia. The troops under his command did excellent work at Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of the war, he was twice elected to the Pennsylvania Colonial Assembly. He was a trusted friend of Washington, and, in 1789, was appointed surveyor of the Board of Philadelphia, being afterwards promoted to the post of Treasurer of the United States. He entered upon his duties at a time when the treasury of the newly-formed Government, impoverished by the expense of the war, needed the most careful management, and his fitness for the trust was universally recognised. (*The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 43.)

Meredith, Thomas, about 1720—about 1780, of Coedyrhos, Mochdre, was one of the earliest in Montgomeryshire to join the great Methodist movement, and about the year 1745 was appointed an exhorter and superintendent over some of the small societies in the neighbourhood of his home. When the unhappy differences arose between Howell Harries and Daniel Rowlands, the two Methodist leaders, which led to their separation, Meredith adhered to the former, and went to Trefecca, as many others of his followers did, to live with him. In 1770, he published "The Scourge for the Assyrian, the great oppressor, according to the slaughter of Midian," a work by the Rev. William Erbury, together with letters of Erbury and Morgan Llwyd, and a poem by John Cennick. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Meredith, Sir William, -1790, who was of Welsh descent, entered Parliament for Wigan, in 1754, being returned without opposition at the general election. Seven years later, he stood for Liverpool, and in a close contest was returned at the head of the poll. At first, he seemed to have sided with the Whigs, and being a ready debater, Lord Rockingham appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty in August, 1765, and he retained his post for a few months under the Duke of Grafton, resigning in 1766. Nevertheless, he soon after took part with the Tories, and on the 9th of March, 1774, joined the Government of Lord North, succeeding Lord Pelham, in the important post of Controller of the Royal Household. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Meredyth, Sir Joshua-Colles, Bart., 1771-1850, of Greenhills, county Kildare, Ireland, was a descendant of the Rev. Dr. Richard Meredyth, who went over to Ireland from Wales in 1584, and became Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin. Sir Joshua served for some time in the army, and received from Louis XVIII. the order of Military Merit, and from the Grand Duke of Hesse, that of Louis of Hesse. He had two sons—Edward Francis Mac Evoy Meredyth, M.P. for Meath from 1855 to 1874, and Joshua James Netterville, an officer in the Dublin Artillery. The family motto is, "Heb Dduw, heb ddim; Duw a digon" (Without God, without anything; God and plenty). (*Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882, p. 880.)

Merrifield, Charles Watkins, 1827-1884, naval architect, the eldest son of Mrs. Mary Philadelphia Merrifield (see *post*), was called to the bar in 1851. Soon afterwards he was appointed an examiner in the Education Department at the Privy Council office, and held that and other positions there for many years. For some time he was principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington, but, when that institution was removed to Greenwich, he left it and returned to the Education Office, from which he was invalided in 1884. He wrote many mathematical papers, and was for some years honorary secretary of the Institution of Naval Architects, an F.R.S., and president of the Mathematical section of the British Association, when it met at Brighton. His brother, Frederick Merrifield, has been clerk of the peace for Sussex since 1882. (*Old Wales*, v. 3, p. 131; information from Mr. Frederick Merrifield.)

Merrifield, Mary Philadelphia, about 1805, an authoress, was the eldest daughter of Charles Watkins (1767-1808, see *post*), by Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Williams, vicar of Alfreton, Sussex. In 1828, she married John Merrifield, of Brighton, barrister-at-law. Mrs. Merrifield was a lady of great ability, and about 1845 a translation by her of "An Early Treatise on Painting," by Cennino Cennini, was published. She was, soon after this, sent abroad by the Government to select from the libraries of Paris and North Italy works on painting for publication in England. These, with translations, were published by Murray in two volumes, under the title of "Ancient Practice of Painting." She wrote other works, chiefly on painting, and her work on "Frescoes" is considered one of the best on the subject. (*Old Wales*, v. 3, p. 131.)

Meudwy Môn, see Jones, Owen.

Meurig Ebrill, see Davies, Morris.

Meyrick, John, 1674-about 1720, a lawyer, was the son of Essex Meyrick, of Bush, Pembrokeshire, and completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1697, and was M.P. for Pembroke from 1702 to 1708, and for Cardigan from 1710 to 1712, when he was appointed puisne justice of the Anglesey circuit, but his patent was not renewed on the accession of George I. in 1714. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Meyrick, Llewelyn, 1804-1837, an antiquary, was a son of Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick (1783-1848, see *post*), and his mother was a Welsh lady of good family. He inherited his father's antiquarian tastes, became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and, with a fortune left him by his grandfather, he aided his father in making the large collection of ancient armour, which, in Sir Samuel's work, is always referred to as that of "Llewelyn Meyrick, Esq." He became equerry to the Duke of Sussex, and died unmarried in 1837, when his property seems to have reverted to his father. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush, K.H., 1783-1848, a lawyer and antiquary, was lineally descended from Dr. Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A., afterwards proceeding to that of LL.D. For many years he practised as an advocate in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and, in 1810, published the "History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan." He accumulated a very large collection of armour, which was displayed to great advantage at Goodrich Court, a mansion he erected in Herefordshire. In 1826, he was consulted as to the arrangement of the national collection of arms and armour, and King William IV. conferred upon him the Hanoverian order. He published, in three volumes, "A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II." His last important work was "Lewis Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales," which he undertook in 1840, for the Welsh MSS. Society. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Gent. Mag.*, July, 1848, p. 92; Allibone's *Dict. of English Literature*, v. 2, p. 1271; *Dict. Nat. Eng.*; Lowndes' *Bibl. Man.* (Bohn), v. 3, p. 1541.

Michael, Owen, 1807-1881, a Baptist minister, was born at Amlwch, Anglesey, and preached his first sermon when only 14 years of age. He did not receive any college training, but what learning he acquired was at an academy at Carnarvon, kept by a Congregational minister. In 1823, he was ordained at Fforddlas, in Denbighshire, where he ministered for some time, afterwards removing to Glynceiriog, in the same county. In 1853, he undertook the pastorate of the Welsh Baptist church at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, where he died. He was exceedingly popular throughout Wales, his sermons being well thought, well arranged, and well delivered. He had considerable literary attainments, and became editor of *Seren Gomer*, and afterwards of the *Bedybllwr*. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1882.)

Michael, Thomas, 1827-1893, a Baptist minister, was born at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. His parents were of Welsh descent, but only spoke English; and though Mr. Michael often manifested a strong sympathy with his fellow-countrymen, he never learned to use their language with freedom. He was first educated in his native town, and in 1853 entered Pontypool College, where he stayed for three years. In 1856, he entered upon his first pastorate at Mill Street chapel, Evesham. In 1861, he removed to Pellon Lane church, Halifax, a pastorate which he held for 23 years. In 1882, he was elected president of the Yorkshire Association of Baptist churches. He took an active part in the public affairs of the town, and side by side with Dr. Mellor he fought many a battle in the cause of liberty of conscience. In 1884, he resigned his pastorate, and spent the remaining years of his life in London. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1894.)

Middleton, Arthur, 1743-1787, who was of Welsh origin, was born in South Carolina, U. S. America. He graduated at Cambridge, and returned to America in 1773. He was a delegate from South Carolina, and was one of the seventeen men of Welsh birth or origin who signed the Declaration of Independence. He sacrificed a large fortune during the Revolution. He was in Charleston when it surren-

dered to the British, and was taken prisoner. (*Wales and its People*.) See also *Lippincott*; *Wales*, v. 1, p. 282; *Ibid.*, v. 3, p. 18.

Miles, William, 1812-1902, a self-made man, was born at St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, in very humble circumstances. With his parents, he emigrated to America when about 12 years old. Little is known of his early struggles, but he eventually engaged successfully in the leather trade, and subsequently devoted his energies to the banking business. He was one of the original founders of the Nassau Bank, and from 1852 to 1879 was a director of that institution. He also founded the Sixpenny Savings Bank, of which he became the President. He was associated with many other commercial enterprises, and was the owner of considerable real estate in New York, and also of large coal fields in and around Scranton, Pennsylvania. About 1882, he retired from active business. He was noted for his benevolent and philanthropic work, especially amongst his own countrymen in New York; his well-filled purse and his wide sympathy being always at the service of all worthy distressed Welsh applicants. (*The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 374.)

Miller, William Hallows, 1801-1880, a mineralogist, was born near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became professor of mineralogy at Cambridge in 1832. He wrote several treatises on crystallography. His most important work is a new and greatly-improved edition of Phillips's "Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy," (1852). He was a member of a commission appointed by Government, in 1843, for the restoration of the standards of weight and measure, and he constructed and verified the new national standard of weight. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. (*Lippincott*.)

Mills, Edward, 1802-1865, an author, was the eldest son of Edward and Mary Mills, of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. Being possessed of considerable natural abilities, he acquired a good knowledge of several of the sciences, more particularly of astronomy and geography. He constructed an "Orrery" with which he travelled through various parts of Wales, illustrating by its means lectures delivered by him on his favourite science. He also published an excellent work, entitled "Y Daruniadur Anianyddol" (The Illustrator of Science), being an exposition of the principles of Astronomy, Geography, Geology, &c., an octavo volume of 254 pages, with eighty illustrations, all engraved on wood by himself and his son. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Y Trwythydd*, 1903, p. 342.

Mills, Henry, 1757-1820, a musician, and the first of the celebrated Mills family, was born near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. During the great revival, about 1780, he joined the Calvinistic Methodists, and his voice and musical talent soon attracted the notice of the Rev. Thomas Charles, who, in spite of considerable opposition, succeeded in installing him in a responsible position in connection with congregational singing. In that capacity he did excellent work, and several eminent musicians owed their position to his influence and training. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.) See *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 39.

Mills, James, 1790-1844, a musician, was a son of Henry Mills, (1757-1820, see *ante*); and was born at Melin-y-Wern, near Llanidloes. He succeeded his father as precentor at the Methodist chapel, Llanidloes, and under his care the congregational singing at Llanidloes became second to none in the whole of Wales. He also composed several tunes, one of which—"Hosana"—appears in several collections. A number of his anthems still remain in manuscript. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*) See *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 39.

Mills, John, 1812-1873. "Ieuan Glan Alarch," a Calvinistic Methodist minister, author, and musician, was a native of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and came of a musical family. He commenced to preach in 1838, and in 1844 became minister at Ruthin. He afterwards offered his services as missionary to the Jews in London, and spent some time in Palestine. In 1838, he wrote a Welsh grammar of music, which passed through many editions, and which probably did more than any other book to promote a knowledge of music in Wales. In 1855, he spent some months in the Holy Land, and afterwards (1858) published an interesting account of that country, under the title of "Palestina." He also wrote a continuation of the history of the Jews, as an appendix to that of Josephus; and a volume entitled "Three months' residence at Nablus, and an Account of the Modern Samaritans." His other works include:—"Hyfforddwr yr Eifrydydd," (The Student's Guide); "Y Geirlyfr Ysgrythyrol," (Scripture Dictionary); "Y Perl Ysgrythyrol," (The Scriptural Pearl); and "Daearyddiaeth Ysgrythyrol," (Scripture Geography). The last few years of his life were spent in London, where he died, a handsome monument being erected over his grave. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society, and of the Royal Asiatic Society. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; Mont. Worthies.*) See his *Biography*—"Buchdraeth y Parch. John Mills"; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Tractodydd*, 1903, p. 316; *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 40.

Mills, Richard, 1809-1844, a musician, was a native of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. From early youth he displayed a considerable amount of musical talent, and before he was 16 years old composed several psalm tunes of sufficient merit to gain admission into the columns of "Seren Gomer." He afterwards composed many anthems and congregational tunes, which are still, and probably for a long time will continue to be, popular in Wales, some of them being prize compositions. He also wrote several essays, and was the author or compiler of several volumes of music. By these works, and by his personal services as a teacher of choral and congregational singing, he probably did more than anybody else before his day to guide, elevate, and refine the musical taste of his countrymen. His services as a teacher were in great request far and near. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 39; *Y Tractodydd*, 1898, p. 332; *Ibid*, 1903, p. 314.

Mills, Richard, 1846-1903, a musician, was a native of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and early in life removed to Wrexham, where he was employed as printer by Messrs. Hughes and Son. He afterwards settled at Johnstown, and later on at Rhos, near Wrexham, where he carried on business as a printer. He was widely known as a musician, and took a keen interest in the training of choirs for com-

petitions. He was the founder of the Rhos Choir, which, under his leadership, won premier honours at several eisteddfodau. He was also a composer, his best-known pieces being "The Song of Moses and the Lamb," "The Lord is my Shepherd," "Betti Wyn," "Y Cynro Gwladgarol," "Gwlad yr Adlewid," "Y Wybren Dlos," "Ceinion y Gân," "Nid i ni, O Arglwydd," "Awelon Gobûth," and a number of carols. (*Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 108). See *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 40.

Mills, Sebastian Bach, 1838-1898, a musician, was born in the village of Coity, Glamorganshire. His father was an organist, and a great admirer of Bach's Preludes and Fugues, and although he saddled his son with that name the boy survived it, and became a noted pianist. He was educated in London and Germany, and spent many years of his life in the latter country. His memory was great, and his repertoire unusually large. Although residing for the greater part of his life among foreigners, he was very proud of his nationality. He possessed a fine tenor voice. (*The Cambrian*.)

Moelwynfab, see Stephen, Robert.

Morgan, Abel, 1673-1722, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Alltgoch, in the parish of Llanwenog, Cardiganshire, and when nineteen years of age began to preach in the neighbourhood of Abergavenny. In 1700, he settled as pastor at Blaenau Gwent, but eleven years later emigrated to Pennsylvania. He was a man of brilliant talents, remarkable devotedness, weight of character, and free from the narrow-mindedness which characterized too many of his less gifted brethren of that age. He published a translation of the "Confession of Faith" of his denomination into Welsh, and his Welsh "Concordance to the Holy Scriptures" was published at Philadelphia eight years after his death. This was seven years earlier than Cruden's "Concordance," and 43 years before the publication of the Welsh "Concordance" by the Rev. Peter Williams. Of Mr. Morgan's work, one writer says: "This book bears the impress of a man of genius. It was prepared on an original plan, and dedicated to David Lloyd, Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania." (Rees' *Hist.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwogion y Ffydd*, v. 2; *Penny Cyclopædia*, v. 10, p. 452; *Welshmen as Factors*, &c.

Morgan, Charles Octavius Swinnerton, 1803-1888, an antiquary, was a native of Monmouthshire, being the second son of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar Park, in that county. He was educated at Westminster school and Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament for many years as one of the members for his native county: but his chief recommendation to notice is the service he rendered to Monmouthshire as an antiquary. He wrote a great number of papers, among them being:—"Excavations prosecuted . . . within the Walls of Caerwent" (1856), "Notice of a Tessellated Pavement discovered in the Churchyard, Caerleon" (1866), and "Some account of the Ancient Monuments in the Priory Church, Abergavenny" (1872). He also wrote several antiquarian pamphlets in conjunction with Mr. T. Wakeman. (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 303; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Morgan, Charles Robinson Morgan, 1793-1875, first Baron Tredegar, was the son of Sir Charles Morgan, of Ruperra (otherwise Sir Charles Gould), who died in 1846. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1830-32 he sat in Parliament for the Borough of Brecknock, and again in 1836-7. In 1847, he was created honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1859, during Lord Derby's premiership, he was created a baron. On the death of Lord Camden, in 1866, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Brecknockshire, which office he held till his death, which occurred at Tredegar Park, Newport. He was a very genial and kind-hearted man; an excellent landlord, and his munificence in support of agricultural science and agriculture generally was proverbial. A "Tredegar Memorial" has been erected at Newport—a Corn Exchange,—and his Brecknockshire friends have perpetuated his memory by hanging up a painting of the deceased lord in the grand-jury room of the Shire-Hall at Brecknock. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Morgan, Daniel, 1736-1802, of American revolutionary fame, came of Welsh stock, though born in Pennsylvania. In his seventeenth year he moved into Virginia, where he was employed as teamster. When General Braddock marched to the Monongahela, he accompanied the expedition with supplies, and later on he became an ensign in the provincial army. To his military skill and fighting qualities may be attributed the capture of Burgoyne in 1777, and for this exploit he received the commission of brigadier. In January, 1781, he defeated the British at Cowpens, in South Carolina, for which he was awarded the thanks of the nation, and a gold medal by Congress. (*Wales*, O. M. Edwards, vol. 3, p. 18.) See *Lippincott; The Life of Daniel Morgan*, by James Graham (1856); *The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, vol. 3.

Morgan, David, about 1695-1746, the Welsh Jacobite, belonged to a family of considerable respectability in Glamorganshire, and was descended from Sir Thomas Morgan, of Penycod Castle, Monmouthshire. He received a liberal education, and having studied law, was called to the bar. He was well-known in the Courts, and frequently practised at Westminster. He was among the first to join the forces of Prince Charles on his advance into England, remaining by his side until all hope of a successful issue to the enterprise had been lost. He was apprehended early in December, 1745, and kept in prison until July, 1746. His trial took place on the 18th of that month, and sentence of death having been passed upon him, he was executed with others, on the 30th. Shortly afterwards, the statements which they had delivered to the sheriffs were published; that written by Morgan is given in full at p. 322 of "The Cambrian Journal" for 1861. He was a prominent member of the club of Independent electors of Westminster; his political faith is set forth in two poems, entitled "The Christian Test, or the Coalition of Faith and Reason." Another poem of his, "The County Bard, or the Modern Courtiers," has recently come to light. (*The Cambrian Journal*, 1861, p. 297.) See *Young Wales*, 1900; *Howell's State Trials*, vol. 18, p. 371; *Thomson's Memoirs of the Jacobites*, vol. 3, p. 415; *Wales*, vol. 2, p. 17; his *Biography*, by Llewellyn (Tenby, 1862).



REV. CALER MORRIS.



REV. DAFYDD MORGAN, Yslytty.



REV. EBENEZER MORRIS.

Morgan, David, 1779-1858, a Congregational minister, was a native of Dolwen, Montgomeryshire. He was gifted with great fluency of speech, readiness, and clearness of expression; gifts which his neighbours and fellow church members were not slow to discover, and at their earnest solicitation he was induced to enter the ministry. He held pastorates at Machynlleth, Manchester, and Llanfyllin (Montgomeryshire). His principal works are:—1. "Hanes yr Eglwys Gristionogol" (History of the Christian Church); 2. "Traethawd ar Ymneillduaeth" (an Essay on Dissent); 3. "Darlithiau ar Lyfr y Datguddiad" (Lectures on the Book of Revelation). All these works displayed no less the clear and acute intellect than the great research and industry of their author. He also contributed largely to the *Dysgedydd* and other magazines. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Enwog. C.*

Morgan, David, 1814-1883, of Ysbytty, the revivalist, was born at Bodcoll Mill, near Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire, and was apprenticed at a tender age to carpentry. In 1841, he was powerfully influenced by a religious revival which swept over certain parts of Wales, and early in the following year he began to preach with the Calvinistic Methodists. His ministry seems to have been an influential factor in intensifying a local revival in the Ystwyth Valley in 1843. He was ordained in 1857. A few months afterwards a great revival of religion swept over the United States of America, and in June, 1858, a young Wesleyan minister (Humphrey Jones) who had been sojourning in the States, and had "caught the fire," returned to his native Cardiganshire, and began to hold revival meetings. At the Pontrhydygroes mission David Morgan's soul was fired; he became H. Jones' colleague, and in a few weeks the district was the centre of a mighty revival. Soon afterwards Humphrey Jones suffered a physical and mental collapse; and the task of bearing forward the torch of the revival devolved upon D. Morgan. His physical qualifications were a broad and powerfully built frame, capable of immense endurance, and a voice of great compass and penetration. He combined with a will of iron, great sympathy and affability of disposition. He possessed no advantages from mental culture, and his acquaintance with dogmatic theology was slight. Pioneer of the revival in Calvinistic Methodist circles, he remained its central and dominating figure. His *forte*, perhaps, was his personal dealing with converts, which was conducted in the hearing of the whole church. During 1859 and 1868 he visited every part of Wales, conducting three, and sometimes four, services a day. It is computed that this revival resulted in a net addition of a hundred thousand converts to the whole of the churches in Wales. David Morgan, after the revival had spent its force, returned to the comparatively humble and unknown sphere which he previously occupied in the ordinary ministry of the Gospel. He was buried at Ysbytty Ystwyth. (*Private Information.*) See *David Morgan, Ysbytty, a Dirgywiad* 1859, by his son, the Rev. J. J. Morgan, Mold.

Morgan, David Griffith, 1839-1898, "Gaius," a Congregational minister and author, was born near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. Having resolved to enter the ministry, he entered Brecon College in

1864, and at the close of his college course he accepted a call from the Welsh churches at Stockton and Middlesborough-on-Tees, where he was ordained in 1868. He laboured there with much acceptance for seven years, a new chapel being built during his pastorate. In 1875, he accepted the pastorate of the historic church at Melincourt, near Neath, where he ministered till the end of his days. He was an extensive reader and deep thinker, and the result was clearly manifest in his powerful and well-prepared sermons. He frequently wrote articles for the Welsh magazines, and published two books—"Cylchoedd Eglwysig" and "Y Cyfeirydd Crefyddol"—which had a large circulation. Two other volumes were ready for the press at the time of his decease. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1899.)

Morgan, David Jenkin, 1751-1844, a musician, was a native of Llangranog, Cardiganshire, and at an early age joined the Pembroke-shire militia, where his musical talent soon attracted attention. He travelled much as teacher of singing in North and South Wales. He was the author of several hymns, tunes, and anthems, many of which were published in "Seren Gomer," "Lleuad yr Oes," and "Caniadau Seion." One of his anthems, "Teyrnasa Iesu Mawr," was exceedingly popular for many years. (*B. Cerddorion Cymryg*.)

Morgan, David Lloyd, -1892, a naval medical officer who attained considerable distinction, was a native of Rhosmaen, Carmarthenshire. He studied medicine at the London Hospital. In 1846, he entered the Royal Navy, was made successively staff-sergeant, fleet-sergeant, deputy inspector-general, and finally, in 1877, inspector-general. Before being appointed inspector-general at Plymouth, he was created a C.B., and some time before his death he was appointed physician-ordinary to Queen Victoria. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Morgan, Edward, 1817-1871, of Dyffryn, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. He studied at Bala, and afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh. For some time he was employed as schoolmaster at Dyffryn, and was ordained in 1847. He first became pastor of a church at Dolgelly, and subsequently settled at Dyffryn. His talents as a preacher, and his tact, energy, and administrative ability, soon won for him great influence and a leading position in the denomination. Mr. Morgan was the chief instrument in getting the churches in North Wales to engage and support pastors. He undertook the collection, in 1856, of an Endowment Fund of £20,000 for the Denominational College at Bala. At the end of 1861, the Fund amounted to £26,000, in addition to which he subsequently collected £7,000 more towards the Building Fund of the new College. As a preacher, his fervour, his clearness of conception, his lucidity of arrangement, and his eloquent delivery, made him delightful to listen to. Two volumes of his sermons have just been published, and his biography (Welsh) by the Rev. Griffith Ellis, M.A., appeared in 1906 (Denbigh, Gee & Son, Ltd.). (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Cymru*, vol. 10, p. 299; *Wales*, vol. 3, p. 218; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1885, p. 34; *Ibid*, 1907, p. 1; *The Monthly Treasury*, 1907, p. 63.

Morgan, George Cadogan, 1754-1798, a Nonconformist minister and author, was a native of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, and was intended for the Established Church, but being dissatisfied with the Articles, he joined the dissenters. In 1776, he settled as minister at Norwich, and afterwards removed to Yarmouth, and then to Hackney, where he became lecturer at the New College. From 1792, he spent his time in educating a select number of pupils in his own house. He published a number of lectures on Electricity, in two volumes, which were very favourably received, and also communicated an important paper to the Royal Society, containing observations and experiments on the Sight of Bodies in a state of Combustion, which was published in the seventy-fifth volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*. He was an advocate of the principles of Stoke, in opposition to the system of Lavoisier, and the French Chemists. In the pursuit of science he was ardent and enthusiastic, qualities he succeeded in infusing into the minds of others. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enuoy. C.*; *Lewis' Top. Dict.*; *Encyclo. Londoniensis*.

Morgan, Sir George Osborne, Bart., 1826-1897, lawyer and politician, was the eldest son of the Rev. Morgan Morgan, for 31 years vicar of Conway. He was educated at Friar's School (Bangor), Shrewsbury School, and Oxford. He won the Chancellor's English essay prize in 1850, and the Eldon law scholarship in the following year. He was called to the bar in 1853, and practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. In 1858, he published his "Chancery Acts and Orders," which ran through six editions. In 1868, he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Denbighshire, and for ten successive sessions he brought the Burials Bill before the House, the measure becoming law in 1880. In that year he became Judge Advocate-General, and retired from the bar. He had sole charge of the Married Women's Property Bill, 1882, which he handled with exceptional skill. As Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in 1885-6, he founded the Emigration Inquiry Office. He was created baronet in 1892. He took a warm interest in Welsh intermediate and higher education. He wrote elegant Greek verse, and contributed various articles on current topics to the English reviews. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1897, p. 436; *Daily News & M. Guardian*, 27 Aug. 1897; *Fortnightly Review*, Mar. 1900, for an article on "Some Liberal Movements of the Last Half-century"; *Young Wales*, 1896, p. 159; *Harmsworth*.

Morgan, Hugh, 1826-1878, a clergyman, was the son of Hugh Morgan, of Machynlleth, merchant, by Catherine, his wife. He graduated M.A. at Oxford, and after serving one or two curacies he, in 1855, succeeded the Rev. Evan Evans, the well-known poet, "Ieuan Glan Geirionydd," as incumbent of Rhyl, where he continued to labour up to the time of his death. In consequence of the rapid growth of that town, it became necessary to provide additional Church accommodation, more particularly for its English inhabitants. This Mr. Morgan set about doing with great zeal, and owing principally to his exertions, St. Thomas's Church, a handsome edifice in a central posi-

tion was erected at a cost of more than £13,000, to which sum Mr. Morgan and his wife contributed upwards of £1,500. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Morgan, Jacob, about 1740- , an American soldier, who was of Welsh descent, was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 28th, 1776, and of the Convention of the 15th July following. He was colonel in one of the Berks' County battalions of Associators, and subsequently was in command of all the troops raised in that county. In 1780, he was appointed assistant forage master. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Morgan, Jenkin, about 1730- , a native of Cardiganshire, was master of one of Madam Bevan's circulating day-schools, and also a lay preacher with the Calvinistic Methodists. He started a night school for adults, and this proved so great a success that shortly afterwards he determined to open a school on Sunday afternoon or evening also. This step greatly improved the popularity of his school, and multitudes flocked to it. This was in the year 1769, being at least twelve or thirteen years before Sabbath Schools were established at Gloucester by Mr. Raikes. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Morgan, John, about 1680- , a clergyman and author, who graduated M.A., and was rector of Matchin, Essex, was probably a native of Montgomeryshire. He was the author of "Myfyrdodau ar y Pedwar Peth diweddaf, sef Angau, Barn, Nef, ac Uffern" (Meditations on the four last things, Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell). The author had been curate at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, and as a token of the esteem in which they were held, the preface, which is dated Matchin, May 6th, 1714, is addressed to the inhabitants of Llanfyllin. Five or six editions of the book were published. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry.*

Morgan, John, 1813-1877, a musician, was a native of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, and commenced life as apprentice to a cabinet-maker. Owing to ill-health he had to abandon this calling, and for the last 37 years of his life he kept a shop at Aberystwyth. He had a powerful voice, and was frequently engaged at concerts, and as adjudicator at the local Eisteddfodau. He composed a number of hymn tunes, and was joint-editor with the Rev. Robert Williams (1804-1855, see *post*) of "Cydyrnaith yr Addolydd." He also assisted in the production of "Y Melodydd." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Morgan, John, -1900, one of the joint-secretaries of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway, was one of the numerous Morgans of Breconshire who rose to prominent positions in England. He was for many years accountant, and afterwards secretary, of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and when the company amalgamated with the South Eastern, he was made joint-secretary. (*Young Wales*, 1900.)

Morgan, John Bickerton, 1859-1894, a geologist, was the son of Mr. Arthur J. Morgan, of Welshpool. At an early age he evinced a fondness for the study of geology, and secured the first prize for collections of Fossils at the Cardiff Eisteddfod in 1883, again

winning at the Carnarvon Eisteddfod in 1886. In 1887, he was appointed Assistant Curator of the Powysland Museum at Welshpool, and re-arranged and labelled the geological specimens there. In 1889, he was made a Fellow of the Geological Society, and in the following year read an able and interesting paper on "The Geology of the District," before the British Association at Leeds. In 1892, he obtained a free studentship at the Royal College of Science, London, where he earned much distinction by his close application to study. His health, however, gave way, and he died in his thirty-fifth year. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Morgan, John D., 1823-1901, a printer and poet, was born at Gwair-teuw, in the parish of Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire, and when about eight years of age he emigrated with his parents to America, settling first at Albany, and afterwards at Utica. He learned the printing trade at the office of the *Utica Democrat*. He spent the period from 1842 to 1861 in New York, and in the latter year returned to Utica. In 1865, he entered the *Drych* office, and there remained till his death. He was an excellent writer of prose, both in English and Welsh. He also wrote a good deal of poetry, and some of his hymns appeared in several hymn-books. His poem entitled "When I am Dead," which appeared in the *Utica Press*, and a few verses from which are quoted in *The Cambrian* for 1901, displays considerable ability. (*The Cambrian*, 1901, p. 234.)

Morgan, John Edward, 1828-1892, physician and lecturer, was the son of the Rev. Morgan Morgan, Vicar of Conway, and brother of Sir George Osborne Morgan (see *ante*). He was educated at Conway, Shrewsbury, and Oxford. He was exceedingly fond of athletics, and became captain of the Oxford crew. After qualifying as M.D., he settled down in Manchester, where he had a brilliant career. In 1867, he was appointed honorary physician of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and six years later, professor at the Victoria University. He was subsequently elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Physicians. He took a prominent part in connection with the medical department of Owen's College, Manchester. It was mainly owing to his exertions, and to a most striking essay from his pen, that a medical charter was granted to the Victoria University. He received distinguished honours from various medical bodies. (*Cynary Manceinion; C. & D. Herald.*)

Morgan, John Rhys, 1822-1900, "Lleurwg," a Baptist minister and poet, was born at Llaneurwg, near Cardiff. He entered the Pontypool Baptist College in 1842, and, on the completion of his three years' course, accepted a call to Bangor. He afterwards held pastorates at Aberavon and Llanelly, and in 1878 was elected chairman of the Welsh Baptist Union. He stood in the front rank as a popular preacher and lecturer. Though acknowledged to be one of the best Welsh poets of the day, he, like "Islwyn," never won a national chair. When a young man, he was awarded several chairs at local Eisteddfodau, but he soon found that the task of preparing for competitions interfered with his work as a minister of the Gospel. His translation of Dr. Angus' "Hand-

book of the Bible," was published in 1860. In 1878, the Theological Seminary of Rochester, U.S.A., conferred upon him the degree of D.D. An excellent memoir by "Lleurwg," on the Rev. R. D. Roberts, Llwynhendy (see *post*), was published in 1893. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue; Baptist Handbook*, 1901.) See *Y Gwilym*, Mar. 1901, pp. 31, 261.

Morgan, John T., 1824-1907, an American Senator, born at Athens, Tennessee, was of Welsh descent. Mr. Herbert N. Casson, in an article on "The Welsh in America," which appeared in *Munsey's Magazine*, says: "The veteran Senator John T. Morgan, who represented Alabama in the United States Senate for thirty years, assures me that the Welsh writers are correct in claiming him as one of their blood." Mr. Morgan was admitted to the Bar in 1844, and, in 1876, was elected to the United States Senate. He greatly distinguished himself as leader of the Opposition in the debates on the Panama Canal. On foreign politics he was one of the recognised authorities of his party, and was twice appointed member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1892, he served upon the Board of Arbitration on the Behring Sea Fisheries, and six years later he played an important part in the settlement of Hawaii, after its annexation by the United States. During the Civil War he rose to Brigadier-General of the Confederate Army. With his death there passed away from the political stage one of the last, and one of the most popular, of the old-time Southern Democrats. (*Munsey's Magazine*, Sept. 1906, p. 751; *The Times*, 14 June 1907; *Men. &c., of the Time*.)

Morgan, Maurice, 1726-1802, a civil servant and author, was a native of Blaenbylen, in Pembrokeshire. In April, 1756, he entered the Government service as deputy-weigher, teller, and clerk in His Majesty's Mint, in the Tower. In June, 1758, he succeeded one John Phillips in the office of weigher and teller. From October, 1766, to July, 1768, he acted as one of the two Under-Secretaries of State for the Southern Department, under the Earl of Shelburne. In November, 1766, he was appointed Secretary of the Colony of New Jersey, in North America, a post which he retained until September, 1783, when the office was determined, on the Colony being recognised by England as one of the United States of America, as the outcome of the War of Independence. To compensate him for this loss of emoluments, Morgan was appointed Provincial Agent for New Brunswick, but this office he gave up in 1786, on being made one of the five Commissioners of the Hackney Coach Office. He was well known in his day for his extensive knowledge, and was the author of an ingenious "Essay on the character of Falstaff." (*Fenton's Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire; Old Wales*, vol. 2, p. 129.)

Morgan, Richard Humphreys, 1851-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was a son of the celebrated Rev. Edward Morgan, of Dyffryn, Merionethshire, and a grandson of the Rev. Richard Humphreys, of the same place. He was educated at Hastings, Bala College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. He was minister with the Calvinistic Methodists at Barmouth, and afterwards at Menai Bridge,

He rendered excellent service in connection with the raising of a fund of over £20,000 for the purposes of Bala College, of which he acted as secretary. He wrote many articles to the magazines, and for a short time acted as joint editor of *Cymru Fydd*. His notes and comments in that magazine upon current topics were strong and trenchant. He was an effective preacher, and a man of great literary attainments. He adapted Pitman's system of shorthand to the Welsh language. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Y Cymro*.) See *Y Genin*, Mar. 1900, p. 23; *Y Tractethodydd*, 1899, p. 284.

Morgan, Richard Thomas, 1829- , a self-made man, was born in Cardigan, his parents being Thomas and Catherine Morgan. The family crossed to America when he was only four years of age, and after living for a few years at Marcy, New York, they removed to Cattaraugus County, in the same State, where they resided until the subject of this sketch was 26 years of age. In 1855, he settled in Oshkosh, where he worked as a carpenter. Towards the end of that year he started a door and sash factory in partnership with two others but in about 18 months the factory was destroyed by fire, leaving him almost penniless. He then entered into partnership with his brother John, and built another large factory. The business was a great success, and he accumulated considerable wealth. His name was connected with almost every enterprise for the advancement and welfare of the city of Oshkosh. He was one of the founders of the Union of the National Bank there, and was an officer in it from the beginning. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 1.)

Morgan, Thomas, -1743, author of "The Moral Philosopher," was a native of Wales, but left the Principality at a very early age. He started life a poor lad in a farmer's house, near Bridgewater, Somerset. He secured free tuition at an academy in that town, and in 1717 was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. For some years he laboured very successfully at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, but in consequence of his promulgating opinions which were not in accordance with those of his congregation, he was dismissed from the ministry. He therefore studied medicine, became M.D., and practised in Bristol, and afterwards in London, with but little success. He published two medical works, "The Philosophical Principles of Medicine," which went through three editions, and "The Mechanical Practice of Physick," of which two editions were issued. In 1737, appeared "The Moral Philosopher," which excited great attention, its doctrines being assailed by many able antagonists. Though his pen was ready, and his answers acute, his arguments were fallacious and unconvincing. (*Diet. Enc. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1832; *Monthly Repository*, 1818, p. 735; *Diet. Nat. Biog.*; *Protestant Dissenters' Mag.*, vol. 1, p. 258.

Morgan, Thomas, -1769, a lawyer, of Ruperra, Glamorgan-shire, was of a very ancient Welsh family of distinction, and his ancestors very often served as sheriffs and as Members of Parliament. He represented Breconshire in the House of Commons from 1723 till his death 46 years later. He was appointed Judge-Advocate-General by Sir Robert Walpole in 1741, and continued to perform his duties for a period of 27 years, during the successive Whig, Tory, and

Coalition Ministries of the Earl of Wilmington, Mr. Pelham, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Bute, George Grenville, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Duke of Grafton, finally resigning it in 1768. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Morgan, Thomas, 1720-1799, a Presbyterian minister and author, was a native of Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire. He was ordained in 1746, and served in the ministry at Henllan, Carmarthenshire; Delph, Yorkshire; and Morley, near Leeds. He wrote a good deal on the doctrines of the Trinity and the Atonement, in opposition to the views of Dr. Priestley. He also published an essay, entitled, "An Appeal to the Common Sense of Plain and Common Christians," and contributed a number of articles to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, on such subjects as "Marine Fossils" and "History of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire." (*Encyc. C.; Cardiff Catalogue*.) For articles by him see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1749, p. 217; 1751, pp. 60, 472, 516; 1752, p. 520; 1751, p. 340; 1757, p. 591; 1758, p. 125; 1760, pp. 7, 622; 1761, p. 564. See also *Y Brinniad*, 1861, p. 313; *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 274.

Morgan, T. O., -1878, a barrister and author, was a native of Cardiganshire, and resided at Goginan, near Aberystwyth. He took a good deal of interest in the affairs of that town. He was well known as an antiquary, and one of the most valuable local guides ever published was written by him. He also wrote a paper on Darowen parish for one of the volumes of the "Montgomeryshire Collections." (*Bye-Gones*, 1878, p. 143.)

Morgan, Thomas Rees, 1834-1897, a self-made man, was born at Penydarren, Merthyr Tydfil, and when eight years of age was employed as doorboy at a colliery. At the age of 10 he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his right leg, just below the knee. A year later, he was sent to school, where he shewed unusual mechanical and inventive talent, and when 14 years of age, he was, at his own request, apprenticed to a machinist. Subsequently, he was employed in many of the leading ironworks, where he was recognised as a mechanic of rare genius. In 1865, he emigrated to America, finally settling at Alliance, Ohio. There he engaged in business in the manufacture of steel hammers, with a partner, under the style of Marchand and Morgan. From this humble beginning arose the very extensive works of the Morgan Engineering Co., with Mr. Morgan as president. He was the first in America to construct electric cranes, and to him was entrusted the building of nearly all the heavy machinery for the navy yards and ordnance shops of the government. He was a public-spirited man; contributed liberally to charitable objects, and took the greatest interest in the welfare of his workmen. He was conceded to be one of the ablest mechanical engineers in America, and hundreds of patents were taken out by him on heavy machines. (*The Cambrian*, 1897, p. 441.)

Morgan, William, 1750-1833, an actuary, was a native of Bridgend, Glamorganshire. He entered St. Guy's Hospital with a view of studying for the medical profession, but on the suggestion of his

uncle, Dr. Richard Price (1723-1791, see *post*), he devoted his attention to financial and insurance matters. He made rapid progress, and in 1775 was appointed actuary to the Equitable Assurance Society. This gave him an opportunity of following the peculiar bent of his genius, and he pursued his mathematical studies with great ardour, and an enthusiastic love of science. He afterwards became assistant secretary, and later, secretary of the Equitable Society, and for more than half a century he remained at the head of its affairs. His mathematical and financial powers brought him into familiar intercourse with the leading statesmen of his time. He was a decided Unitarian to the end, and a man of fearless integrity. He wrote a number of works dealing with insurance questions, among them :—"The Doctrine of Annuities," "The Probabilities of Survivorship," which won for him a gold medal, and a Fellowship of the Royal Society; "A Comparative View of the Public Finances"; and was also the author of "A Review of Price's Writings on the subject of Finances," and "Memoirs of the Life of Richard Price, D.D." (*Enwyf. C.*) See *Y Brython*, v. 3, p. 54; *Memorable Unitarians*, 1906, p. 138; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Walford's Insurance Cyclo.*, v. 2, p. 596; *A Welsh Family, from the beginning of the 18th Century*, 1885, 2nd edit. 1893, by Miss Caroline E. Williams, for private circulation; *Genl. Mag.*, 1833, part 1, p. 569.

Morgan, William, 1801-1872, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Pembrokeshire. He began to preach at an early age, and after spending two years at college, was ordained at Holyhead in 1825. He was the first settled minister of his denomination in Anglesey. His fame as a preacher became known far and wide, and during his forty-seven years' ministry at Holyhead, the Baptists in the island greatly increased in number and power. The church over which he presided increased in membership from eighty to over four-hundred, and many branches were formed, including an English church. He led the van in all the churches throughout the island, having earned their confidence through his sound teaching, extensive knowledge, ripe judgment, and amicable disposition. He was a prolific writer, his principal work being "Cysondeb y Ffydd," a series of sermons on Scriptural Theology, which appeared in 1850. He also wrote a "Biography of the Rev. Christmas Evans" (Cardiff: Ll. Jenkins, 1839). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by two American universities. His biography, by the Rev. Wm. Price, Holyhead, appeared in 1888. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1873; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Morgan ab Ioan Rees, see Rhys, Morgan John.

Morgans, Mordecai, about 1740- , an American soldier, was the grandson of a Welshman who emigrated from Radnorshire to America in 1691. Morgans greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Brandywine, in 1774. (*Welshmen as Factors*, &c.)

Morris, Caleb, 1800-1865, a Congregational minister, was born at Parcyd, near Foeldrigarn, Pembrokeshire. He received his early education at Cardigan and Haverfordwest, and afterwards proceeded to Carmarthen, spending two years at the Grammar School preparatory to entering the Presbyterian College. In 1827, he settled in London, first

as joint-pastor, and later as sole pastor, at Fetter Lane. In 1856, he retired to Coed-ynlas Isaf, in his native county, where he died some nine years afterwards. He was buried at Penygroes cemetery, in the parish of Eglwyswen, where a monument was erected to his memory. The inscription upon this states that, "as a preacher he was distinguished by natural talents and acquirements rarely equalled; as a man, he was admired and beloved for guileless simplicity of heart and lofty elevation of sentiment, for a noble ardour in the cause of truth, rendered more impressive by natural gentleness of disposition, for unaffected deference to the worth of others, and a modest estimate of himself." His "Biography" (Welsh), with a selection of his sermons, edited by the Rev. D. Tyssil Evans, M.A., B.Sc., appeared in 1900. (*Cymru*, vol. 12, p. 5; *Ibid.*, vol. 19, p. 125.)

Morris, Charles, 1745-1838, a song writer, was descended from a good Welsh family. He was educated by his mother, and entered the 17th Foot in 1764. He afterwards served in America, and on his return to England joined the Royal Irish Dragoons. His political songs were numerous, those on "The Town and Country, or the contrast," being reproduced in Locker-Lampson's "Lyra Elegantiarum." He was a frequent guest at the Carlton Club, and earned the title of "the Sun of the Table." His humour was heightened by great solemnity of demeanour. After his death, his songs, which had appeared in 1786 as "a Collection of Songs by the inimitable Captain Morris," were published in two volumes under the title of "Lyra Urbanica, or the Social Effusions of Captain Morris, late of the Life Guards." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Watt's *Bibl. Brit.*; Allibone's *Dict. of Engl. Lit.*; *Genl. Mag.*, 1838, ii., 453; *Public Characters of 1806*, p. 322; Timb's *Clubs and Club Life in London*, p. 127; *Blackwood's Magazine*, January, 1841, p. 47.

Morris, David, 1714-1791, a celebrated Methodist preacher, was born at Lledrod, Cardiganshire. He began to preach when 21 years of age, and soon became one of the most popular preachers in Wales. He generally preached in the open-air, as there were only a few chapels in Wales large enough to contain the people who thronged to hear him. His son, Ebenezer Morris, became one of the most powerful preachers of the day. A collection of David Morris' hymns was published by Ross, Carmarthen, in 1773. Many of these are still in use wherever the Welsh language is known: among them may be mentioned "Mac bro-lyr imi acth yn mlaen," "Yn iach bleserau'r byd," "Na'd fi foddloni ar ryw rith." (*Hanes Emygyr; Rees' History.*)

Morris, David, 1792-1868, "Bardd Einion," a poet, was born at Tanybryn, Llanfaircaerinion, Montgomeryshire, and lived there throughout his life. Originally, he was a weaver by occupation, but during the last few years of his life he worked as a gardener. He was well versed in Welsh history and poetry, and could recite from memory, from beginning to end, some of the masterpieces of Goronwy Owen, Dewi Wyn, and other poets. He attained some excellence as a composer of "englynion." (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Morris, David, 1819-1870, was the son of William Morris, a native of Newtown, who removed to Manchester, where David was born. The father was in poor circumstances, but gave a fairly good education to his son. The latter, after a commercial training, commenced business on his own account as a broker, and was very successful. He was a member of the Salford Town Council, and, but for ill-health, would have been mayor in 1870. He was a prominent member of several learned societies, a Fellow of the Geological Society, and rendered excellent service in improving the condition of the working classes. (*Gwynn Manceinion*.)

Morris, David William, 1853-1895, "Dewi Glan Dulas," a poet, was a native of Beddgelert, Carnarvonshire. He resided for many years at Corris, Merionethshire, and left for America about 1881. He won several bardic chairs at local, provincial, and national eisteddfodau in this country, and also won three chairs at Welsh eisteddfodau held in America. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Morris, Ebenezer, 1769-1825, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, son of the Rev. David Morris (1744-1791, see *ante*), was born at Lledrod, in Cardiganshire, and in his seventeenth year he settled at Trecastle, Breconshire, where he kept a day school. He was converted, received into church membership, and led to preach in one and the same year—1788—and his progress as a preacher was very rapid. In less than two years he stepped into the front rank, and to this day he is regarded as one of the most brilliant preachers Wales has produced. His father was pastor of a group of churches in the neighbourhood of Twrgwyn, and on his death, in 1791, the son succeeded to the pastorate. His unblemished character, his prudence, his dexterity in the management of difficult cases of church discipline, and his untiring activity, elevated him to the foremost place in the denomination. His voice was remarkable for its power, and his style of speaking never failed to rivet the attention of all the hearers by its diversity, eloquence, and energy. (*Rees' Hist.; Historical Handbook*.) See *Evng. C.: Methodistiaeth Cymru*, vol. 2, p. 91; *Evangelical Magazine*, Apl. 1826.

Morris, Edward Rowley, 1828-1893, an antiquary, was a native of Kerry, Montgomeryshire. He was one of the earliest members of the Powysland Club, and one of the most valued contributors to its "Collections," illustrative of the past history of his native county. His chief contributions include a "History of Kerry," "Royalist Composition Papers," and summaries and notes on "Early Montgomeryshire Wills," &c. He transcribed for the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire the Royalist Composition Papers for those two counties. Shortly before he died, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He left in MS. a large mass of notes and transcripts from gaol files and other records, which were secured by the Powysland Club for publication. In 1881, he removed to London, where proximity to the British Museum, the Record Office, the Probate Registry, Lambeth Library, &c., afforded him opportunities of which he fully availed himself to prosecute his favourite work. His familiarity with these records, and his patience, skill, and industry in transcribing and noting their

contents, were truly marvellous. He died in the metropolis, and was buried at St. David's Churchyard, Newtown. (*Mont. Worthies; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Morris, Elias, 1826-1898, one of the "bishops" of the Mormon Church, was a native of Llanfairtalhaiarn, near Denbigh, and as a boy he learned his father's trade of a mason. In 1862, he was engaged by President John Taylor to take out from Liverpool a sugar plant to Salt Lake City, but the enterprise was unsuccessful. In 1864, he began business as a contractor, and soon flourished. In 1869, he went on a mission to North Wales, and returned to Salt Lake City with 365 "saints." His commercial affairs flourished, and he became a director of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce. In 1889, he was appointed president of the Utah Sugar Company, and in 1895 a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the Mormon Church he was a high councillor for twenty years, and from 1888 was president of the high priests' quorum of Salt Lake State. In 1890, he was appointed "bishop" of the Fifteenth Ward. His wife, who survived him, was a daughter of John Parry, mason, Newmarket, near Rhyl. He was an ardent Welshman, and had been attending a meeting of the Cambrian Society, and, on leaving, fell in the darkness into an elevator shaft, causing injuries to which he succumbed three days later. (*Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 345.)

Morris, Evan, 1824-1892, a self-made man, was a native of Llanrhaidr, Denbighshire. For some years he carried on business at Llansannan, in his native county, but the quiet life of the country tradesman did not allow sufficient scope for a man of his untiring energy and great business aptitude, and in 1847 he settled in Liverpool, where he built up a successful business in the wholesale grocery line, under the style of Morris and Jones. He was a descendant of Edward Morris, of Perthi Llwydion (see *ante*), and was keenly interested in Welsh literary matters. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Morris, Evan, 1831-1899, a colonel in the American army, was born at Crumlin, Monmouthshire. In 1830 he emigrated with his parents to the United States, and eventually settled at Girard, Ohio. For many years he was identified with the coal-mining interests in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, developing much territory, and being one of the leading operators of mines in the district. When the war of rebellion broke out he offered his services to his country. He was appointed captain of a company in the 171st regiment, O.V.I., and afterwards became colonel. (*The Cambrian*, 1899.)

Morris, Sir Evan, 1842-1890, a lawyer, of Wrexham, was a self-made man in every sense of the term, and became one of the most prominent figures in the history of that town. He was regarded as one of the pioneers of the railway system in that part of North Wales. In November, 1888, he was elected mayor, and during his term of office Queen Victoria paid a visit to Wrexham, conferring upon him the honour of knighthood. He was a thoroughly patriotic Welshman, and acted as chairman of the executive committee of the National Eisteddfod, held in Wrexham, in 1888. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Morris, Felix, 1847-1900, an actor, was born in England, his father being Welsh and his mother Scotch. He emigrated to America when very young, and there began his stage career, becoming one of the most favourite actors. He created numerous impersonations that brought him fame, and was best known in connection with Rosina Vokes. Their entertainments consisted of one-act plays which called for exquisite art to make them effective, and they were very successful during the time they played together. Some years before his death he appeared on the English stage, where he met with a most favourable reception. (*The Cambrian*, 1900, p. 140.)

Morris, George, -1859, a native of Shrewsbury, but of Welsh descent, devoted upwards of 40 years of his life to the preparation of a genealogical history of Shropshire. He was particularly skilled in the art of deciphering and translating ancient MSS, and so earnest was he in the pursuit of his studies that at his death he left behind a collection of manuscripts extending to more than four thousand folio pages. Many of his local notes are enriched with heraldic drawings, and they are so well done, and so faithfully designed, that persons well qualified to express an opinion upon them have pronounced them to be perfect. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.)

Morris, Gouverneur, 1752-1816, an American diplomatist of Welsh descent, and a brother of Robert Morris, the financier (1734-1806, see *post*.) was born at Morrisiana, in Westchester county, New York, U.S.A. He studied law, and was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775. He became a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1777, and acquired distinction as an eloquent public speaker. About 1780 he removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed assistant superintendent of finance by Robert Morris in 1781, and served in that capacity for three years or more. He was one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. In 1788, he went on private business to Paris, where he passed several years, and kept a diary which possesses much historical interest. He was United States minister to France, 1791-4; senator for New York, 1800-3; and chairman of the United States Canals Commission from 1810 until his death. His "Diary and Letters" was published in 1888. Among his other writings are his "Eulogy on General Hamilton," and a "Discourse on the Liberation of Europe from Military Despotism" (1814.) (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Harnsworth*; *Wales and its People*; *Welshmen as Factors*; *Lippincott*.) See Jared Sparks' *Life of Gouverneur Morris*, with selections from his *Correspondence*, 3 vols., 1832; *North American Review*, April, 1832; *Encyclopædia Americana*; *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, vol. i., (Duycknick), and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, October, 1832.

Morris, John, 1813-1896, Principal of Brecon Memorial College, was born in the town of Carmarthen. After a brief term in a solicitor's office, he entered the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, as a student for the ministry. In 1837, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, Springhead, near Oldham. After a four years' ministry here

he removed to Morley, where he laboured for 12 years. In 1854, he entered upon the great work of his life at Brecon College. During his long career there the Memorial College was built and paid for, at a cost of £12,000. He was the father of his students, justly loved and revered by all. His power as a preacher was generally recognised through more than half a century. His influence as a theologian was in its way unique; not that he contributed largely to literature, but that he had read and digested more theology and philosophy than probably any other man among his Welsh contemporaries, and that he spoke with authority to men who carried his teaching everywhere. The wide reputation of his scholarship brought him an unsolicited D.D. from Judson University, in the United States of America. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1898.) See *Y Gwynn*, 1897, p. 15.

Morris, Joseph, 1792-1860, a native of Shrewsbury, and brother of George Morris (—1859, see *ante*) gained for himself a great reputation as a writer and an antiquary. There are few local men who managed to secure so good a literary position as he did, for not only had he been a painstaking archaeologist, and an industrious collector all his life, but his connection with a well-known Salopian newspaper brought him into direct communication with the leading men of the county, and so to speak, made him an authority to which writers and others could apply for information. He compiled a large collection of MSS. volumes upon the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry of Shropshire and North Wales. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.)

Morris, Lewis, —1746, an American jurist, born in Westchester county, New York, was of Welsh descent. He became chief justice of that state, and was elected in 1738 first governor of New Jersey. He was the grandfather of Lewis Morris (1726-1798, see *post*.) (*Wales & its People*; *Lippincott*.)

Morris, Lewis, 1700 or 1702-1765, "Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn," an antiquary and poet, was a native of Anglesey, his father being a cooper by trade, and afterwards a corn dealer. Lewis' early education was very scanty, but by dint of hard work he soon made good this deficiency. He secured the post of collector of customs and the salt duties at Holyhead, and was appointed by the Admiralty to survey the coast of Wales, which he satisfactorily accomplished. His mineralogical knowledge and ingenuity were conspicuous; his skill in medicine and surgery was considerable; he was a student of natural philosophy and mathematics; and bestowed much attention upon music. He was, however, most eminent for his profound acquaintance with Welsh history and antiquities, and his "Celtic Remains," published after his death, contains a great variety of interesting information. He was also a good poet, his chief excellence lying in satire and humour. His collection of Welsh manuscripts, consisting of about eighty volumes, is deposited in the British Museum. His third son, William Morris, published a second edition of the "Survey of the Coasts of Wales," with a map of Anglesey, on a scale large enough to show every house in the island; he was also the author of "A Short History of the Manor of Creuddlyn," 1751. The "Letters of Lewis, Richard,

William, and John Morris," edited by Mr. J. H. Davies, M.A., Aberystwyth, have just been published. (*Doct. Em. W.*) See *Y Gwainen*, 1884, p. 236; *Cambro-Briton*, vol. 3, p. 437; *Y Trwythdydd*, 1851 and 1876; *Cambrian Register*, 1799; *Y Gwyddoniaethur Cymreig*; *Y Brython*, vol. 3, p. 54; *Trans. Nat. Hist. Liverpool*, 1900; *Ceinion Llen. G.* vol. i., p. 176; *Y Gwladgarwr*, 1838, p. 97; *Report on Welsh MSS.*, J. Gwenogfryn Evans, v. 2, pt. 1, p. 300; *Y Gwainen*, 1902, p. 115; *Ibid.*, 1903, p. 121; *Y Cymmador*, vol. 15; *Ibid.*, vol. 5; p. 144; *Ibid.*, vol. 2, pp. 47 and 138; *Cymru*, vol. 19, p. 213; *Adolf uwch Anghof*, p. 4; *Bye-Gones*, 1905, p. 86; *Cam. Reg.*, 1796, p. 231 (with photo); *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 1, p. 200; *Lewis Morris*, by Glan Menai; *Cymru*, v. 12, p. 261; *Malkin's South Wales*, vol. 2, p. 107.

Morris, Lewis, 1726-1798, was born of a Welsh family, and graduated at Yale College, America, in 1746. He was sent as one of the New York delegates to the Continental Congress in 1775, and served till 1777, having in the meantime signed the Declaration of Independence. He lost a large amount of property by the war, and died in 1798. He was a grandson of Lewis Morris (1752-1816, see *ante*), and half-brother of Gouverneur Morris (1752-1816, see *ante*). (*Wales and its People*; *Lippincott*.) See *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 271; *Wales*, vol. 1, p. 282; *Ibid.*, vol. 3, p. 18.

Morris, Sir Lewis, 1833-1907, a poet, great-grandson of Lewis Morris (Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn), was born at Carmarthen, and completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated, in 1855, as first class in Classics and Chancellor's Prizeman, and M.A. in 1858. He was called to the bar in 1861, obtaining a Certificate of Honour of the first class; and practised, chiefly as conveyancing counsel, until 1880. He was a member of the Departmental Committee on Welsh Education in 1881, and one of the pioneers of the education movement in Wales. He unsuccessfully contested Pembroke and Haverfordwest, as a Liberal, in 1886. He was the author of numerous addresses and papers on educational subjects, especially on the University of Wales, of which he was one of the earliest advocates. He took a prominent place with his "Songs of Two Worlds," 1872-5, and "Epic of Hades," 1876-7. "Gwen, a Drama in Monologue," appeared in 1879; the "Ode of Life," in 1880; "Songs Unsung," in 1883; "Gyfa," a Drama, in 1886; "Songs of Britain," in 1887; "A Vision of Saints," in 1890; "Songs without Notes," in 1894; "Myths and Lyrics," in 1896; and "Harvest Tide," in 1901. His Odes on "The Imperial Institute," "The Marriage of the Duke of York," and "The Death of Queen Victoria," are all strong and memorable by their sincerity and grace of expression. He has been described by a competent judge as the most truthful and successful of the Tennysonianians. His "Epic of Hades," and "Gwen," unquestionably won him a respectable place among Victorian poets. One reviewer pronounced him to be a worthy disciple of his compatriot, Henry Vaughan, the Silurist, singling out for special praise his "Ode on a fair Spring Morning," which he said had something of the charm of Milton's "L'Allegro." (*Harnsworth*; *Men and Women of the Time*; *The Welsh Leader*, v. 1, p. 225; *The Times*; *The Daily News*, and *The Manchester Guardian*, 13th November, 1907.)

Morris, Morgan Charles, 1845-1900, a Congregational minister, was born at Troedrhwiw-newydd, in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr, Cardiganshire. After a course of training at Brecon, he was ordained in 1874 at Pentyrech, Glamorganshire. In 1880, he removed to Coedpoeth, and two years later settled at Bethesda, Ton, Ystrad, in which pastorate he passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of large and varied attainments, an acknowledged Welsh scholar, an expert in apologetics, an exceedingly fresh and powerful preacher, and a poet of more than ordinary merit. His contributions to the *Dysgedydd*, and other Welsh magazines, and his successes at various eisteddfodau afford abundant evidence of his versatility. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1902.)

Morris, Richard, about 1705-1779, a brother of Lewis Morris (1700 or 1702-1705, see *ante*), was an able Welsh critic and poet. He was selected to superintend the printing of two editions of the Welsh Bible, which appeared in 1746 and 1752. For many years he filled the post of first clerk in the Navy Office. He rendered excellent services to his countrymen in connection with the preferment of Dr. Bowles, an Englishman unacquainted with Welsh, to the living of Trefdraeth, in Anglesey. He took a prominent part in the proceedings taken in the Court of Arches to deprive Dr. Bowles of the living, in which the judge expressed the opinion that the inhabitants of Wales had great reason to complain of such presentations. (*Dict. Em. W. ; Judge Johns on Dissent in Wales.*) See *Y Brython*, vol. 2, second edition, p. 415 ; *Y Diddanwch Teuluaid*, 1736 edition, p. 41 ; *Trans. Nat. Hist.*, Liverpool, 1900 ; *Y Mynyddion* (Conway, 1902) ; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 37 *et seq.* ; *Cyffwrdd*, vol. 2, p. 204 ; *Ibid.*, vol. 13, p. 94 ; *The Bible in Wales* (London : Henry Sotheran & Co., 1906), p. 42.

Morris, Richard, 1833-1894, scholar and philologist, was born at Bermondsey, of Welsh parentage. He was trained for an elementary schoolmaster, and his education was, for the most part, self-acquired. In 1871 he was ordained, and served for two years as curate of Christ Church, Camberwell. For 13 years he was headmaster of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at Wood Green. The diploma of LL.D. was given to him in 1870 by Archbishop Trait, and the Oxford University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1874. He prepared a series of educational works, which have contributed largely to place the teaching of English upon a sound basis. His latter years were devoted to the study of Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism. In 1893, Mr. Gladstone conferred upon him a civil list pension of £150. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Harnsworth*.

Morris, Robert, 1734-1806, to whose financial aid the success of the American War of Independence may be largely credited, was born in Wales, but at the age of 13 he emigrated with his father to America. He was placed in a merchant's counting-house in Philadelphia, and was soon afterwards admitted a partner. He was a member of congress in 1776, and in 1781 was appointed secretary of finance. He not only furnished the funds to carry on the war, but at its close contributed liberally to the relief of the distress that followed. He resigned his office after a tenure of three years, and after having established a

national bank on the joint-stock principle, which was incorporated in 1781. It was said of him that, at one time, his own credit was superior to that of the government itself, but owing to unfortunate speculations, he died a comparatively poor man. (*Wales*, vol. 3, p. 18; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Lippincott*; *Wales*, vol. 1, p. 282.

Morris, Thomas, 1848-1897, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the village of Llan, Ffestiniog, Merionethshire. During his childhood he attended the Established Church, but when still a young man he left the church and joined the Congregationalists. In 1870, he was received into Bala College, and five years later he settled as pastor at Bryn Seion, Dowlais, remaining there for 18 years. In 1893, he removed to Porth, Rhondda Valley, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a diligent student and strenuous worker, a man of strong convictions and earnest purpose. He was a devoted friend of the London Missionary Society. His sermons were carefully prepared, and articles from his pen frequently appeared in the magazines. He published several pamphlets, among them one entitled, "Amcan bodolaeth Eglwys Crist yn y byd" (Merthyr: J. Williams, 1889). He also issued a volume of Welsh Sermons (1889), which attracted considerable attention. He had announced and partly prepared a second volume at the time of his death. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1898; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Morris, William, about 1707-1763, another brother of Lewis Morris, was a good Welsh scholar, and was greatly distinguished for his botanical knowledge. He spent some years of his life as comptroller of the customs at Holyhead, and rendered great service in the improvement of church music. He was a diligent collector of Welsh manuscripts. The date of his death is usually given as 1764, but according to the parish register he was buried at Holyhead, in Dec., 1763. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Y Gwyddoniadur*; *Trans. Nat. Eist.*, Liverpool, 1900; *Y Monwyson*, Conway, 1902.)

Morris, William, 1783-1861, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Cilgeran, Pembrokeshire. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and William followed the same calling for some years. In 1835, he settled at St. David's, where he died. He was one of the most popular preachers of the day, and travelled much through the Principality. His father was also a preacher with the Calvinistic Methodists, and father and son frequently took part in preaching services together. A volume containing 71 of his sermons, edited by the Rev. Geo. Williams, St. David's, was published by Gee, of Denbigh. (*Enwy. C.*)

Morris, William, 1834-1896, poet, artist, manufacturer, and socialist, a native of Wales. He completed his education at Oxford, where he formed a life-long friendship with another Welshman, Burne-Jones. He was a singular instance of a man of immense industry and force of character, whose whole life, through a long period of manifold activity and multiform production, was guided by a few simple ideas. His rapid movements from one form of productive energy to another often gave occasion for perplexity to his friends. But

all these varying energies were directed towards a single object, the re-integration of human life. His chief poems are: "The Earthly Paradise" (1868-70); "The Life and Death of Jason" (1867), and "Poems by the Way" (1891). Among his prose works are: "The Aims of Art" (1887); "Signs of Change" (1888); "The Roots of the Mountains" (1890); "The Wood beyond the World" (1894); "The Water of the Wondrous Isles" (1897), and "The Story of the Sundering Flood" (1898). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Harmsworth.*) See *Biography* by J. W. Mackail (1899); *Bibliography*, by T. Scott (1897); *William Morris*, by A. Vallance (1897); *The Books of William Morris*, by H. Buxton Forman, C.B. (1897).

Morton, John, about 1730- of West Chester, Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was Welsh on his mother's side. To him belongs the honour of having given the vote which turned the scale in favour of the famous Declaration, making Pennsylvania the keystone of the arch which held "the original thirteen." Not only were the States ranged six for, and six against, its adoption, but of the seven Pennsylvania delegates, there were three on each side when John Morton's vote was cast. "But for that vote, who can tell what disaster might have befallen that famous work of Jefferson, or what would have become of the young Republic?" (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*) See *Wales*, vol I, p. 282.

Mostyn, John, 1710-1779, a general, was a son of Sir Roger Mostyn (1675-1739, see *post*). He entered Westminster School in 1723, proceeding to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1728. He was made captain in the 2nd Foot Guards in 1743, aide-de-camp to the King in 1747, colonel of the King's Own Royal Fusiliers in 1751, of the 13th Dragoons in 1754, of the 5th Dragoons in 1758, and of the 1st Dragoons in 1763; major-general in 1757; lieutenant-general in 1759; and general in 1772. In 1768, he became governor and commander-in-chief of Minorca. In 1747, he entered Parliament as member for Malton, Yorkshire, being again returned for the same constituency in 1754, and 1761. He was appointed governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1768, and was gentleman of the bedchamber to George II. and George III. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Notes and Queries*, 8th series, pt. 1, p. 362; Welch, *Alumni Westmonast*, p. 297; *Walpole's Memoirs of George III*; *The Proceedings at Large*, London, 1773, for report of an action brought against Mostyn by one Anthony Fabrigas, whom he had banished from the island of Minorca.

Mostyn, John, 1828-1897, a Baptist minister and journalist, was born at Amlwch, Anglesey, and, after leaving school, spent eight years in a solicitor's office. In 1851, he entered Horton College, and on completing his course there, he settled at Haldenham, Cambridgeshire, where he remained three years. He afterwards held a pastorate for 11 years at Braintree, Essex, where great prosperity attended his ministry. In 1870, he removed to the United States, remaining there seven years. He then became pastor at Ipswich, and later on at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. He was a good preacher and pastor, and a man of very considerable ability. He had a facile pen, which

he frequently employed in journalistic work, and for some years he contributed the Welsh letter to *The Freeman*, which appeared as the production of "Ieuan Eleth." (*Baptist Handbook*, 1898.)

Mostyn, Sir Pyers, 1811-1882, of Talacre Hall, Rhyl, Flintshire, the eighth baronet of his line, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in 1841. He was a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for Flintshire, and was high sheriff of the county in 1843. He was Custos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas until the abolition of that office, when he retired with a pension of £787 per annum. The Mostyns of Talacre are of the same lineage with the Mostyns of Mostyn, tracing, like them, in direct line to the famous Tudor Trevor, founder of the tribe of the Marches, in the tenth century, and of identical descent down to Richard ap Howel, of Mostyn, in the time of Henry VII., the eldest of whose sons, Thomas, became progenitor of the Mostyn, and the third, Pyers, that of the Talacre line. (*By-Gones*, 1882, p. 66.)

Mostyn, Sir Roger, 1675-1739, of Mostyn, Flintshire, the third baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Mostyn. In his fifteenth year he matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford. In 1701, he was returned as M.P. for Flintshire, and in the following year both for Cheshire and Flint borough; he elected to sit for the former. In the next parliament (1705-8) he represented his native county, and sat for that constituency till 1734, except in 1713, when he served for Flint borough. He was a Tory, and a supporter of Daniel Finch, second earl of Nottingham, whose daughter he married. In 1711, he was appointed paymaster of the Marines, and for two years was one of the four tellers of the Exchequer. He voted for tacking on the Occasional Conformity Bill to the Land Tax Bill in 1705, and against the Articles of Commerce in 1713. He also voted against the Peerage Bill in 1719, and Walpole's excise scheme in 1733, and having supported the Septennial Bill, supported the motion for its repeal in 1734. In consideration of his services and the expenses incurred by him as paymaster of the Marines, he was allowed a sum of three hundred pounds for eight years. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* 1500-1714; Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, ii., 120; *Genl. Mag.*, 1739, p. 272; *Treasury Papers*, xci., 70.

Mostyn, Savage, about 1719-1757, vice-admiral, was descended from the well-known Flintshire family of that name. Having entered the Navy at the usual age, he rose to be post-captain in 1739. In June, 1747, he was returned as member for Weobley, Herefordshire. From 1749 to 1755, he held office as Comptroller of the Navy, an office which he resigned on promotion to flag rank as rear-admiral of the Blue. He was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1757, and in April of the same year was gazetted one of the Lords of the Admiralty, resigning on change of Administration in the July following. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Myfyr Emlyn, see Thomas, Benjamin.

Myfyr Morganwg, see Davies, Evan.

Myllin, see Jones, John.

Mynyddog, see Davies, Richard.

Mytton, Richard Herbert, 1808-1869, of the Bengal Civil Service, was the only son of the Rev. Richard Mytton, of Garth, Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, by Charlotte, daughter of John Herbert, of Dolforgan. He was educated at Eton and Haileybury College, and entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1827. After several promotions he became Officiating Judge of the Sudder and Nizamut Adawlut, and in 1853 retired on a pension, and returned to England. He was well-acquainted with the native laws, usages and customs, as well as several of the languages of India, and discharged the judicial and other functions of the various important offices which he held with distinguished ability and credit. For 13 years after his return he acted as deputy-chairman of the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions, discharging the important duties of this office with great zeal and ability. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Nash, John, 1752-1835, an architect, of Welsh extraction, was the son of an engineer, and was born in London. He was articled to Sir Robert Taylor, an architect of extensive practice, and afterwards commenced business as a surveyor and builder. Having been successful in building speculations, he retired early to Carmarthen, where, on speculations of a different kind, he soon lost his fortune. In 1792, he returned to the metropolis, where he speedily obtained a large connection as a land agent and architect. His master-work was Regent Street, the first attempt to lay out a great metropolitan thoroughfare on a large and consistent plan, and to line it with a range of buildings of an imposing architectural character. The Prince Regent, with whom he was a great favourite, employed him to build the Pavilion, Brighton; and when the Prince became King, Nash was directed to make designs for a new palace on the site of Buckingham House. His other works include the Haymarket Theatre, the re-modelling of the Italian Opera House, the United Service Club House, Pall Mall, and All Souls' Church, Langham Place. He died at his residence, East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight. He published descriptions, views, &c., of the Pavilion at Brighton. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Papworth's Dict. of Architecture*; *Genl. Mag.*, 1835, pt. 2, p. 437; *Rodgrave's Dict. of Artists*.

Nash, Richard, 1674-1761, usually called "Beau Nash," was born at Swansea, South Wales. He entered the Middle Temple as a student of law, but had an invincible aversion to study and business. He distinguished himself as a man of fashion, a master of the science of gentility, and a paragon of effrontery. His skill as a gambler yielded him an ample revenue. In 1704, he found Bath a vulgar and mismanaged watering place, infested with ill-bred people. He got himself appointed master of ceremonies, and, by enforcing the rules of good breeding at balls, public assemblies, &c., converted Bath into a fashionable and elegant place of resort. His person was coarse and ungainly, but his vivacity and benevolent or prodigal habits rendered him popular. He is said to have taken measures to guard the unwary youth from falling victims to the designs of villains. During a part of his long period of prosperity and supremacy at Bath, he rode in a six-horse coach with a retinue of servants. In his old age he was impoverished by the Act of Parliament which suppressed gambling. (*Lippincott*;



SIR LEWIS MORRIS.



REV. THOMAS LEWIS, B.A.



REV. WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

Dict. Em. W.) See Oliver Goldsmith's *Life of Richard Nash* (1763); *Eccentric Personages*, by William Russell (1866); Malkin's *South Wales*, vol. 2, p. 485.

Nathan Dyted, see Reynolds, Jonathan.

Nathan Wyn, see Rees, Jonathan.

Ned Môn, see Jones, Edward.

Nefydd, see Roberts, William.

Newell, Richard, 1785-1852, a Calvinistic Methodist preacher, was born at Aberhavesp, Montgomeryshire. For the last thirty-two years of his life he preached with the Calvinistic Methodists, and was noted for his great earnestness, zeal, and faithfulness on behalf of the Sunday Schools, temperance, tract distribution and catechising, and other good movements. He was one of the earliest of the Calvinistic Methodists to labour among the English on the borders of his native county. For the benefit of the young he, for several years, brought out a Welsh publication called "Pethau Newydd a Hen, neu Drysorfa i'r Ysgol Sabbothol." ("Things New and Old; or a Treasury for the Sunday School.") probably the first of its kind in Welsh especially addressed to children and young persons. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Nicander, see Williams, Morris.

Nichol, Sir John, 1759-1838, a lawyer, was the son of John Nichol, of Llanfaes, Glamorganshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of D.C.L. In 1803, he was appointed Dean of Arches, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He sat in the House of Commons for thirty years, as member successively for Penryn (Cornwall), Hastings, and Great Bedwini. (*Emwog. C.*)

Nicholas, Thomas, 1820-1879, a Congregational minister and antiquary, was born at Trefgarn, near Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and educated at the Lancashire College, Manchester. In 1847, he became pastor at the Old Chapel, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and about seven years later settled at Eignbrook, Hereford. In 1856, he was appointed professor of Biblical literature and mental and moral science at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. Resigning in 1863, he settled in London, and took a prominent part in the promotion of a scheme for higher education in Wales. He was elected a Fellow of the Geographical Society. Certain Biblical criticisms from his pen having become known to the Senate of the University of Göttingen, Germany, the diploma of M.A., and Ph.D., was conferred upon him, at the suggestion of Professors Dorner and Ewald. In 1878 he revised the English edition of Boedeker's "London," as it passed through the press. He projected a "History of Wales," but did not live to complete it. Besides pamphlets and other publications, he was the author of "Middle and High Class Schools"; "University Education in Wales"; "The Pedigree of the English People"; "Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales," and "History and Antiquities of the County of Glamorgan." He was buried in the cemetery at Hammersmith. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cong. Year Book*, 1881). See *Athenæum*, 1879, i. 662;

Academy, 1879, i. 477; *Men of the Reign*; *London Echo*, May, 1879; *Baner ac Amserau Cymru*, May, 1879; *Times*, 16th May, 1879.

Nicholas, Thomas, 1831-1865, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Rhymney, in Monmouthshire, and having first received preparatory tuition from the Rev. T. Davies, D.D., Merthyr, in 1854, he entered Pontypool College, where he earnestly applied himself to his studies for three years, when he undertook the pastorate of the infant church at Pembrey, Carmarthen, being ordained there in 1857, and where he laboured with great acceptance and success, eventually accepting a call to the pastorate of the church at Aberaman, in 1858. The cause here had been in a languishing state for some time, but under his care it revived and flourished again. He also dismissed many to form independent branches—one at Cwmaman and another at Aberewmboi. Besides actively labouring in the ministry, his literary services were not inconsiderable. Among the rest was a translation of Mr. Stock's "Handbook of Revealed Theology" into Welsh, which appeared in 1863. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1867.)

Nicholson, William, 1844-1885, a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Holyhead, and served an apprenticeship as pupil teacher in the British school at that town. He afterwards entered the Normal College, Bangor, and became schoolmaster at Llwydcoed, Festiniog, and Llanengan successively. In 1867, he was ordained, and accepted a call from Rhoslan and Llanystumdwy, Carnarvonshire. In 1872, he removed to Groeswen, Glamorganshire, and in 1876 he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Wm. Rees, at Grove Street, Liverpool. He now occupied a prominent position in the foremost rank of Welsh Congregational preachers. His natural genius and earnestness, and what may be termed his surcharge of electricity, his impassioned eloquence, and his deep-rooted sympathy with his sacred message, gave him a position almost unique among the Welsh pulpit orators of the day. His power of imitation was unrivalled, proving him to have been a keen observer of men and things. His lecture on "The Welsh Independent Pulpit" was very popular. He published a volume containing extracts from his sermons and a selection of his poems, entitled "Y Dyferion" (Merthyr: J. Williams, 1876). He was also editor of a monthly magazine, *Cenad Hedd*, and wrote several articles to the *Gwningen*, *Dysgedydd*, and other magazines. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1886; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Dysgedydd* for 1885; *Y Gwningen*, 1891, p. 277; *Ibid*, March, 1893, p. 58; *Ibid*, 1900, p. 122; *Ibid*, 1884, p. 273 (for his poem on "Ystorm"); *Ibid*, 1893, p. 176.

Nott, Sir William, G.C.B., 1782-1846, an eminent soldier, was born at Neath, in Glamorganshire, and educated at Cowbridge, in the same county. He entered the East India Company's service in 1800, and after many years' distinguished service he retired to Wales, where he bought an estate. In consequence of the failure of a bank, he had to sell his property and return to the army. He was subsequently entrusted with the command of the whole of the troops in Scinde and Lower Afghanistan, in which command he displayed, at a most critical time, the greatest firmness, decision, and ability. In 1842, with an army of 5000 only, he defeated and put to flight 12,000 of the enemy in the

neighbourhood of Candahar. Though the fortune of war varied in some parts of the country, the progress of Sir Wm. Nott was one scene of uninterrupted success. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his "intrepidity, skill, and perseverance," while the East India Company voted him an annuity of £1000 in recognition of "the foresight, judgment, decision, and courage" evinced by him. He afterwards repurchased his former estate, and spent the remainder of his days in Wales. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *The Cambrian Journal*, 1862, p. 94; *Enwog. C.*; his *Memoir and Correspondence*, by Stocqueler, 1854; Kaye's *Hist. of the War in Afghanistan*, 1874; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Oliver, John, 1838-1866, a poet, was born at Llanfynydd, Carmarthenshire. He was educated first at the village school, and before he was 16 years of age, he passed through the Presbyterian College at Carmarthen, where he distinguished himself in English and German literature. He preached occasionally, but devoted most of his time to poetry. His most ambitious poem is that on "David, the Prince of the Lord." Among his other works are, "The Beauties of Nature," and "The Wisdom of Cain." His collective poems, under the title of "Cerddi Cystudd," were published at Newport, together with a short biography by Henry Oliver, in 1867. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cymru*, Feb. 1894.

Olivers, Thomas, 1725-1799, a native of Tregynon, Montgomeryshire, was a shoemaker by trade. He was one of the first lay preachers selected by John Wesley, and laboured throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland. He was afterwards selected by Mr. Wesley to superintend the press for him in London. He wrote at least a dozen pamphlets on religious subjects. He also composed several hymns, among them "The God of Abraham praise," of which James Montgomery says: "There is not in our language a lyric of more majestic style, more elevated thought, or more glowing imagery." He published a collection of hymns, and an elegy on the death of John Wesley, the volume being reprinted, with a biographical sketch of the author, in 1868. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *The Leisure Hour*, 1876.) See also *Bye-Gones*, 1895, p. 115; *English Hymns*, by S. W. Duffield; *Singers & Songs of the Church*, by the Rev. Josiah Miller; and *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, 1811.

Ormsby-Gore, William George, 1819-1904, second Lord Harlech, was the second son of William Ormsby-Gore, by Mary Jane Ormsby, daughter and heiress of Owen Ormsby, the husband of Margaret Owen, heiress of the united families of Sir Robert Owen, of Porkington (now called Brogyntyn), Salop, and Clenenny, Carnarvonshire, a descendant of the celebrated Royalist, Sir John Owen and Owen Wynne, of Glyn Cowarth, Merionethshire. He succeeded his elder brother, John Ralph Ormsby-Gore, the first Baron Harlech, in 1876. From 1841 to 1852, he represented Sligo in Parliament in the Conservative interest, and from 1858 to the time of his succession to the peerage, the county of Leitrim, of which county he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant in 1885. In the same year, he was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of North Wales, a position

which he resigned in 1903 owing to advancing age. He received his early education at Dr. Worsley's private school, from which he went to Eton. At the age of twenty-two, he entered the army, retiring in 1855, after twenty years service, with the rank of major in the 13th Light Dragoons. He took a keen interest in agriculture, and was a past president of the Oswestry Agricultural Society. (*The Manchester Guardian*.)

Ossian Gwent, see Davies, John.

Overstone, Lord, see Lloyd, Samuel Jones.

Owain Alaw, see Owen, John.

Owain Gwyrfai, see Williams, Owen.

Owain Myfyr, see Jones, Owen.

Owen, Aneurin, 1792-1851, was the only son of Dr. William Owen Pughe, and was educated at Bangor. Under his father's guidance he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Welsh language and of Ancient British history, and these qualifications procured for him the appointment of successor to Mr. John Humphreys Parry, in the preparation of the early history of the British Isles for the Government. His translation into English of the Laws of Hywel Dda, published under the title of "Ancient Laws and Institutions of Wales," is a most valuable work. He gained several Eisteddfodic prizes, and frequently acted as adjudicator in literary subjects. He was a good classical scholar, and had a minute knowledge of music and botany. He was appointed Tithe Commissioner, and afterwards Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, and gave great satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of those offices. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 200; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Arch. Cambrensis*, 3rd series, v. 4 p. 208, v. 5 p. 235, v. 6 p. 184, v. 7 p. 93; *Preface to Ancient Laws of Wales*, 1841; *Transactions of Beaumaris Eisteddfod*, 1839.

Owen, Benjamin, 1810-1864, a Congregational minister, was born at Trefdraeth, Pembrokeshire. His father, William Owen, died leaving a number of very young children, and at eleven years of age Benjamin had to turn out to work. In his leisure hours he diligently applied himself to self-improvement, and in 1837 he was ordained at Soar, Merthyr Tydfil. His congregation rapidly increased, and a new chapel became necessary. This was built to plans prepared by Mr. Owen himself, who had worked for years as a joiner. He was a very popular preacher and lecturer. He wrote a "Biography of the Rev. Thomas Griffiths, Hawen" (Llanelly: Rees and Thomas, 1842). His *Biography*, in Welsh, by the Rev. Benjamin Williams, of Swansea, was published in 1866 (Denbigh: T. Gee). (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Owen, Charles, 1654-1712, a dissenting divine, was a native of Montgomeryshire, and was educated at Shrewsbury. He was privately ordained minister of a congregation at Bridgnorth, but owing to the persecution of the times he had to leave his people, and take shelter in London. When King James published his Toleration he returned to

Bridgnorth, and afterwards removed to Ellesmere, where he laboured until his death. He wrote several controversial tracts in favour of the dissenters. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*

Owen, Charles, -1746, a Presbyterian minister and author, was a brother of the Rev. James Owen, (1654-1706, see *post*), and was born at Abernant, near Carmarthen. For about fifty years he was pastor at Warrington, and also held the post of professor at the college in that town. He was the author of a number of works, including "Some Account of the Life and Writings of . . . James Owen," 1709; "The Scene of Delusions, . . . Historical Account of Prophetick Impostures," 1712; translated into German, Leipzig, 1715; answered in 1723 by John Lacy; "Hymns Sacred to the Lord's Table, Collected and Methodized," Leverpoole, 1712, (the first book known to have been printed in Liverpool); "Donatus Redivivus, or a Reprimand to a Modern Church Schismatick," 1714; reprinted with the title "Rebaptization Condemned," 1716, (an attack on two Clergymen who had rebaptized a conforming dissenter). "The Amazon Disarmed," 1714, (a defence of his "Donatus Redivivus" against a Reply by Jane Chorlton); "Plain Dealing, or Separation without Schism," 1715; "The Validity of the Dissenting Ministry," 1716. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Enwog. C.*) See *Funeral Sermon*, by Josiah Owen, 1746; Williams' *Life of Matthew Henry*, 1828; Halley's *Lancashire*, 1863, v. 2, p. 321 *et seq.*

Owen, Daniel, 1836-1895, the leading Welsh novelist, was born at Mold, where he afterwards continued to live. He had few advantages of school education; he left college because a sister and widowed mother depended on him for support. To work with his hands during all the possible hours of a working day became his lot at an early age, and his books were written, almost all, at intervals taken from the hours of business, and after business was over. His works were immensely popular, and, certainly, no one ever succeeded so conspicuously as he did in transcribing into lucid and humorous Welsh prose his impressions of the life which he observed around him. Dickens was his favourite novelist, and his own place in the affections of Welsh readers is more closely analogous to that of Dickens than to that of any other English novelist. No Welsh writer has ever surpassed Daniel Owen as a humourist. He has avoided alike the excesses of satire and of caricature, although the particular circle of life and character which he describes, afforded him much material for both. A bronze statue has been erected to his honour in his native town. (*Manchester Guardian.*) See *Trans. Nat. Eist. Bangor*, 1902, p. 167; *Y Traethodydd*, 1904, p. 417; *Ibid.*, 1905, p. 341, *et seq.*; *Ibid.*, 1906, p. 241; *Cymru*, v. 2, p. 217; *Ibid.*, v. 22, p. 29, *et seq.*; *Y Geninen*, 1896, p. 24; *Cymru*, v. 10, p. 70; *Young Wales*, 1902, p. 5; *Ibid.*, 1895, p. 263; *Wales*, vol. 2, p. 544; *Y Geninen*, 1905, March, p. 12; his *Welsh Biog.*, by Isaac Foulkes, also by Rev. John Owen; *Y Traethodydd*, 1906, pp. 23 and 184; *Cymru*, v. 12, p. 37.

Owen, David, about 1670-about 1750, a Presbyterian minister and author, and a native of Carmarthenshire, was a brother of the Rev. Charles Owen (-1746, see *ante*), and of the Rev. James Owen

(1654-1706, see *post*). He was pastor at Henllan, Carmarthenshire, from 1696 to 1710, but afterwards removed to Barnet, Hertfordshire, and later on to Rochdale. He wrote an able essay on the Welsh language, and another on the duty of churches towards their ministers, together with a number of pamphlets. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Rees' Hist.*

Owen, David, 1720-1749, "Dafydd y Gareg Wen," a musician, was born near Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire. His father was Owen Humphrey, and his mother was Gwen Roberts, of Isallt. Gwen was considered an excellent vocalist, and often sang penillion, following the harp. Her son became an accomplished harpist when quite a youth, and the airs, "Codiad yr Hedydd," "Dafydd y Gareg Wen," and "Difyrwech Gwyr Criccieth," are attributed to him. There is a tradition that he composed "Dafydd y Gareg Wen" on his death-bed, and Sir Walter Scott wrote his pathetic song, "The Dying Bard," in reference to this. Dafydd had a cousin a gardener at Roslin Castle, and it was through him that Sir Walter Scott got acquainted with his history. He was buried at Ynyscynhaiarn (Portmadoc), and John Ceiriog Hughes, Mynyddog, and Ellis Owen (Cefnymeusydd) composed verses to his memory. The latter succeeded, in 1840, by means of subscriptions, in placing a monument on his grave, with the image of a harp inscribed on the stone. (*B. Cerdlorion Cymreig; Bye-Gones*, 1886, p. 63.) See *Y Brython*, vol. 1, second edition, p. 55; *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 110, vol. 32, p. 183; *Welsh Minstrelsie*, vol. 4, p. vii.; *Scots Minstrelsie*, vol. 4, p. 78; Jones' *Welsh Musicians*, p. 81; *Enwog. C.*; *Cymru Fu*, vol. 1, p. 343; *Y Gestiau*, pp. 59-68; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cell Meudwy*, p. 64.

Owen, David, 1784-1841, "Dewi Wyn o Eifion," a poet, was born at Gaerwen, in the parish of Llanystumdwy, Carnarvonshire. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and gave his son a fair education. Dewi Wyn gave proofs of poetical genius at an early age, and his prize poem, "Molawd Ynys Prydain," written in praise of the Isle of Britain, brought him into great prominence. His chief composition is his poem on "Elusengarwech" (Benevolence), which is one of the most beautiful in the language. This poem was rejected by the adjudicators at the Denbigh Eisteddfod of 1819, in favour of an inferior production, and the result so disgusted the bard that he made no further attempts in the same direction. His works, with his portrait and biography, were published in a volume entitled "Blodau Arfon" (Chester, 1842). A second edition, with additions, and an essay on his life and genius, by Robert Williams ("Robert ap Gwilym Ddu") appeared in 1869 (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys). An excellent article on his characteristics as a poet is to be found in volume 3 of "Y Llenor" (O. M. Edwards). (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Tracthodydd*, 1853; Leathart's *Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society*, p. 44; *Y Gennin*, vol. 4, p. 207; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Llenor* (O. M. Edwards), book 5, p. 49, and book 12, p. 33; *Golud yr Oes*, vol. 2, p. 321; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1900, p. 273; *Y Gennin*, Mar. 1893, p. 22; *Cymru*, v. 4, p. 306; *Nodweddiad y Cymru*, p. 261; *Cvinion Llen. G.*, v. 2, p. 259; *Cyfres y Fil Cell Meudwy*, 64.

Owen, David, 1794-1866, "Brutus," a Baptist minister, author, and poet, was born at Llanpumpsaint, Carmarthenshire. His ambition was to be a medical man, but he subsequently entered the Baptist College at Bristol, and became a Baptist minister. In after life he retired from the stated ministry, and adopted the profession of schoolmaster, and writer to the Welsh press of the day. Many of his communications appeared in *Seven Gomer* (1824), *Lleuad yr Oes* (1829), *Efynglydd* (to 1835), *Haul* (from commencement to 1866). In some of these papers he held a pecuniary interest, but the two last were published by William Rees, of Llandovery, and advocated Church of England principles. He published several books, among them biographies of Christmas Evans and John Elias. His racy and descriptive style is found on every page of those works. He also wrote a volume of poems. In 1856, he published a large volume, containing his chief works, under the title of "Brutusianæ." There is a marble tablet in Llywel Church to his memory. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*; *The Red Dragon*, vol. 3, p. 385 and vol. 2, p. 458.) See *Cyruu O. J.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Y Trwythydd*, 1867; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 201.

Owen, David Dale, 1807-1860, a geologist, was the son of Robert Owen, of Newtown (see *post*). He was born in Scotland, and educated in Switzerland, where he acquired a taste for chemistry. In 1838, he graduated at Ohio Medical College, and, ten years later, he was employed by the United States Government to make a survey of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the results of which were published in 1852, in a quarto volume of upwards of 600 pages. He was afterwards engaged on the Geological Survey of Kentucky and Arkansas, and the Smithsonian Institute published some of his works. He was a most laborious geologist, and seems to have shortened his life by his assiduous habits. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*)

Owen, Edward, about 1728-1807, a clergyman, was born at Llanguig, Montgomeryshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1757, he was appointed master of the Warrington Grammar School, and in 1767 became rector of that place. He was a good scholar, and of a peculiarly benevolent disposition, and was the author of several works on ethical, classical, and political subjects; among others, "Faringdon's Sermons," a "Latin Grammar," "The original text of Juvenal and Persius, with copious explanatory notes and introductory essays, &c." (2 vols.), the latter of which passed through many editions. Goronwy Owen, while a curate at Walton, made his acquaintance, and received some kindness at his hands. In 1795, the poet spoke of him as his "dear friend and fellow-countryman." Years after Goronwy had left for America, Mr. Owen set on foot enquiries concerning him, and was the means of elucidating more of his later history than anyone else. He was buried in Warrington churchyard. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Marsh's Lectures on the Literary Hist. of Warrington*; *Beaumont's Warrington Church Notes*, 1878, p. 104; *Kendrick's Warrington Worthies*; *Wakefield's Memoirs*, 1792, p. 161; *Foster's Alumni Oxon.*; *Smith's Bibl. Anti-Quakeriana*.

Owen, Edward Pryce, 1788-1863, artist, was the only son of Archdeacon Hugh Owen (1761-1827, see *post*). He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1816. After officiating for some time at Park Street Chapel, Grosvenor Square, London, he became vicar of Wellington and rector of Eyton-upon-the-Wildmoors, Shropshire, holding these livings till 1840. He then travelled for many months on the Continent, visiting France, Belgium, Italy, the Levant, Germany, and Switzerland. During his travels he made numerous drawings, from which he afterwards produced etchings and pictures in oils. He contributed several plates to the "History of Shrewsbury" (1825) by his father and J. B. Blakeway, and issued the following:—"Etchings of Ancient Buildings in Shrewsbury" (with letterpress), Nos. 1 and 2 only (London, 1820-1); "Etchings," portrait and forty-five plates (London, 1826); "The Book of Etchings," vol. 1, 1842, vol. 2, 1855. He resided during the latter part of his life at Bettws Hall, Montgomeryshire, but died at Cheltenham. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Genl. Mag.* 1863, pt. ii., pp. 244, 380; Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists*; Cooper's *Biographical Dictionary*; Senbert's *Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon*; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

Owen, Sir Edward William Campbell Richard, 1771-1849, a naval officer, was a native of Montgomeryshire, being a son of Captain William Owen (1722-1778, see *post*.) He was educated at Hanway School, Chelsea, and entered the navy in 1785. In 1806, he superintended a very successful attack on Boulogne, and three years later accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, where his ability and energy in the discharge of his duties, gained for him warm commendation. For his distinguished services, he was made Knight Commander of the Bath in 1815; in 1821, he was appointed a Colonel of Marines, and four years later was advanced to Flag Rank. He was member of Parliament for Sandwich from 1826 to 1829; became Surveyor-General of Ordnance in 1827, and was a member of the Council of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral, who, in 1832, conferred upon him the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1846, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath was conferred upon him. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Marshall's *Roy. Nav.*, vol. 2, p. 126; O'Byrne's *Nav. Biog. Dict.*; *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, vol. 20, p. xxxiv.; *Genl. Mag.*, 1849, ii., 647.

Owen, Elias, 1833-1899, a clergyman and antiquary, was born in the parish of Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire, and for some time was employed as schoolmaster at Llanllechid, near Bangor. He studied for holy orders, and in 1878 graduated M.A. at Dublin. After serving as curate at Llanwnog and Oswestry, he was appointed, in 1876, Diocesan Inspector of Schools by the Bishop of St. Asaph, a post which he filled for 17 years. He was rector of Efenectyd, in the Vale of Clwyd, from 1881 to 1892, when he was referred to the living of Llanyblodwel, near Oswestry. He was an acknowledged authority on antiquarian matters, and in 1886 published a volume on "The Old Stone Crosses in the Vale of Clwyd"; and, in 1891, a collection of "Welsh Folklore," for which he was awarded a prize of £20 and a silver medal at the London Eisteddfod, in 1887. He also contributed, in 1891, a

"Glossary of Montgomeryshire" to the Powysland Collection. In 1895 he edited the works of the Rev. Griffith Edwards (Gutyn Palarn), and at the time of his death was preparing a volume of Mr. Edwards' sermons for the press. Mr. Owen, who was elected F.S.A., was a frequent contributor to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, *Antiquary*, *Reliquary*, *Bye-Gones*, *The Rauthin School Magazine*, and other periodicals. (*Y Cymro*; *C. & D. Herald*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1901, p. 58; *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 123.

Owen, Elijah, -1894, a clergyman and antiquary, was born near Bethesda, Carnarvonshire. He was ordained priest in 1876, and for thirteen years held the curacy of Llanfaes and Penmon, Anglesey. He afterwards became vicar of the neighbouring parish of Llangod, near Beaumaris. He was a very hard-working and successful parish priest. He was joint-secretary with the Rev. T. Warren Trevor for the widows' and orphans' charity in connection with the Bangor diocese, and ruridecanal secretary. He took great delight in the antiquities of his neighbourhood, and wrote to various periodicals on this subject. With him perished much curious and interesting information of bye-gone days. He had for years been collecting materials for the history of Beaumaris, and few were better qualified than he to take in hand such a work. (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 295.)

Owen, Ellis, 1789-1868, an antiquary and poet, was the son of Owen Ellis, and Ann Thomas, his wife, of Cefnymeusydd, in the parish of Ynyscynhriarn, Carnarvonshire. He was educated first at Penmorfa, near Portmadoc, and afterwards at Shrewsbury. On returning home, he settled at Cefnymeusydd, and on his father's death took charge of the farm, and spent the remainder of his life there. He was specially gifted as a writer of "Englynion" (Stanzas), and was well known as a local antiquary and genealogist. He acted as friend and tutor to many of the young poets of the district, and formed the "Literary Society of Cefnymeusydd," which met fortnightly at his house, and under his presidency, for eleven years. His poetical and prose writings were published, with a biographical notice, under the title of "Cell Meulwy" (The Hermit's Cell), in 1877 (Tremadoc; R. Isaac Jones.) A few days before his death he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cell Meulwy*; *Y Gŵstinau*, p. 71; *Gobul yr Oes*, v. 1, p. 227; *Y Geninen*, 1887, p. 210; *Cyfaru*, v. 14, p. 140; *Ibid.*, v. 26, p. 29; *Ibid.*, v. 31, p. 198.

Owen, Goronwy, 1722-1769, one of the greatest Welsh poets, was born in Anglesey, his father being a humble peasant. At the age of 15, he became assistant teacher in a grammar school at Pwllheli, and through the liberality of Mr. Edward Wynne, he was enabled to go to Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1745, and was appointed by the bishop's chaplain to the curacy of his native parish, where he only remained three weeks, being displaced by the bishop to make way for a young man of great fortune. He was successively curate at Oswestry, Uppington, Walton (Liverpool), and Northolt, and after a life full of vicissitudes he sailed to America, and died at Brunswick, County Virginia. He was an excellent classical scholar,

and was acquainted with Hebrew and Chaldee. He, unfortunately, contracted habits of intemperance; whether his conduct in this respect was the cause or the effect of his non-promotion as a clergyman must remain a mystery. His poem on the Day of Judgment is considered one of the finest in the language, and his ode in memory of his old friend and patron, Lewis Morris, is a masterpiece, written though it was in the land of his exile, where he had not heard or spoken hardly any Welsh for upwards of ten years. The date of his death has always been regarded as uncertain, but, according to a letter received by Sir Lewis Morris, from America, in 1892, this event took place in 1769. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Gwirthiau Barddonol*, Gwilym Hiraethog, p. 297; *Tracthodau Llenyddol*, Dr. Lewis Edwards; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1862, pp. 138 and 152; *Ibid.*, 1876, p. 81; *Y Brython*, v. 4, p. 465; *Y Geninen*, 1889, p. 16; *Yr Adolygydd*, v. 1, p. 200; *Y Mowcyson* (Conway: 1902); *Trans. Nat. Eist. Liverpool*, 1884 and 1900; *Y Gwladgarwr*, 1838, p. 321; *Y Piser Hir*, at Swansea Library; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1905, p. 464; *Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 71; 1902, p. 115; 1903, p. 121; *Cinion Llen. G.*, v. 2, p. 182; *Cyfres y Fil*, O. M. Edwards.

Owen, Griffith, -1717, colonist and doctor, was born at Dolgelly. Having been educated for the medical profession, he emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania, where he was first doctor in the new colony founded by William Penn. He settled in Philadelphia, became a member of the executive council, justice of the peace, and commissioner of the disposal of land. In 1699, when Philadelphia was ravaged by disease, he greatly distinguished himself. He took long journeys with various English ministers in connection with the Quakers. He died at Philadelphia. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Proud's *History of Pennsylvania*, v. 2, p. 99; Janney's *Hist. of the Friends*, v. 3, pp. 53, 187; Morris' *Contributions to Med. Hist. in Mem. of the Hist. Soc. of Pa.*, p. 339; Gordon's *Hist. of Pa.*, p. 592.

Owen, Griffith, 1796-1879, a musician, was born at Penmorfa, Carnarvonshire, and died at Towyn, Merionethshire. He was one of the finest harpists of the day, and a composition of his, "Hoffedd Gruffydd Owen," appears in the "Welsh Harper," published by John Parry in 1839. This volume was a reprint from the original plates of Edward Jones' "Bardic Remains," with some additional airs. (*B. Cerdlorion Cymruig.*) See *Trans. Nat. Eist. Carnarvon*, 1894, p. 212.

Owen, Henry, 1716-1795, a very learned divine, was born near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, and educated at Ruthin school and Jesus College, Oxford. Having taken his degree in arts, he studied medicine, and practised for three years as a physician, but was compelled both by his health and feelings, to relinquish that profession. In due course, he was admitted into holy orders, and was eventually appointed vicar of Edmonton, in Middlesex. His "Enquiry into the state of the Septuagint version" affords evidence of the diligence and judgment with which he had studied sacred literature, and of his great abilities in the department of Scripture criticism. He also wrote a number of other works, which increased his reputation among biblical scholars. In 1776, he published the second edition of Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*,

corrected in language and matter, and with the addition of notes by the eminent antiquary Lewis Morris. Owen was also a contributor to Bowyer's "Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament." He was a man of sound judgment and great research. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* (1715-1886); Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.*, v. 2, p. 433; v. 3, pp. 6, 81, 99; *Illustrations of Literary History*, v. 5, pp. 613, 795; v. 6, p. 669; v. 8, p. 268; *Gent. Mag.*, 1760, pp. 203, 489; 1776, p. 95; 1794, p. 670; 1795, pp. 884, 1111; Watt's *Bibl. Brit.*; *Encyc. C.*; *New Annual Register* for 1784, 1787 and 1789.

Owen, Hugh, 1761-1827, the historian of Shrewsbury, was the only son of an eminent physician—Pryse Owen, who was born at Bettws, Montgomeryshire. He was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, and proceeded to his B.A. and M.A. degree there. In 1791, he was presented to the living of St. Julian, Shrewsbury; was made prebendary of Sarum, in 1803; and in 1822 he became Archdeacon of Salop. He was an excellent antiquary; a learned and good man, greatly respected by all classes, and ready at all times to render service to his friends and neighbours. He contributed a number of papers to the "Gentleman's Magazine" and other periodicals, chiefly on historical and ecclesiastical subjects. In 1808, he published "Some account of the ancient and present state of Shrewsbury"; and he was also the joint author with Mr. Blakeway of "The History of Shrewsbury," a very valuable work, published in 1825. He died two years later, and was buried in St. Julian's Churchyard, Shrewsbury. (*Border Counties' Worthies*; *Mont. Worthies.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1826, pt. 2, pp. 321, 431; 1828, pt. 1, p. 89; Le Neve's *Fasti*, v. 1, pp. 575, 591; v. 2, p. 681. Upcott's *English Topography*, v. 3, p. 1141; Lowndes' *Bibl. Man. (Bohn)* p. 1750; Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*, v. 3, p. 395; Leighton's *Guide through the Town of Shrewsbury*, pp. 103, 184; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Owen, Hugh, 1784-1861, colonel, was born at Denbigh, and educated at the Grammar School, Audlem. In 1803 he was appointed captain in the Shropshire volunteers, became lieutenant in 1807, and embarked on Portugal in 1809. He spoke French, Spanish and Portuguese fluently. In 1810, he was appointed captain of cavalry in the Portuguese army; was aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Fane in command of the rear guard of General Hill's division in the retreat to Torres Vedras. In 1820, he accompanied Lord Beresford to Brazil. He afterwards retired into private life, and resided at Villa Nova de Paraisa, near Oporto. He declined an appointment as general at the hands of Don Pedro, during the civil war. He wrote "The Civil Wars in Portugal," and "The Siege of Oporto." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Autobiography of Sir John Rennie, F.R.S.* (London, 1875), p. 332.

Owen, Sir Hugh, 1804-1881, one of the pioneers of higher education in Wales, was born at a farm called "Y Foel," on the Anglesey side of the Menai Straits, and nearly opposite to the town of Carnarvon. He left for London in 1825, and after spending some years in the law he was appointed, in 1836, to a post in the office of the Poor Law Commission. In 1853, he received the designation of

"chief clerk for office management," a position which he held till his resignation in 1872. He rendered inestimable services to the cause of education, and more especially to the University College of Wales, of which he was a chief founder. His life was devoted to the service of his country, not only in long and successful official labours, but also in varied voluntary efforts which covered almost the whole field of philanthropic aspiration. A few months before his death he received the honour of knighthood. A statue was erected to his memory at Carnarvon, with the inscription:—

Da wladwr duwiol ydoedd,
A gwr i Ddlaw o'r gwraidd oedd.

(*Sir Hugh Owen: his Life and Life-work*, by W. E. Davies.) See *Y Gymnastor*, v. 1 pp. 39 and 48, v. 5 p. 39; *Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 23; *Red Dragon*, May, 1882; *Welsh Memoir*, by the Rev. Thomas Levi, 1883; *Young Wales*, 1896, p. 141; *Self-Made Welshman*.

Owen, Humphrey, 1712-1768, Bodley's librarian, and principal of Jesus College, Oxford, was of Welsh descent. He was educated at Jesus College, graduated M.A. in 1725, B.D. in 1733, and received the degree of D.D. in 1763. In 1744 he became rector of Tredington, and later on was presented to the rectory of Rotherfield-Peppard. As Bodley's librarian he was instrumental in appointing a large number of his fellow-countrymen to subordinate posts. He superintended the removal of the Arundel marbles from the gallery to a special room, and took over the valuable Clarendon and Carte papers, and the Walker, Ballard, Holman, and Rowlinson manuscripts. There are letters and notes to or by him in various Bodley books, and a letter of his to Ducarel is printed in Nichols' "Illustrations of Literature." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Foster's *Abumni Oren*; Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library*.

Owen, Jacob, 1778-1870, an architect, was born in North Wales. After being educated at Monmouth, he was apprenticed to an engineer in Staffordshire. In 1804, he was clerk of the works to the Royal Engineer department at Portsmouth, and in 1832 became principal engineer and architect to the Board of Works at Dublin. In 1848, he erected the criminal lunatic asylum at Dundrome, near Dublin, and two years later Mountjoy prison, Dublin. He died at Great Bridge, Staffordshire, and was buried at Jerome Cemetery, Dublin. He married the daughter of his old employer, and had seventeen children. All his sons held high positions, and one of them succeeded him as architect to the Irish Board of Works. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Dictionary of Architecture*; Wheatley & Cunningham's *London: Past and Present*, v. 2, p. 78.

Owen, James, 1654-1706, a Non-conformist minister and author, was the son of John Owen, a respectable farmer, of Bryn, in the parish of Abernant, near Carmarthen. His parents were adherents of the Church of England, but he and his brothers and sisters (nine in number) joined the Nonconformists. James Owen received a liberal education, and for two years he kept a school at Carmarthen. He was afterwards ordained for the

ministry, and in 1676 he settled down as pastor at Sweeney, near Oswestry. In 1700, he removed to Shrewsbury, to take charge of the Grammar School, where he discharged his duties with great ability during the remainder of his life. He wrote over a dozen English works on such subjects as Scriptural Ordination, History of Ordination, &c., and also published a translation into Welsh of the sermon by Thomas Gouge on "Good Works." Between the years 1691 and 1702, he took a prominent part in the discussion which then prevailed on Baptism, and published several pamphlets in which he controverted the views held by the Baptists. (*Y Gwydd, Cynrig; Hanes Crefydd, &c.; Hanes Llen. G.*) See Richards' *Cymro-British Biography*, p. 344; *Llyfrdd. y Cymry; Enwog. C.; Dict. Nat. Biog.; Funeral Sermon* by Henry, 1706; *Life* by Charles Owen, 1709; Neal's *Hist. of the Puritans* (Toulmin), 1822, vol. 5, p. 58; Williams' *Life of Philip Henry*, 1825, pp. 152 *et seq.*; Rees' *Hist.*; Jeremy's *Presb. Fund.*, 1885, pp. 12, 85 *et seq.*; *Dict. Em. W.*

Owen, Jeremiah, about 1680-1750, a Nonconformist minister and author, was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, when that institution was under the care of his uncle, the Rev. James Owen (1654-1706, see *ante*). He entered the ministry, and, on the death of his father in 1710, was chosen to succeed him as pastor of the Nonconformist cause at Henllan. He took a prominent part in the theological controversy of the day between the Calvinists and the Arminians, advocating the views of the latter, and his connection with the church at Henllan ceased. He afterwards kept a school at various places in and near London. Two books which he published in Welsh prove him to have been an able writer. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1887, pp. 128 and 400.

Owen, John, 1757-1829, a poet and essayist, was a native of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire. From early life he was a great reader, especially of theological and astronomical works. He had a poetical and imaginative temperament, and possessed a knowledge of general literature far in advance of most of his neighbours. He had joined the Calvinistic Methodists when a youth, but always retained his affection for the Church of England, and in his latter days strongly objected to the distinct separation of the Methodists from the Established Church. He was the author of several poetical and prose works of considerable merit, the principal being "Troedigaeth Atheos" (The Conversion of Atheos), a poem written in imitation of the well-known "Golwg ar Deyrnas Crist," of Williams, Pantycelyn; "Golygiadau ar Achosion ac Effeithiau'r Cyfnewidiad yn Ffrainc" (Views on the Causes and Effects of the Revolution in France); and "Golygiadau ar Athrawiaeth y Drindod, ac ar Berson Crist" (A View of the Doctrine of the Trinity and the Person of Christ). Mr. Owen spent the last few years of his life at Llangyndeyrn, Carmarthenshire. (*Mont. Worthies*). See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geniwn*, 1897, p. 35.

Owen, John, 1788-1867, a clergyman and author, the second son of Mr. Owen Owen, Cilirwysg, in the parish of Llanfihangel Ystrad, Cardiganshire, was educated at Ystradmeurig, and ordained in 1811.

He served as curate at Hirnant, Montgomeryshire, for two years, and afterwards at St. Martin's, Leicester, being finally appointed vicar of Thrussington, Leicestershire. He also held office as rural dean, and took a prominent part in church matters. His works include: "Letters on the Writings of the Fathers of the First Two Centuries," 1838; "Memoir of the Rev. Daniel Rowlands, of Llangeitho," 1840; "Memoir of Thomas Jones, of Creaton," 1851; "Lectures on Popery," 1843; "A New Translation of Luther on the Galatians," 1845. His most important work, however, was his Welsh translation of Calvin's "Commentary;" the "Minor Prophets," 5 vols., and "Romans," appeared in 1849; "Hebrews, and the General Epistles," in 1853; and "Jeremiah," in 1855. (*Enwogion Sir Aberteifi*, p. 170; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Owen, John, 1821-1883, "Owain Alaw," a musician, was born at Chester, his parents being natives of Merioneth. He was apprenticed to a firm of cutlers, but soon after his marriage, in 1842, he devoted himself entirely to music. He acquired great fame as a vocalist, accompanist, and musical conductor, but it is as composer that he is best known. In 1860, he commenced to issue his "Gems of Welsh Melody," a collection of old Welsh airs, which became exceedingly popular. He was a prolific composer, and his productions, which are of considerable merit, were invariably well received. For many years he took an active part in the furtherance of Welsh musical education, and acted as adjudicator at the principal eisteddfodau. As a musical instructor he was very successful—many of his pupils having attained prominent positions in the musical world. His oratorio, "Jeremiah," elicited very favourable comments, and a second edition was called for. (*Y Geninen*, 1883; *Bye-Gones*, 1883, p. 182.) See *Cymru*, vol. 27, p. 189; *Trans. Nat. Eist. Carnarvon*, 1886, p. 232.

Owen, John, 1833-1896, a clergyman and author, was born at Pembroke, and educated at St. David's College, Lampeter, where he was appointed by Dr. Rowland Williams to lecture on Hebrew, as his deputy. He had a fine library, particularly rich in philosophy and theology in all ages, languages, and departments. Nearly all his published work was devoted to enforcing the duty of suspense of judgment, as opposed to dogmatism, in theology and philosophy alike—"scepticism," as he liked to spell it. He wrote "Evenings with the Sceptics" (2 vols., 1881); "The Sceptics of the Italian Renaissance" (1892); and "The Sceptics of the French Renaissance" (1893). In 1885 he edited Glanvill's "Scepsis Scientifica" for the "Parchment Library," and his little volume of "Verse Musings"—philosophical rather than poetical—passed into a second edition. He wrote frequently in the *Academy*, and was for many years a regular contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. (*Bye-Gones*, 1896, p. 291.) See *Harmsworth*.

Owen, Josiah, 1711-1755, a Presbyterian minister, of Welsh descent, was educated by his uncle at Warrington. His first settlement was at Bridgnorth, Shropshire; in 1735, he removed to Walsall; and in 1740 to Rochdale. He published a sermon with the title "All is well or the defeat of the late Rebellion." Though nominally a Pres-

byterian, he was opposed to synods and assemblies. He published "A Letter to the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry," "Dr. Deacon try'd before his own tribunal," and other works. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1746, pp. 579, 688; 1747, pp. 76 *et seq.*; 1748, p. 206; *Christian Reformer*, 1856, p. 356; *Unitarian Herald*, 11th June and 7th July, 1821 (articles by Richard Pilcher); *Rees' Hist.*, p. 294; *Poems of John Byrom (Cheetham Socy.)*, 1894, v. 2, pp. 352, 358; *Nightingale's Lancashire Noncon.*, 1892, v. 3, p. 242.

Owen, Mrs. Mary, 1796-1875, a hymn-writer, was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Owen, a Congregational minister, who died at Briton Ferry, South Wales, in 1857. Mrs. Owen, who was born at Ynysmaerdy, survived her husband 18 years. She wrote a large number of hymns, and in 1839 a selection of about a hundred was published by P. Evans, Carnarvon, with an introduction by the Rev. Wm. Williams (Caledfryn). The collection met with a ready sale, four editions being called for. Her best-known hymns are "Caed modd i fadden 'meiau"; "Y gareg a dorwyd o'r mynydd"; "Fe dderfydd fy ngoidiau"; and "Fe gân y gwaredigion." (*Hanes Emyrwyr.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1903, p. 17.

Owen, Mary Anne, -abt. 1870, an authoress, was the daughter of David Beynon, Esq., and grand-daughter of John Beynon, Esq., of Trewern, Carmarthenshire, sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1783. She married the Rev. Owen Owen, a native of Machynlleth (1806-1874, see *post*), who spent his own and most of his wife's fortune in various well-intentioned but ill-managed efforts for the public good. Mrs. Owen was a talented and educated lady, and published, in 1852, a small illustrated volume of dialogues and poems for the young, entitled "The Early Blossom," under the *nom de plume* "Celata." (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Owen, Nicholas, 1752-1811, a clergyman and antiquary, was the son of a clergyman of the same name, who was rector of Llandyfydog, Anglesey, and graduated M.A. in Oxford in 1776. About 1799, he was preferred to the living of Meillteyrn, South Carnarvonshire, together with the perpetual curacy of Bottwnog, which he held till his death. His principal work was "British Remains, or a Collection of Antiquities relating to the Britons," published in 1777; and in 1792 there appeared his "Carnarvonshire: A Sketch of its History, Antiquities, Mountains, and Productions." He also wrote "A History of the Island of Anglesey," as a supplement to Rowlands' "Mona Antiqua" (London: J. Dodsley, 1775.) (*Enwog. Môn; Llyfrydd. y Cymru; Dict. Nat. Biog.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See Hackett & Laing's *Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit.*, v. 1, col. 297., v. 2, col. 1159; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* (1715-1886); *Watts' Bibl. Brit.*; *Cathall's Dict. of North Wales*, v. 2, p. 54; *Gent. Mag.*, 1777, i., 449; 1811, i., 682; *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser., v. 8, p. 457; v. 10, p. 521.

Owen, Owen, 1806-1874, an author, was born at Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, and was educated for the Independent ministry at the colleges of Carmarthen and Highbury. He was for some time minister at Newport (Monmouth), Liskeard, and Manorbier, but later in life he joined the Established Church, and emigrated to America,

where he practised medicine at Chicago till his death. He wrote several works on education, and published a series of lectures to Sunday School Teachers, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Celatus," among them being: "The Modern Throne"; "The Taper for Lighting the Sabbath School Lamps"; "The Sources of Science"; "The Shepherd's Voice"; and "The Public Pearl, or Education the People's Right and the Nation's Glory." Many of the ideas contained in these works are excellent, and in advance of the time in which they were written, but the style is unattractive and somewhat involved. His wife, Mary Anne, the daughter of David Beynon, was a gifted lady, and published a volume of dialogues and poems (see Mary Anne Owen, *ante.*) (*Mount Worthies.*)

Owen, Owen, 1812-1887, a Wesleyan minister, was born at Dolgelly. He led a careless, godless life up to twenty-three years of age, at which time he went to a Wesleyan village chapel for the purpose of caricaturing the preacher and service amongst his ungodly companions, but God "darted keen conviction into his heart." His conversion was instantaneous and thorough. Soon afterwards he became a local preacher, and entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1840. He laboured with great success for thirty-eight years in the South Wales District and in the Manchester Welsh Circuit. In 1878 he became a supernumerary, residing at Pontypridd, still rendering exceptionally efficient service each Sabbath day, and often on week days, up to his death. His rare mental abilities were cultivated by constant reading and study. He was notably conversant with mental and moral science in their relations to biblical and moral questions, and thoroughly acquainted with the writings of Wesley, Fletcher, and Watson. His sermons were fine productions—massive, clear, full of evangelical truth, delivered with great power, effectiveness, and unction. His popularity was great, and of the best order, throughout the Principality. (*Minutes of Conference*, 1888.)

Owen, Sir Richard, 1804-1892, a zoologist, anatomist, and palaeontologist of great eminence, was a son of Richard Owen, of Fulner Place, Bucks., who was a Welshman. He was educated at the Lancaster Free Grammar School, and at Edinburgh, graduating M.R.C.S. in 1826, and F.R.C.S. in 1843. He was Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1836 to 1856, and superintendent of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum from the latter date to 1884. He was created a C.B. in 1873, and K.C.B. in 1884. He contributed numerous treatises or monographs on physiology and anatomy to the "Transactions of the Zoological Society," and the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." He rendered important services to palaeontology, and exhibited remarkable skill in the anatomy and reconstruction of extinct animals. Among his chief works are "Odontography" (2 vols., 1840), a "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds" (1846), and "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton" (1848). In 1876, was published by the trustees of the British Museum his work "On the Fossil Reptilia of South Africa," with 70 plates, and in 1877 appeared his work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia, and on the Extinct



DANIEL OWEN.



ELLIS OWEN, F.S.A. Cefnmeysydd.



REV. JOHN PUGH, D.D., CARDIFF.

Marsupials of England" (2 vols.) (*C. & D. Herald*; *Lippincott*.) See *Life*, by Richard Owen; *Harmsworth*.

Owen, Richard, 1810-1890, a scientist, born near New Lanark, in Scotland, was a son of Robert Owen, of Newtown (1771-1858, see *post*). He settled with his father in the communistic town of New Harmony, Indiana; took part in the Mexican and Civil Wars, and became a professor of natural science in the University of Indiana. He made important researches in meteorology and magnetism. (*Lippincott*.)

Owen, Richard, 1839-1887, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and revivalist, was born at Llangristiolus, Anglesey. At an early age he came under the influence of the Rev. David Morgan of Ysbytty (see *ante*), a prominent revivalist, and was led to give himself to preaching. He was for some time a lay preacher in his native district, and after a short stay at Bala College he was ordained to the ministry. He became pastor at Holloway, London, and subsequently at Cana, Anglesey. Later on, he removed to Penmaenmawr, where he died. He became one of the most popular preachers of the day, and during the last few years of his life immense crowds flocked to hear him wherever he went. When he passed away he could reckon no less than 13,000 converts through his ministry. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1888, p. 296; his *Welsh Biography*, by the Rev. W. Pritchard, with a number of his sermons, 1889.

Owen, Robert, 1771-1858, the Socialist, was born at Newtown, in Montgomeryshire. At the age of ten he had to leave home in search of work. He found employment as a draper's assistant in Lincolnshire, where he worked as hard by day as he read at night. He afterwards spent a short time in London, and subsequently moved to Manchester, where he was appointed chief manager of a mill with five hundred hands. In 1799, he married the daughter of Mr. David Dale, a cotton-mill owner on the Clyde, and was entrusted with the chief management of the mills, with the best results. Soon afterwards he began to agitate as a social and educational reformer, his principal doctrine being that man is the creature of circumstances; that his character is formed for him, not by him; and that the aim must be to bring him into circumstances favourable to his development. He went over to America, where he made a trial of his communistic system, but the obstacles were more than he could surmount. He possessed rare abilities as an administrator; he was the founder of infant schools, and practically of co-operation in commercial undertakings; and some of his political projects and schemes, which in his day were condemned as revolutionary, have since been adopted. (*Mont. Worthies*; *Young Wales*, 1895, p. 222; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy*, W. L. Sargant; *Life of Robert Owen*, F. A. Packard; *Robert Owen*, by A. J. Booth; *Westminster Review*, October, 1860; *Cymru*, vol. 23, p. 39; *Ibid*, vol. 4, p. 170; *Ibid*, vol. 31, p. 53 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, vol. 32, p. 24 *et seq.*; *Biog.*, by Podmore (1906); *Young Wales*, 1901, pp. 163, 193, 210.

Owen, Robert, 1801-1870, "Eryron Gwyllt Walia," a preacher and poet, was born at Nantlle, near Carnarvon, his mother being a sister of the great Methodist preacher, Robert Roberts, Clynnog. He was educated at Carnarvon, at the school kept by the Rev. Evan Richardson. He was later on apprenticed to a painter, and secured employment as a foreman in London, a post which he held for about 40 years. Late in life, he began to preach, being ordained in 1858. He published a Welsh translation of the "Divine Songs for Children," by Dr. Watts, for the use of Sunday Schools. He wrote a number of excellent hymns, and rendered valuable assistance to Thomas Edwards (Caerfallwch) in the preparation of his English-Welsh dictionary. Some of his poems are also to be found in *Y Llenor*, 1860, p. 264, and 1861, pp. 235 and 285. In 1880, a biography and a collection of his poems appeared under the editorship of the Rev. Griffith Parry. (*Hanes Emynwyr; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Drysorfa*, 1870, p. 471.

Owen, Robert, 1820-1902, a clergyman and author, was a native of North Wales, and resided for many years at Vron-y-Graig, Barmouth. A scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, he graduated in 1842 (3rd Class *Lit. Hum.*), taking his M.A. degree in 1845, and his B.D. in 1852. Though ordained by Dr. Bethel, bishop of Bangor, in 1843, he never held preferment in the Church, his desire being to pursue his own branches of study. He was, as early as 1847, the editor of "Johnson on the Unbloody Sacrifice," in the Anglo-Catholic Library, but it was not until 1880 that the first work from his own pen appeared, viz., "Sanctorale Catholicum, or Book of Saints." This was followed by an "Essay on the Communion of Saints" (1881); "Institutes of Canon Law" (1884); "An Introduction to the Study of Dogmatic Theology" (1887), and "The Kymry; their Origin, History, and International Relations" (1891). He took little active interest in controversial matters relating to the Church in Wales, but in 1893 he joined a few other Welsh clergymen in discussing some aspects of disestablishment and disendowment, his opinion being that the conditions of establishment and endowment rendered their continuance all but fatal to the "Catholic" character of the Church of England. He would have welcomed almost any measure, even involving large sacrifice of endowments, likely to restore to the Church her independent liberty in the appointment of Bishops, and to secure some voice to the parochial laity. (*Bye-Gones*, 1902, p. 350).

Owen, Robert, 1834-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Blaenan Festiniog, and was a grandson of the first deacon of the connexion in the parish of Festiniog. He entered Bala College in 1857, and afterwards graduated M.A. at Glasgow. In 1865, he became pastor at Pennal, Merionethshire, which he held for about 20 years, when he retired, and devoted himself to literary work. He wrote several Welsh books, among them being his "History of Methodism in West Merioneth," and biographies of "the Rev. Griffith Williams" and "Dafydd Rolant." (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Owen, Robert, 1858-1885, a poet, born near Barmouth, Merionethshire, was the son of Griffith Owen, a farmer, who, meeting with adverse circumstances, died broken-hearted when his son was but

a youth. In spite of many obstacles, and face to face with the greatest poverty, Robert Owen qualified as a teacher. To accomplish this he denied himself many of the necessities of life. The seeds of consumption showed themselves early, and in 1879 he was advised to sail for Australia. He secured a post as tutor, but died six years later at Harrow, Victoria. He wrote several beautiful poems, which were collected and published by Mr. O. M. Edwards, M.A., in *Cyffres y Fil*. Two of these have been translated into English by the Rev. Edmund O. Jones. Of him it may be said, as George Henry Lewes said of Goethe: "He wrote not for fame; he wrote not for pence; he wrote poetry because he had *lived* it, and sang as the bird sings on the bough." (*Welsh Lyrics*, p. 113; *Y Llenor* (O. M. Edwards), No. 5, p. 17; *Cyffres y Fil*.) See *Y Tracthodydd*, 1907, p. 465.

Owen, Robert Dale, 1801-1877, publicist and author, born in Glasgow, was the eldest son of Robert Owen, of Newtown, (1771-1858, see *ante*.) He had an excellent education, and at 15 years of age was greatly influenced by his acquaintance with Clarkson. He emigrated to America, and for a time edited the *New Harmony Gazette*. In 1828, he commenced, with Frances Wright, the publication of the *Free Inquirer*, an avowed Socialistic journal. In 1832, he began to devote himself to the affairs of the State of Indiana; later on he was elected to the House of Representatives; and about 1850, he became very prominent in the revision of the Constitution of Indiana. He was an active supporter of negro emancipation. From 1853 to 1858, he was United States minister at Naples. Among his works were "Footballs on the Boundary of another World" (1859); and "Threading my Way," an autobiography of the first 27 years of his life (1874). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Harmsworth*; *Appleton's Dict. of American Biog.*; *New York Nation*, 5th July, 1877.

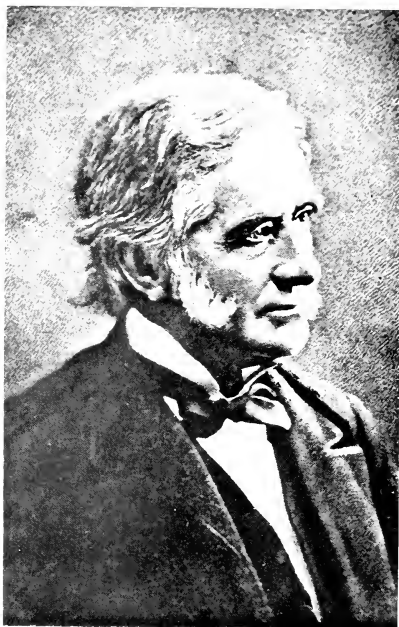
Owen, Robert Llugwy, 1836-1906, preacher, philosopher, and poet, was born at Bettws-y-coed, and received his education at the same place and at the Llanrwst British School. At the age of 14, he was obliged to leave school to earn his living, but when 20 years of age he began to preach to Calvinistic Methodist congregations. He then went to the Grammar School at Clynnog, kept by the poet Eben Fardd. Thence he migrated to Dublin, where he attended some classes. Later on he was appointed second master at St. Peter's School. Then occurred the great revival of 1859, and on Sundays he would preach to the Welsh sailors in the port of Dublin. His next step was to enter the Bala Theological College, where he studied for three and a half years, gaining special distinction in logic and philosophy. In 1863, he accepted the pastorate of the Calvinistic Methodist Church at Acrefair, near Ruabon, which he held for 14 years. His ordination to the full work of the ministry occurred in 1868, and in 1872 he was elected the first chairman of the Ruabon School Board. In 1876, he went to Germany for the second time, and brought back with him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Tübingen—the University of Kepler, Hegel, Schelling, Schiller, and other men famous in science and philosophy. The next year he went to reside at Conway, where he was the pastor of the Calvinistic Metho-

dist Church from 1879 to 1886. He also kept a grammar school, in which numerous candidates for the ministry were trained. Dr. Owen was the author of five books—"A Catechism on the Lord's Supper" (1871), "History of Greek Philosophy" (1898);—upon which he was engaged for years,—“A Volume of Sermons” (1901), “A New Translation from the Epistle to the Romans” (1903), and “A Booklet of New Hymns” (1905). He had more or less completely mastered the German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew and to a less degree the French, Syriac, and Ethiopic languages. Of scientific subjects, also, he had a very sound knowledge. (*Manchester Guardian*, 19th Sept., 1906.) See *The Weekly News (Conway)*, 21st Sept., 1906; *Y Geninen*, 1907, pp. 161 and 278.

Owen, Thomas, 1749-1812, clergyman and agricultural writer, was of Welsh parentage. In 1767, he matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford; graduated B.A. in 1770; migrated to Queen's College, and took his M.A. degree in 1773. In 1779, he was preferred to the living of Upton Scudamore. He afterwards returned to Wales, and died in Anglesey. He was an excellent scholar, and translated “Agricultural Pursuits” from the Greek, and also the Fourteen books of Paladius on Agriculture. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Foster's *Alumni Oxon* (1715-1886); Watt's *Bibl. Brit.*; Donaldson's *Agricultural Biog.*, p. 89; Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire, Warminster*, p. 94; *Gent. Mag.*, 1802, i., 523; 1806, ii., 830; 1812, i., 497, ii., 183; 1815, i., 91; Welch's *Queen's Scholars*, pp. 412, 419.

Owen, Thomas, -1898, a self-made man, was born near Cymrhaidr, Machynlleth, and was the son of Owen Owen, of Bwlch, Glaspwll. At the age of 12 he went to live with his uncle, Samuel Evans, of Bath, and in course of time he became partner in a drapery business. A shrewd business man, success attended nearly all his enterprises. He became owner of the Ely Paper Works, Cardiff, which were regarded as the largest of their kind in the world. This business he afterwards converted into a limited liability company, of which he became chairman. He was also chairman of the Bath Paper Mills Company. He was a large purchaser of timber for the manufacture of pulp, and in order to meet the demands of a growing business he bought some extensive woods in Norway. He was largely interested in a number of newspaper enterprises, including the *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, and the *Bath Chronicle*. He entered Parliament in 1892, in the Liberal interest, as member for the Launceston Division. He was a prominent member of the Wesleyan Methodist connexion. His remains were interred in Machynlleth Cemetery. (*Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 426.)

Owen, Thomas Ellis, 1764-1814, a clergyman and author, was the son of William Owen, of Conway, and was elected scholar of Westminster School in 1780. He matriculated as student from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1785, and graduated B.A. in 1789. He was presented to the living of South Stoke, Oxfordshire, in 1792, and Llandyfrydog, Anglesey, in 1794, where he also became an “able, active, and upright magistrate.” He died in 1814, and was buried at Llan-



SIR HUGH OWEN.



LORD KENYON.

fairisgaer, Carnarvonshire. He wrote "Methodism Unmasked, or The Progress of Puritanism," 1802; the design of the work being to prove, by extracts from their writings, that "sectarists of all kinds are (and ever have been since the time of the Reformation) either blind instruments or wilful tools in the hands of anarchists or atheists; that their aim is not a reform in religion, but a total overthrow of our religions and political constitutions." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Gent. Mag.*, 1802, pt. 1, p. 642.)

Owen, William, about 1722-1778, a naval officer, was the fourth son of David Owen, of Cefnhafoedau, Llangurig, Montgomeryshire. He was present at the battle of Plassey, in 1757, and in 1760, while yet but a midshipman, greatly distinguished himself at the taking of Pondichery from the French, losing his right arm in the action. In 1766, he was made lieutenant, and about the year 1770 was promoted to the command of H.M.S. "Cormorant," in which he again earned distinction. He kept a very full and interesting diary of his adventures by sea and land between 1750 and 1771, very full extracts from which have been published in the "Montgomeryshire Collections" and in *Bye-Gones*. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Owen, William, 1758-1837, a barrister, of Glansevern, was the third son of Owen Owen, of Cefnhafoedau, Llangurig, Montgomeryshire. He was educated at Warrington and Cambridge, and, being called to the Bar, he travelled the Oxford and Cheshire circuits, afterwards being appointed King's Counsel. He was appointed Commissioner of Bankrupts in 1818, but three years later retired to Wales. He was chiefly instrumental in abolishing the Great Sessions and the old system of Welsh judicature by the important evidence he gave on the subject before a Committee of the House of Commons. He was a staunch Whig in politics, and took a leading part in his native county in the great reform agitation which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, the county of Montgomery being the first to petition in support of that Bill. He was buried in Berriew Church, where a handsome marble monument was erected to his memory. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Owen, William, 1769-1824, a painter, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Shropshire, and was articled to Charles Catton. While with him he became acquainted with Sir Joshua Reynolds, who took considerable notice of him. In 1806, he became a member of the Royal Academy, and, in 1813, principal portrait painter to the Prince Regent, who offered him a knighthood, which he declined. Some of his works are admirable, and highly valued by art collectors. He visited Paris with Calcott in 1814, and became so prosperous that he removed to the fashionable neighbourhood of Bruton Street, London. Among his best pictures is a portrait of Sir William Scott, Lord Stowell, the brother of Lord Eldon, painted for the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1825, i., 570; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Times*, 15th and 16th March, 1825; Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists of the English School*, 1878; Bryan's *Dict. of Painters*

and *Engravers*, ed. Graves and Armstrong, 1886-9, v. 2, p. 239; *Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues*, 1792-1824.

Owen, William, 1775-1851, a lawyer, was the only son of Brigadier-General William Owen, who was a native of South Wales, and who died at Martinique. The son was called to the bar in 1799, joined the Oxford circuit, was for four years a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and succeeded his uncle, Sir Arthur Owen, 7th Baronet in the title, in 1817. He took the additional name of Barlow in 1844, upon succeeding, on the death of his aunt, Emma Ann Barlow, to a life interest in the beautiful estate of Lawrenny, in Pembrokeshire. Affluence, however, came too late to induce him to alter his habits; for he continued to reside in a small set of chambers on the ground floor of Fig Tree Court, Temple, which he had inhabited for nearly 60 years. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Owen, William, 1788-1838, "Gwilym Ddu Glan Hafren," a poet, preacher, and musician, was the son of Owen Williams, of Wern Dwn, Llangybi, Carnarvonshire, his mother being a descendant of the Rev. Edward Samuel, of Llangar (see *post*.) He spent the last few years of his life at Newtown. Many of his poetical productions are to be found in the Welsh Magazines of those days. In 1828 he published "Y Caniedydd Crefyddol" (The Sacred Songster), an elementary work on music, and also wrote a memoir in Welsh of Mr. John Bebb, junior. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Enwog. C.*

Owen, William, 1789-1841, "Philotheoros," a Baptist preacher and prose writer, was a native of Pembrokeshire, and began life as a schoolmaster. He joined the Baptists at an early age, and preached with that denomination for some years. He spent the last twenty years of his life at Cardigan. He wrote a good deal to *Seren Gomer*, and compiled a number of almanacs. A number of poems and articles by him are to be found in *Seren Gomer* for 1818, 1819, and subsequent volumes. (*Enwog C.*) See *Seren Gomer*, 1843.

Owen, William, 1813-1893, a musician, known throughout Wales as "William Owen, Prysgol," was born at Bangor, his father being a quarryman employed at the Penrhyn Quarries. He developed a taste for music at an early age, and in his eighteenth year composed his first hymn tune. In 1852, he published a number of his musical compositions under the title of "Y Perl Cerddorol," and a second edition of this work was called for. His best known tunes are "Alma," "Deemster," and "Bryn Calfaria," the last-named being one of the most popular in Wales. (*B. Cerddorion Cymruig*.) See *Cymru*, v. 5, p. 129.

Owen, William, 1824-1892, an excellent scholar, was the son of poor parents living at Meifod, Montgomeryshire. With the assistance of the vicar of the parish (the Rev. Hugh Wynne-Jones), he was enabled to go to Oswestry School, and afterwards to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he had a brilliant career. In 1848, he was St. John's Port Royal Latin Exhibitioner; in 1849, he won the Camden medal for a Latin heroic poem; and, in 1850, he gained the "Porson," the blue riband of the university. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Owen, William Edward, 1771- , a naval officer, was born at Shrewsbury, of Welsh parents. His father was an officer in the navy, and the son, at his own desire, engaged in the same service. He was noted for his bravery and presence of mind in the face of danger, and, having served under Lord Nelson and other distinguished officers, and captured several ships from the enemy, he was promoted to the post of commodore and made a K.C.B. (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Owen, William FitzWilliam, 1773-1857, a naval officer, was the younger son of Captain William Owen (1722-1778, see *ante*), and was born at Manchester. He entered the Navy in 1788, and made rapid progress. He saw much active service, and was for four years employed on the west and east coasts of Africa, during which period he rendered effective aid to General Turner in the Ashantee War. He attained the rank of vice-admiral. He materially assisted his friend, Captain Horsborough, in compiling his well-known "Oriental Navigator," and employed his leisure time in correcting charts, and translating from the Portuguese Franzoni's "Sailing Directions." He and his brother, Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen (see *ante*), became owners of the island of Campo Bello, New Brunswick, and the subject of this notice resided there for some time, and represented the island in the House of Assembly at Fredericton, where he exposed various abuses, and shewed himself to be a staunch reformer. For many years prior to his death he was an active Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was, in conduct and bearing, firm of mind, shrewdly sensible, and unostentatious, his manner sometimes bordering on the eccentric; a man of steady resources and unremitting zeal; and a fluent, though blunt, speaker. He died at St. John's, New Brunswick. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Marshall's *Royal Nav. Biog.*, vol. 6 (supplement, part ii.), 378; O'Byrne's *Nav. Biog.*; *Genl. Mag.*, 1858, i. 112.

Owen, William George, 1810-1885, a civil engineer, was born at Carnarvon, and educated at Malpas School, Cheshire. He was a pupil of Mr. Hennett, civil engineer, of Guildford Street, London. During his pupilage he made the surveys for the original London and Birmingham Railway out of London, and afterwards practised for some two years in his native county. In 1834, he accepted an invitation to join Mr. Isambard Kingdom Brunel on the works of the Great Western Railway, then just commencing, under whom he carried out the construction of a large part of the line from London to Bristol. He also superintended the construction of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and that of the South Wales Railway from Grange Court to New Milford, including the popular bridge over the Wye at Chepstow, which was completed in 1853. He was chief engineer of the South Wales Railway until its amalgamation with the Great Western Railway, when he became chief engineer of the South Wales division of the Great Western system. In 1868, he was appointed chief engineer to the entire Great Western Railway, which office he held till his death, carrying out, during this period, the conversion of

the broad to narrow gauge over the whole southern and western part of the system. His son, Sir Isambard Owen, is senior deputy chancellor of the University of Wales. (*Private Information.*)

Owen, William H., 1845-1868, a musician, was a son of John Owen (Owain Alaw, 1821-1883, see *ante*). He was born at Chester, and spent some time at the Royal Academy of Music. He obtained a post as organist at Stoke Newington, London, but afterwards removed to Dublin. He met his death in the great railway accident at Abergele in 1868, when on the return journey from Chester to Dublin. Although he died at the early age of 22, he had attained considerable eminence as an instrumentalist and composer. After his death, two of his anthems were published. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Owens, John, 1790-1846, the founder of Owens College, Manchester, was the eldest son of Owen Owens (1764-1844, see *post*). In 1834, John Owens became a partner with Samuel and George Faulkner, who carried on business as cotton spinners under the style of Samuel Faulkner & Co. At his death, in 1844, Owen Owens left his son a very large fortune, and John Owens died two years later, leaving an estate valued at £160,000. He lived the greater part of his life at No. 9, Nelson Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Byrom Street, Manchester. He led a very quiet and secluded life, taking no part in public affairs, but from his youth he took the keenest interest in education, and in his will he bequeathed a sum of money for the founding of the college bearing his name, which, with accumulations of interest, amounted in eleven years to over £96,000. He stipulated that the college should be free from all religious and sectarian tests. His photo is to be found in the Board Room at Owens College. (*Cymry Manceinion; Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 226, and 1896, p. 62.) See *Harmsworth*, s.v. Victoria University; *Papers of the Manchester Literary Club*, v. 4, p. 135.

Owens, Owen, 1764-1844, a self-made man, was born at Holywell, and at an early age, without any pecuniary means, went to Manchester, where he found employment in a very humble capacity. In 1788, he married Sarah Humphreys; his eldest son, John Owens (1790-1846, see *ante*), was the founder of Owens College, Manchester. Owen Owens, by unremitting diligence and economy, saved from his earnings a sum sufficient to justify his commencing business on a small scale. His business, that of a dealer in hat trimmings and umbrella furniture, was a very profitable one, and at this time was laid the foundation of that fortune which was destined to enrich the educational agencies of the city of his adoption. He afterwards traded as furrier, and by the year 1815 he had opened houses not only in London and in the principal provincial towns, but also an establishment in Philadelphia, United States. About 1818, he took his son, John, into partnership, the firm carrying on business as merchants under the style of Owen Owens & Son. (*Papers of the Manchester Literary Club*, v. 4, p. 135; *Cymry Manceinion*, p. 86.)

Owens, John Philip, 1818-1884, a journalist, and first editor in Minnesota, was the son of William Owens, who crossed over to

America from North Wales, and served in the War of 1812. He began to learn the printing trade when 17, and having inherited a little money from his father, he invested it in a newspaper enterprise at Cincinnati, and lost all. In 1849, he formed a partnership with N. McLean, of Cincinnati, to establish the "Minnesota Register," but it was soon discontinued. He then started the "Weekly Minnesotian," afterwards adding a daily addition. He left in manuscript form "The Political History of the State of Minnesota," a work of considerable merit. He was a man of quick perception, a clear thinker, and a brilliant writer. In April, 1868, he was appointed registrar of the United States Land Office, which post he held until his death. (*Cynwry Minnesota.*)

P. A. Mon, see Jones, Benjamin.

Paget, Lord Alfred Henry, 1816- the fifth son of Henry Wm. Paget, first Marquis of Anglesey, was educated at Westminster School. He served as clerk-marshal in Her Majesty's Household, and was a colonel in the army (unattached), and at one time he was in the Royal Horse Guards. He sat in Parliament, as member for Lichfield, from 1837 to 1865. (*Burke's Peerage, &c.*, 1882; *Walford's County Families*, 1877.)

Paget, Sir Arthur, 1771-1840, diplomatist, was the second son of Henry Bayly Paget, first Earl of Uxbridge of the second creation, and a brother of Henry Wm. Paget, first Marquis of Anglesey (see *post*). He entered Westminster School in 1780, and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1787, but took no degree. In 1794, he was returned to Parliament as member for Anglesey, which he continued to represent until 1807. On the abandonment by Prussia of the defence of Holland in 1794, he was despatched to Berlin as envoy-extraordinary, and his conduct of the delicate mission entrusted to him was greatly commended. He afterwards acted in the same capacity at Naples, in 1800, and at Vienna in 1801. In 1807, he was ambassador to Turkey. His eldest son, Stewart Henry Paget (1811-1869), was police magistrate at Gibraltar, and another son, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget (1823-1896), was successively minister to Denmark, 1858; Portugal, 1866; and Italy, 1867; and ambassador to Italy, 1876-83; and to Austria, 1884. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Burke's Peerage.*)

Paget, Sir Charles, 1778-1839, vice-admiral, was the fifth son of Henry Bayly Paget, first Marquis of Anglesey (see *post*). He entered the navy in 1790, and seven years later was promoted lieutenant of the Cantaur, guardship in the Thames. From 1798 to 1801, he commanded the Brilliant in the English Channel, and afterwards the Hydra. He subsequently commanded various frigates or ships of the line in the channel, and from 1812 to 1814 he was in charge of the Superb in the Bay of Biscay, and on the coast of North America. From 1817 to 1819 he was in command of one of the royal yachts in attendance on the Prince Regent. In 1819, he was nominated K.C.H., and four years later became rear-admiral. In 1837, he was appointed vice-admiral, and commanded on the North American and West Indian station till his death. His eldest son, Charles Henry

(1806-45), was a captain in the Royal Navy; and his second son, Edward James (1811-59), took holy orders. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Marshall's *Royal Naval Biog.*, v. 2, p. 854.)

Paget, Lord Clarence Edward, 1811-1895, admiral, third son of Henry Wm. Paget, first Marquis of Anglesey (see *post*), entered the navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean War. He was for some time secretary to his father when the latter acted as Master-General of the Ordnance, was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second Administration in 1859, and retired in May, 1866, in order to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attained flag rank in 1858, and was made vice-admiral in 1865. He was returned as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Sandwich in August, 1847, did not present himself for re-election in July, 1852, but was elected for that borough again in March, 1857, and resigned his seat on taking the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He retired from that command in May, 1869. (*Men, &c. of the Time*; Burke's *Peerage, &c.*, 1882, p. 34.)

Paget, Sir Edward, 1775-1849, general, was the fourth son of Henry Bayly Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, and a brother of the first Marquis of Anglesey. He entered the army in 1792, and in 1794 became lieutenant-colonel of the 28th Foot. He served in Flanders and Holland till March, 1795, and afterwards went to Gibraltar, being present at the action off Cape St. Vincent. In 1798, he became colonel, and was appointed *aid-d-camp* to the king. Having served through the Egyptian campaign, he joined Sir John Moore in Spain, commanded the reserve at Coruna, on the 16th January, 1809, and to him was due the victorious issue of the battle. For his part in this victory he received a medal, and was appointed to the staff of the Peninsular army under Wellesley, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and the command of the left wing of the army. He was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the East Indies, and was made G.C.B. in 1812. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1849, v. 2; Cole's *Memoirs of British Generals distinguished during the Peninsular War*, v. 1.)

Paget, Lord George Augustus Frederick, 1818-1880, general, was the six son of Henry Wm. Paget, first Marquis of Anglesey (see *post*), and was educated at Westminster School. He joined the army in 1834, and becoming a brevet-colonel in 1854, went out to the Crimea, and greatly distinguished himself at Balaclava. He rose to major-general in 1861, commanded the cavalry at Aldershot in 1860-2, and the Sirhind division of the Bengal army from 1862-5, when he returned to England, and was appointed inspector-general of cavalry. He attained the rank of general in 1877. From 1847 to 1857 he represented Beaumaris in Parliament, in the Whig interest. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Army and Navy Gazette*, July, 1880.)

Paget, Henry William, 1768-1854, first Marquis of Anglesey, was the eldest son of Henry Bayly Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, grandson of Sir Nicholas Bayly, of Plas Newydd, Anglesey, for many years

M.P. for that county, and a descendant of Dr. Lewis Bayly, Bishop of Bangor. Born in London, he entered the army in 1793. In the following year he joined the Duke of York in Flanders, and greatly distinguished himself. In Baird's advance movement to Sahagun, in 1808, with 400 horse, he defeated a French cavalry force 700 strong, and during the remainder of the campaign the superiority of the British cavalry commanded by him was incontestable. After Napoleon's return from Elba, Lord Uxbridge (as he then was) was given the command of the cavalry in the Duke of Wellington's army, and at Waterloo he led the brilliant attack of Somerset's brigade on an immense body of French infantry, supported by artillery. Five days afterwards he was created a marquis. In 1827, he succeeded the Duke of Wellington as Master-General of the Ordnance; and, in March, 1828, he became Viceroy of Ireland, but was re-called because of his advocacy of Catholic Emancipation. He returned to Dublin in 1830, and in a difficult contest with O'Connell won even the admiration of his opponents. Gallant, chivalrous, disinterested, Lord Anglesey was the beau-ideal of the British soldier. In politics, he was thoroughly liberal. Ireland owes to him her Board of Education, and when the Whig leaders thought a fixed duty a great concession, he was for a total repeal of the corn laws. The Anglesey column, erected in his honour, occupies a conspicuous position near the Menai Tubular Bridge. (*Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Burke's Peerage, &c.*, 1882; *Y Gwladgarwr*, 1837, p. 1.)

Panton, Paul, 1731-1797, an antiquary, of Plasgwyn, Llanedwen, Anglesey, was distinguished for his acquaintance with the history and antiquities of his native country, and his liberality in aiding others who were engaged in the same pursuit. He formed a valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts, and acquired those collected by the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir), in return for which he settled an annuity of £20 on the poet towards the close of his life. The Evans MSS. consisted of more than eighty volumes, some of which were ancient, though the greater number were transcripts from the Wynnstey and Hengwrt Libraries. The MSS. were left to his son, Paul Panton, of Plas Gwyn, who allowed the editors of "The Myvyrian Archæology of Wales" to make free use of them for that work. In 1852, the MSS. were described (Williams, "Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen," s. v. Panton) as still in the library at Plas Gwyn. In 1875 many of them were said to be in the possession of Paul Panton, R.N., of Garreglwyd, Holyhead, Anglesey, a descendant of the original owner. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Myvyrian Archæology*, second edition, p. xii.; *Carlisle's Top. Dict. of Wales*, s. v. Llan Edwen; *Nicholas' County Families of Wales*, 1875, vol. 1, p. 47.

Parry, Caleb Hillier, 1755-1822, a physician, was born at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Joshua Parry (1719-1776, see *post*). After completing his studies, he took up his residence at Bath in 1779, where he remained till his death. His income for the first year of his practice was £39 19s.; in the ninth year it had advanced to £1,533; and afterwards it greatly increased. He rose to a high position in his profession, and wrote

several volumes, the principal being those on the "Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics," and an "Experimental Inquiry into the Nature, Causes, and Varieties of the Arterial Pulse." He was particularly interested in, and had made extensive collections of, minerals, rocks, and organic remains. In 1800, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. (*British Physicians.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Munk's *Coll. of Phys.*, second edition, 1878, vol. 2, p. 385.

Parry, Charles Henry, 1779-1860, physician, eldest son of Caleb Hillier Parry (see *ante*), was born at Bath, studied medicine at Göttingen, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1804. He practised for some years at Bath, where he was physician to the General Hospital from 1818 to 1822. He retired early from practice, and settled at Brighton, where he died. He was elected F.R.S. in 1812, and was the author of a number of works, including: "The Question of the Necessity of the existing Corn Laws, considered in their relation to the agricultural labourer, the tenantry, the landlord, and the country"; "Winchombe," a poem; "The Parliaments and Councils of England"; "A Memoir of the Rev. Joshua Parry"; and a number of essays on medical subjects. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1860, part 1, p. 307; Munk's *Coll. of Phys.*, v. 2, p. 385, and v. 3, p. 45.)

Parry, Charles James, 1824-1894, artist, was the youngest son of David Henry Parry (1793-1826, see *post*), and was educated at the Manchester Grammar School. He painted, from an early period, landscapes in oil, for which he found a ready sale. He left two sons—Charles James, who practised as a landscape and sea painter, and David Henry, a painter of military subjects and a writer. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Parry, David, 1794-1877, a clergyman, was a native of Brecknockshire. He was vicar of Llywel in that county for forty-one years, and was afterwards promoted to Defynnock, where he died. "Parry of Llywel" was a well-known name in North Wales, as well as in the South; and wherever he went to preach, crowds of people followed him. He never received the promotion his sterling merits of head and heart should have procured him. He was known throughout the Principality as "Y Gloch Arian" (The Silver Bell). In honour of his name a "Parry of Llywel Memorial Scholarship" of £20 was founded, tenable at Lampeter College. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Parry, David Henry, 1793-1826, artist, was the second son of Joseph Parry (1744-1826, see *post*), and studied from an early age in his father's studio. He gained for himself a reputation as a portrait painter. His local success encouraged him to remove to London in 1826, and he had already received several commissions when he died four months later, at the early age of 33. He was one of the principal founders of the Manchester Royal Institution. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cymry Mancinwm*.)

Parry, Edmund Wynne, 1855-1897, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a son of the Rev. Griffith Parry, D.D., of Carno (1827-1901, see *post*). He began life in the service of the North and South Wales Bank, and when thus employed at Chester he



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commenced preaching. He afterwards proceeded to Aberystwyth, and graduated M.A. at Oxford and B.D. at St. Andrews. After his ordination he held pastorates at Brecon and Ruthin, and in 1889 joined the staff at Bala College. He enjoyed great popularity as an English and Welsh preacher, and was an energetic and successful teacher. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines, and edited a volume of lectures by the Rev. David Charles Davies, M.A. (see *ante*) on Baptism and the Lord's Supper (1895), and also his biography and a selection of his sermons (Wrexham: Hughes & Son, 1896). He wrote the English words for the dramatic cantata, "David and Goliath," by Mr. David Jenkins, Mus. Bac. (Edinburgh: R. Haine & Son, 1890). (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 196; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1898, p. 27.

Parry, Edward, 1723-1786, one of the pioneers of Calvinistic Methodism in West Denbighshire, and a hymn-writer, was born at Llys-bychan, near Llansannan, in that county, and spent the greater part of his life at Bryn Bugad, in the same parish. He was a joiner by trade, and about 1747 was led to religion, afterwards becoming one of the band of "exhorters" (*cynghorwyr*), who did so much for the dissemination of the gospel and the formation of churches throughout the Principality. He was the author of "Caned nef a daear lawr," "Blant afradlon, at eich Tad," and several other hymns which are to be found in every Welsh hymnal. His hymns were collected after his death, and published in 1789, together with those of William Evan, Fedw Arian, near Bala. In 1906, a marble column was erected to his memory in front of Capel Mawr, Llansannan, and a memorial tablet was also placed in Tanyfron Chapel, one of the places of worship which Parry was the means of providing. He was held in the highest esteem by the Rev. Thomas Charles, who preached his funeral sermon. (*Emynwyr Gwynedd*, Bala, Davies and Evans, 1905; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*, p. 476; *Methodistiacth Cymru*, v. 1, p. 142; *Y Cynghorwyr Methodistaidd*, Rev. Edward Thomas, 1904, p. 30.)

Parry, Edward, 1830-1890, bishop-suffragan of Dover, son of Sir William Edward Parry (1790-1855, see *post*), was born at Sydney, New South Wales, where his father held a temporary appointment. He was ordained priest in 1855, and undertook a long vacation curacy among the Norham pitmen. At the close of 1856, he left Durham to become curate under Hugh Pearson, at Lonning, but in the following year Dr. Tait, his old master at Rugby, who had recently been transferred to the see of London, selected him to be his first domestic chaplain. In 1879, Bishop Lightfoot of Durham invited Parry to his assistance. In 1882, he was offered, but declined, the bishopric of Sydney, with the office of metropolitan of Australia. A fortnight later Archbishop Tait died, but Parry continued the work which he had himself originated, at the cordial invitation of Tait's successor, Archbishop Benson. His published works are, the lives of his father and sailor brother: "Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Sir W. E. Parry," 1857; and "Memorials of Charles Parry, R.N.," 1870. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Times*, 12th April, 1890; *Guardian*, 16th April, 1890; *Kentish Observer*, 17th April, 1890.

Parry, Edward Owen, about 1800- , an attorney-at-law, was the eldest son of Edward Parry, who emigrated to America, from Anglesey. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He settled in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; in 1830 he was appointed borough solicitor, and later on he was chosen president judge of the district. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Parry, Griffith, 1827-1901, a leading Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Carnarvon, and, at the age of 20, became a student of Bala College. When he left the college he became a bookseller and publisher at Carnarvon, but in ten years he gave up his business, and became pastor at Llanrwst. He soon rose to prominence in the wider work of the connexion. He left Llanrwst in 1871, and subsequently ministered at Salford, Aberystwyth, and Carno. He was a very powerful preacher, and a man of great intellectual power. He was a constant contributor to the *Trawthoddydd*; his articles were the fruit of extensive reading and careful thought, and were written in a style of perfect clearness and purity. His Welsh introduction to the study of the Gospels gave him a prominent place among Welsh Biblical students. He also wrote on the Galatians and the Epistles of John for the Welsh Commentary on the New Testament, published by Gee, of Denbigh, and wrote two valuable biographies and other works. (*Y Trawthoddydd*, 1901, p. 280; *Y Geninen*, March, 1902, p. 1). See *The Monthly Treasury of the English Calvinistic Methodists*, 1901, p. 123.

Parry, Hadyn, 1862-1894, a musician, was the son of Dr. Joseph Parry (1841-1903, see *post*), and although only 32 years of age at the time of his death he had attained a high position in the musical world. His operas "Cigarette" and "Miami" were remarkably popular. Some of the songs from the former had a great run, "Oh! how I love thee" being sung at concerts in London and the provinces. He was professor of music at the London Guildhall School of Music, and at Harrow School. At the time of his death he was engaged on a work which was to be produced at the Cardiff Festival in 1895. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Parry, Henry, 1824-1903, a Wesleyan minister and poet, was born at Abercegir, Machynlleth, in Montgomeryshire. When about 19 years of age he became convinced that his future work was to preach the Gospel. He did much for Welsh Methodism, and in his earlier ministry toiled hard in laborious circuits. His services as editor and book-steward were much appreciated. He had considerable gifts as a writer and poet. He was best known, however, as a good man; a diligent student of the Word of God, and one whose chief desire was to preach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." His preaching was characterised by plainness of speech, directness of aim, and great fervency. He was powerful in prayer, conveying the impression that he lived in its spirit, and was at home in its exercise. His genial disposition greatly endeared him to many. His mind was stored with the best knowledge, and his ministry appealed to the thoughtful and

intelligent. The distinguishing marks of his character were conscientiousness and courtesy, simplicity of motive, humility of spirit, tender sympathy with human suffering, and Christian fidelity. He spent some years in the English work as a supernumerary at Dumfries, and subsequently at Bulth Wells. (*Minutes of Conference, 1904.*)

Parry, Henry Hutton, 1827-1893, a clergyman, son of Bishop Thomas Parry (1795-1870, see *post*), was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1851, and was ordained in the same year. He was afterwards appointed curate at Holy Trinity, Trinidad, and in 1855 went out to Barbadoes as tutor of the Codrington Theological College. In 1860, he was appointed archdeacon of Barbadoes, and 1868 was consecrated as bishop-coadjutor to his father. Eight years later he was appointed to the see of Perth, Western Australia. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Parry, Hugh, 1826-1895, "Cefni," a Baptist minister and poet, was born near Llangefni, Anglesey, and at first joined the Congregationalists, with whom he was ordained at Bagillt in 1848. Two years later, a change in his views on the subject of baptism led him to attach himself to the Baptists. After serving in the pastorate for a few months at Rhosybol, Anglesey, he removed to Dowlais, Glamorganshire. His subsequent pastorates were Bangor, Brymbo, Talybont (Cardiganshire), London, and Cardiff. He afterwards spent some years in America, where he received the honorary degree of D.D., from the Judson University. He returned to his native town in 1895, and died soon afterwards. He won many Eisteddfodic prizes, and was second in order of merit for the chair at Aberdare in 1861, and Bangor in 1890. In 1852, at Merthyr Tydfil, he won a prize for a poem on "The Temptation of Christ," and in the following year for an "Elegy on the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Hengoed," Dewi Wyn o' Eßyllt being second on each occasion. He was a constant contributor to *Seren Gomer*, *Y Bedyddiwr*, *Y Great*, and *Y Tyst Apostolaidd*. (*Y Geninen*, March, 1896, p. 32.)

Parry, James, -1871, artist, a younger son of Joseph Parry (1744-1826, see *post*), was a very able painter. He was represented by three works in the first exhibition of the Royal Manchester Institution in 1827, and he continued to exhibit till 1856. He engraved most of the plates in Corry's "History of Lancashire." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Parry, John, about 1710-1782, a blind musician, was born at Ruabon early in the eighteenth century. He soon became one of the ablest harpists of the day. He removed to London, where his musical talent brought him into contact with many well-known musicians. Handel was one of his admirers, and it was after hearing his performance on the harp that Gray wrote "The Bard." In 1742, in conjunction with Evan Williams (-about 1780, see *post*) he published a collection of Welsh airs under the title "Antient British music, or a Collection of Tunes never before published, which are retained by the Cambro-Britons." He subsequently published "A collection of Welsh, English, and Scotch Airs, with new variations"; "British Harmony, being a collection of Antient Welsh Ains." and "Lessons for Harpist-

chord." (Macfarren's *Musical History*; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Edward Jones' *Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards*; Groves' *Dict. of Music*, vol. 2, p. 651, vol. 4, p. 356; *Genl. Mag.*, 1782, p. 550; Engel's *Study of National Music*.

Parry, John, 1724-1797, a lawyer and member of parliament, was the son of Love Parry, of Wernfawr, Cefn Llanfair, Carnarvonshire. He was called to the bar in 1748, and was M.P. for Carnarvonshire from 1780-1790, and constable of Conway Castle from 1769 until his death. In 1767, he was appointed attorney-general for the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Parry, John, 1775-1846, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born in the parish of Llandwrog, Carnarvonshire. He spent the earlier years of his life as schoolmaster at Brysienecyn, Anglesey, and there began to preach in 1797. He kept a school at Holyhead from 1800 to 1804, and then removed to Chester, being ordained in 1814. He was the author of the well-known children's catechism, "Rhodd Mam" (Mother's Gift), which was first published in 1811, and is still in general use. He also wrote, "Esboniad ar Lyfr y Prophwyd Esaiâ" (A Commentary on the Prophecy of Isaiah), "Gramadeg Hebraeg" (Hebrew Grammar) 1818, "Gramadeg o'r Iaith Gymraeg" (A Grammar of the Welsh Language) 1823, and translated into Welsh the Biography of the Rev. John Brown, 1806, and that divine's "Body of Divinity," 1812. In 1818, he established a printing business, and in that year published a monthly magazine called *Goleuad Gwynedd*, with Evan Evans (Ieuan Glan Geirionydd) as editor. Mr. Evans retired in 1820, owing to ill-health, and Mr. Parry then became editor, and changed the title of the magazine to *Goleuad Cymru*. In 1830, he sold the periodical to the Calvinistic Methodists, and the name was changed to *Y Drysorfa*, which it still bears. He retained the editorship until his death. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Enwogion y Ffydd*, vol. 2; *Trans. of the Cardiff Nat. Eist.*, 1883, p. 219; *Cymru*, vol. 27, p. 191; *Y Traethodydd*, 1904, p. 446; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 431; *Cymru*, vol. 12, p. 229.

Parry, John, 1776-1851, "Bardd Alaw," a prolific and popular composer of music, was born at Denbigh. When very young he constructed a fife of a piece of cane, upon which he learned to play all the popular airs of the day. A dancing master in the neighbourhood having taught him his notes, he joined the band of the Denbigh Militia, and in four years was appointed bandmaster. Some time afterwards he settled in London, where his progress was rapid. He composed a large number of songs, duets, &c., for all the leading theatrical and public singers of the day, his compositions and arrangements amounting to over 300. He published two volumes of Welsh melodies with English words, and two of Scotch. He wielded a ready literary pen, as his series of articles on Welsh music in the *Cambro-Briton* show. He acted as musical editor of *Seren Gomer* some years. He was for many years honorary secretary to the Melodists' Club, and assisted the royal and noble directors of the Ancient Concerts; he was indefatigable in the cause of charity, and was a general favourite in

musical circles. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 334.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog*; *Biog. Dict. of Musicians*, 1824; *Grove's Dict. of Music*; *Musical Times*, May 1851; *Gent. Mag.*, 1836, pt. 2, p. 80; *Baptie's Musical Scotland*, p. 207.

Parry, John, -1879, a vocalist, was a native of Wales, and after studying in Italy, where he was a pupil of Lablache, he commenced as a sentimental singer at concerts, accompanying himself on the harp. He next took to the stage at the St. James's Theatre, when first opened by the famous tenor, John Braham, and he sang in the opera, "The Village Coquette," by Prof. Hullah and Charles Dickens. He could also use his pencil, was an admirable caricaturist, and was also a first-class pianist, so much so that, when he was delighting his friends in private, Harley, the comedian, suggested his starting the monologue entertainments in which he was so popular for many years. His pleasant satire of amateur singing and playing was irresistibly amusing, and had a very beneficial effect, for from that time may be dated a vast improvement in the vocalization of domestic circles, whilst his skill as a pianist was an incentive to amateurs to improve their style. (*The Athenæum*, February, 1879.)

Parry, John, 1808-1879, a self-made man, was born near Ruthin, and commenced life as a draper's apprentice. He afterwards removed to Salford, where he carried on a successful business as draper; later on, he founded a large and prosperous business in the wholesale drapery, under the style of Parry, Son, and Hanson. He was a generous supporter of the various philanthropic movements in and around Manchester. (*Cymry Manceinion*.)

Parry, John, 1812-1874, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born near Wrexham, and completed his early education by attending evening classes and lectures at the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester. He afterwards studied at Bala College, and then entered the University of Edinburgh. He was subsequently chosen tutor at Bala, discharging his duties with singular ability and faithfulness. He was a very talented man, an excellent scholar, a tutor of the first class, a most acceptable and edifying preacher, and a very able writer. He contributed many articles of superior value to the Welsh periodicals, but the work which immortalizes his name is the "Gwyddoniadur" (*The Encyclopædia Cambrensis*), in 10 large volumes, a work of sterling value, which evinces the accurate scholarship, the extensive knowledge, the sound judgment, and the refined taste of the editor. He received the honorary degree of D.D. A volume containing 32 of his sermons was published by Gee, of Denbigh. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1896, p. 41.

Parry, John Humffreys, 1786-1825, a learned antiquary and able writer, was born at Mold, Flintshire. He received a liberal education, and was called to the bar in 1810, where he gained a considerable reputation. He published the "Cambro-Briton," a miscellany containing valuable information respecting the history and antiquities of Wales, of which three volumes appeared. He also was responsible for the "Cambrian Plutarch," which contains memoirs of

twenty-two eminent Welshmen. He took an active part in the re-establishment of the Cymmrodorion Society in 1820, and edited the first volume of the Society's Transactions (London : 1822). When, in 1823, steps were taken to carry out the decision of the government as to the publication, at the national expense, of an edition of the ancient historians, the Welsh part of the work was entrusted to Parry. In the same year, he won prizes at the Carmarthen Eisteddfod for essays on "The Navigation of the Britons," and "The Ancient Manners and Customs of the Britons" (Carmarthen : 1825). (*Dict. Em. W.* ; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Annual Register* for 1825 ; *Leathart's Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society*, 1831 ; *Seven Gomer*, April 1825.

Parry, John Humphrey, 1816-1880, sergeant-at-law, son of John Humphreys Parry (1786-1825, see *ante*), was born in London. He received a commercial education at the Philological School, Marylebone, and afterwards entered a merchant's office in London. He then read for the law, and was called to the bar in 1843. He joined the Home Circuit, and practised at the Central Criminal Court, and in the Middlesex Sessions. He was appointed sergeant-at-law in 1856, and was largely employed in compensation cases. He is described by his colleague, Sergeant Ballantine, as "a man of great knowledge, power, and ability." In politics, he was a Liberal, and unsuccessfully contested Norwich and Finsbury. He was one of the founders of the Complete Suffrage Association in 1842. He died in Holland Park, Kensington, and was buried at Woking. His son, Judge Parry, is judge of the Manchester County Court. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.* ; *Mr. Sergeant Ballantine's Experiences of a Barrister's Life.*) See *Times*, 12th and 17th January, 1880 ; *Law Times*, *Law Journal*, *Solicitors' Journal*, 17th January, 1880 ; *Life of T. Slingsby Duncombe* ; *Lovett's Autobiography*.

Parry, John Orlando, 1810-1879, a celebrated vocalist, was the son of John Parry, "Bardd Alaw" (see *ante*), and was born in London. From being a very serious basso, he originated a novel and refined school of comic singing, in which he was unrivalled, combining great powers of execution as a pianist with extraordinary vocal and dramatic imitative faculties. In 1840, he produced the farce "Wanted a Governess," which met with great approval, and from that time his success was assured. He was also a painter of some repute, and when he retired, owing to ill-health, from his musical calling, he produced a number of water-colour drawings, which were very favourably received. In 1853, he was appointed organist of St. Jude's Church, Southsea. (*Dict. Em. W.* and *B. Cerdorion Cymreig.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ; *Dramatic and Musical Review*, 1843 ; *Illustrated London News*, 1844, 1851, 1877 ; *Illustrated Sporting News*, 1865 ; *Graphic*, 1877 ; *Grove's Dict. of Music*, 1880 ; *Cock's Musical Almanack*, 1881.

Parry, Joseph, 1736-1816, a self-made man, was born in the township of Whixall, near Wem, Salop, of Welsh parents. His father was a weaver, and young Parry was apprenticed to a hatter, at Wem, where he endured many hardships, and, as he would express it, "Nothing was left in the cupboard after meals." Notwithstanding all his sufferings, to this situation he was perhaps indebted in a great

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bits which accompanied him through d was employed as a journeyman by bury, whence he removed to the g to Shrewsbury, where he established was noted for his great benevolence, charitable objects. (*Bye-Gones*, 1891,

artist, was born in Liverpool, and he removed to Manchester, and he is often called the father of art in rk exercised considerable influence he practice of art had been almost paid short visits there. His best -day life, such as "The Old Market a small, highly-finished oil painting of Robert Dauntsey, Esq., of Manchester, pulled down in 1837, l Museum. He also painted for a es," which contained two hundred ture. He had considerable practice ome large historical compositions in er with pictures of shipping and *ymry Manceinion*.) See *Notes and us*, No. 6160, *et seq.*

musician, was born at Merthyr Tydfil, hen he was 13 years of age, he emi- vania. In his childhood, he had to owever, overcame with patience and vancea (in 1863), and Llandudno (in d motets. In 1868, he entered the he studied for three years, winning he degree of Mus. Bac., at Cambridge Welshman had before then obtained. d founded a Musical Institute there, Professor of Music at the Aberystwyth ntly passed the examination for the ter on, established a school of music s death, he was lecturer on music at

His compositions are very popular, with great success both in Wales and Birds," "Joseph," and "Nebuchad- manuel," also obtained hearty recog- ie can compare in popularity with his A competent critic describes him as "While his music is marked by the ally of Rossini and the Italian school, s like a silver thread through all he ian Minstrelsie," a national collection six volumes, in 1893. (*Notable W.*

Musicians; *C. & D. Herald.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1903, p. 73; 1906, p. 237; *Cymru*, vol. 32, p. 168.

Parry, Joshua, 1719-1776, a Nonconformist minister, was descended from an ancient family in Pembrokeshire, and was born at Llangan, in that county. He was an excellent classical Welsh and Hebrew scholar, and a constant contributor to various periodical publications. Hawkins, in his "Life of Johnson," states that he was one of the original writers in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, and that "his head teemed with knowledge." He was stationed for some years at Cirencester. A volume of his sermons, and two sermons against Popery, evince the purity of his style, and the excellence of his moral and religious principles. His principal works are:—"Political Essays and Satires"; "Evidences of Christianity" (1742); "Erastes, an Ethic Poem in defence of Love" (1749); "A Confession of Faith" (1757); "A Poem to the Memory of Major-General James Wolfe" (1759); "Seventeen Sermons on Political Subjects" (1783). Among the Essays appended to the "Memoir of Parry" (1872), are Natural Theology; a Free Discourse on the Being and Attributes of the Deity; on the Moral Sense; a Short Defence of Christianity, &c. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Memoir of Parry* (edited by Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot), with portrait, and original Essays and Correspondence (London: 1872); Kippis's *Biog. Brit.*, p. 9; *Gent. Mag.*, Sept., 1776, p. 436; *Monthly Review*, lxi., 443; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Parry, Richard, 1803-1897, "Gwalchmai," a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Llanerchymedd, Anglesey. After a little schooling, he was apprenticed to a saddler at Llangefni. He was then induced to study for the ministry, and preached his first sermon in 1828. Four years later he became pastor of the cause at Bryngwran. He afterwards ministered at Conway, Llandovery, and Festiniog. He finally settled at Llandudno, retaining the pastorate there until 1883, when he retired owing to old age. He was initiated a bard at Aberffraw in 1827, and was afterwards most successful in Eisteddfodic competitions, winning at least 7 chairs, 16 silver and two gold medals, in addition to money prizes. His chief poems are those on "Commerce," "The Creation," and "Albert the Good." He was regarded as one of the best adjudicators, and one of the highest authorities on the rules of Welsh poetry. He composed a large number of hymns, and his literary productions were varied and numerous, among them being a "Biography of the Rev. John Elias"; "A History of Nonconformity in Anglesey"; "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Anglesey Men"; and a "History and Natural History of Llandudno." He also contributed a very large number of articles to *Cymru* (Rev. Owen Jones), and the *Gwyddoniadur*. His *Biography* (Welsh) and a selection of his *Works*, edited by the Rev. R. Peris Williams, was published by Hughes & Son, Wrexham. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1898). See *Yr Adolygydd*, v. 2, p. 64; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1902, p. 408; *Cymru*, v. 7, p. 85; *Ibid.*, v. 22, p. 213; *Ibid.*, v. 10, p. 43; v. 13, p. 139; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 198, *et seq.*, and March, p. 55.

Parry, Robert, -1863, a poet, was the son of a clergyman of the same name, and was born near Machynlleth. He received a

university education, being intended for the church, but preferring the life of a farmer, he relinquished the idea of taking orders, and passed the greater part of his life as a farmer near Ruthin. His poem on "Belshazzar's Feast," the chair subject at the Denbigh Eisteddfod in 1828, was adjudged to be second best. This poem is printed in the *Gwyneddin*, being the account of that eisteddfod, and many of his compositions may be found in the Welsh magazines. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Parry, Robert, 1804-1892, "Robin Ddu Eryri," was born at Carnarvon, in humble circumstances. For some time he was employed as groom in that town, but afterwards entered the service of a Wesleyan Methodist preacher at Holywell. He used to accompany his master on his Sunday preaching engagements, and on the Monday he would repeat the sermons from memory, almost word for word. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and won many prizes at the eisteddfod. At one time he was much addicted to drink, but afterwards became a temperance lecturer. For some time he edited a Welsh magazine, *Y Wawr*, which contains some of his best writings, in prose and verse. In 1857, he published his autobiography (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys). His ode to Lord Bute was published in 1891 (Ludlow: R. E. Crundell). About 1877, he had a grant of £200 from the Civil List. He died at Ludlow, and in 1895 a handsome marble memorial was erected upon his grave in Ludford Churchyard, near Ludlow. (*Old Karnarvon; Cardiff Catalogue; Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 434, and 1895, p. 116.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1893, pp. 32 and 46; *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 257.

Parry, Thomas, 1768-1824, a civil servant and merchant, was born at Leighton, near Welshpool. At the age of 21 he went to Madras, and for about four years held Government appointments. In 1792, he embarked upon the business of a merchant, in the shipping of produce from Madras to this country, and founded the eminent mercantile firm of Parry & Co., which remains to this day. He was an accomplished man, of unblemished character, who might have amassed an enormous fortune had he been unscrupulous in the mode of making wealth; as it was, he died a rich man. A few months before his death, the native inhabitants presented him with a gold cup and address, in recognition of the interest he had taken in their welfare. A handsome monument was erected to his memory in St. George's Cathedral, Madras. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Parry, Thomas, 1795-1870, Bishop of Barbadoes, born in Denbighshire, was a brother of John Humphreys Parry (1787-1825, see *ante*). He matriculated from Oriel College, Oxford, in 1816, and became fellow and tutor of Balliol College, graduating M.A. in 1819. In 1824, he was chosen archdeacon of Antiqua, and in 1840 was transferred to Barbadoes. Two years later he was consecrated bishop. Some years afterwards he was struck down by illness, and returned to England, with the hope of retiring on a pension, but there were difficulties in the way, and he had to return. His health broke down again, and in 1869 he returned to England, and settled at Malvern,

where he died. He published "Parochial Sermons preached in West Indies"; "A Practical Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans"; and "The Apostleship and Priesthood of Christ." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Times*, 19th March, 1870; *Colonial Church Chronicle*, 1870, v. 24; *Western Australia Papers*, 16th November, 1893.

Parry, William, 1742-1791, a painter, was the son of John Parry, the blind harper, and a native of Denbighshire. He received his first instructions in drawing in Shipley's academy, then studied from the plaster casts at Richmond's Gallery, and finally became a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. By the liberality of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn he was enabled to spend five years in Italy, where he painted, for his patron, a copy of the "Transfiguration," by Raphael. In 1776, he was chosen an Associate of the Royal Academy, and endeavoured to obtain remunerative employment in London. Failing in this, he returned to Rome, where he met with considerable success. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Edwards' Anecdotes of Painting*; *Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Parry, William, 1754-1819, a Congregational minister and tutor, was born at Abergavenny. In 1760, he removed to London, and in 1774 entered the academy at Homerton, as a candidate for the ministry. He finished his course there in 1870, and was then ordained. In 1790, he actively aided in the endeavours to obtain the repeal of the Test Acts. He accepted the tutorship of the Academy of the Coward Trust in 1791. Seventeen volumes of his lectures are to be found in the Library at New College, Hampstead. He was the author of "Thoughts on such Penal Religious Statutes as affect Protestant Dissenters"; "Vindication of Public and Social Worship"; "An Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Inspiration of the Writers of the New Testament"; and "Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Memoir* by Newton, prefixed to 2nd ed. of Parry's *An Enquiry, &c.*; *Congreg. Magazine*, 1834, p. 132; *Coward College Correspondence M.S.*, v. 1, letters 28 and 29, at New College; *London Congreg. Mag.*, 1819, pp. 127, 257-61, 321-8, 385-92.

Parry, William, 1836-1903, "Gwilym Pant Taf," a Baptist minister and poet, was born at Nelson, Llanfabon, South Wales. When 14 years of age, he became a member of Carmel Baptist Church, Pontypridd. In due time he was admitted into Bristol College, and after four years, he became pastor of the church at Wells, Somerset. Owing to ill-health, and in accordance with medical advice, he emigrated to America, and afterwards he removed to California. Altogether he spent ten years in the colonies, and then returned in good health to his native land. He then accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Penarth, and finally undertook the oversight of the church at Zion, Ynysybwl, where he laboured with marked acceptance and success. He was a poet of ability, and was the author of several poetical books, viz., "The Old Evangelist" (Bristol: W. F. Mack, 1893); "Welsh Hill-side Saints" (Manchester: J. Roberts & Sons, 1896); and "The Cymnfa," a poem descriptive of Welsh religious life (2nd ed., Cwma von: Ll. Griffiths, 1892). A true child of nature, he loved to roam in medi-

tation through the forests and meadows. He commanded the choicest vocabulary; his thoughts were always elevated and clear, and both words and ideas were baptised in the beauty of holiness. The hymns of Pantycelyn had a fascinating charm for him, and he translated the whole of them into English. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1904; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Parry, Sir William Edward, 1790-1855, a distinguished naval officer, was the youngest son of Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry (1755-1822, see *ante*), and was born at Bath. He entered the navy in his thirteenth year, and to within a few weeks of his death, excepting during a brief interval, he was actively engaged in the service of his country. His duties during the earlier half of his active and honourable life extended over a wide range—the Baltic and Northern seas, the North American coasts, and the icy waters of the Arctic ocean, being successively his field of action. His last undertaking was an attempt to reach the North Pole, by way of boats and sledges, in 1827, when he advanced to the furthest point that had up to then been reached, but the southwardly drift of the whole body of ice compelled his return. Though leaving the North-west passage unaccomplished, Parry prepared the way for its final completion under Mr. Clure, and it is to the example of his successes, more than to those of any other single explorer, that the later achievements in arctic navigation are to be mainly attributed. From 1837 to 1846 he was controller of the steam department of the navy. Having held the office of captain-superintendent of Haslar Hospital, he was appointed, in 1853, governor of Greenwich Hospital. His first wife was a daughter of Sir John Stanley, afterwards Lord Stanley of Alderley. (*British Physicians; Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See his *Journal of a Second Voyage*, 1824; *Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole*, 1828; *Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Parry*, by E. Parry, 3rd. edition, 1857; Marshall's *Royal Nav. Biog.*, v. 8 (suppl. part iv., p. 315).

Pearce, Sir William, 1789-1871, a soldier, was the only son of Joseph Pearce, Esq., of Staverton, Gloucestershire, by his marriage with Elizabeth, second daughter of Philip Lewis, Esq., of Llanrunney, Monmouthshire. He became a quartermaster in the 4th West India Regiment in 1805. He was promoted to lieutenant in the 44th Foot in 1810, whence he was made captain in the 7th Battalion of the 60th, or Royal American Regiment of Foot, afterwards called the 60th Rifles, and now the King's Royal Rifles, in 1813. He served in the Peninsular War, and distinguished himself at Salamanca, where he captured a French eagle, for which act of bravery he received his captaincy. He was also awarded the Peninsular medal. After a short interval on half-pay he again joined the 60th as a captain in 1819. He attained the rank of major in the same corps in 1825, but was placed on half-pay as lieutenant-colonel of Infantry (unattached) in 1826. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover in 1825, and died at Ffrwdgrech in 1871. He was twice married; first to Miss Prothero, of Malpas, Monmouthshire, and afterwards to Mary Church Maurice, heiress of William Maurice, Esq., of Cardiff. (*Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 188.)

Pedr Fardd, see Jones, Peter.

Pencerdd Eifion, see Roberts, William Jarrett.

Penn, John, 1741-1788, an American patriot, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who came of a Welsh family, which had emigrated from Anglesey, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, U.S.A. He studied law, and removed, in 1774, to North Carolina, whence he was elected, in the following year, a delegate to the Continental Congress. (*Wales and its People*; *Lippincott*.) See *Wales*, vol. 1, p. 282.

Penn, William, 1644-1718, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London. In Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia" it is stated that Penn was of Welsh descent, and that he, with a number of other Welshmen, set sail for America in 1682, and lived first in Gwynedd, a place settled principally by emigrants from Wales. While at Oxford he came under the influence of the Quakers, and eventually joined them, and became one of their leaders. In 1681, he obtained a grant of the land afterwards called Pennsylvania, in payment of a debt owing to his father by the Crown. Here he made a haven for the persecuted Quakers, and he was remarkable for his equitable treatment of the native Indian tribes. His residence in the colony was more beneficial to the colonists than to himself. He suggested and promoted many reforms; above all, he inculcated and gave the example of that humane spirit in which he was so far before his age. He branded as iniquitous negro slavery; and to the aged, the sick, and the destitute, he gave bountifully. He left his family in straitened circumstances, but his property in Pennsylvania afterwards greatly increased in value. He wrote many pamphlets and tracts, the chief of which was "The Great Cause of Liberty of Conscience" and "No Cross, No Crown." His works were collected and published in 1726. See *Lives* by Clarkson (1849), Janney (1852), W. H. Dixon (1856), Burdette (1882); and Fisher's *True William Penn* (1900). Macaulay made a bitter attack on Penn in his "History of England," which was vigorously answered by Paget in 1858. (*Harmsworth*; *Lippincott*.)

Pennant, Thomas, 1726-1798, the celebrated naturalist and traveller, was the eldest son of David Pennant, of Downing, near Holywell, in Flintshire, and completed his education at Oxford. At the age of twelve he showed a remarkable taste for the study of natural history, and in his twentieth year he made a tour into Cornwall, where he acquired a strong passion for minerals and fossils. In 1754, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1765 appeared the first portion of his great work, "The British Zoology." The spirit of travelling, with the view of making topographical discoveries within the British dominions, took possession of him, and Dr. Johnson said of him:—"Pennant is the best traveller I ever read; he observes more things than anyone else does." After publishing two volumes of "Tours in Scotland," in 1778, there appeared the first volume of his "Tour in Wales," the second being published three years later. This work is an admirable performance, and contains a great fund of topo-

graphical, historical, and biographical information. He published several other works, and spent a life of unexampled activity. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *The Literary Life of T. Pennant*, by himself, 1793; *Monthly Review* for January and February, 1772, and September and October, 1801; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Enuog. C.*; *Y Gwyddoniadur*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Y Gwladgarwr*, 1838, p. 1 (with portrait); *History of Whiteford and Holywell*; Parry's *Cambrian Plutarch*.

Penrose, Llewelin, 1725- , a seaman, was born at Caerphilly, in Glamorganshire. His father—whose name was Williams—was drowned in a storm off the Texel in Holland. His mother married again, and as his home life became unhappy, and he had a taste for the sea, he and a companion (Howel Gwyn), determined to run away from home, and with four shillings in money, and a very thin wardrobe, they set off for Bristol in September, 1744. He afterwards took the name of Penrose, from one of the captains he sailed under. After years at sea he was wrecked, and had surprising adventures among the Indians for 24 years. On his return to England he became an inmate of an almshouse, through the influence of a Mr. Eagles. On his death, he left all his worldly goods to his patron, and in 1815 was published his "Journal," edited by the Rev. John Eagles, in 4 vols. Edgar Poe's extraordinary story of "The Gold Beetle," is taken in its incidents from an episode in Penrose's adventures. Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, in referring to the "Journal," said:—"I have looked at several parts of the book, and much I have seen I know to be true. I knew the man, too, and what is more extraordinary, had it not been for him, I never should have been a painter." (*Bye-Gones*, 1883, p. 222.)

Pepperell, Sir William, 1696-1759, an American general, was born at Hettery Point, Maine, U.S.A. His father, a Welshman, had emigrated to America in his boyhood, and became an apprentice to a fisherman. About 1727, William Pepperell was appointed one of His Majesty's Council for the province of Massachusetts, and held the office by re-election for thirty-two consecutive years. He was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas Court in 1730, and became eminent as a jurist. He commanded at the Siege of Louisburgh in 1745. He was made a baronet as a reward for his services, and in 1759 was appointed lieutenant-general. From 1756 to 1758, he was acting-governor of Massachusetts. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott*.) See *Parsons' Life of Sir William Pepperell*, 1856; *Collections of Massachusetts Historical Society*; *Withrow's History of Canada*, p. 188; *Bourinot's Cape Breton*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Harper's Cyclo-pædia*.

Perkins, Jacob, 1766-1849, an American mechanic and inventor, born at Newburyport, in Massachusetts, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. Among his principal inventions are a machine for cutting and heading nails at once; a gun, in which steam was successfully used for propelling instead of powder; the bathometer, for measuring the depth of water; and the pleometer, to mark the speed with which a vessel moves. He also substituted steel for copper plates in engraving bank-notes. The nails produced by his machine were considered

superior to any English make, and were twenty per cent. cheaper. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott.*)

Perry, Matthew Calbraith, 1795-1858, an American naval officer, of Welsh descent, was a brother of Oliver Hazard Perry (see *post*), and was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, U.S.A. He served in the Mexican war of 1847, and, in 1852, commanded the expedition to Japan, which opened the way to intercourse between that country and the United States. An account of this voyage was published, in three volumes, in 1856. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*)

Perry, Oliver Hazard, 1785-1819, a distinguished American commodore, born at Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. On the 13th September, 1813, as commander of a squadron on Lake Erie, he defeated the British under Commodore Barclay, after an engagement of three hours. For this brilliant victory he was made a captain, and received from Congress a gold medal. Having been appointed commander of a squadron bound for the coast of Columbia, he died of yellow fever, in the island of Trinidad. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*) See *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, v. ii.

Perryn, Sir Richard, 1723-1803, an eminent judge, was the son of Benjamin Perryn, of Flint, where he was born in August, 1723. He was called to the bar in 1747, and choosing the Court of Chancery for his legal arena, he soon acquired such a reputation there as to be employed in almost every cause. He obtained a silk gown in 1771, and received the appointment of Vice-Chamberlain of Chester. In 1776, he was promoted to a Barony in the Court of Exchequer, and knighted, resigning in 1799. (*Foss' Judges of England*, v. 8, p. 356.) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1803, part 1. p. 440, and 1783, part 1, p. 89; Haydn's *Book of Dignities*, 1890; Martin's *Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple*, 1883, p. 81; *Historic Notices of Flint*, p. 166.

Peter, David, 1765-1837, a Congregational minister, was a native of Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire. He was educated at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, of which he was afterwards theological tutor. For about forty years he was minister of the Llammas Street Chapel, in that town, and during that period the number of communicants increased from forty to upwards of six hundred. He published a translation of Palmer's "Protestant Dissenters' Catechism," but his chief work is a Welsh "History of Religion in Wales" (Carmarthen: 1816), which was very favourably received, and of which a second edition, with an appendix, by D. Davies, Colwyn, appeared in 1851. His "Memoir," commenced by himself, and continued by W. H. Lewis, was published in 1846. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Enciclog. y Ffydd*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Nodweddiud y Cymry*, p. 217; *Y Geninen*, 1895, p. 167; Morgan's *History of Nonconformity*, p. 431.

Peter, John, 1833-1877, "Ioan Pedr," a Congregational minister and geologist, was born at Bala. He attended a grammar school till he was 14 years of age, and then followed the occupation of millwright. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable, and being denied a teacher,

he determined to teach himself. He thus acquired a tolerable knowledge of French, German and Latin. In 1856, he entered Bala College, and in the following year matriculated in London, in the first division. In 1861, he was appointed professor at Bala, a position he held till his death. In 1874, he was elected Fellow of the Geological Society. He frequently lectured on geology and Darwinism, and contributed articles to the *Traetholydd*, the *Revue Celtique*, and other magazines. Jointly with Robert John Pryse (Gweirydd ap Rhys), he edited "Enwogion y Ffydd" (Eminent Men of the Faith), published in 1880 (London: W. Mackenzie). He also edited, with the Rev. T. Lewis, B.A., an edition of the Scriptural and Theological Dictionary of the Rev. D. Hughes, B.A. Very few men ever acquired, in so short a life, so much knowledge as he did. As a Welsh antiquary he stood without a rival, and no one was more successful in solving questions of Celtic philology than he. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1878; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cymru*, vol. 9, p. 67; *Y Geninen*, March, 1888, p. 19; March, 1889, p. 40; *Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 181; vol. 13, p. 239.

Peters, Richard, 1744-1828, a famous American jurist, who was of Welsh descent. He was also a prominent agriculturist, and in 1797 published a statement of his experiments with gypsum as a fertilizer. He was elected president of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and was honoured for important improvements in American agriculture. He was appointed, in 1776, secretary of the Board of War, and was afterwards Judge of the United States District Court for Pennsylvania. He was remarkable for his dry humour and ready wit. (*Lippincott; Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Pettingall, John, 1708-1781, a clergyman and antiquary, was the son of the Rev. Francis Pettingall, of Newport, Monmouthshire. He graduated B.A. at Oxford in 1728, and afterwards proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1740, and subsequently D.D. In 1757, he was appointed prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the following year was installed prebendary of Lincoln. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and published "A Dissertation on the Origin of the Equestrian Figure of the George, and of the Garter"; "A Dissertation upon the Tascia or Legend of the British Coins of Cunobelin"; "An Inquiry into the Use and Practice of Juries among Greeks and Romans." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1781, p. 442, and 1826, part 1, p. 379; Walcot's *Memorials of Westminster*, p. 72; Allibone's *Dict. Engl. Lit.*, v. 2, p. 1573.

Pfeiffer, Emily Jane, 1827-1890, a poetess, was a Welshwoman by birth, her father being a Mr. R. Davies. She married Mr. Pfeiffer, a German who had settled in London, and who was a partner in a well-known firm in England. Her first volume of verse, "Gerald's Monument, and other poems," appeared in 1873. This was the beginning of a literary career in which she showed much enthusiasm, high aspirations, and many accomplishments. She also wrote "Glan Alarch: his Silence and Song, a poem" (London: J. C. Wilkins, 1877); "The Rhyme of the Lady of the Rock"; and "Sonnets and Songs." As a poetess Mrs. Pfeiffer resembled Mrs. Browning. She possessed

much less power, but was uplifted by the same moral ardour, and guided by the same delicate sensitiveness. Her sentiment is always charming: her defects are those of her predecessor—diffuseness and insufficient finish. She lacked the necessary strength for a long poem, and succeeded best in the sonnet. She was also accomplished in embroidery, and left to a niece a fine collection of her paintings of flowers, executed with great taste and skill. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *C. & D. Herald*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See A. H. Japp in *Mile's Poets and Poetry of the Century*; *Athenæum & Academy*, 1 Feb. 1890; *Western Mail*, 8 Oct. 1895; *Bye-Gones*, 1890, p. 307.

Phelps, Charles Martin, 1841-1907, a clergyman, born at Haverfordwest, was the last male descendant of the Martin family, who founded, and lived on, the Withybush estate, in Pembrokeshire, for nearly 200 years. He was educated at the Haverfordwest Grammar School, and King's College, London. Ordained deacon in 1865, he first served as curate at Huddersfield. In 1871, he went to Tenby as curate, remaining there 17 years. In 1888, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Haverfordwest. He was an enthusiastic student of zoology, conchology, and other branches of natural history, and had a valuable collection of shells, eggs, &c., which he bequeathed to his native county, for the purposes of a county museum. (*Clergy List*, 1884; *The Weekly Mail*, Cardiff, 2nd November, 1907.)

Phillipps, Sir Erasmus, -1743, economic writer, was a son of Sir John Phillipps, of Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire. He matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, but left in 1721 without graduating. He was entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1721, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1736. He was M.P. for Haverfordwest from 1726 until 1743, when he was accidentally drowned in the river Avon. He wrote: "An Appeal to Common Sense"; "The State of the Nation in respect to her Commerce, Debts, and Money"; "The Creditor's Advocate and Debtor's Friend, shewing how the effects of the debtor are spent in law that might be saved for the creditor"; and "Miscellaneous Works," consisting of essays, political and moral. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1743, p. 554; *Nicholas' County Families of Wales*, pp. 298 and 908; *Lodge's Irish Peerage*, vol. 7, p. 100; *Burke's Baronetage*, p. 1129; *Foster's Alumni Oxon.* (1715-1886), p. 1107.

Philipps, Sir John, 1662-1736, of Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, educational reformer and philanthropist, was the second son of Sir Erasmus Philipps. In 1695, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Pembroke, which he continued to represent until 1702. He re-entered Parliament in 1718, as member for Haverfordwest, and sat until 1722. He had command of great wealth, which he laid out munificently in various schemes of philanthropy. He was one of the most active Commissioners for building 50 new churches in and about the City of London, and a leading member of many charitable societies. He was one of the earliest and most distinguished members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, established in 1699, and the records of the Society are full of references to his great

work for education. To him belongs the honour of first directing the attention of that Society to the Principality, and the credit of encouraging its efforts to supply the needs of his fellow-countrymen. The great work of his life, however, was in connection with the Charity School movement in Wales, in which he spared neither time nor money. He was buried at St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest, a handsome marble monument being erected to his memory. (Article by Rev. Thomas Shankland in *Trans. Society of Cymrodorion*, 1904-5, p. 74.)

Philipps, Richard, 1661-1751, lieutenant-general, was the second son of Richard Philipps, of Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire. He was employed, when a young man, to disperse the manifestos of the Prince of Orange among the king's troops encamped at Hounslow, for which service he received no other recompense than a captain's commission. He was present at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. In 1717, he obtained the command of the 40th Regiment of Foot, which had been almost entirely raised by him. In 1720, he was appointed governor of Nova Scotia, which post he held for 10 years. His commission as lieutenant-general is dated March, 1743, and he died eight years later, at the advanced age of 90 years. (*Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882, p. 1028.)

Phillips, Richard Mansel, about 1768-1844, a naval officer and member of Parliament, of Coedgain, Carmarthenshire, was the second son of Sir William Mansel, seventh baronet, of Iscoed, member of Parliament for that county, 1784-90, by Mary, only daughter of John Phillips, of Coedgain, and sister and co-heiress to George Phillips, of the same place, who was M.P. for Carmarthen from 1780 till his death in 1784. Richard Mansel became a lieutenant in the navy in 1790, and a master and commander some time after 1802. In 1793, he took the surname and arms of Philipps by royal license. He was M.P. for Stafford in two Parliaments, 1806-12. (*Old Wales*, vol. 3, p. 38.)

Phillipps, Sir Thomas, Bart., 1792-1872, an antiquary, was born in Manchester, and educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, graduating M.A. in 1820. He succeeded to his father's estates at Middle Hill, Worcestershire, in 1818. He began to collect books in his student days at Rugby, and soon after his father's death he entered on the main business of his life, that of collecting rare MSS. Claiming descent from an ancient Pembrokeshire family, he took a peculiar interest in the history and literature of Wales, and his large collection was rich in old Welsh poetry, genealogy, heraldry, and history. Among his treasures was one of the four famous books of Wales,—the Book of Aneurin, "Y Gododin," a MS. of the thirteenth century, on vellum. In 1896, his collection of MSS. was purchased, for £3,600, by the Cardiff Public Libraries Committee. From his private printing-press at Middle Hill he issued several valuable and interesting catalogues, &c. (*Times*, 8 February, 1872; *Athenæum*, February, 1872; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Phillips, Arthur Noel, 1841-1900, a soldier, was a native of Brecknockshire. He entered the Royal Navy as Master's Assistant in 1855, and received the China medal for the operations which ended in the taking of Canton. Having received an Indian cadetship, he was attached to the 73rd, 14th, and 4th Native Infantry in succession. He afterwards passed the Interpreter's examination in Urdu, and served in the Assam Commission from 1862 to 1880, for four years acting as Officiating Deputy Commissioner. In June, 1880, he was posted to Benares as Cantonment Magistrate, and transferred to Roorkee as Cantonment Magistrate in April, 1881, remaining in this position till 1886, when a serious illness terminated his Indian career. He was gazetted lieutenant-colonel in 1879, and colonel in 1884. Colonel Phillips passed all the language examinations, and wrote a book entitled "Hindustani Idioms," which was highly spoken of. He died at Talgarth, in his native county. (*Bye-Gones*, 1900, p. 417.)

Phillips, Charles Claudius, -1772, a celebrated violinist, was a native of Wales. In Shaw's "History of Staffordshire," it is said that "he possessed a rapidity of execution unequalled in these days; but his *forte* was certainly a wild and plaintive melody, dictated by the immediate impulse of his own mind, and subject to no rules of studied composition whatever." He was buried at Wolverhampton, and his epitaph, written by Dr. Johnson, is as follows:—

Near this place lies
 CHARLES CLAUDIUS PHILLIPS,
 Whose absolute contempt of riches,
 And inimitable performances upon the violin,
 Made him the admiration of all who knew him.
 He was born in Wales,
 Made the tour of Europe, and after the
 Experience of both kinds of fortune,
 Died in 1772.

Phillips, whose touch harmonious could remove
 The pangs of guilty power or hapless love;
 Rest here, distress'd by poverty no more,
 Here find that calm thou gav'st so oft before;
 Sleep undisturbed within this peaceful shrine,
 Till angels wake thee with a note like thine.

(*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Bye-Gones*, 1875, p. 284.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1905, p. 57.

Phillips, Daniel, 1826-1905, a Congregational minister and lecturer, was born at Swansea. He lost his parents in his youth, and in his twelfth year started the battle of life alone. After working some years in Ebbw Vale, in 1848 he embarked, with 40 or 50 other Welsh emigrants, on the "Georgia," reaching New York in May, and Pittsburg in June. Here he worked and preached among the Welsh, while preparing himself for college. With remarkable energy and persistence, he completed his course at Amherst College, graduating in 1856. He preached in Congregational pulpits almost continuously from 1859 to 1894, his last pastorate being at Huntington, Mass. He was a powerful preacher, and a most popular lecturer on subjects dealing with

Wales, Welsh history, life, people, and religion, and the place of his countrymen in the history of America. Some of these lectures have been printed in the *Cambrian*. He spent the last few years of his life in editing his lectures, and writing for Welsh and Welsh-American periodicals. (*The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 358.)

Phillips, David, 1812-1904, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, born in Carmarthenshire, was descended from a family which for generations has been intimately connected with the denomination. His father, who died in 1868, preached the funeral sermon at the burial of John Williams, Pantycelyn, son of the famous Welsh hymnist. As a lad, David attended a Sunday School conducted at Derry Gleision Farm, by William Charles, brother of the great Charles of Bala, and afterwards he was a pupil of Dr. Lewis Edwards (subsequently of Bala College). In 1879-80, he was Moderator of the South Wales Calvinistic Methodist Association, and, in 1885, Moderator of the General Assembly. (*Manchester Guardian*.) See *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1905, p. 10.

Phillips, David Thomas, 1842-1905, American consul at Cardiff, and author, was born at Tredegar, Monmouthshire, and while a mere youth he removed to Cardiff, where he began to prepare himself for the ministry. He entered Haverfordwest College, and in three years graduated with honours. He was subsequently pastor at Llantwit-Major, Bristol, and Swansea. He afterwards emigrated to America, and was pastor at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. He took a two years' course in philosophy at John Hopkin's University, and two years more at the Chicago University. He then established a new Baptist church at Parkside, a suburb of Chicago, where he laboured with great success. In 1897 he was appointed United States consul to Cardiff, and there remained till his death. He was a good scholar, and an excellent writer in English and Welsh. He won many prizes for essays, and also distinguished himself as a platform speaker and temperance advocate. In 1900, he published his work on "The Political and Industrial Advantages of Arbitration," which obtained the first prize in a competition at Denver, Colorado. He also wrote "Heroes of Faith" (a volume of sermons), "Protection versus Free Trade," and "The Life of Abraham Lincoln." (*The Cambrian*, 1897, p. 382; 1900, p. 476; and 1905, p. 84.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1907, p. 20.

Phillips, Evan Owen, 1826-1897, a clergyman, was a native of Pembrokeshire. He was educated at Carligan Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and ordained priest in 1850. For four years he served as master at St. Peter's School at Talke, and afterwards as curate at Long Marston. In 1854, he was appointed Warden and Headmaster at Llandovery, and seven years later was preferred to the vicarage of Aberystwyth. He remained there for 25 years, and during that period rendered excellent service to the church. He became rector of Letherstone in 1886; canon of St. David's in 1874; and dean in 1895. Dean Phillips was regarded as one of the most gifted churchmen of the day in the Principality. (*The Western Mail*.)

Phillips, George, 1821-1902, a Baptist minister, was born at Golden Hill, Haverfordwest. At the termination of his college course at Haverfordwest, he undertook the pastorate of the church at Mochdre, Montgomeryshire. Not long afterwards, he accepted an invitation to the joint pastorate of the Churches at Evenjobb, Gadesby, and New Radnor. Eighty were added to the membership of the Church during the first year of his ministry, and he took a very prominent part in securing the erection of the present chapel at New Radnor. In 1868, he became minister of the church at Little Kingshill, Buckinghamshire, and also acted as the representative of the Bible Translation Society in the Midland and Eastern Counties. He removed to Moulton, Northamptonshire, in 1878, and three years later returned to his old charge in Radnorshire. After fourteen years of service there, he retired from the ministry, and went to reside at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. He was an acceptable preacher, an instructive lecturer, and a frequent contributor to the "Baptist Messenger," the "British Flag and Christian Sentinel," and the London "Penny Pulpit." In 1899, he published a volume of sermons, which was very favourably received. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1903.)

Phillips, Jenkin Thomas, -1755, translator, who was of Welsh origin, studied at the University of Basle, and in 1707 delivered there a Latin oration on the "Uses of Travel," which was published in London in 1715. He was an accomplished linguist, and expounded his method of teaching in "A Companion's Way of Teaching Ancient and Modern Languages." He became tutor to the children of George II., including William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, for whose use he published "An Essay towards a Universal and Rational Grammar, together with Rules in English to learn Latin." He was appointed historiographer to the King. In 1751, he printed, from a manuscript in Trinity College, Cambridge, "An Account of the Prince of Wales, from the first institution till Prince Henry, eldest son of King James I." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1755; Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*; *Notes and Queries*, third series, vol. 10, p. 148.

Phillips, Sir John, 1700-1764, a member of Parliament, was descended from John Phillips, Esq., of Picton Castle, Pembroke-shire, who was created a baronet in 1621. He was the second son of the fourth baronet of the same name. At the age of 41, he entered Parliament for Carmarthen, representing that borough for six years. He rapidly made his mark in the House, and, having joined the Tories, he soon became, together with Sir John Hanmer and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, one of the leaders of the old country party, as those were called who strenuously, and with much fervour and ability, opposed the Court. Horace Walpole has given him the name of "a notorious Jacobite." (*The Red Dragon*.)

Phillips, John, 1719-1795, an American merchant, of Welsh descent, was born at Andover, Massachusetts. He founded an academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, called by his name, and, with Madame Phœbe Phillips, William Phillips, and other members of his family, gave large sums of money from time to time to the Phillips



REV. THOMAS PHILLIPS, D.D.



SIR THOMAS PILON.

Academy at Andover, founded in 1778 by his nephew, Samuel Phillips (1751-1802, see *post*). (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*.)

Phillips, John, 1800-1874, geologist, of Welsh descent, was born at Marden. He received a liberal education, and particularly distinguished himself in Latin, French, and mathematics. He afterwards developed a taste for geology, and was entrusted with the arrangement of the fossils in the British Museum. In 1831, he took part in the work of organisation at the Museum, and in the following year was appointed secretary. In 1834, he was elected professor of geology at King's College, London, removing, in 1844, to Trinity College, Dublin, where he remained till 1853. He then succeeded Dr. Buckland in the chair of geology at Oxford. He was Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum from 1854 to 1870, and was made a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1828; in 1859 and 1860 he acted as President of the Society. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1834, and was President of the British Association in 1865. His best known works are: "A Guide to Geology," fourth edition, 1854; "A Manual of Geology, Practical and Theoretical"; "Life on the Earth," 1860. He was an attractive speaker and lecturer, an excellent organiser, eminently judicious, ever courteous, genial, and conciliatory. There is a portrait in oils of Phillips at the Geological Society, London, and a bust in the Museum at Oxford. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*) See *Obituary Notice in the Quarterly Journal, Geological Society*, 1875; *Philosophical Magazine*, August, 1827; *Rank and Talent of the Time*, 1861.

Phillips, John, 1810-1867, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Pontrhydfendigaid, Cardiganshire, and was partly educated by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Edwards (see *ante*), who at that time kept a school at Llangeitho, afterwards proceeding to Edinburgh. In 1835, he accepted a call to Holywell, resigning, in 1843, to act as North Wales representative of the British and Foreign School Society. He removed to Bangor in 1847, and took a leading part in the establishment of the Normal College in that town, of which he became first Principal, in 1862. Two years later he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. His name will ever be associated with the Bangor Normal College; in fact, the institution may be rightly regarded as his memorial. His work there proved of lasting benefit to the ministry in Wales, both in church and chapel. In a number of cases, the ex-student of the Normal College, after some years training as teacher, would enter the ministry, and many of such subsequently became leaders in the various sections of the Christian Church. He stood in the front rank as a preacher, some of his sermons being followed with wonderful effect, while as a leader of the society (or church meeting) he was unrivalled. (*Enwog. C.*; *Historical Handbook*.) See *Cymru*, vol. 29, p. 85; *Y Geninen*, March, 1889, p. 36.

Phillips, John, 1810-1877, "Tegidon," a poet, was born at Llanycil, near Bala, and was apprenticed to the well-known printer, Mr. Saunderson, of Bala. He afterwards entered the service of the Rev. John Parry, of Chester, and for some years acted as sub-editor of

the *Gwylidydd*. About 1854, he removed to Portmadoc, and some years later obtained the appointment of shipping agent there to the Welsh Slate Company. He was a poet of very great merit, some of his poems being special favourites throughout the Principality. He was also a good musician, and contributed numerous articles to the *Drysorfa*, *Gwylidydd*, *Seren Gomer*, *Methodist*, and to the *Traethodydd*, 1849, 1852, 1853, and 1854. He wrote a number of excellent hymns. (*Y Gestiana*; *Cymru*, vol. 6, p. 111.)

Phillips, John Roland, 1844-1887, "Ab Geraint," lawyer and antiquary, was a native of Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire. He received no regular education, and at an early age entered a solicitor's office near Cardigan. In 1866, he won the prize offered at the Cardigan Eisteddfod for the best essay on the history of Cilgerran, which was published in the following year. To the second volume of the Cobden Club Essays on Local Government and Taxation (1882), he contributed that on Local Taxation in England and Wales. He was employed by the Duke of Norfolk to put the Howard muniments of title in order, and was appointed the first stipendiary magistrate for West Ham. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches," two vols. (London, 1874); "An Attempt at a Concise History of Glamorgan" (London, 1879); "Historical Notes on Newcastle-in-Emlyn" (Carmarthen, 1867); and "A List of the Sheriffs of Cardiganshire" (Carmarthen, 1868.) (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Times*, 4th June, 1887; *Bye-Gones*, 8th June, 1887; *Law List* for 1885.

Phillips, Samuel, 1751-1802, an American statesman, was a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, who emigrated to America in 1630, and a nephew of Jonn Phillips (1719-1795, see *ante*). He was born at North Andover, Massachusetts, and rose through numerous offices to be Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. He founded, in 1778, the Phillips' Academy at Andover. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*.)

Philips, Thomas, -1815, an author, was a native of Shrewsbury, but of Welsh descent. He published a most excellent account of "The History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury" in 1779. The short and simple preface to that work is the highest compliment that can be paid to the character and assiduity of the writer, and the work itself is full of useful and interesting information, and may be looked upon as the foundation of the many local histories published since. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Literary Memoirs of Living Authors*, 1798; *Gent. Mag.*, 1815, part 2, p. 187; *Salopian Magazine*, January 31 and April 29, 1815.

Phillips, Thomas, 1760-1851, a surgeon, and benefactor of Welsh education, was born in London, of Welsh parents. He was educated at Kempston, studied surgery under the celebrated John Hunter, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1780, he entered the medical service of the Royal Navy, and, in 1796, was made inspector of hospitals in the new colony of Botany Bay. In 1798, when returning to England on leave, he was captured by a French privateer, but was afterwards liberated at Bordeaux. He married

in 1800, and returned to India, where he became a member of the Calcutta Medical Board. In 1817, he returned to England. He purchased a large number of books at the London salerooms, which he presented to various public libraries, the greater number going to Wales. In 1847, he founded a Welsh Educational Institution at Llandovery. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Genl. Mag.*, 1851, part 1, p. 665; *Calendar, Charters and Statute Book of St. David's College, Lampeter*; *Dodswell & Miles' Medical Officers of India*.

Phillips, Thomas, 1772-1842, was born at Scythlyn, in the parish of Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Carmarthenshire, and completed his education at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. In 1810, he opened a school, which was attended from time to time by a vast number of young men from various parts of the Principality, of whom upwards of two hundred became ministers. In 1831, the degree of D.D., was conferred upon him by an American University, an honour which he had declined from Glasgow some years previously. He was a most popular preacher, and was the author of several works on religious subjects, among them being—*Sermons on I Corinthians*, xv., 3, and *Galatians*, iii., 19, and a short *Commentary on the New Testament* (Carmarthen: 1831). He also composed a number of hymns, which were published in 1842. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, v. 2, p. 406; *Y Traethodydd*, 1847; *Enwog. C.*

Phillips, Thomas, 1774-1841, a musician, descended from a Monmouthshire family, was born in London. He became an actor, and made his first appearance, in 1796, at Covent Garden Theatre, as Philipps in the "Castle of Andalusia." He afterwards obtained instruction from Dr. Samuel Arnold, and improved rapidly. In 1801, he was engaged at the Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, and his progress was such that he was described by Kelly as "the best acting singer on the English stage." On his return to London, he appeared at the English Opera House in "Up all Night," and afterwards took part in the "Maniac," the "Peasant Boy," "Plots," and "M.P.," at the same theatre. He subsequently made a tour in America, and, on his return, lectured on the vocal art in London and the provinces. He retired early from the stage, and taught singing and composed ballads. He published: "Elementary Principles and Practice of Singing," Dublin, 1826; the "Mentor's Harp: a Collection of Moral Ballads," and an "Improved Psalmody for the Church and the Chamber." About 1830, he composed the well-known song, "Crows in a Corn-field," for three voices. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*) See *True Briton*, 12 May, 1796; *Baptie's Musical Biography*, p. 178; *Annual Register*, 1841, p. 229; *Musical World*, 1841, p. 295; *Kelly's Reminiscences*, vol. 2, p. 149; *Familiar Epistles to F. E. Jones on the Irish Stage*, 1806, p. 74; *Genest's History of the Stage*, vol. 8.

Phillips, Sir Thomas, Q.C., 1801-1867, a barrister, of Llanelan, Monmouthshire, was born at Llanelly, Brecknockshire, of parents who were highly esteemed for their intelligence, industry, and piety. His father was Thomas Phillips, and his mother, Anne, was a lineal descendant of Sir David Gam, who was knighted at Agincourt

for saving the life of the King. When quite a young man, he removed to Newport, where he was articled to a solicitor named Protheroe, subsequently becoming partner. In 1839, the year of the Chartist Riots, he was Mayor of Newport. By preconcerted arrangement the Chartist mob had formed a plan of attacking the town, but firmness, determination, and discipline, as displayed by the Mayor and the thirty soldiers he had with him, were more than a match for the mob. He was afterwards presented with the freedom of the city of London, and with a service of plate and his own portrait, at a cost of eight hundred guineas, by the inhabitants of Newport. In 1842, he was called to the Bar, and enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, especially in parliamentary business. He took silk in 1866. He published two works, "Memoir of James Davies, of Devanden," and a work on the educational and religious condition of Wales, entitled "Wales: The Language, Social Condition, Moral Character, and Religious Opinions of the People, considered in their relation to Education," &c., London, 1849. Even now the latter work is looked upon as quite an authority, and although an ardent Churchman, and writing from a Church point of view, Sir Thomas' work is noted for its impartiality. His brother, Benjamin (1805-1861) was F.R.S., and F.R.C.S. (Poole's *Breconshire*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, July, 1867, p. 107; Morgan's *Four Biog. Sketches*, 1892, p. 159; *Law Times*, 1867, pp. 48, 110; *Times*, 6th November and 7th December, 1839; *Bristol Mercury*, 9th November, 1839, p. 4.

Phillips, Thomas, 1806-1870, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, and reared in the religious atmosphere created by Vicar Pritchard and Williams of Pantycelyn. He was educated at the local schools, and preached his first sermon November 9th, 1821. In 1826, he was appointed missionary at Hay, Breconshire, and in August, 1830, he was ordained. He was elected secretary for Wales of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1836, moderator of the South Wales Synod in 1844, and of the General Assembly in 1865. The original proposal was that he should remain at Hay for three months or so; the three months were extended to a stay of 23 years. Great work was done at Hay during that period; Presbyterianism became and has continued to this day one of the leading factors in the religious life of the locality. His salary was but £30 per annum; this he augmented by conducting a day school. His name and fame are chiefly allied with the British and Foreign Bible Society, as secretary of which he travelled through all parts of the country, inaugurating an Auxiliary Society, with its local officers, in hundreds of parishes. He wrote "Llyfr y Jubili"; a History of the Bible Society (1854); and "The Welsh Revival" (1860). His biography was published in 1871. (*Historical Handbook; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Phillips, Thomas, 1810- , a Congregational minister and musician, was a native of Newbridge-on-Wye, Brecknockshire; and served in the ministry at Painscastle, Radnorshire, for 19 years; at Lord's Hill, Salop, for 15 years; and at Abergavenny for six years.

He was the author of about 60 hymn-tunes and songs, many of the former being very popular locally. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Phillips, Thomas Lloyd, -1900, a clergyman and author, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., the representative of the Bible Society (1806-1870, see *ante*). He started life as an apprentice in the printing office of Mr. Gee, of Denbigh, but studied for holy orders, and was ordained priest in 1859. He graduated M.A., and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He opened a school at Beckenham, Kent, which proved very successful. He published an excellent "English-Welsh Handbook and Vocabulary" (Denbigh: T. Gee, 1856.) (*Y Genedl Gymreig; Clergy List; Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Phillips, Wendell, 1811-1884, an American reformer, distinguished for his uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery and to oppression in every form, born in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. His sympathies were strongly aroused by the persecution of the early abolitionists, more particularly during the Boston mob, headed by "gentlemen of property and standing," in October, 1835, when Garrison narrowly escaped with his life. In 1836, he joined the abolitionists, relinquishing the practice of law because he was unwilling to act under an oath to the Constitution of the United States. In 1865, he succeeded Mr. Garrison as president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which position he held until the dissolution of the society in 1870. He was an accomplished scholar, and one of the most eloquent of American orators. Collections of his letters, speeches, and addresses were published in 1863, and in 1869. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.; Lippinwott*.) See *Biog.* by Austin, 1888, and Martyn (American Reformers), 1890.

Phillips, William, about 1750-about 1814, a lawyer, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and resided at Court Henry, in that county. He married the daughter of Robert Archer Dyer, of Aberglasney and Court Henry. He was called to the bar in 1781, and was a Commissioner of Bankrupts in 1787 and 1807; and in 1794, was appointed attorney-general for the Carmarthen circuit. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Phillips, William, 1822-1905, an antiquary, was born at Presteign, Radnorshire, but when quite a boy removed to Shrewsbury, where he spent the remainder of his life. He carried on business with his brothers in High Street, in that town, for many years, and after his retirement he devoted himself to archaeological studies, attaining to a very high rank as an authority on local antiquities. The results of his researches appeared from time to time in the Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society. He was also an ardent botanist, and published in the International Scientific Series a learned work on British Discomycetes. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society. The list of "Flowering Plants and Ferns found near Shrewsbury," which appeared in the later editions of Pigeon's "Handbook of Shrewsbury," was from his pen. His paper on the "Breaking of the Meres," in Shropshire, was published in the *Midland Naturalist*, 1893.

He did an immense amount of work on native fungi, and formed a splendid herbarium of British species. In conjunction with Dr. Plowright, he published in *Grevillia*, two papers on "New and Rare British Fungi." He contributed a number of papers to the Caradoc Club Transactions, among them being "The Life History of a Cup-Fungus," 1893; "Rust in Wheat," 1894; "The Castle of Pulverbatch," 1897; and "The Curious Earthworks called 'The Berth,' near Baschurch," 1898. (*Bye-Gones*, 1905, p. 166.)

Philotheoros, see Owen, William.

Picton, Sir Thomas, G.C.B., 1758-1815, a military officer, was the second son of John Picton, Esq., of Poyston, Pembrokeshire, and at an early age entered the army. His promotion was slow, and towards the end of 1794, he sailed for the West Indies, on the chance of procuring an appointment from Sir John Vaughan, then commander-in-chief on that station, to whom he was slightly known. His wish was gratified, and, later on, he assisted Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the attack on St. Lucia, his services being rewarded by his being appointed lieutenant-colonel. In 1797, he was appointed governor of Trinidad, and in that capacity he was applied to by a Spanish magistrate to sign an order for subjecting to torture a female slave, and on being told that it was a customary practice, he signed it. For this, he was brought to trial, and found guilty; a new trial was afterwards granted, and though he was acquitted of moral guilt, the deed threw a shade over his bright career. His courage and intrepidity shone on every occasion, and he was always in his element where the battle was thickest and most perilous. He was engaged in the Peninsular war, and received the thanks of Parliament for his services. He fell in a moment of glory at Waterloo, having just repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. It afterwards transpired that he had entered the battle in a disabled state, two of his ribs having been broken in the engagement of the previous day, but he had concealed the fact from all save his old servant. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See his *Biog.* by H. B. Robinson, 1835; *Athenæum Journal*, 1835; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*

Pierce, Evan, 1808-1895, a physician, was born at Plas Meifod, about two miles from Denbigh. He was educated at Edinburgh, London, and Paris Universities, and at each of those seats of learning he was successful in taking many prizes and degrees in medicine. In 1833 he settled at Denbigh, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was noted for his philanthropy, and spent some thousands of pounds on various charitable objects. He was for some years mayor of that town, and some time before his death, a beautiful obelisk was erected there in his honour. The inscription on the monument records that in season of great peril, during the cholera epidemic in 1832, he was intrepid and devoted in his attendance on the sufferers, conspicuous both as a contributor and co-operator in educational, public, and charitable undertakings—in every sense a philanthropist, patriot, and christian. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Bye-Gones*, 1887, p. 357.) See *Cymru*, vol. 28, p. 229.

Pierce, Thomas, 1801-1857, a Congregational minister and poet, was a native of Denbigh, and for some time followed his father's occupation of shoemaker. He preached his first sermon in 1826, and was ordained six years later. About that time he settled in Liverpool as pastor, and there he remained till his death. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and won many eisteddfodic prizes. His chief poems were those in memory of the Rev. J. P. Davies, Tredegar, and David Owen (Dewi Wyn). His biography, with a selection of his sermons and poems, edited by his son-in-law, the Rev. H. E. Thomas, of Birkenhead (afterwards of Pittsburg, U.S.A.), appeared in 1864. (*Enwog. C.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Trathodydd*, 1902, p. 424; *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 172.

Piercy, Benjamin, 1827-1888, a civil engineer, from whose surveys and plans nearly every mile of railway in Montgomeryshire and Mid-Wales was made, was born at Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire. About 1847, he became chief assistant to Mr. Charles Mickleburgh, of Montgomery, a surveyor, land-agent, and inclosure-commissioner, with whom he remained four or five years. After that he was engaged by Mr. Henry Robertson, to assist him in making the Parliamentary surveys for the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. It was in 1852, when he became engineer for the Rea Valley Railway from Shrewsbury to Minsterly and Newtown that his independent practice commenced. After this, he was engaged in nearly all the projects for introducing independent railways into Wales, all of them meeting with fierce opposition, and he made for himself a great reputation as a witness in Parliamentary Committees. He was also frequently employed in connection with railways and other public works on the Continent. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Piercy, Robert, 1825-1894, a civil engineer, and an elder brother of Benjamin Piercy (see *ante*), was born at Trefeglwys, Mont. After spending some time in his father's office at Chirk and elsewhere, he was appointed engineer to the New British Iron Company, at Ruabon, in whose service he remained for ten years. He carried out all the Company's lines in and about their collieries and works, and thus gained experience which proved of the greatest value to him in after life. Having joined his brother in partnership during the construction of the Montgomeryshire lines, he resided for some years at Welshpool, and thence removed to London. He was essentially a practical engineer, and a first-rate surveyor and leveller, well up in locating lines, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the details of engineering works. From 1879 to 1884, he was in India constructing the Assam Railways, and opening the rich and important collieries at Margherita. He was an old member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was held in high repute as an able and practical engineer. He died at Celyn, Caergwre, and was buried at the parish church of Chirk. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Piozys, Hesther Lynch, 1741-1821, the "Mrs. Thrale," and "Thralia," of Dr. Johnson, was the daughter of John Salisbury, and was born at Bodvel, in Carnarvonshire. She was a lady of lively

talents and much beauty, and married Mr. Thrale, a wealthy brewer in Southwark. About two years after her marriage her acquaintance with Dr. Johnson began, which gave her a distinguished position in the annals of literature. Her husband died in 1781, and three years later she married an Italian music-master of the name of Gabriel Piozzi, a circumstance which produced a complete rupture between her and Johnson. In 1786, she published a volume of gossip, entitled "Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson during the last twenty years of his life," which gave great offence to Boswell and Johnson's other friends, who alleged that it was prompted mainly by feminine spite and revenge. Two years later, she published "Letters to and from Dr. Samuel Johnson," in two volumes. Her other works include "Observations and Reflections made in the course of a journey through France, Italy, and Germany," and "British Synonymy, or an attempt at regulating the choice of words in familiar conversation." She also wrote some excellent verse, which appeared in a volume of "Miscellanies" published by Anna Maria Williams. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi*, A. Hayward, Q.C., 1861; second edition (enlarged) in same year; Boswell's *Johnson*; Madame d'Arblay's *Diaries*; *Memoirs of Dr. Burney*.

Powel, Charles, 1712-1796, an antiquary, was a native of Brecknockshire. He was a man of more than common talents, which were improved by an intercourse and correspondence with several of the learned of his day, supplemented by great reading and much experience during the progress of a long life. His antiquarian researches were of great value, and at the solicitation of Mr. Strange, he allowed them to be published in the doings of the Archæological Society of London. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Powell, Frederick York, 1850-1904, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, though London born was a Welshman on his father's side, and was always glad to recognise the Welsh strain in his blood. He was born at 43 Woburn Place, Bloomsbury, and after spending two years at Rugby, proceeded to Oxford, where he won his first-class in the Law and History school. In 1874, he was appointed Law lecturer at Oxford, and in 1894, succeeded Froude as Regius Professor of Modern History. He took a strong if indirect interest in Welsh poetry, and wrote English history with a much freer reference to Welsh materials than that practised by the average English historian. He was a master of all the Romance and Scandinavian languages; he was an ardent student of folk-lore, and president of the Folk-lore Society; and had a very large command of English historical literature. His lectures upon the sources of English history attracted some of the best historical students in Oxford, and to all who wished to do any independent historical work his advice was invaluable. His publications include: "Early England up to the Norman Conquest," 1876; "Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror"; "Old Stories from British History," 1882; "History of England for the use of Middle Forms of Schools," 1885; "Origines Islandicæ: a collection of the more important Sagas and other Native writings relating to the settle-

ment and early history of Iceland"; and a very large number of reviews, pamphlets, &c. (*Manchester Guardian*, May 10, 1904; *British Weekly*.) See his *Biography*, by Professor Oliver Elton (Clarendon Press, 1906); *Times and Morning Post*, May 10, 1904; *New Age*, May 26, 1904; *Monthly Review, Folk-lore*, and *Blackwood's Mag.*, June 1904; *English Historical Review*, July 1904; *Church Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1904, p. 111.

Powell, Henry Watson, -1814, a soldier, was the second of the two sons of Watson Powell, only son of Rev. Henry Powell, rector of Llangadoc, Carmarthenshire. When a second battalion was added to the 11th Regiment of Foot in 1756, Powell was made captain. This battalion was afterwards formed into the 64th Regiment of Foot in 1758, and in 1769 Powell was its senior captain. At that date the 64th was stationed in America. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 53rd Foot in 1771, and held that command until made colonel of the 15th Foot in 1794. The 53rd was stationed in Ireland in 1773, and took part in the American War from before 1778 until after 1781. He became brevet-colonel in 1779, was promoted to major-general in 1782, lieutenant-general in 1796, and general in 1801. He held the colonelcy of the 15th Foot until his death at Lyme, at an advanced age, on the 14th July, 1814. (*Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 284.)

Powell, Sir John, 1645-1713, a lawyer, was born at Gloucester, of Welsh parents. In April, 1686, he was knighted, created a Sergeant-at-Law, and appointed a Puisne Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In the following year, he was transferred to the King's Bench, but in July, 1688, when he refused the offer of the Lord Chancellorship, he was dismissed for declaring against the dispensing power on the occasion of the trial of the Seven Bishops. In March of the following year, King William III. granted him a fresh patent as one of the Justices of the Common Bench (or Pleas), and in June, 1702, Queen Anne again placed him in the Court of Banco Regis (Queen's Bench). This position he occupied till his decease. At one time he represented Gloucester in Parliament. He was one of the Judges who sat at the trial of the Seven Bishops, and it is worthy of note that two other Welshmen were conspicuous persons at that celebrated trial—Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, as one of the accused, and Sir William Williams, the solicitor-general, as one of the Counsel for the Crown. (*The Red Dragon; Bye-Gones*, 1872, p. 97.) See Foss' *Judges of England*; Luttrell's *Diary*, v. 1, pp. 220, 229; Rudge's *Gloucestershire*, p. 83.

Powell, John, 1731-1767, a poet, of Rhyd-yr-eirin, Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Denbighshire, was a weaver by trade. He is said to have been somewhat lazy and thriftless, but he was an excellent poet. Some of his compositions have been published in *Y Greal* and *Y Brython*, but many are still in MS. The "Piser Hir" MS., sold by Talhaiarn to the Rev. Robert Jones, Rotherhithe, and now in the Public Library at Swansea, contains eight of his odes. His "Ode to the Sun," which is to be found in *Y Brython*, vol. iv. contains some fine passages. He was a friend and companion of the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan

Brydydd Hir), who wrote a very mournful elegy upon him. (*Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 10, p. 52.) See *Bye-Gones*, Jan. 30, 1889; *Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 41; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Gwaith Talhaiarn*, v. 1, p. 20.

Powell, Richard, -1795, a poet and schoolmaster, was a native of North Wales, and for some years prior to his death was master of Ysppyty school, in Denbighshire. He was an excellent grammarian, and his Welsh ode on "The Four Seasons," for which he gained the annual medal of the Gwyneddigion Society in 1793—although contested for by eleven able poets—will be a lasting monument of his poetic skill. The ode was published, in London, in 1793. (*The Red Dragon*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Powell, Richard, -1835, a soldier, was the son of William Powell, of Cilgwrigan, Montgomeryshire, and the father of Thomas Powell, the Chartist (- about 1850, see *post*). In his younger days he emigrated to America, served with distinction in the War of Independence, and was wounded at Bunker's Hill. He afterwards returned to Wales, and died at an advanced age at Newtown. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Powell, Thomas, about 1635-1705, a lawyer, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, was the son of John Powell, of Llechwedd Dyrys, in that county, and was called to the bar in 1660. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David Lloyd, of Aberbrwynen. He became a sergeant-at-law in 1683, was one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, in 1685 was appointed puisne judge of the North Wales circuit, knighted in 1687, made a Baron of the Exchequer in April 1687, and a Justice of the King's Bench in 1688. Judge Powell, who died in January 1705, was the founder of the present family of Nanteos. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Powell, Sir Thomas, Bart., about 1660-1720, a lawyer, was the son of Judge Powell, of Broadway, in the county of Carmarthen. He attained considerable distinction at the bar, and was attorney-general of the Carmarthen circuit from 1695 to 1715. He was created a baronet in 1698. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Powell, Thomas, -about 1850, the Chartist, was a native of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and was educated at Welshpool. He was apprenticed to an ironmonger, and afterwards obtained employment in London. There his Radical proclivities brought him into acquaintance and fellowship with some of the leaders of the Chartist movement. Returning to Wales, he devoted all his time and energies to the Chartist agitation, and was its ablest advocate in Montgomeryshire. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for using seditious language, and after his release, and the collapse of the movement, he emigrated to Trinidad. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Powell, Thomas, 1818-1887, a Congregational minister and author, who was of Welsh descent, left England for Samoa in 1845. After three years' service there he volunteered to aid in pioneer work in the New Hebrides, and was in that mission for upwards of a year. In 1849, he returned to Samoa, where he laboured, with the exception

of short furloughs in England, until 1885. When a student in London, he had attended medical classes, and this, with continued reading and experience, made him a skilful medical missionary. He had a good critical knowledge of the Samoan language, and contributed to the last edition of the Samoan Dictionary. He also edited a large-type edition of the New Testament and Psalms in Samoan, and a second edition of the Samoan Hymn-book. He was a diligent student of the Hebrew Bible and Greek Testament, and rendered good service in the revision of the Samoan Scriptures. In 1868, he published "A Brief Account of Savage Island, and the Work of the Gospel among its People." About 1877 he translated into Samoan "Lloyd's Bible Catechism," and subsequently wrote an English pamphlet on the Doctrine of Salvation. As many as 204 of the 372 hymns in the Samoan hymn-book were composed by him. He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and published a beautifully illustrated volume of 363 pages on "Zoology" in the Samoan dialect, which is the standard text-book in the native colleges. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1888.)

Powell, Thomas W., 1797-about 1880, an eminent American lawyer and judge, was born at Bwlchgwyn, a farm near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. In 1801, he was taken by his parents to America, and in 1820 he settled in Delaware, Ohio, where he remained until his death. He passed through a career of distinction as a legal writer, lawyer, legislator, and judge. He devoted much of his leisure to a study of remote history, and published a learned and elaborate work entitled "The History of the Ancient Britons and their Descendants." In his introduction to this work he says: "The author left his native land and came to America now eighty years ago. But still he never lost his love for his native land, nor regard for the history of his ancestors, the Ancient Britons." His best-known works, however, are "The Law of Appellate Proceedings," and his "Analysis of the American Law," which are constantly referred to as authorities. (*Welshmen as Factors*; *The Red Dragon*, vol. 2; *The Cambrian*, 1900, p. 328.)

Powell, William, 1735-1769, a tragedian, was born in Hereford of Welsh parentage, and educated at the Cathedral School, and subsequently at Christ's Hospital. At the age of 15, he entered the service of Sir Robert Ladbroke, who, perceiving his superior parts, employed him as one of his clerks. Whilst thus engaged, he conceived a passion for the stage, and became acquainted with Mr. Holland, the celebrated actor, and soon afterwards with Mr. Garrick, who took him into his company in 1763. In a few months he made his appearance at Drury Lane, in the part of Philaster in Colman's adaptation of a play of Beaumont and Fletcher's of that title. His success brought him an invitation from the inhabitants of Bristol to take the management of their theatre, which, in conjunction with his friend Holland, he accepted, the result being that the reputation of the Bristol stage was raised to a rank only second to that of the metropolis. Afterwards, in conjunction with Mr. Colman and two others, he took the management of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, where he played the parts of Jaffier, Lear, Othello, Hamlet, &c., with remarkable success.

During a visit to Bristol, in May, 1769, he was seized with a fever, which carried him off on the 3rd July following. He was buried in Bristol Cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory. (*Herefordshire Biographies*.) See Rose's *Biog. Diet.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Genest's *Account of the English Stage*; O'Keefe's *Memoirs*; Clark Russell's *Representative Actors*.

Powell, William, 1830-1902, "Gwilym Pennant," a poet, was a native of Garn Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire. In the early fifties, he went up to London, and there settled in business. He was a very successful competitor at the National and Provincial Eisteddfodau, and a frequent contributor to the Welsh press. He won prizes for pastoral poems of very great merit at the Swansea Eisteddfod in 1863, and at the Llandudno Eisteddfod in 1864. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1905, p. 71; *Cymru*, v. 23, p. 99; *Yr Eisteddfod*, v. 1, p. 534, for his Swansea prize poem.

Powell, William Henry, 1825-1905, a general in the American Army, was born in South Wales, and taken to the United States, before he was five years old, by his parents, who settled at Nashville, Tennessee. General Powell erected some ironworks at Benwood, Virginia, and became well known in the iron trade in the Central, West, and South of the United States. He entered the Federal Army in August, 1861, and served throughout the Civil War. In the Shenandoah Valley campaign, he was in command of Phil Sheridan's Second Cavalry Division. He led the charge at Wytheville. There he was seriously wounded, and left on the battlefield, which led to his capture by the Confederates. He was exchanged for General R. H. Lee, in March, 1864. He was a staunch Republican, but twice refused nomination to Congress. He held prominent positions in the veterans' organisation of the Grand Army of the Republic. (*The Manchester Guardian*.)

Powis, Earl of, see Herbert, Henry Arthur.

Powys, Sir Littleton, 1648-1732, a judge, was the eldest son and heir of Thomas Powys, of Henley, in Shropshire (the representative of one branch of the ancient Welsh family of Powys), by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Adam Littleton, chief justice of North Wales. He was called to the Bar in 1671. In 1688, he took the side of William of Orange, and in the following year, when the new government was established, he was appointed a judge on the Chester circuit. In 1692, he was made a serjeant-at-law and knighted. He became a baron of the Exchequer in 1695, and was transferred to the King's Bench in 1701. While a member of this court he was one of the majority of judges who heard the well-known leading case of *Ashby v. White*, arising out of the Aylesbury election. In 1726, he retired on a pension of £1,500 a year. He was not so able as his brother, Sir Thomas Powys (1649-1719, see *post*), but was less of a political partisan. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *The Welsh Judges*, W. R. Williams; *Foss' Judges of England*; *State Trials*, vol. 15, p. 1407; *Raymond's Reports*; *Public Records*, 9th Rep. App., vol. 2, p. 252; *Collins' Peerage*, vol. 8, p. 578.

Powys, Sir Thomas, 1649-1719, a judge, was the second son of Thomas Powys, and a younger brother of Sir Littleton Powys (see *ante*). He was educated at Shrewsbury school, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1673. In 1686, he became solicitor-general, and was knighted. Having acquiesced in the appointment of Roman Catholics to office, and argued in favour of the king's dispensing power, he was promoted to be attorney-general in 1687. In that capacity he had to conduct the prosecution of the Seven Bishops in 1688, but acted with such fairness and moderation as to show his own personal disapproval of the proceedings. During the reign of William III., he acquired a fair practice, especially in the defence of state prisoners, and at the bar of both houses of Parliament. He sat in Parliament as member for Ludlow, from 1701 to 1713. He was made serjeant, and queen's serjeant at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, and in 1713 became a Judge of the Queen's Bench; but as he and his brother, Sir Littleton Powys, too frequently formed judgments in opposition to the rest of the Court, he, as the more active and able of the two, was removed, his rank of king's serjeant being restored to him. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *The Welsh Judges*, W. R. Williams; *Foss' Judges of England*; *Clarendon Correspondence*, v. 2, p. 507; *State Trials*, v. 12, p. 279; *Raymond's Reports*; *Collins' Peerage*, v. 8, p. 579; *Luttrell's Brief Relations*.

Price, Sir Charles, Bart., -1772, surnamed "The Patriot," from the numerous acts of public munificence he performed for a series of years in Jamaica, was the eldest son of Charles Price, Esq., of Worthy Park, a son of Francis Price, a native of Wales. Francis Price, who was descended from Caradoc Vreichfras, went out to Jamaica as a captain in the army, under Penn and Venables, in 1655, settling there after the reduction of the island. Charles Price, the subject of this sketch, filled the chair of the House of Assembly in Jamaica for several years. He resigned in 1763, and was created a baronet in 1768. He possessed abilities of the first order, united to great kindness of disposition, and his name will long be remembered as a public benefactor. His son, Sir Charles, second baronet, succeeded his father as Speaker of the House of Assembly; on his death, without issue, in 1788, the baronetcy expired. (*Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882, p. 1060.)

Price, Charles, about 1830-1899, a clergyman and author, was a native of South Wales. He was educated at Lampeter, and ordained by the Bishop of St. David's in 1857. He held curacies at Llanllwch, Hanley, Cyfarthfa, and Maesteg, and, in 1858, was preferred to the rectory of Pennal, Machynlleth. He was the author of "Lives of the Apostolical Fathers," and "Hanes Dewi Sant a Chymanfa Brevi." (*Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 207; *Clergy List*.)

Price, Charles Papps, 1750-1813, a naval officer, was the son of Rice Price, of Hay, Breconshire, and entered the Navy at a very early age, being made lieutenant in May, 1778. He was actively employed for some years, and eventually was appointed to command the island of Marcou, which was threatened with an attack by the French from La Hogue. On the night of the 6th May, 1798, the

enemy attempted to carry the island by storm, but its gallant defender, with a handful of brave men, drove them back with immense loss, and so complete was the defeat that they did not again repeat the attack. For his brave and skilful conduct on this occasion he was promoted to a commander, and in 1802 was made a post-captain. He died at Hereford in 1813. (*Naval Chronicle*, vol. 29, p. 88, quoted in *Old Wales*, vol. 3, p. 64.)

Price, David, 1762-1835, Orientalist, was the son of the Rev. David Price, curate of Merthyr Cynog, and was born in that parish. Soon after his birth his father was preferred to the living of Llanbadarnfawr, near Aberystwyth. Young Price was educated at Brecon, and Jesus College, Oxford. Disliking University studies he went to London, penniless, and volunteered in a regiment serving in America. He afterwards saw active service in India, where he was severely wounded. He subsequently became judge-advocate at Bombay, and after twenty-four years' service returned home, devoting himself to studies in Arabian, Persian, and Indian history. His best-known works are, "A Chronological Retrospect of Mohammedan History," and "Autobiographical Memoirs of the Early Life and Service of a Field Officer." He was an elegant and accomplished Oriental scholar, to which his publications bear ample testimony. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and on his monument at Brecknock he is described as F.R.L.S., Magistrate and Lieutenant. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Poole's *Brecknockshire*.) See *Bye-Gones*, 1904, pp. 257, 282, and 348; *Ibid.*, 1896, p. 475; *Gent. Mag.*, 1836, pt. 1, p. 204.

Price, David, -1892, a self-made man, was a native of South Wales, but removed to London about 1830, at a very early age. Backed only by an apprentice knowledge of the drapery trade, he possessed an indomitable will, and eventually obtained employment in the firm of Cook, Son & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard. After a few years there, he started on his own account, first as London agent for one or two large woollen manufacturers. As senior partner and directing genius in the firm of Price, Coker and Co., Gresham Street, he built up a large business, and amassed a considerable fortune. Outside his business he had no thought for anything but art, and for many years he was a prominent connoisseur, getting together a collection which cost him about £90,000. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Price, Henry, 1815-1892, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Rhydwylym, South Wales. He commenced preaching when very young, and after a course of training at Bradford College he settled down, in 1840, at his native place. He was first of all pastor at Carmel, a branch of the church at Rhydwylym, and later on he undertook the charge of both churches. He was a powerful preacher, a good scholar, and the author of several Welsh books, including "Hanes y Bedyddwyr yn Rhydwylym" (The History of the Baptists at Rhydwylym), 1855; and "Adgyfodiad Crist" (The Resurrection of Christ) (Carmarthen: W. M. Evans, about 1890). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1893; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Price, John, 1734-1813, a clergyman and author, was born at Twr, near Llangollen, Denbighshire. He entered Jesus College, and afterwards Trinity College, where he graduated M.A. in 1768. In the same year he became librarian of the Bodleian Library. He held the living of Llangattock, Breconshire, and was jointly responsible for the "Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood," published in 1772. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. In several of the books published at Oxford during his tenure of office at the Bodleian Library, reference is made, in the introduction, to the excellent service rendered by him as librarian. He died at Oxford, August 17th, 1813. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Brython*, vol. 2, second edition, p. 363; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes and Illustratr. of Lit. Hist.*; Macrae's *Annals of the Bodleian Library*; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*, 1715-1886; *Gent. Mag.*, 1813, part 2, p. 400.

Price, John, 1803-1887, a naturalist and author, was born at Pwlycrochon, Colwyn Bay, and educated at Shrewsbury school, where Charles Darwin was one of his school-fellows. He afterwards proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. He was engaged all his life in the work of teaching, having been a master at Bristol, Shrewsbury, and Liverpool. He opened a school for ragged children in Chester, and taught them himself for many years. He was one of the most active assistants of Canon Kingsley in forming and carrying on a Natural Science Society at Chester, and was an ardent student of zoology. He was the author of "Old Price's Remains," a serial in twelve monthly shilling numbers (Liverpool, Holden, 1863); "Remarks on the Study of Languages" (Liverpool, Holden, 1869); "Helps to Parsing;" and "Llandudno, and How to Enjoy it" (London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.). *Bye-Gones*, 1887, p. 436.

Price, Richard, 1723-1791, a political writer, was born near Bridgend, in Glamorganshire, and, at the age of 18, proceeded to London, where he entered a Dissenting academy. In 1743, he became chaplain and companion to the family of Mr. Streathfield, of Stoke Newington, and some years later he was appointed morning preacher at Newington Green Chapel. His "Review of the Principal Questions in Morals" (1757) brought his name prominently forward. In 1776, appeared his "Observations on Civil Liberty, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America," of which 60,000 copies were sold. He was presented by the Corporation of London with a gold box enclosing the freedom of the city, and in 1778 the American Congress invited him to assist in regulating their finances, and made him a tempting offer, which, however, he declined. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow, and he was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Angus describes him as "one of the most clear and vigorous writers of his age." He was a most prolific writer, his other works including: "The Nature and Dignity of the Human Soul"; "An Appeal to the Public on the Subject of the National Debt"; "A Discourse on the Love of our Country"; and several volumes of sermons. His memoir, by William Morgan, F.R.S., was published in 1815. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Life of R. Price*, by W. Morgan; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Enwog. C.*; Turner's *Lives of Eminent*

Unitarians, vol. 2, p. 382; *Encl. Brit.*; *Conway's Life of Paine*, vol. 1, p. 324; *Memorable Unitarians*, 1905; *The Welsh Review*, June, 1906, p. 96; *Malkin's South Wales*, vol. 2, p. 520; *Angus' Handbook English Lit.*

Price, Robert, 1655-1733, popularly known as "the patriot of his native country," was a native of Cerrigydruidion, Denbighshire, and was educated at the Wrexham Grammar School, and thence sent to Cambridge. He studied for the law, was called to the bar in 1679, and in 1682 was made Attorney-General for South Wales, being afterwards appointed town-clerk of Gloucester. On the arrival of King William in 1688, he was removed from these offices. He was Conservative M.P. for Weobley, 1685-7 and 1690-1702. When the King set to work to bestow exorbitant grants upon his foreign favourites, Price took the leading part in an agitation against this. He was the means of securing the presentation of an address to the King protesting against a grant proposed to be made to the Earl of Portland, with the result that the King had to re-call the grant. Such was the reputation of Robert Price that he was made a Welsh judge by the very sovereign whose favourite plans he had so patriotically thwarted. He afterwards became one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, and subsequently a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *The Life of the late Honourable Robert Price*, 1734; *Foss' Judges of England*, 1864, vol. 8, p. 149; *Noble's Continuation of Granger's Biog. Hist. of England*, 1806, vol. 3, p. 200.

Price, Roger, 1834-1900, a Congregational minister and missionary, was born at Merthyr Cynog, Brecknockshire. When 15 years of age, he became a member of a Congregational church in his native village. He was deeply impressed with the spiritual destitution of the heathen world, and entered Western College, Plymouth, with the object of becoming a missionary. He was afterwards appointed to labour among the Makololo, in connection with the London Missionary Society. In 1867, he removed to Logageng (now Molepolole), where work had been begun by Livingstone twenty years earlier, and laboured there until his first furlough in 1875. After doing important service in connection with the establishment of the Tanganyika Mission, he returned to Molepolole in 1879, and was moved to Kuruman five years later to succeed Mr. Mackenzie as tutor at the Moffat Training Institution, where he died January 21st, 1900. Mr. Price was a faithful and resolute missionary throughout his forty-two years of service. His knowledge of the Bechuana language was most intimate and minute, such as probably no other European has ever attained. He did much valuable translation work, his latest task of importance being the translation of the Revised Version of the Old Testament, completed in 1896. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1901.)

Price, Thomas, 1787-1848, "Carnhuanawe," a clergyman and author, was a native of Llanfihangel-bryn-pabuan, near Builth, Breconshire. He was educated at Brecon, and after holding various curacies, was appointed vicar of Cwmdru. He developed a taste and ability for drawing in early life, and made several drawings for the second volume



LEWIS MORRIS (Llewelyn Ddu o Fôn).



RIA W. HOWLANDS, D.D.



HENRY WILLIAM PAGEI (First Marquis of Anglesey).



DAVID RICHARDS (Dafydd Ionawr).



RICHARD ROBERTS.

of the "History of Brecknockshire," by Theophilus Jones. In 1829, he made a tour through Brittany, and was instrumental in causing the New Testament to be translated into the Breton language. He could play any air on the Welsh harp by ear, and made one of those instruments with his own hands. By means of his talents and application he acquired an extensive knowledge, and a literary fame, in Wales which will remain as long as its literature will last. He published "An Essay on the Physiognomy and Physiology of the present inhabitants of Britain," but his chief work is his "Welsh History of Wales," containing an account of the country and its inhabitants, from the earliest ages to the death of Prince Llewelyn ab Gruffydd. He was the winner of several prizes for compositions on Welsh literature. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. y Fydd*, v. 2. p. 472; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1894, p. 17; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1883, p. 478; *Golud yr Oes*, v. 1, p. 112; *Literary Remains of the Rev. T. Price*, 1854-5; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1st series, v. 4. p. 146; *Y Geninen*, 1897, pp. 200, 206; *The Cambrian Journal*, 1855, p. 325; *Gen. Mag.*, February, 1849.

Price, Thomas, 1802-1867, a Baptist minister, was born at Bristol, of Welsh parents. In 1820, he entered the Bristol Academy as a student for the ministry; and, after two years' study there, he spent one session at Glasgow and another at Edinburgh. In 1824, he became co-pastor with the Rev. Timothy Thomas at Devonshire Square, London, becoming sole pastor on Mr. Thomas' death two years later. He was brought prominently into public notice by a course of lectures which he delivered in Devonshire Square Chapel, in 1834, on "Protestant Nonconformity." Being requested by his friends to publish these lectures, he, in point of fact, re-wrote them; and, after considerable delay in consequence of the state of his health, the substance of them appeared in two volumes octavo, under the title "A History of Protestant Nonconformity." The first volume appeared in 1836, the year of his resignation from the pastorate which he held; and it appears to have supplied the occasion on which Boudoin College, in the United States, conferred upon him the diploma of Doctor in Divinity. In 1849, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Maddison University, U.S.A. He took an active part in public affairs affecting the denomination, and was earnestly devoted to the cause of Protestant Nonconformity, being one of the originators of the British Anti-State-Church Association, as the Liberation Society was originally called. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1868.)

Price, Thomas, 1820-1888, a Baptist minister and author, born near Brecon, received but a modest education, and at an early age was apprenticed to a painter at Brecon. When he had learnt his trade he set out for London, walking all the way. He found suitable employment there, and joined the Baptists at Moorfields. He began to preach in 1837, and five years later entered the Baptist College at Pontypool, where he remained till the end of 1845. On January 1st, 1846, he was ordained at Aberdare, that being his only pastorate. Through his diligence and energy, many new churches were formed in the district. As a lecturer he was well-known and highly appre-

ciated throughout Wales. He graduated M.A. and Ph.D. He wrote a very able treatise on "The Bible," and engaged in a controversy on "Baptism" with the Rev. William Edwards, their respective contributions being published in pamphlet form. Dr. Price's "Biography," by the Rev. Benjamin Evans (Telynfab), was published in 1891. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1889; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Gwrenewid*, 1888, p. 167; *Baner ac Amserau Cymru*, 19th September, 1906.

Price, Sir Uvedale, 1747-1829, an author, was descended from a very ancient family in North Wales, tracing back to Marchweithian, lord of Is-Aled, founder of the 11th Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powis, and was born in Herefordshire. The ancestor who founded the Herefordshire branch of the family was Robert Price, of Gilar, in Denbighshire, who became Judge of Common Pleas in 1726 (1655-1733, see *ante*). Uvedale Price was educated at Oxford, and was an excellent classical scholar. He was the author of a number of works of high repute, among them: "A Translation from the Greek of the Account of Pausanias of the Statues, Pictures, and Temples of Greece," 1780; "An Essay on the Picturesque as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful, and the Use of Studying Pictures for the purpose of improving real Landscape," 1794, third edition, 1810; "Letter to H. Repton, Esq., in answer to his Letter on Landscape Gardening," 1794; "Thoughts on the Defence of Property," 1797; "A Dialogue on the Distinct Characters of the Picturesque and the Beautiful, in answer to the objection of Mr. Knight," 1801; and "An Essay on the Modern Pronunciation of the Greek and Latin Languages" (Oxford, 1827). Dr. Angus observes that, "Price's criticisms on gardening and on painting, though not always just, are always remarkable for beauty of description and general accuracy of taste." Sir Uvedale was succeeded by his only son, Sir Robert, who married his first cousin, Mary Ann Elizabeth Price, in 1823. (*Herefordshire Biographies*, p. 87; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Angus' Handbook English Lit.*

Price, William T., -1886, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but of Welsh descent, occupied a prominent position in political life in America. He was elected four times to the Senate of his State, and on one occasion he was chosen president of that body. He filled with credit the post of judge of the Probate Court. "He was a natural leader of men, and was early pushed forward to the head of the column. . . . To the national Congress he brought excellent legislative training, a keen sense of fidelity to public trust, peculiar ability, and a high and reasonable ambition to excel." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Prichard, Evan, 1770-1832, "Ieuan Llynn," a poet, was a native of Bryncreos, Carnarvonshire. He spent many years of his life as an excise officer in England, but afterwards returned to his native place. He was a superior poet and antiquary, and was editor of the *Great*, a magazine published at Carnarvon. An excellent translation by him of Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night," appears in the *Gwylledydd*. He was also a hymn-writer of considerable merit, and one of his hymns, "Y cysur i gyd, sy'n llanw fy mryd"—sometimes wrongly attributed

to Williams, Pantycelyn—is a great favourite. A volume of his poems, entitled “Caniadau Ieuan Lleyn,” was published in 1878 (Pwllheli : Richard Jones). (*Y Brython*, vol. 3, p. 164 ; *Cymru, O.J.*, p. 456.) See *Encyc C.* ; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 422).

Prichard, John, 1796-1875, a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Llanellian, near Amlwch, Anglesey, and removed at an early age to Llandudno, where his father worked in the mines. He had no educational advantages in his childhood, but about 1810, when working with his father, he occasionally attended an English day school. He saved money by working in the mines, and spent a few months at a school in Liverpool. In 1821, he entered Abergavenny College, and in 1823 settled as pastor at Llangollen. He began his work under very discouraging circumstances, but gradually gained ground, and soon became one of the most influential men in the denomination. When the Baptist College was established at Llangollen, in 1862, he was chosen to be the president and theological tutor. He was a sound divine, and a very edifying evangelical preacher. He started a monthly penny magazine for the use of the Baptist Sunday Schools, called “Yr Athraw” (The Teacher), which he continued single-handed for many years. He contributed many essays to the “Greal,” and wrote a “Memoir of the Rev. Hugh Williams, Amlwch,” “A History of the Baptist Church at Llangollen,” and a capital volume on “The Annulling of the Old Covenant and the Introduction of the New” (Llangollen, 1869). (*Rev’s History; Baptist Handbook*, 1877 ; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Prichard, John, 1817-1886, an architect, was a son of the Rev. R. Prichard, B.D., vicar choral of Llandaff. He became diocesan architect of Llandaff, and his skill and ability in his profession gained him wide repute. His distinction was attained chiefly in connection with ecclesiastical architecture. He superintended the restoration of many churches throughout the diocese, but perhaps the greatest monument of his skill is the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral. Another noteworthy example of his work is found in the restoration of Baglan Church. He also remodelled in the Gothic style the country residence of Mr. E. P. Shirley, Eatington Hall, Warwickshire, a work of great merit, which is referred to in Eastlake’s “History of the Gothic Revival in England.” (*The Red Dragon*.)

Prichard, John, 1821-1889, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Pentrefelin, near Amlwch, Anglesey. He received but little schooling, and when quite a lad went to work at the Parys Copper Mines with his father. He was exceedingly fond of books, and spent his leisure hours in systematic study. After spending some time in a school at Holyhead, he proceeded to Bala College, and afterwards entered the ministry. His first pastorate was that of an English cause at Mancott, in Flintshire. He subsequently removed to Amlwch, where he continued till his death. He was a very powerful and eloquent preacher, and was looked upon as one of the foremost Welsh divines of the day. He was the author of “A History of Methodism in Anglesey” (Denbigh : T. Gee & Son, 1888) ; and of an

essay on "The Baptism of Lydia and her Family" (Wrexham : Hughes & Son, 1862), both in Welsh ; and frequently contributed to the Welsh magazines. His biography, with a number of his sermons, edited by his brother, Thomas Prichard, appeared in 1898. (*C. & D. Herald* ; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1890, p. 102 ; and *March*, p. 67 ; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1890, p. 269.

Prichard, Thomas Jeffrey Llewelyn, -about 1874, an actor and author, was born in the parish of Trallong, Brecknockshire. He was a ready and versatile writer ; his poem, "Cantref y Gwaelod," deserves to be better known than it is. He is said to have published a "Guide to Aberystwith," but his best-known work is "The Heroines of Welsh History," a 12mo volume of 596 pages, dedicated "To the Virtuous Votaries of True Womanhood, in all its Graces, Purity, and Excellence, as contra-distinguished from the Fooleries and Artificial Characteristics of Fine Ladyism in the Middle Walks of Life." He was also the author of "Twm Sion Catti," written in novel form, and supposed to recite the daring deeds and vagaries of a Brecknock county J.P., Thomas Jones, Esq., of Tregaron. He spent the last few years of his life in Swansea, and was in the habit of touring South Wales with theatrical companies. He is said to have fallen asleep over his books, in his poor lodging at Thomas Street, Swansea, and his death was accelerated by, if not the result of, the burns he received from his clothes and papers taking fire. (*Bye-Gones*, 1881, p. 347, and 1882, p. 34 : Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Prichard, William, 1702-1773, known as "William Prichard, Clwchdyrnog," a leading Nonconformist, who suffered much in the cause of religion, was born in the parish of Llanarmon, Carnarvonshire. He was well educated for his position in life, and, in addition to being a good Welsh and English scholar, he was far advanced in Latin also. He settled down as a farmer near Pwllheli, and some years later, having himself been converted, he did all in his power to encourage the itinerant preaching of the day. By so doing, he gave great offence to the clergy of the Established Church, who prevailed upon his landlord to give him notice to quit his farm. He tried two other farms, but had to leave those also, but finally he was readily accepted as tenant of Clwchdyrnog, in Anglesey, where he ended his days. His history is the history of the rise of Nonconformity in that county, and he lived to see an abundant harvest from the seed which he had sown. (*Rees' Hist.*)

Pritchard, Charles, 1808-1893, an astronomer, was born at Buxton, but according to his daughter, Ada Pritchard, in her volume "Charles Pritchard : Memoirs of his Life" (London : Seeley & Co., 1897), "he was of Welsh origin on his mother's side, who was a Lloyd," his father being a native of Salop. She further states that "he lost his mother when he was twelve, and suffered under the rule of an irritable father, soured by pecuniary misfortunes which preceded his departure from Shrewsbury." Pritchard was a man of considerable eminence, and became Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford

in 1870, and he was also one of the founders of the Metaphysical Society. He published four numbers of "Astronomical Observations made at the University Observatory, Oxford" (1878-92). The first contained observations of Saturn's satellites, of four hundred double stars, and of several comets. He communicated, during the last twenty years of his life, fifty astronomical papers to learned societies, wrote many excellent popular essays, and contributed several articles to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." (*Dict. Nat. Biog. : Memoirs, Royal Astronomical Society*, v. 2, 1874.) See *Proceedings, Royal Society*, v. 54, p. iii.; *Monthly Notices*, liv., 98; W. E. Plummer, *Observatory*, xvi., p. 256 (with portrait); *Journ. Brit. Astr. Assoc.*, iii., p. 434; *Times*, 30th May, 1893; *Men of the Time*, 12th edition; *Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 123; *Quarterly Journal, Geological Society*, v. 1, p. 42; *Foster's Oxford Men and their Colleges*, p. 206; *Hist. Register of the University of Oxford*, p. 95.

Pritchard, Edward, 1838-1900, a civil engineer, was born in Wrexham, and began life as borough engineer of Clitheroe. He afterwards held similar appointments at Bedford and Warwick. About 1872, he began a private practice, with offices in Birmingham and London, and during his business career over a hundred towns in Great Britain were provided by him with waterworks, sewerage, or tramways. The waterworks of Pretoria were designed by him, and the fittings sent from England under his supervision. He visited Constantinople to report on sewerage works, and in 1888 he was retained to report on the best means of sewerage the district of Cape Town, and disposing of its sewage. He was also retained by the municipalities of Woodstock, Claremont, and Wynberg, and his services had been requisitioned at Kimberley, Johannesburg, and Klerksdorp. As a mining engineer, he was engaged in the development of gold mines in Silesia, under the Austro-Hungarian Government, and in 1896 he was retained by a syndicate, of which the Earl of Warwick was chairman, for the exploitation of their newly-opened goldfields of British Columbia. Mr. Pritchard was a Fellow of the Geological Society, and a member of the Royal Meteorological and many other societies. His eldest son, Mr. A. W. Pritchard, is engineer to the municipality of Shanghai. (*Bye-Gones*, 1900, p. 380.)

Pritchard, E. M., -1899, "Eryrog," a poet, was a native of Waenfawr, near Carnarvon. He resided for some years in Utica, New York, being well-known and respected there. He had considerable poetic inspiration, his pathetic little poem, "Run fath wyf fi a hwnw," in the *Drych* of February 23rd, 1899, the last he wrote, being very beautiful. (*The Cambrian*.)

Pritchard, Rowland Hugh, 1812-1887, a musician, was born at Graienyn, near Bala, and was a grandson of the bard, Rowland Hugh, of the same place. He spent the greater part of his life in the neighbourhood of Bala, but removed afterwards to Holywell. In 1814, he published "Cyfaill y Cantorion," which contains many tunes of his own composition. Some of his other productions appear

in "Caniadau Seion," "Haleliwia," the collection of tunes compiled by Stephen and Jones, and "Y Cerddor Cymreig." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Pritchett, Delabere, 1714-1801, a clergyman, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, where his father practised many years as a physician. Being invited by Precentor Hill to settle at St. David's, Mr. Pritchett was appointed master of the Free School, and successively vicar-choral and sub-chanter. He was soon afterwards collated to the small vicarage of Carew, in his native county, this being his only preferment. Moved with compassion at the wretched state of the poor of the very extensive parish of St. David's, who were sixteen miles away from the nearest doctor, he applied himself to the study of medicine and surgery, which he afterwards practised with great success and without making any charge. By reason of his integrity and fidelity as a clergyman, his ability as a medical practitioner, and his general beneficence, he was held in the highest esteem. (*Genl. Mag.*, 1801, pt. 2, p. 1214.)

Probert, John, 1793-1867, a physician, the son of Thomas Probert, was born at Blaenpistyll, near Cardigan, and educated at the Cardigan Grammar School. When very young, he joined the army, but seeing no prospect of promotion he entered the service of Dr. Noot, of Cardigan. He was in very humble circumstances, but a relative supplied him with the necessary funds to enable him to become pupil to Dr. Abernethy, and in due course he qualified. His progress was rapid, and on settling down at Cardigan he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. He took the greatest interest in, and subscribed liberally to the Medical Protection Society, and was the founder and first treasurer of the Medical Benevolent College at Epsom, which was established in 1853. (*Encyclogion Sir Aberteifi*, p. 173.)

Protheroe, James Havard, 1840-1903, a clergyman, was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and educated at Llandoverly and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he became mathematical prizeman. He was ordained priest in 1866, his first curacy being at St. John's Cardiff. In 1872 he was appointed to Mountain Ash; in 1884, to Cowbridge; and in 1886, to Aberystwyth. Nine years later he became Archdeacon of Cardigan and Prebendary of Llandyfriog. A strong and patriotic Churchman, he commanded the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Archdeacon Protheroe took the greatest interest in educational matters, and through the Church Students' Society, which he founded, he exercised considerable influence. (*Private information.*)

Pryce, James Morgan, 1826-1891, a Congregational minister, was born at Tredegar. He emigrated to America, with his father, at an early age, but was soon left an orphan, and supported himself by working in the mines. At 16, he began to preach, and five years later was ordained. After a short ministry at Eastern Ohio and Cincinnati, he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Paddy's Run, Ohio, where he continued about seven years. He afterwards removed to Kansas. He visited London and Wales in 1883, and spent about a year in a preaching tour. He was a born preacher, few surpassing

him in fluent and moving eloquence. He used both the Welsh and English languages with equal facility. He contributed many articles on religious subjects to English and Welsh periodicals, and was ever alert to defend Christianity from attack, not only with the pen but in public debate. As a debater, he was invincible, and at various times met in public debates, of from three to eight nights each, Mr. Fleming, an infidel; the Rev. Mr. Gage, a universalist; and Moses Hull and Mr. Jameson, two spiritualists. (*Cymry Minnesota*.)

Pryce, John, 1828-1903, a clergyman and author, came from comparatively poor parentage in Dolgelly, at the Grammar School of which town he was educated, and the mastership of which he held from 1851 to 1856. He was ordained in 1851, and took his M.A. degree in 1863. For eight years he held the perpetual curacy of Glanogwen, Bethesda; he was afterwards successively vicar of St. Mary's, Bangor, and rector of Trefdraeth, Anglesey. In 1894, he was appointed dean of Bangor. He was a prolific contributor to Welsh literature, and took an active part in Eisteddfodic matters. Amidst the cares and the labours of a large and populous parish, he found time to train a number of young men, from among his own parishioners, for Holy Orders gratuitously. His "Eglwys Foreuol" (1893) are learned lectures delivered to candidates for Holy Orders; and his "History of the Ancient British Church" (1878) is a work of wide historical research, and a standard book. At the diocesan conferences, he was always a prominent figure, and helped much in their organization. (*Liverpool Mercury; Cardiff Catalogue; Recollections, &c.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1904, p. 160.

Pryce, Thomas, 1833-1904, an antiquary, was the fifth son of Mr. David Pryce, of Trederwen Hall, Montgomeryshire. He received his education at Liverpool College, and from school proceeded direct to Java, where he spent some twenty-eight years. From Java he removed to the Hague, where he resided about five years, and afterwards settled down at Pentre Heytin, in his native county. He was exceedingly well-versed in antiquarian matters; was a member of the Cambrian and Powysland Archaeological Societies, and shortly before his death published a History of the parish of Llandysilio. (*The Manchester Guardian*.)

Pryce, William, 1725-1790, an antiquary, is believed to have been a descendent of Sir John Pryce, of Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire, who was created a baronet in 1638. Pryce graduated M.A., and was elected F.S.A. He was buried at Redruth. His principal work is his "Mineralogia Cornubiensis," published in 1778. This work gives the result of a close study of the Cornwall mines, and is still of value, both for historical purposes and for practical mining. His "Archæologia Cornu-Britannica, or an essay to preserve the Ancient Cornish Language," appeared in 1790, and contains a useful Cornish grammar and vocabulary. Much of the matter is taken from the collections of Thomas Tonkin and William Gwavas, and Pryce was charged by Prince L. L. Bonaparte (who owned the original manuscript), with having published the work as his own, although Pryce, in the preface,

acknowledges his obligations to the antiquaries referred to. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See Boase & Courtney's *Bibl. Cornub.*, v. 1, pp. 20, 136, v. 2, pp. 535, 758; Polwhall's *Cornwall*, v. 5, p. 119; Boase's *Collect. Cornub.*, pp. 770, 1342; Henwood's *Address to Royal Instit. Cornwall*, 18th May, 1869, p. 10; *Medical Register*, 1779, pp. 68-9; *Western Antiquary*, v. 4, p. 192.

Prydydd y Coed, see Davies, Reuben.

Pryse, John, 1826-1883, was born in Radnorshire, but lived nearly all his life at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. He was an enthusiastic lover of Welsh literature and lore, and published numerous reprints of books relating to Wales, such as "Evans' Specimens of Ancient Welsh Poetry," "Evans' View of the Primitive Ages," "Johnes' Causes of Dissent in Wales," and several original works, including "Rowlands' Cambrian Bibliography." In 1859, he started the publication of the *Llanidloes Telegraph*, the second newspaper printed in the county. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Pryse, John Robert, 1840-1862, "Golyddan," was the son of Robert John Pryse (Gweirydd ap Rhys, see *post*), and was born at Llanrhyddlad, in Anglesey. He studied medicine, and, when 15 years of age, won two first prizes at Glasgow—one for his skill in the dissecting room, and the other for an essay on midwifery. He composed an English poem of seven thousand lines on "Death," while he was studying at Glasgow, which he afterwards put into his mother tongue for the open prize offered at the Merthyr Eisteddfod of 1859. He tied with Llew Llwyfo for the prize, but two other judges, who were called in, gave the laurel to Llew for his "Gwenhwyfar." At the Denbigh Eisteddfod, in 1860, he had as many as eight compositions, among them his ode on "Jesus," but the prizes were awarded to other competitors. Had he lived, he would probably have become something of a miracle in the quality of his work, as he was already a portent in regard to its sheer quantity. (*Y Cymro*; *Manchester Guardian*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1890, p. 200, and March, p. 55; *Y Trarthodydd*, 1903, p. 437; *Cymru*, vol. 12, p. 16 *et seq.*

Pryse, Robert John, 1807-1889, "Gweirydd ap Rhys," an author, was born in the parish of Llanrhyddlad, Anglesey. In his younger days he paid a good deal of attention to music, and composed a number of tunes, which were published in the *Gwladymwr* (Chester). He contributed very largely to Welsh literature, and besides being an extensive translator of historical works into Welsh, was himself a Welsh historian. He was engaged by Messrs. Mackenzie to write a Welsh "History of the Ancient Britons," 6 vols. (1872-4), which is a very valuable work of reference. He was also the author of an English and Welsh pronouncing dictionary (Denbigh: T. Gee, 1857); a Welsh handbook to assist Welshmen to acquire a knowledge of the English language, for which he was awarded a prize at the Aberffraw Eisteddfod, 1849 (Denbigh: T. Gee, 1849); began to edit the "Life and Works" of his son, John Robert Pryse (Golyddan), of which, however, only one part appeared (1863); translated Gladstone's pamphlets on the "Vatican Decrees" (1875); edited the third

edition of Dr. W. O. Pughe's Welsh-English dictionary; and acted as joint-editor with the Rev. John Peter (Ioan Pedr) of "Enwogion y Ffydd," a history of religion in Wales (Glasgow: W. Mackenzie, 1880). He also wrote a number of articles for *Y Gwyddoniadur*. His last important work was a "History of Welsh Literature from 1300 to 1650," in Welsh, for which he was awarded a prize of £100 at the Cardiff Eisteddfod, 1883, and the work was published two years later. As an acknowledgment of his literary labours he received a grant of £300 from Her Majesty's private purse. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 236; *Y Geninen*, 1890, p. 119, and March, p. 25.

Pugh, Edward, -1813, an artist, was a native of Ruthin. By his own industry he attained a very high position in his profession. He prepared the illustrations for the work, entitled, "Modern London." In 1816, his "Cambria Depicta: a Tour through North Wales, illustrated by Picturesque Views, by a native artist," was published in London (W. Clowes). He died in his native town. (*Encyc. C.*) See *Y Brython*, vol. 2, second edition, p. 364.

Pugh, Ellis, 1656-1718, a native of Dolgelly, Merionethshire, was the author of the first Welsh book published in America. In his eighteenth year, he joined the Quakers, who were then very numerous in and around Dolgelly, and in 1686 he emigrated to Pennsylvania. The work referred to, entitled, "Annerch i'r Cymru," was published three years after the death of the author, and two subsequent editions were published in London. The work was translated into English by Rowland Ellis; this was revised and corrected by David Lloyd, known as the "Honourable Dafydd Lloyd," chief judge or magistrate of Pennsylvania, and it was published in Pennsylvania in 1727. (*Hanes Llen. G.; The Cambrian*, 1903, p. 228.) See *Wales*, vol. 3, p. 18.

Pugh, Hugh, 1802-1868, a Congregational minister, was a native of Llanegryn, Merionethshire; and in his thirteenth year commenced life in London as clerk in a solicitor's office. Ill-health compelled him to return to Wales, and after keeping a day school for a few years he became co-pastor (in 1827) with the Rev. Michael Jones at Llandrillo, in his native county. In 1836, he accepted a call to Mostyn, where he died 32 years later. He was a zealous advocate of Disestablishment, and lectured on the subject thirteen years before the publication of the first number of *The Nonconformist*. He also founded a local society on the lines of the Liberation Society, some time before the movement was started in England by Edward Miall. During his stay at Llandrillo he published pamphlets in Welsh on, "The Right of Every Man to Judge for Himself," "The Nonconformists' Catechism," and similar subjects, which did much to pave the way for Edward Miall and Henry Richard. Mr. Pugh was a profound and original thinker, and no one who knew him could for a moment doubt the depth and earnestness of his religious convictions. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1870.)

Pugh, John, 1819-1891, a Calvinistic minister and author, was a native of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, and was the son of the Rev. Ebenezer Pugh, a well-known and popular Welsh Calvinistic Methodist minister. He was ordained in 1851, and successively held pastorates at Newtown, Llanfyllin, and Llanfechain. Many years before his death he went to reside at Holywell, removing in 1890 to Seaforth, near Liverpool. During his long residence at Holywell he endeared himself to people of all classes and denominations by his active kindness and piety. He was for 19 years one of the most respected and influential members of the Flintshire Monthly Meeting, and had filled the office of president, as well as being one of the synodical examiners. He was also an author of considerable repute. Besides being a frequent contributor to the *Tractodydd* and *Y Drysorfa*, the Connexional magazine, he published several works, including "The Happy Man" (which has gone through two editions); "Make the best of it" (which has been translated into Welsh), and "The ages of Christianity," all volumes which have become very popular in Wales. (*Bye-Gones*, 1891, p. 3.) See *Y Geninen*, 1892, p. 49.

Pugh, John, 1846-1907, the founder and first superintendent of the Forward Movement of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born at New Mills, Montgomeryshire, where he spent the first 14 years of his life. He then moved with his father to Pembrokeshire. For a while he worked as a navvy, and Principal Thomas Charles Edwards (see *ante*), was acting as a missionary among them. To him John Pugh attributed his conversion. He resolved to devote himself to the Christian ministry, and studied at Trefecca College. He was ordained at Newcastle Emlyn in 1873, and served in the ministry at Tredegar, Pontypridd, and Cardiff. The Forward Movement was started in 1889, Mr. Pugh at that time being pastor at Clifton Street, Cardiff. He arranged for a series of evangelical services to be held in Cardiff, and his efforts were crowned with such success that many hundreds joined the churches. This was the nucleus of the Forward Movement, and at the date of his death about 48 halls had been opened, with accommodation for about 45,000 people. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. Dr. Pugh left a deep mark on Wales, and he was also well-known in England by his fervid and rousing addresses, and his manifest sincerity and thoroughness. In the initiation and development of the great movement of which he was the head, he evinced qualities of organisation and leadership which have seldom been surpassed in the history of religious effort. (*The Monthly Treasury*, 1903, p. 269; *C. & D. Herald*, 29th March, 1907; *The British Weekly*, 28th March, 1907; *The Nationalist*, May, 1907.)

Pughe, Evan, 1806-1869, a clergyman, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He graduated in 1828, and was ordained priest in 1830. After serving as curate at Chirbury, and afterwards at Beaumaris, he became vicar of Llanidloes in 1837, vicar of Bangor in 1850, and rector of Llantrisant and rural dean in 1863. He was a most diligent and successful parish priest. The Parochial Association, which he founded, was a powerful factor in his parochial work, whereby he encouraged the delivery of lectures on Church questions by the

members. The congregational singing practices established by him at Bangor, and which he always conducted himself, were, with his musical aptitude, very attractive and useful. He was the author of many popular Welsh hymn tunes, still commonly used in public worship, and of the anthem, "Teach me, O Lord." He was joint-editor of the Bangor Welsh hymn-book, and of the "Bugeil-lyfr Eglwysig." He was an occasional contributor of articles to English and Welsh periodicals. (*Recollections, &c.*)

Pughe, William Owen, 1759-1835, the great Welsh lexicographer, was a native of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Merionethshire. At an early age, he was sent to school at Altrincham, near Manchester, and in his seventeenth year he settled in London, where he became intimate with Owen Jones and other patriotic Welshmen. He laid the foundation of his great work, the Welsh and English Dictionary, as early as 1785, and laboured upon this arduous undertaking for the space of eighteen years, reading all the books and manuscripts he could procure. Some idea of the extent of this valuable work, and of the copiousness of the Welsh language, may be formed when it is remembered that Johnson's English Dictionary, as enlarged by Todd, contains about 58,000 words, and Webster's English Dictionary about 70,000; while the first edition of Dr. Pughe's Dictionary contains over 100,000 words, with 12,000 quotations. He was joint-editor of the "Myvyrian Archaeology;" published the "Cambrian Biography;" was editor of the *Cambrian Register*; translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into Welsh, and in various other ways permanently enriched the literature of Wales. (*Dict. Em. W.*). See *Enwog. C.*; *Cymru O. J.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cantref Meirionydd*, p. 287; *Tracthodaau Llenyddol Dr. Edwards*, p. 50; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 251; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 97; *Report on Welsh MSS.* (J. Gwenogfryn Evans), v. 2, part 1, pp. 259, 295; *Cambro-Briton*, vol. 1, p. 23.

Puleston, Sir Theophilus Gresley Henry, 1823-1896, fourth baronet, clergyman and author, was the son of Sir Richard Puleston, second baronet, by his second wife, Eliza, daughter of Mr. J. Shaw, of Chester. The family seat is at Emral, Flintshire, which place the family has owned since the time of Edward the First. He was educated at Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford; he succeeded his half-brother, Sir Richard Price Puleston, in 1893. In 1847, he was ordained deacon, and priest in the following year. He was rector of Worthenbury from 1848, having been presented to the living by his father. He was the author of "The Story of a Country Parish," and "A History of the Wynnstay Hunt." (*Eye-Gones*, 1896, p. 344).

Purnell, Thomas, 1834-1889, author, was a native of Tenby, Pembrokeshire. He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1852, and afterwards took up his residence in London as a journalist. In 1862, he was appointed assistant secretary and librarian of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, which position he held for four years. He was exceedingly popular in literary circles, and founded a small club of which Swinburn, Whistler,

Knight, and others, were members. In 1871, he edited Lamb's "Correspondence and Works." He was the author of "Literature: Its Professors;" "Dramatists of the Present Day;" "To London and Elsewhere," and "Dust and Diamonds." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See *Archæological Journal*, 1862-6; *Athenæum*, Dec. 21, 1889; *Globe*, 21 Dec., 1889.

R. ab Gwilym Ddu, See Williams, Robert.

Randles, Elizabeth, 1800-1829, a musician, known in her childhood as "the little Cambrian prodigy," was born at Wrexham, her father being Edward Randles, organist of the parish church. Although blind from the age of three years, Edward Randles became a most skilful organist: he was a pupil on the harp of the celebrated John Parry, and caught the energetic style of his master. His daughter, Elizabeth, at a very early age, exhibited uncommon talents for music. She made her first appearance in public before she was two years old; at 2½ years, she had the honour of playing on the pianoforte before the King and Royal Family. When only six years of age, she could play many of Dussek's brilliant sonatas; her taste and expression in playing an *adagio* were, in the opinion of professional men, the most extraordinary feature in her performance. During 1807-8, her friends conducted her on a musical tour through England, finishing off with a concert at the Hanover Square Rooms, London, with Sir George T. Smart as conductor. Edward Randles died in 1820, leaving three daughters and a son, the latter being organist at Holywell, Flintshire. Elizabeth and her two sisters afterwards removed to Liverpool. (*Nicholson's Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, 3rd edition, 1840, p. 634; *A Dictionary of Musicians*, 1824, vol. 2, p. 333; *Crowest's Dictionary of British Musicians*, 1895, p. 90.)

Read, Thomas Buchanan, 1822-1872, a poet and artist, of Welsh descent, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. He visited Italy in 1850, and subsequently spent some time in England, where he published a collection of poems, which were very favourably received. He afterwards resided for several years in Florence and Rome, whence he returned in 1858. Among his works may be mentioned his prose romance, "The Pilgrims of the Great Saint Bernard," and his poems of "The House by the Sea," "The New Pastoral" (1855), "Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd," &c. (1862.) Among his best pictures are his group of "Longfellow's Children," and "Sheridan's Ride," which illustrated one of his most popular poems. (*Wales*, vol. 3, p. 21; *Lippincott*.)

Rees, Abraham, 1742-1825, a Presbyterian minister and author, was a native of Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, his father being the Rev. Lewis Rees (1710-1800, see *post*), and received his early training at a grammar school in Carmarthen. He afterwards entered the Hoxton Academy, where he made such rapid progress that he was appointed mathematical teacher before his term as student had expired. He was afterwards promoted to the post of resident tutor, and during a period of over twenty years he had the training of some of the brightest ornaments of the dissenting pulpit. In 1768, he

became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Southwark, and subsequently removed to the Old Jewry, where his labours were eminently successful. It is, however, as an author that he is best known. He was responsible for "Chambers' Cyclopædia," writing more than half the matter himself, and the learned men of the day concurred in bearing testimony to its merits. He subsequently completed a new Cyclopædia under his own name, which proved to be a work of stupendous magnitude and variety, and extended to 45 volumes. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See also *Gent. Mag.*, August 1825; *Y Gwladgarwr*, 1838, p. 129 (with portrait and biographical sketch); *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816; *Rees' Hist.*, p. 422; *Mont. Worthies*.

Rees, Arthur Augustus, 1814-1881, a Baptist minister, was a native of South Wales. His father was Mr. John Rees, J.P., and D.L., of Cilmaenllwyd, Carmarthen, who had formerly served in the navy, and was present at the battles of Copenhagen and Camperdown. The son, possessed of great preaching power, often exchanged pulpits with Mr. Spurgeon. He was the author of a good many pamphlets, mostly on subjects pertaining to apocalyptic prophecy. "Reminiscences" of his life, under the title of "The Midshipman and the Minister"; the "Quarter-deck and the Pulpit," were published in 1868. He spent the latter part of his life in Sunderland. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Rees, David, 1683-1748, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Glamorganshire, and about 1709 was ordained at Limehouse, London. He was the author of "Infant Baptism no institution of Christ, and the rejection of it justified from Scripture and Antiquity," and other works. (*Enwog. C.*)

Rees, David, 1802-1869, a Congregational minister, was born in Carmarthenshire, and in his youth he worked on his father's farm. When about 20 years of age, a legacy was left to him, and he went to school to Haverfordwest, where he remained for some months, afterwards proceeding to the Carmarthen Grammar School. He settled as pastor at Llanelly, in his native county, in 1829, and remained there till his death, forty years afterwards. As a preacher, he stood in the front rank. A voice of magnificent compass, trained with ceaseless care, coupled with a presence manly and stalwart, made him one of the most successful of Welsh orators. He was among the earliest to establish an English church in the Principality. As a writer, he was well-known throughout Wales, and he probably did more than any of his contemporaries to guide and instruct the nation by means of the press. He started a monthly periodical, *Y Ddygiwr* (The Reformer), and ably edited it for 30 years. (*Rees' Hist.*). See *Congreg. Year Book*, 1870.

Rees, George, 1776-1846, a medical writer, was the son of a clergyman in Pembrokeshire, and received his medical education at St. Thomas' and Guy's Hospitals. For some time he was house surgeon at the Lock Hospital. He graduated M.D. at Glasgow in 1801, and began practice at Soho Square, London. He there delivered a course of twelve lectures, which he published, in 1802, as "A Treatise on the Primary Symptoms of Lues Venerea." In 1808, he was admitted

a licentiate of the College of Physicians, London. Some time afterwards he established a private lunatic asylum at Hackney, and later on acted as medical superintendent of the Cornwall Lunatic Asylum at Bodmin. He subsequently resided in Euston Square, London, where he died. His other works include "Observations on Diseases of the Uterus," 1805; "Practical Observations on Disorders of the Stomach," which contains a clearly described case of cirrhosis of the liver due to alcohol; and "A Treatise on Haemoptysis," 1813. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See Munk's *Coll. of Phys.*, vol. 3, p. 62; *Gent. Mag.*, 1856, vol. 1, p. 212.

Rees, George Owen, 1813-1889, a physician, was a grandson of the Rev. Josiah Rees, of Gelligron (1744-1804, see *post.*), and a cousin of Sir Josiah Rees, governor of the Bermudas, his family claiming descent from John Penry. He was born in Smyrna, where his father, who was a Levantine merchant, was consul. His mother was an Italian lady. His father having suffered business losses, the family returned to London, where the father was assisted by his brother, Owen Rees (of Longman, Rees & Co.). Young Rees was educated in London, and practised at Guildford Street, Russell Square. He was elected F.R.S. in 1843. This brought him to the notice of Sir Benjamin Brodie, through whose recommendation he became physician to the prison at Pentonville. He lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1856 to 1873, and became physician to the Queen. He possessed a good knowledge of modern languages, and his acquaintance with chemistry and natural philosophy was much above the average. (*The Guy's Hospital Reports*, 1889; *Private Information.*) See *British Medical Journal*, 1888; *Lancet*, 1889; *A Biog. Hist. Guy's Hospital*, by Samuel Wilks, M.D., and G. T. Battany, M.A.; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Rees, Henry, 1798-1869, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, and one of the greatest preachers and most saintly men Wales has produced, was born in the remote district of Llansanman, in Denbighshire. He commenced to preach in 1818, and afterwards went for a short time to school, and, by dint of hard work and perseverance, he acquired a very creditable mastery of English, and an extensive knowledge of theological and philosophical literature. His pastorates were Shrewsbury (1823) and Liverpool (1836). Through life he was a great reader, especially of the Puritan divines, whose works he literally devoured. He quickly attained great popularity as a preacher, and, for ability to bring his hearers face to face with the truth in all its native power, he stood pre-eminent. Though great in the pulpit, he was greater still at the Lord's Table; some of his communion services are even more memorable for their chastening, holy influence, than his sermons. There were others who equalled, and even surpassed him, in their eloquence of power and delivery, but as a sermon-maker he was, undoubtedly, chief among the mighties. He was not only a great preacher, but also a wise and judicious leader. Many an intricate subject was unravelled by him, and through many a dangerous pass did he safely lead the people. (*Confiant Henry Rees: Historical Handbook.*) See *Trans. Nat. Eisteddfod, Liverpool*, 1884,

p. 604; *Traeth. Dawinyddol*, Dr. Lewis Edwards, p. 658; *Cyuru*, v. 7, p. 24; *Cyuru Fydd*, 1890, p. 408; *Y Geninen*, 1899, p. 83.

Rees, John Morgan, about 1800- a Baptist minister, was a son of the famous Morgan John Rhys, of Hengoed (1760-1804, see *post*), and emigrated to America. He practised first of all at the bar, but afterwards entered the ministry. New Jersey acknowledges him as one of the founders of its State Convention for missionary purposes among the Baptists, of which he was chosen secretary; in 1840, he was corresponding secretary of the Baptist Publication Society. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Rees, Jonathan, 1847-1905, "Nathan Wyn," a poet, who was a brother of the Rev. Evan Rees (Dyfed), was a native of Pembroke-shire, and in his younger days migrated to Aberdare, where he was employed as foreman at a colliery. He was well-known in Eisteddfodic circles, and even eclipsed his more famous brother at the commencement of their literary careers. At the Liverpool National Eisteddfod, in 1900, he and his brother carried all before them, Nathan Wyn securing as many as six prizes. There was scarcely an Eisteddfod during the last 10 or 12 years of his life, when his name did not appear as a winner. A volume of his poems were published in 1881 (Treherbert: Isaac Jones), and most of his subsequent prize and other poems appear in the Eisteddfod Transactions, or in the *Geninen*, to which he was a regular contributor. A second volume of his works was published in 1905 (Short & Co., Treorchy) entitled "Mynyddau Hamddenol." (*The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 314; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Rees, Josiah, 1744-1804, of Gelligron, a preacher and hymn-writer, was educated first at Swansea Grammar School, and afterwards at Carmarthen College. He became minister-elect of the church at Gellionen in 1764, but pursued his studies at the college for two years longer, supplying his pulpit meanwhile at stated intervals. Until about 1785 he carried on a very successful school, in addition to discharging his pastoral duties. He soon became known as a polished preacher, and published some scholarly sermons. He wrote a good deal to the *Eurgrawn Cymru*, and in 1796, published a small collection of hymns, which reached a second edition. He also translated a theological treatise by J. Mason. (*Hanes Emynwyr; Cardiff Catalogue; Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry; Revue Celtique*, v. 2, p. 36; *Hanes Llen. G.*; Rees & Thomas' *Eglwys Annibynol Cymru*, v. 3, p. 588, and v. 4, pp. 327, 346; *G. B.*, v. 2, p. 674; *Yr Ymofynydd*, 1873, p. 106; 1888, p. 104; 1889, p. 209; *Truthodau Llenyddol Dr. Edwards*, p. 505; *Jeremy's Hist. Presb. Fund* (index); *Thomas Rees' Beauties of South Wales*, pp. 650, 670 n.; *Universal Theological Mag.*, 1804, p. 228; *Monthly Repository*, 1818, p. 143; *Christian Reformer*, 1837, p. 717.

Rees, Sir Josiah, -1899, governor of the Bermudas, was the son of Dr. Thomas Rees, author of "The Beauties of South Wales," and other works (1777-1864, see *post*), and grandson of the Rev. Josiah Rees, of Gelligron (1744-1804, see *ante*). Owen Rees, of the firm of Longman's, was his uncle; Dr. Rees, of Guy's Hospital, late

physician to the Queen, was his cousin; and Thomas Rees Davis, late chief manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was another cousin. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Rees, Lewis, 1710-1800, a Nonconformist minister and author, was born at Glamrhwydre, Neath, Glamorganshire, and at an early age was induced to take charge of the church at Llanbrynmair. About 1740, he married a daughter of Abraham Penry, a descendant of John Penry, the Welsh martyr. He laboured successfully in North Wales for 25 years, but returned to his native county in 1759, and there ended his days. His gift in prayer was extraordinary, and he excelled most of his brethren in a happy way of administering reproofs effectively and without irritation. He also had a remarkable gift of winning the affections of children and young people. When 80 years of age he translated and published Dr. Bogue's sermon on the importance of right sentiments in religion, in opposition to the Socinian tenet, the harmlessness of mental error, which was then obtruded upon the public. He was himself a somewhat strict Calvinist, and it is said that it was in consequence of the Arian views of his eminent son, Dr. Abraham Rees (see *ante*), that he was induced at so advanced an age to publish the translation referred to. He also published, in 1771, a Welsh volume, entitled, "Some Rules and Directions offered towards promoting Religious Fellowship among Christians." (*Rees' Hist. ; Mont. Worthies.*)

Rees, Owen, 1770-1837, a self-made man, was a native of South Wales, and was an uncle of Sir Joshua Rees, Governor of the Bermudas (1800-1809, see *ante*). He left Wales for London at an early age, and became partner in the well-known firm of Longman, Rees & Co. He amassed considerable wealth, and spent the last few years of his life at Gelligron, Glamorganshire. (*Enwng. C.*)

Rees, Rice, 1804-1839, a clergyman and author, was born in the parish of Llandinog, in Carmarthenshire, and after spending some time at Lampeter, he entered Jesus College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M.A. and B.D. In 1827, he was appointed Professor of Welsh at St. David's College, Lampeter, and in the performance of his duties he not only gained the approbation of his senior colleagues, but also the veneration and affectionate regard of his pupils. He was subsequently chosen to be one of the Welsh Examiners and domestic chaplain to the Bishop. At the Cardiff Eisteddfod, in 1835, he was awarded the prize for the best essay on the "Primitive Christians," which he subsequently revised and enlarged, publishing it under the title, "An Essay on the Welsh Saints." This volume is regarded as an able and important work on an obscure portion of Welsh history, and it remains a standard work. Professor Rees was appointed one of the revisers of the Welsh Common-Prayer Book, and editor of the *Liber Landavensis*. He also undertook to edit, in monthly parts, *Canwyll y Cymry*, by the Rev. Rees Prichard, but had only progressed so far as the hundredth page when his death took place, at the early age of thirty-five. (*Dict. Em. W. ; Old Wales*, v. 1, pp. 60, 152; *Preface to Welsh Saints ; Canwyll y Cymry*, 1867 edition, p. 60, n. ; *Dict. Nat. Biog. ; Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 200.)



EOS MORLAIS.



JUDGE BOWEN ROWLANDS.

Rees, Richard, 1707-1749, a preacher and hymn-writer, was a native of South Wales. He was ordained in 1730, and lived for years at Gwernllwyn. His successor in the pastorate—the Rev. Philip Charles—published three very able sermons of his on “The Truth of the Christian Religion.” His most successful efforts as a writer of hymns are those which begin: “Mae'r nefoeld fry yn dadgan,” and “Gwlad dda yw'r nefol wlad.” In 1744, his first collection of hymns made its appearance: this was nine years before the publication of the Welsh version of Isaac Watts' hymns, by David Jones, Caio. (*Hanes Emynwyr*.)

Rees, Robert, 1841-1892, “Eos Morlais,” an eminent tenor singer and choir leader, was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and began life as a miner. His appearance as a professional singer was due almost entirely to an accidental circumstance. He went to see a relative in North Wales, and competed at a local Eisteddfod, where he won several prizes. He afterwards received requests for his terms as a vocalist, and he then decided to abandon his daily occupation and take to singing. He became conductor of the choir at Walters Road, Swansea, removing in three years to the Tabernacle, Morriston. He was a most successful choir trainer, and one of the most popular singers Wales has produced. He was supreme among Welsh solo singers as an interpreter of the delicacies and mysteries of music. He had the faculty of pouring a flood of meaning into his songs, which were rendered with intense feeling. (*C. & D. Herald; The Cambrian*, 1898, p. 193.) See *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 89.

Rees, Thomas, 1777-1864, a Unitarian minister and author, was a son of the Rev. Josiah Rees (1744-1804, see *ante*). He was educated for the ministry at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, and, in 1807, became afternoon preacher at Newington Green Chapel, London. In the following year he accepted the pastorate, removing in 1813 to St. Thomas' Chapel, Southwark. This chapel was closed in 1822, and in the following year a new chapel was opened in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, and here Rees ministered till 1831. He was an accomplished scholar, and translated “The Racovian Catechism” from Latin into English (1818), to which he prefixed a sketch of the history of Unitarianism in Poland. He also wrote “The Beauties of South Wales,” 1815; and “A Sketch of the History of the Regium Donum,” &c., 1834. He received the degree of LL.D., and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816, p. 289; *Monthly Repository*, 1823; p. 607; *Christian Reformer*, 1837, p. 717, and 1856, p. 702; *Genl. Mag.*, 1837, part 2, p. 430; *Jeremy's Presbyterian Fund*, 1885, pp. 67, 182; *Aspland's Memoir of Robert Aspland*, 1850, pp. 437, 531, 554.

Rees, Thomas, 1815-1885, a Congregational minister and author, was born near Capel Isaac, Carmarthenshire, his parents being in very humble circumstances. His school-days were limited to one quarter, but he worked hard and successfully in the pursuit of knowledge. He was ordained in 1840, and served in the pastorate at Aberdare, Llanelly,

Beaufort (Monmouthshire), and Swansea. The degree of D.D., was conferred upon him by Marrietta College, America. He became one of the most prominent ministers in the connexion, and travelled much throughout the Principality. He translated into Welsh part of Barnes' "Commentary on the New Testament," and published an edition of the Bible, with devotional annotations; but his principal work is the "History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales (London: J. & W. Rider, 1861). He also published a volume of "Miscellaneous Papers on subjects relating to Wales" (Swansea: E. Griffiths, 1867), and other works; and with the Rev. John Thomas, D.D., wrote a Welsh "History of the Congregational Churches of Wales" (Dolgelly: W. Hughes). He was the first Welsh minister to be elected chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, but died before the time for delivering his address arrived. He also wrote several excellent hymns. (*Sweet Singers of Wales; Congreg. Year Book, 1886; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Genivn*, 1885, p. 283; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 130.

Rees, William, 1802-1883, "Gwilym Hiraethog," one of the greatest Welshmen of the nineteenth century, was a native of Denbighshire, and was a younger brother of the Rev. Henry Rees (1798-1869, see *ante*). He was almost entirely self-educated, and commenced preaching with the Welsh Congregationalists at an early age. He was successively minister at Mostyn, Denbigh, and Liverpool. "Preacher and lecturer, journalist and reformer, poet and essayist, there are whole pages in the national history of Wales covered with his broad and sturdy handwriting." He was a most prolific writer, both in poetry and prose, and scored many Eisteddfodic successes. He was the author of "A Biography of Williams of Wern"; "An Essay on Natural and Revealed Religion"; "Explanatory Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and other works. He also published a volume of poems, and an epic poem, in two volumes, entitled, "Emmanuel"; and in 1872, there appeared a volume of his Essays, &c. He prepared an excellent metrical version of the Psalms, and composed several hymns; "but his poetical genius was too massive to produce hymns of the first order. Most of them lack the smoothness of expression and neatness of form so necessary in the making of a good hymn." His hymn, "Dyma gariad fel y moroedd," is a notable exception, and is hardly excelled by any hymn in the Welsh language. His lectures on Luther, Garibaldi, Palmerston, and Williams (Pantycelyn) were published, in 1907, by Gee, Denbigh. His *Biography* (Welsh), by the Revs. Thomas Roberts and David Roberts, D.D., was published by Hughes & Son, Dolgelly. (*Hanes Llen. G.; Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Y Tracthodydd*, 1884, pp. 133, 178, *et seq.*; 1900, p. 379; 1906, p. 113; *Cymru*, v. 9, p. 10; *Trans. Nat. Eist., Liverpool, &c.*, 1884, p. 623; *Y Cymmrodor*, v. 7, p. 1; *Trans. Nat. Eist. Wrexham*, 1888, p. 329; *Cymru*, v. 4, pp. 231, 283, 312; *Y Genivn*, 1884, p. 15, *et seq.*; 1898, p. 167; 1899, pp. 83, 259; 1905, p. 60; 1906, p. 159; 1907, pp. 238 and 263; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era; Young Wales*, 1902, p. 176.

Rees, William Jenkins, 1772-1855, a clergyman and author, was born at Llandinog, Carmarthenshire. He completed his education at Waltham College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1797. After serving as curate in the diocese of Hereford, he was appointed rector of Cascob, Radnorshire. He was remarkable for his truly Christian integrity, peaceful demeanour, unostentatious character, and devotion to his duties. He was pre-eminently a literary character, and as an antiquary, was held in high esteem by antiquaries in England, as well as in the Principality. He left his valuable library of books and manuscripts to his nephew and sole executor, W. Rees, Publisher, Llandoverly. He was a voluminous writer, his chief works being:—“Absolute Election, and its Dependent Doctrines; a summary of Dr. Whitty’s Discourse on the Five Points” (1810); “Clerical Eloquence” (1809); “Hereford Guide” (1827); “A Short Account of the Principal Doctrines of Christianity” (1803). He also completed the “Lives of the Cambro-British Saints,” which had been commenced by his nephew, Professor, Rice Rees (1804-1833, see *ante*), and was published by the Welsh Manuscript Society in 1853. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 34; *History of Radnorshire*, 1905 edit., p. 421.

Rees, William John, 1830-1907, born in Philadelphia, U.S.A., was the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush Rees, and grandson of Morgan John Rhys (1760-1804, see *post*). Dr. Benjamin Rush Rees was one of the founders of the Jefferson Institute, Philadelphia, and one of its first faculty. Dr. Rush Rees, president of Rochester University, New York, is of the same family. William John Rees was a graduate of the Philadelphia High School, from which he received his M.A. degree in 1852. In 1853, he was appointed chief clerk of the Smithsonian Institute, and was private secretary to Professor Joseph Henry. He was one of the three founders of the Young Men’s Christian Association in Washington, the first meeting being held in his house in 1853. (*The Cambrian*, 1907, p. 224.)

Rees, William Thomas, 1838-1904, “Alaw Ddu,” a musician, was a native of Bridgend, Glamorganshire. He began life as a collier, but all his spare moments were devoted to the study of music, of which he was passionately fond. For many years he continued to work in the mines, removing from one district to another, until, in 1869, he finally settled at Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. He was a composer of great ability, and his “Llewelyn, ein Llyw Olaf,” and “Y Bugail Da,” are held in high esteem. He also composed a number of songs, and some of his hymn-tunes are deservedly popular. Of the latter the best-known are “Capel Newydd,” and “Glan Rhondda.” He was very successful as a composer of glees, and won some important prizes. His services were in constant request as musical adjudicator, and his awards were marked by soundness of judgment, and thorough conscientiousness. He was the editor of *Cerddor y Cymry*, an organ which has done much to promote the interests of music in Wales. He wrote a course of papers on “The Music of the Sanctuary”; was joint-author with the Rev. John Owen, M.A., Criccieth, of a prize biography of the Rev. John Roberts (Ieuan Gwylt), and was awarded a prize at the London National Eisteddfod of 1887, for an essay on

"The best means of raising the standard of orchestral music in Wales." (*Observer and Express; Notable W. Musicians.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1905, p. 32; *Cyuru*, v. 29, p. 53.

Reynolds, Jonathan, 1814-1891, "Nathan Dyfed," a poet, was born in the parish of Llanwinio, Carmarthenshire, and, after receiving a little elementary education, sought employment on a farm. In a few years, he returned to his home, and learnt his father's trade of wheelwright. Upon the death of his mother, in 1833, he settled at Llanelly, afterwards removing to Merthyr, where, in course of time, he established a business of his own. He was a good prose writer, and for some years edited the Welsh columns in the Merthyr press. As an *Eisteddfodwr* he was well-known throughout the Principality, and many were the prizes he won at these gatherings. (*Y Geninen*, 1894.) See *Y Geninen*, 1901, p. 177.

Rhisiart Ddu o Wynedd, see Edwards, Richard Foulkes.

Rhydderch, John, see Roderick, John.

Rhydderch o Fôn, Williams, John Prydderch.

Rhys, Hywel, 1799- , a poet, was born in the parish of Vaynor, in Brecknockshire, and was known as "Hywel Rhys o Llan Clais." His principal composition that has been preserved is called "Cân y Da'r Fochin" (The Badger Hunt). The versification is easy, and the poem abounds in humour. The original poem, together with an English translation, are to be found in Appendix viii., vol. iii., of Jones' Brecknockshire. (*Poole's Brecknockshire.*)

Rhys, Morgan, 1711-1779, a hymn-writer, was a native of Llanymddyfri, Carmarthenshire. He came under the influence of Griffith Jones, of Llanddowror, "the morning star of the great revival," and for a time he undertook the care of one of the Circulating Schools established by that good man for the purpose of imparting the simplest forms of elementary knowledge in country villages. Subsequently, Rhys established a stationary school on his own account, and joined the band of Calvinistic Methodist itinerant preachers who rendered such noble service in that age. "His hymns reflect strongly the theological lights and shades of his day, when the human side of redemption was to a very considerable extent ignored, so as to emphasize the divine side of it. The total depravity of man—the impossibility of salvation by means of legal obedience—the need of the atonement, and its sufficiency—these are the doctrines which his harp translates into song." (*Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Enwog. y Ffyddl*, vol. 2; *Y Tractodydd*, 1872, p. 57; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 2, p. 330; *Cyuru*, v. 28, p. 258.

Rhys, Morgan John, 1760-1804, "Morgan ab Ioan Rhys," a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Llanfabon, Glamorganshire. He joined the Baptists at Hengoed, and settled at Penygarn, near Pontypool, where he built up a prosperous cause. He was one of the first to publish a Welsh spelling-book, and is claimed by some to be the first to originate the idea of a Sunday School in Wales. He was editor of *Y Cylchgrawn*, the second Welsh monthly magazine,



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of which, however, only five numbers appeared, the first being dated February, 1793. He was a very plain-spoken man, and, as the result of certain comments on what he regarded as the tyranny of the Government, a warrant was, in 1794, issued for his arrest. Rhys, however, fled to America, and two years later married Ann, daughter of Col. Benjamin Losley, a leading citizen of Philadelphia. In 1798, he bought a large tract of land in the midst of the All-glhany mountains, which he called Cambria. This afterwards gave its name to Cambria County, and is to-day its centre. Thither he brought many of his countrymen, and was exceedingly busy among them building houses; preaching the Gospel, publishing a newspaper, establishing a library, &c. He successively filled several important public offices. He died at Somerset, Pennsylvania, and was buried at Philadelphia. (*Y Gŵynon*, 1834; *Llen. fy Npwlad: The Cambrian*, 1900, p. 5.) See *Howe: Llen. G.; Tractheolau Llenyddol Dr. Lewis Edwards*, p. 548; *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 184; *Ibid.*, 1890, p. 270; *Seven Gomers*, May, 1891; *Ibid.*, 1897-8-9; *Cyfnwr*, v. 22, p. 247; *Y Cych-grawn Cyfwrtyg*, 1793.

Rice, George, 1724-1779, a civil servant, was the son of Edward Rice, of Newton, Glamorganshire. In 1761, he became a Lord Commissioner of the Board of Trade and Plantations, and four year later became Chamberlain of Brecon, and of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor. He held his post at the Board of Trade under the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Bute, George Grenville, Lord Rockingham, and the Duke of Grafton, successive First Lords of the Treasury, until 1770, when he was appointed to the confidential post of treasurer of His Majesty's chamber, and, according to usage, sworn of the Privy Council. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Foster's *Peerage*; Haydn's *Book of Dignities*, edited by Ockerby; *Parl. Returns; Gent. Mag.*, 1779, p. 423; Williams' *Parliamentary History of Wales*.

Richard, Ebenezer, 1781-1837, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Trefin, Pembrokeshire, and when about eighteen years of age he left his father's house, and opened a day school at Dinas, near Fishguard. He was ordained in 1811, and two years later became secretary of the general association of the connexion in South Wales. He was one of the most useful and influential ministers in the principality, and was one of the first instruments in establishing Sunday Schools in South Wales. He was most amiable, and yet resolute; ardently pious, without a trace of sanctimoniousness; always effective as a preacher, and at times quite overpowering. He was remarkably skilful and prudent in the management of the affairs of the connexion. He published "Rheolau yr Ysgolion Sabbathawl" (Rules of the Sunday Schools). (Aberystwyth: E. Williams, 1831.) His biography, in Welsh, written by his sons, Edward W. Richard and Henry Richard, M.P., was issued in 1839. (*Rees' History; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Richard, Edward, 1711-1777, poet and critic, was born in the parish of Ystradmeurig, Cardiganshire. His parents were in humble circumstances, but with the help of an elder brother, who had been to Oxford, Edward received a fairly good education. He afterwards

proceeded to the grammar school at Carmarthen, and subsequently devoted himself, with indefatigable industry, to the study of Latin and Greek. He afterwards opened a school on his own account, and pupils flocked to him from all parts of Wales. On the death of his mother, about 1764, he composed a Welsh poem, which, for the tenderness of its sentiments, the moral and religious doctrines it inculcates, and the melody of its style, has few equals. It is on the plan of the ancient pastorals, containing a dialogue between two shepherds, one lamenting the death of his mother, the other administering consolation. He wrote other pastoral poems, and in this branch of poetry he holds a position which is quite unique. He was also well versed in the history and antiquities of his native country. He founded a grammar school at Ystradmeurig, for instruction in Latin, and in the principles of the Established Church, which flourished in a remarkable degree until it was practically superseded by St. David's College, Lampeter. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Enwog. Cymru.*) See Malkin's *South Wales*, vol. 2, p. 123; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Cambro-Briton*, vol. 1, p. 272; Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2; *Cambrian Register*, vol. 2, p. 541; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cymru*, vol. 25, p. 213; *Ceinion Llen. G.*, vol. 2, p. 331; *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 207; *Y Geninwn*, 1896, p. 109, and March, p. 18; *Report on Welsh MSS.* (D. Gwenogfryn Evans), vol. 2, part 1, p. 321.

Richard, Henry, 1812-1888, the "apostle of peace," was the son of Ebenezer Richard, a Calvinistic Methodist minister (1781-1837, see *ante*), and was born at Tregaron, Cardiganshire. He received a liberal education, and at the age of 18 entered Highbury College, London, with a view to preparing for the ministry. He became pastor of Marlborough Chapel, but in 1851 he gave up the ministry, and devoted himself wholly to the work of the Peace Society, of which he had been appointed secretary. He rendered great service to his country by means of a series of letters to the *Morning Star* on the social and political condition of Wales, which opened the eyes of the English people to the true state of the country. In 1868, he was elected member of Parliament for Merthyr, in which capacity he never missed an opportunity of furthering the interests of the Principality. As an ardent advocate of peace, he was identified with every movement in that direction, both in the United Kingdom and in Europe as well. His services to intermediate and higher education in Wales were exceedingly valuable; he took a keen interest in the University College of Wales; and he was in complete sympathy with every movement which had for its aim the elevation of his fellow-countrymen. (*Cymru Fydd.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1904, p. 378; *Ibid.*, 1905, p. 117; *Ibid.*, 1888, p. 445; *Cymru Fydd*, 1888, pp. 505, 569; his Biography, by Eleazar Roberts; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 70; *Y Geninwn*, 1902, p. 177; *Ibid.*, 1889, p. 11; *Ibid.*, 1907, p. 243; his Biog., by C. S. Miall, 1889; *Memoirs of H. Richard*, by Lewis Appleton.

Richards, Abraham Edmund, 1822-1881, an antiquary, was the son of a miller at Aberaman, near Aberlare, South Wales. When he was a child, his parents emigrated to the United States, and before he had reached his teens, he was an office boy at Dexter, Michigan.

He was afterwards apprenticed to a firm of chemists, and subsequently carried on a profitable business on his own account. He cultivated a taste for antiquarian studies, devoting his chief attention to Greek and Roman numismatics; his knowledge of the coinage of the Roman Republic and Empire especially being very extensive and exact. As a reader, he had a great advantage in his familiar knowledge of English, Welsh, French, and Italian, and his acquaintance with the ancient classical languages. He died at Florence, Italy. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Richards, David, 1751-1827, "Dafydd Ionawr," a poet, was a native of Towyn, Merionethshire, and after being educated at the village school was put to work on his father's farm. When about 14 years of age he attracted the notice of the eminent Welsh scholar and poet, the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir), who was curate of the parish, and soon afterwards young Richards was sent to Ystradmeurig school. Here he became an excellent scholar, and made considerable progress in Greek and mathematics. He was subsequently sent to Jesus College, Oxford, but did not remain long enough to graduate. He obtained employment as assistant-teacher, first at Oswestry, and then at Carmarthen, but the last few years of his life were spent at Dolgelly. "Notwithstanding the disadvantages of his early life, he was generally happy, and extremely blessed in his muse. He was temperate in his habits, irreproachable in conduct, an ardent student, very independent in spirit, and unambitious of wealth. He was an attached member of the Church of England, and his chief object was to consecrate his talents to the service of God through Christian poetry." His Welsh poems on the "Trinity," and "Joseph," were well received during his lifetime, and are still deservedly admired. He has probably not been excelled as a writer of poems on religious subjects in the alliterative metres. (*Diet. Em. W.*) See *Cymru*, O. J.; *Enwog. C.*; *Canolf Meirionydd*, p. 565; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Gwaith Dafydd Ionawr*; *Hanes Dolgellau* (Iddis Fychan); *Enwog. Meirion*; *Yr Adolgydd*, v. 2, p. 113; *Cymru*, v. 8, p. 171; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 269; *Y Genon n.*, March, 1888, p. 55; *Nodurddiad y Cymru*, p. 262; *Cambro-Briton*, v. 3, p. 13.

Richards, David, 1781-1826, "Dewi Silin," a clergyman and poet, was born at Llansilin, of which parish his father, the Rev. Thomas Richards, was vicar. Young Richards was educated at Ystradmeurig, became vicar of his native parish in 1818, and died seven years later. He was an excellent preacher, and was very popular in the parish. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and frequently acted as Eisteddfod adjudicator. He was one of the adjudicators at the Denbigh Royal Eisteddfod in 1819, when Robert Davies (Bardd Nantglyn), and Dr. W. Owen Pughe gave the chair for an ode on "Charity," against his decision, to the Rev. Edward Hughes, Bodfari, instead of to David Owen (Dewi Wyn o Eifion), an action which caused a great commotion amongst the bards. He contributed much to the Welsh serials of the day. He was interred in Llansilin churchyard, where a suitable stone was erected to his memory, the inscription being composed in prose and verse by the Rev. John Blackwell (Alun). (*Enwog. C.*; *Bye-Gowes*, 1889, p. 191.)

Richards, David, 1811-1900, a Congregational minister, was born in the parish of Meline, Pembrokeshire, and upon the death of his father he sought employment at Blaina, Monmouthshire, where he was in the course of a few years seriously injured by an explosion in the mines. On his recovery he opened a school at Meline, and afterwards at Brecon, where he commenced preaching. He entered Brecon College in 1851, and four years later was ordained at Llanelly, Brecknockshire, where he successfully laboured for seven years. He was about the first minister in South Wales to be moved by the great revival of 1859. He preached with great effect throughout the district, and conducted his services at home with much enthusiasm, so that he had the joy one Sunday of receiving as many as sixty fresh converts. Being a poet and musician of some skill, he paid particular attention to congregational singing, and arranged a special tune-book for the use of these revival meetings, which he called "Swn Addoli" (The Sound of Worship). The last thirty-eight years of his life were spent at Caerphilly, where he gathered a strong Welsh church, founded an English church, and established a British school. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1901.)

Richards, David, 1829-1897, a sculptor, was born at Abergynolwyn, Merionethshire, and in 1849 emigrated to the United States. For about twelve months he worked on a farm, and afterwards found employment with a stone-cutter. He used his spare time in modelling in clay, and about 1860 attracted the attention of some New York sculptors, who, in conjunction with Peter Cooper, Dr. Alexander Jones, and others, helped him to go to Rome to perfect himself in the art. After spending three years in Rome, and paying a visit to his native parish, he returned to America, where he quickly made for himself a name. A number of remunerative commissions were entrusted to him, and he became famous as a sculptor at New York and Chicago. He also attained considerable skill as a crayon artist. He died at Utica, where he had gone for the purpose of founding a school of art. His best known works are his statues of John Butterfield, in Forest Hill Cemetery (where he himself was afterwards buried); Owen Jones, the New York millionaire, in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery; Jerome Green, Peter Cooper, President Grant, Major Nevins, Tom Paine, The Soldier and the Sailor; Patriotism, The Newsboy, and the Black Hawk. (*Byr-Gones*, 1897, p. 255; *Cypru*, 1905, p. 333.)

Richards, Henry, 1856-1890, "Glanaraeth," a Baptist minister and poet, was born at Pontbrenaraeth, Carmarthenshire, and for some years followed the occupation of carpenter. In 1878, he entered the Llandilo Academy, and a year later was received into Haverfordwest College. He had not much taste for mathematics and kindred subjects, but read English and Welsh books extensively, and his powerful imagination revelled in classic and Celtic lore. In 1881, he accepted a call to Ebenezer, Merthyr, and seven years later was invited to the important pastorate of Felinfoel. As a preacher, his sermons were characterised by depth of thought and wealth of imagination, and were ever fresh in conception and abounding in new aspects of divine truth. He was an excellent poet, and won high honours at many Eisteddfodau. His works were published in 1894 (Merthyr: J.

Williams). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1891; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1891, p. 72.

Richards, Henry Brinley, 1817-1885, pianist and composer, was the son of Mr. Henry Richards, organist of St. Peter's, Carmarthen. He first of all studied for the medical profession, but abandoned this career for one more congenial to his taste. With the assistance of the then Duke of Newcastle, he entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he gained the King's Scholarship in 1835 and 1837. His name is closely identified with Welsh national music, and his "Cambrian War Song," "The Cambrian Plume," and "The Harp of Wales," shared in the popularity of his song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and "Let the hills resound." Some of his orchestral works have been frequently played in London and Paris. Writing of him in 1867, the musical critic of the *London Illustrated News* said—"Of all the present composers for the pianoforte, no one has done so much for the instrument to which he has devoted himself. He is a musician of great and varied attainments, and has written many things not unworthy of a Beethoven or a Mendelssohn." (*Mus. of the Reign* (Ward); *The Red Dragon*.) See *Trans. Nat. Eist.*, *Carmarvon*, 1886, p. 232; *Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 56, *et seq.*; *Musical Times*, June, 1885; *Times*, 5th May, 1885; Champlin's *Cycl. of Music*, with portrait; *London Figaro*, May 9th, 1885; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Grove's Dict. of Music and Musicians*; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.

Richards, Jedediah, about 1790- , a hymn-writer, was a native of South Wales, and spent most of his life near Lampeter. In 1825, he published a collection of hymns, entitled "Diddanwech y Pererinion," containing many of his own composition. He earned his living by selling books about the country, and being a very able man, he earned the title of "the peripatetic philosopher." In 1837, he published an elegy (in Welsh) to the Rev. Ebenezer Richards. (*Hanes Emygyr*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Richards, John, 1813-1901, "Isalaw," a musician, was born at Bangor, and continued to reside there all his life. He received his education principally at Shoreland Hall, Birmingham, and soon devoted himself entirely to music. In the course of years, the hymnology of his native land was enriched with a large number of beautiful hymn-tunes and anthems of his composition. He did an enormous amount of work in the arrangement of old Welsh melodies, and in preparing for the press the works of his brother composers. Some of his better-known works are possibly unrivalled, in some respects, by those of any Welsh contemporary. His "Enaid eu, mae dyfroedd oerion," is a composition of great power, and possesses an indescribable charm. Another of his anthems, "Bydd melus gofio y cyfamod," is one of the most popular in Wales, and his beautiful glee, "Y Seren Unig," has been a test piece at innumerable Eisteddfodau. (*C. & D. Herabl.*)

Richards, Sir Richard, 1752-1823, a lawyer, popularly known as Baron Richards, was a native of Dolgelly, his father being Thomas Richards, of Coed, and was educated at Ruthin and Oxford.

He entered as a student at the Inner Temple, and in 1813 became Chief Justice of Chester; in 1814, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and in 1817, Lord Chief Baron of the same Court. He was M.P. for Helston, 1796-99. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Lord Eldon, for whom he often presided as Speaker of the House of Lords. According to a contemporary obituary, "In the whole circle of his profession no man stood higher in private estimation, or in public respect, than Sir Richard Richards. The peculiar urbanity and benevolence which prevailed every action of his life, gained for him the affectionate attachment of all who had the happiness to share his acquaintance; his whole life was spent, when free from the cares of his judicial duties, in the exercise of philanthropy, and in the offices of social life." He was twice offered a baronetcy, but declined the honour. His wife was the daughter of Robert Vaughan Humphreys, of Caerynwch, Dolgelly. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1785, part 2, p. 834, and 1824, part 1, p. 82; *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1894, v. 2, p. 1707; *Foss' Judges of England*, 1864, v. 7, p. 24, and v. 9, p. 36; *Encyc. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Richards, Richard, 1780-1860, a clergyman and author, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Richards, vicar of Darowen, Montgomeryshire, and was educated at Dolgelly and Ystradmeurig. He served as curate at Caerwys, in Flintshire, for 11 years, and was afterwards promoted to the Rectory. He there distinguished himself for his zeal and activity as a parish clergyman of the evangelical school, and for his eloquence as a preacher, acquiring the reputation of being the best preacher connected with the Established Church in North Wales. He was afterwards promoted to the Vicarage of Meifod, Montgomeryshire. He published a Welsh translation of Leigh Richmond's "Dairyman's Daughter"; also some sermons and tracts. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Adgof uch Angluf*, p. 184.

Richards, Thomas, -1760, a clergyman and poet, who was rector of Newtown, from 1713 to 1718, and of Llanfyllin, from the latter date to 1760, was a native of Cardiganshire. He was an excellent classical scholar, and was said by Dr. Trapp, Professor of Poetry at the University of Oxford, to have been the best Latin poet since Virgil. He is best known as the author of "Hoglandia," written in answer to a satirical poem entitled "Mascipula," by Holdsworth, containing an attack upon the Welsh. He also wrote an Elegy on the death of Queen Caroline, in Latin Hexameters, which was much admired, and made happy translations into Welsh of several popular English songs. He also published two sermons, one on "Christmas Day," the other "A Sermon preached at Newtown, April 28th, 1732, being the Anniversary of the Funeral of Lady Pryce, wife of Sir John Pryce, of Newtown Hall, Bart." He wrote a letter, published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, on the fire in Harlech Marsh in 1694, and was a corresponding member of the old Cymmrodorion Society. He died and was buried at Llanfyllin in 1760. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Richards, Thomas, 1710-1790, a clergyman and lexicographer, a native of Glamorganshire, was for forty years curate of Coychurch and Coity, in that county. In 1746, he published a Welsh translation of a tract on the cruelties of the Church of Rome, but his chief work was "Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Thesaurus," being a Welsh-English Dictionary, to which was prefixed a Welsh Grammar, and also a botanical

appearing in
Id. y Cymry;

the third son
entering holy
private school,
vice to the
in 1826, and
fied with the

making beef-steak and kidney pie, and you're
barbar to cook, and are going to Mrs. Harris's
wylidydd, an
iams. (*Bye-*

re, and author,
He had only
Went on, "We just came to see how you were
able, and he
Well — " Colin hesitated for a moment, and
with the best
in "

age, in which
ist Academy,
as Baptist
H.D. was con-
Hullo, you two!" she said, looking pleased, as
always did when they came to see her, "come
He was the
rang, and their aunt opened to them.

ich is replete
" was first
Memoirs of
We'll have to ring the front-door bell, of
te his native
Wont we just puzzle her?"

visits to the
Oh, splendid!" exclaimed Colin. "Come on,
splendid!" exclaimed Colin. "Come on,
to Mrs. Harris's to tea."

nders of the
John Evans,
I do much; and I heard Aunt say that she's
d made. Maggie's cut her finger badly and
Llyfrydd. y
n. G.: Rees'

ing beef-steak and kidney pie for dinner,
Aunt Lucy's in the kitchen," he informed them,
Llanfihangel-
ly ran to meet him.

of foolish things, until they saw the dog return-
they did nothing but laugh, and imagine all
of England.
They were so happy, and full of excitement,
om he began
first minister

in the next road, until he should come back to
early acquire-
stood exactly what he was to do, and the twins
sit at last they were near Aunt Lucy's. Rough
It is
haired terrier!

he went off, almost immediately, after a little

said that when a congregation was being swayed by the terror-inspiring eloquence of Christmas Evans, an excited listener cried aloud for Evan Richardson to come to comfort them. His school was a great success, and many of his scholars—among them Sir Hugh Owen—attained prominent positions in the various walks of life. (*Sir Hugh Owen: His Life and Work*, by W. E. Davies; *Old Carnarvon*, by W. H. Jones.)

Richardson, Henry, 1791-1861, a soldier and inventor, was a son of Samuel Richardson, Aberhurnant, Merionethshire. After graduating at Oxford, he joined the army, served for some years, and afterwards retired to the family seat at Aberhurnant. In 1830, he invented a tubular life-boat, and in 21 years afterwards he designed the life-boat "Challenger," in conjunction with his son. (*The Cruise of the Challenger; Envoig. C.*)

Rickards, Robert, 1769-1836, a member of Parliament and author, was the second son of the Rev. Robert Rickards, vicar of Llantrisant, Glamorganshire. The family was of Radnorshire origin, and he was seventh in descent from John Rickards, who purchased the estate of Evenjobb from John Gitto in or about 1596. He entered the service of the East India Co., and rose to be one of the three members of Council for the Bombay Presidency, where he strenuously took up the cause of the natives, who, in those days, could hardly obtain justice. He returned to England in 1811, when he either founded, or entered as partner, the house of Rickards, Mackintosh & Co., East India merchants. He entered Parliament as member for Wootton Bassett in 1813, for the purpose of advocating the cause of the natives of India; but Parliament would not listen to his appeals on their behalf, and in consequence he resigned his seat in 1816. He published, in 1829, a work in two volumes, entitled, "India: or Facts submitted to illustrate the Characters and Condition of the Native Inhabitants." He was subsequently appointed Inspector of Factories. On his departure from India, in 1811, the native inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency presented him with an address, expressive of their confidence and esteem, together with a service of plate of the value of one thousand guineas. (*Old Wales*, vol. 2, p. 255.)

Rittenhouse, David, 1732-1796, a self-taught astronomer, was born at Germantown, near Philadelphia, U.S., America. His father was a farmer, and of Dutch ancestry; his mother was of Welsh descent. At twelve years of age he acquired, after a deceased uncle, a number of books on mathematics and astronomy, and henceforth he gave every spare moment to these studies. Before he was 19 he had mastered Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia," and in trying to follow that work up by discoveries of his own, he hit upon the principles of Fluxions, of which he had never read, and of which he supposed himself to be the first discoverer, until, years afterwards, he learned that Newton and Leibnitz had each claimed the honour of that great discovery. In 1769, he was made one of a committee to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the sun; his observations were the first to be published, and were found to be the most accurate. He



REV. W. C. ROBERTS, D.D., LL.D., 1832-1903.



DANIEL ROWLANDS.

was chosen president of the American Philosophical Society in 1791, and in the following year became first director of the Mint at Philadelphia. In 1795, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. "Were we called upon," says Renwick, "to assign him a rank among the philosophers whom America has produced, we should place him, in point of scientific merit, as second to Franklin alone." (*Memoirs of the Unitarians*, p. 307; *Lippincott*.) See James Renwick's *Life of David Rittenhouse*, in Sparks' *American Biography*, vol. 7; *his Life*, by W. Barton, 1813; *National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, vol. 2.

Rob-o'-the-Mist, see Mason, Robert.

Robert Tecwyn Meirion, see Jones, Robert.

Roberts, Arthur, 1801-1886, a clergyman and author, was the eldest son of William Roberts (1767-1849, see *post*). He graduated at Oriol College, Oxford, and was rector of Woodrising, Norfolk, from 1831 until his death. He published, among other works, "The Life, Letters, and Opinions of William Roberts" (1850), and edited his father's "Church Memorials and Characteristics" (1874). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Times*, 7th Sept., 1886; *Record*, 10th Sept., 1886.)

Roberts, Askew, 1826-1884, an author and antiquary, was the son of Mr. Samuel Roberts, bookseller, Oswestry, who was a Welshman. In 1849, he founded the *Oswestry Advertiser*, which at first appeared monthly, but under his enterprising management, it soon developed into a weekly, and became a most influential newspaper. In 1860, he founded the *Merionethshire Standard*, which afterwards became the *Cambrian News*. In 1871, he commenced in the *Oswestry Advertiser* the column of "Bye-Gones," which soon made for itself a reputation amongst antiquaries. To the "Transactions of the Shropshire Society," he was a constant contributor, and papers from his pen also appeared in the "Papers of the Powysland Club," and in other antiquarian publications. In 1878, he published a new edition of the "History of the Gwydir Family," and in 1881, collected and published "Contributions to Oswestry History." He was also the author of "Wynnstay and the Wynns," published in 1876. It was, however, as the author of the "Gossiping Guide to Wales," that his name was best known to the public. The press abounded with favourable notices of this work, and it met with a ready sale. (*Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 146.)

Roberts, Cadwaladr, -1708, a poet, was contemporary with and a friend of Hugh Maurice (Eos Ceiriog), see *ante*. He lived at a farmhouse called Cwmllech-uchaf, of which he was also the owner, in the parish of Pennant Melangell, Montgomeryshire. Two or three of his compositions are printed in "Blodeugerdd Cymru." (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Roberts, Charles, 1803-1897, secretary of the Public Record Office, was a native of South Wales. He edited two volumes of the "Fine Rolls" (1835-6,) and was the author of the "Calendarium Genealogicum" (1865). In 1854, he made a prolonged inspection of the records of the abolished Courts of the Principality, with a view to their removal to London. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, p. 27.)

Roberts, Charles, 1836-1901, a Wesleyan minister, who was of Welsh descent, was born at Camden Town, London. His parents were members of the Established Church, and he was brought up in that communion. Through the influence of his employer, he was induced to join a branch of the Y.M.C.A., where he was convinced of sin, and in one of its meetings he sought and found peace with God. He joined the Methodist Church, and, in 1860, offered himself as a candidate for the ministry. He was accepted for immediate work, and sent to South Africa, where he continued to labour for a period of 17 years. In 1877, he returned to England, and after two years of deputation work, spent the remainder of his life in some of the most laborious circuits. He was a hard worker, a devoted missionary, and a diligent student of God's Word in the original languages. While in the mission work he composed a Zulu grammar, and a dictionary, which have been in great demand. (*Minutes of Conference*, 1901.)

Roberts, David, 1806-1886, a self-made man, was born at Llanrwst, Denbighshire. At the age of fifteen he set out to seek his fortune in Liverpool, where he found employment in a very humble capacity. By diligence and habits of thrift he saved a little money and commenced business on his own account as timber merchant, founding the firm of David Roberts, Son & Co., which soon attained a high position in the commercial world. He was one of the founders of the Bangor Normal College, and of the Bala Theological College. He was a magistrate for Denbighshire, and senior deacon of the Princes Road Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, Liverpool. His denomination, and the Principality as a whole, owe much to his generosity. He was the father of Mr. John Roberts, M.P., and grandfather of Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M.P. (*Bye-Gones*, 1886, p. 144.)

Roberts, David, -1884, "Dewi Havhesp," a poet, was born at Penrhos-isaf, in the parish of Llanfor, Merionethshire, and spent the greater portion of his life in the neighbouring parish of Llandderfel, where he worked as a tailor. He composed a number of poems of great merit, but his best work is to be found in his "englynion": in this department he had few equals. He was a perfect master of the alliterative metres, and his descriptive power was of the highest order. In 1876, he published a volume of poetry under the title "Oriau'r Awen" (Bala: E. Jones), and a second edition, with a memoir by the Rev. O. G. Owen (Alafon) appeared in 1897 (Bala: Davies & Evans). (*Cymru*, v. 13, p. 221; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1896, p. 52; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Roberts, David, 1818-1897, "Dewi Ogwen," a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Eangor. When fifteen years of age, he became a member of the Calvinistic Methodist church, but two or three years later transferred his membership to the Independent Church. He began to preach when he was 19. After serving a short apprenticeship at a printing establishment, he accepted a call to the pastorate of two newly-formed churches in Anglesey, where he was ordained in 1839. Three years later, he became minister of the Welsh church at Garside Street, Manchester, returning, however, to Anglesey, in 1845. His unique genius, and remarkable pulpit powers, soon made themselves felt, and from this period to the end of his life, his services were

in great demand. In 1850, he succeeded the Rev. W. Williams, "Caledfryn," at Pendref church, Carnarvon. For some time, he successfully edited a monthly periodical called *The Garden*, which, however, withered away during his absence in America. In 1871, he accepted the pastorate of Queen Street church, Wrexham, where he remained till his death. Two volumes of his sermons are published in Welsh, and one (which he dedicated by permission to Her late Majesty) in English. He was a prolific writer, and his charming narrative style secured for him a host of readers. He was an ardent Eisteddfodwr, and at the time of his death was the oldest "Crown Bard" in Wales. Some of his hymns will live for generations to come. (*Private Information*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1898, pp. 58, 116; *Ibid*, March, 1898, p. 27; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 232; *Cymru*, vol. 13, p. 173.

Roberts, David, 1820-1872, "Alawydd," a musician, was born at Llanllechid, near Bethesda, and, his parents being very poor, he had to begin working when only eleven years of age. He had a remarkable talent for music, and in 1848, published a Welsh Grammar of Music, which proved exceedingly popular and useful. He won several Eisteddfodic prizes for musical compositions, his best known anthems being those on Isaiah xliii., 10-12; Isaiah li., 9-12; and Psalm cxl., 8, 9, 21. In 1867, he published a Psalter and Chant-Book, which met with a very favourable reception. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Robert, David Thomas, 1846-1903, a civil servant, born in Liverpool, was the son of parents who were natives of Ruthin, in Denbighshire. He was educated at the Liverpool Institute and Queen's College, passed the civil service examination with distinction in 1866, subsequently studied Indian subjects and law, and gained a prize of £100. He then went to India, became collector of the new district of Ballia, and then commissioner at Benares. Upon the expiration of the covenanted period of 25 years, in 1893, he elected to remain the additional ten years which is granted in suitable cases, but died within two or three weeks of the completion of this final period. He had done excellent administrative work, and had been made a member of the Board of Revenue of the North West Provinces, a very exceptional promotion. (*L. Echo*.)

Roberts, Edward, 1816-1887, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Britindir, Dolgelly, and began life as a cabinet-maker in Birmingham. He afterwards underwent a course of training at Brecon College, and was ordained pastor of Zion chapel, Cwmaman, Glamorganshire, in 1844. His preaching was singularly powerful, and he was an orator of the highest order. He was for many years editor of "Yr Adolygydd," and some years before his death attracted considerable attention by his letters to the *Times* on questions relating to church matters. He was an able writer, and was awarded a prize of fifty guineas in London, in 1857, for an essay on "The Life of Robert Peel." He was at one time offered the principalship of Brecon College, but preferred to remain in his pastorate. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Roberts, Edward, 1819-1867, "Iorwerth Glan Aled," a poet, was born in the parish of Llansannan, Denbighshire. He was appren-

ticed to a shopkeeper at Abergele, but being very anxious to improve his education he sought admission to the Calvinistic Methodist College at Bala, where he remained for two or three years. He afterwards commenced business on his own account at Rhuddlan, near Rhyl, and subsequently removed to Denbigh. In the latter place he commenced to preach with the Baptists, and was ordained minister. Some years later he removed to Rhyl, where he died. He wrote a good deal of poetry, of a very high order, most of which he published in sections. A collection of his poems was published, in 1890, by Mr. Isaac Foulkes, Liverpool. He was also an excellent prose writer, and contributed a number of articles to the Welsh magazines. A literary handbook of his, entitled "Y Llenor Diwylliedig," published in 1862 (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys), had a large circulation. (*Enwog. C.*; *Gwaith Barddonol Iorwerth Glyn Aled.*) See *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 2, pp. 84 and 455; *Cymru*, vol. 5, pp. 219, 268; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 301; *Y Trwythdydd*, 1903, p. 435; *Y Geninen*, 1899, p. 80.

Roberts, Edward, 1820-1896, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Carrog, in the parish of Corwen, Merionethshire. His parents were adherents of the Established Church, but the son, when quite a youth, was baptised by Dr. Pritchard, Llangollen. Soon afterwards he entered Pontypool College, and after completing the usual course he settled at Pontesbury, Salop. After a ministry there of some years, he returned to Wales, and became pastor successively of the churches at Cefnbychan and Rhyl, removing in 1869 to Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, where he remained till his death. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from an American university. His literary productions were numerous. Besides contributing regularly to several periodicals, and acting as editor of *Seren Gomer* for some years, he published a "Grammar of the Welsh Language," completing the work of the Rev. John Williams, and a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians." He also wrote a Welsh treatise on "The Sunday School" (Llanelly: J. Thomas, 1859). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1897; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1896, p. 12; *Ibid.*, 1895, p. 245.)

Roberts, Ellis, 1827-1895, "Elis Wyn o Wyrfaï," a clergyman and poet, was born at Tyddyn Madryn, Llandwrog, Carnarvonshire. In his eleventh year he was employed to assist his father, who was a miller, and he kept to this occupation until he was 23 years of age. During that period he took advantage of every opportunity for self-improvement, and he also contrived to save a sum sufficient to pay for two years' schooling at Clynnog, under Eben Fardd, and at Carnarvon. In 1852, he opened a school at Waenfawr, removing two years later to Festiniog. He was ordained deacon in 1862, and priest in 1863. His first curacy was at Rhosymedre, and in 1866 he was preferred to the living of Llanfiangel-Glyn-Myfyr, in Denbighshire, and six years later to the rectory of Llangwm, in the same county. In 1892, he became canon of St. Asaph Cathedral. He was a most successful Eisteddfod competitor, among the prizes he won being: Rhuddlan, 1850, ode on "Boadicea"; Festiniog, 1854, poem, "The Slave"; Llanelly, 1856, chair ode, "The Sabbath"; Ruthin, 1857, "Beli a Brân"; Carnarvon, 1870, ode, "Civilization"; and Carnarvon, 1880, crown prize. In 1874, he



JOHN ROBERT PRYSE (Golyddan).



REV. DAVID SAUNDERS, D.D.



REV. R. LLEWELLYN OWEN, M.A., Ph.D.



REV. HENRY RILES.



DR. WILLIAM OWEN PUGH.

was chosen one of the principal adjudicators in poetry at the National Eisteddfod, and acted in that capacity for many years. He translated into Welsh Bishop How's "Commentary on the Gospels," edited a Church hymn-book, and from 1885 was editor of *Yr Haul*. He wrote an excellent novel, "Llan Cwm Awen," which is largely autobiographical. (*Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 209; *Clergy List*, 1884.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1899, p. 14; *Ibid*, 1895, p. 195; *Ibid*, 1897, pp. 94, 128, 166; *Ibid*, 1899, p. 292.

Roberts, Frederic Charles, 1862-1894, a medical missionary, was the son of Mr. J. F. Roberts, a native of Wales (1817-1902, see *post*), and was born in Manchester. He completed his education at Aberystwyth and Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. In 1887, he offered his services as medical missionary to China, where he proved eminently useful. He was selected to succeed the well-known Dr. J. K. Mackenzie, at Tientsin, but after working very successfully for seven years, he succumbed to fever in June, 1894. (*Cymry Manceinion*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1896, p. 26; *Fred. C. Roberts, of Tientsin; or, for Christ and China*, by Mrs. Bryson (London: H. R. Allenson).

Roberts, George, 1769-1853, a minister, was born in the parish of Mochdre, Montgomeryshire, and, in 1795, emigrated to America. After enduring great hardships, he settled down at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. "He was very highly esteemed in the various callings which he followed. He was handy at the loom in weaving warm clothing for his family and neighbours; earnest and practical as a Christian minister; keen and impartial as one of the judges of the county." In 1834, he published an English translation of "Drych y Prif Oesoedd" (A View of the Primitive Ages), and the translation was afterwards reprinted at Llanidloes. Among his children were Thomas, an able and popular preacher, who died young; Edward, a successful merchant at Ebensburg; and another son well-known in America as Judge Roberts. Many of his descendants occupy good positions, and are held in high esteem as active, loyal, and high-minded citizens of the United States. He died at Ebensburg in his eighty-fifth year. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Roberts, George B., 1833- , an engineer, was born at a farm in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He was of Welsh descent, his ancestors, who lived at Bala, having been among the first settlers of Meirion Township, Philadelphia. As a memorial of this fact, George B. Roberts gave the name of Bala to his ancestral farm, and to the adjoining station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He received his professional training in the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and, in 1852, he was appointed assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. In 1862, he became assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 18 years later was chosen president, his skill as an engineer, and his excellent administrative powers, having won for him the admiration of all with whom he was brought into contact. He was a prominent Churchman, and took a leading part in the formation of benevolent institutions for the benefit of the railway employees. (*The Cambrian*, 1896, p. 1.)

Roberts, Isaac, 1829-1904, an astronomer, was the son of a small farmer near Denbigh. When six years of age he removed with his parents to Liverpool; and at fourteen he was apprenticed for seven years to a firm of contractors. He attended the evening classes at the Mechanics' Institution, and showed great aptitude for scientific subjects—in particular, geology, chemistry, and astronomy. He carried on business for many years in Liverpool, and commenced his astronomical work in Rock Ferry. He subsequently built an observatory on Crowborough Hill, Sussex, where he resided during the latter part of his life. He graduated Doctor of Science, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, the Geographical Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society, by which he was awarded a gold medal in 1895. All his work was marked by a desire for originality, which prompted him to take up the study of the structure of nebulae and clusters by the aid of photography, and for some time he had no rival in this department of science. The results of his experiments were published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and in other scientific periodicals. He devised a method and a machine by which the stars that have been photographed can with accuracy be engraved directly with the negatives on copper plates for the purpose of printing. The two magnificent volumes which he published (1893 and 1900) testify to his industry and his skill. By his will, he left his estate, valued at £45,000, to be equally divided, upon the death of his widow, between the University Colleges of Liverpool, Cardiff, and Bangor. (*Liverpool Mercury*; *Y Geniuen*, 1904, p. 276; *Y Traethodydd*, 1898, p. 241.) See *Times*, 19th July, 1904; *Men and Women of the Time*.

Roberts, John, 1712-1772, a civil servant, of Welsh descent, was appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Pelham, First Lord of the Treasury, in 1743, and two years later, became Receiver General of the revenue of the Post Office, which he resigned the following September, in order to obtain the now long ago re-modelled post of "Principal Inspector of Out Port Collector's Accounts of the Customs." At the general election of 1761, he was elected to represent the Borough of Harwich, a seat which he retained till his decease. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Roberts, John, 1731-1806, "Sion Rhobert Lewis," an author, was the son of one Robert Lewis, and was born in the parish of Llanaelhaiarn, in South Carnarvonshire. In his younger days he acted as shepherd for his father, who was a farmer. Being converted on the occasion of a visit of Howell Harris to the neighbourhood, he began to preach with the Calvinistic Methodists. He afterwards settled at Holyhead, and obtained a license from the Bishop of Bangor to keep a school. He was the author of the well-known hymn—

Braint, braint
Yw cael cyndeithas gyda'r saint.

In 1760, in conjunction with one Richard Jones, he published a collection of hymns (Bodedern: John Rowland). Two years later, he published a translation of an English pamphlet on "The New Birth." In 1768, he brought out what was probably the first Welsh

book on Arithmetic, in a volume of 154 pp. He also published, in 1773, the "Geirlyfr Ysgrhythrol," the first Welsh Scriptural Dictionary, being a translation, in an abridged form, of Wilson's work. John Roberts is best known, however, for his Welsh "Almanacs," which he published annually for 44 years, and which had a very large sale. These Almanacs were continued by his son, Robert Roberts (1776-1836), and they are still published by a descendant of his. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Y Trarthodydd*, 1856, p. 373 and p. 472; *Ibid.*, 1870, p. 464; *Revue Celtique*, vol. 1, p. 385; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 165; *Enwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 4, p. 325.

Roberts, John, 1749-1817, "Sion Lleyn," a poet, was a native of Llanarmon, South Carnarvonshire, and followed, for some years, the occupation of a schoolmaster. At the time of his death, he lived at Penrallt, Pwllheli. He appears to have gone through severe trials, and his life closed in great suffering from cancer in the face. A deeply religious tone prevades all his poetry. Some of his poems may be found in the pages of *Golevad Cymry*, *Y Drysorfa*, *Y Gwylidydd*, *Y Brython*, *Golud yr Oes*, and four of his compositions are included in "Corph y Gainge" (*Dafydd Ddu Eryri*). He also wrote many excellent hymns, which are to be found in various hymnals. Most of his poems, which are of a very high order, still remain in manuscript. (*Cyfansoddiadau Sarn*; *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 10, p. 58.) See *Cymru O.J.*; *Adgof uwch Anghof*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog. C.*; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 509; *Dict. Em. W.*; *Y Brython*, vol. 3, p. 165.

Roberts, John, 1767-1834, a Congregational minister and author, of Llanbryn-mair, Montgomeryshire, was the son of Evan Roberts, Mochdre, in that county, and a brother of George Roberts (1769-1853, see *ante*). He began to preach in 1790, and five years later he accepted the invitation of the church at Llanbryn-mair to become co-pastor with their venerable minister, the Rev. Richard Tibbot. Upon the latter's death, in 1798, he became sole pastor. He wrote several able pamphlets upon controversial theological subjects both in English and Welsh, and a Welsh biography of the Rev. Lewis Rees. His opinions were moderately Calvinistic, and his writings were intended to counteract the Arminian doctrines then lately promulgated in Wales by the Wesleyans on the one hand, and the hyper-Calvinistic views taught by some of their opponents on the other. He was a frequent contributor to the *Evangelical Magazine* and other periodicals, English and Welsh. His memoir, with an engraved portrait, appeared shortly after his death in the *Evangelical Magazine*, and his life was also published in Welsh by his sons. He was buried at the parish church of Llanbryn-mair. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 109; *Evangelical Mag.*, 1834, pp. 380, 485; *his Welsh Biog.* (Llanelly, 1837); *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, p. 253; *Cofiant y Tri Brawd*, by Dr. E. Pan Jones.

Roberts, John, 1775-1829, a clergyman and author, was born in the parish of Llanefydd, Denbighshire. He graduated M.A. at Oxford, and became vicar of Tremeirchion, in Flintshire. He compiled a collection of hymns, of which a second edition appeared in 1831. He

was also the author of "A Defence of the Reformed System of Welsh Orthography," and other works. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 35; *Y Gwylieddydd*, 1830.

Roberts, John, 1804-1884, popularly known as "J.R.," a Congregational minister and author, was the second son of the Rev. John Roberts (1767-1834, see *ante*), and was born at Llanbryn-mair. He commenced to preach when about 25 years of age, and served in the ministry at Llanbryn-mair, Ruthin, London and Conway, where he died. He was a very popular preacher, and wrote much for the Welsh magazines and papers. He also published a volume of Welsh essays, sermons and dialogues, and later on, a volume of sermons. He edited the *Cronicl*, a small Welsh magazine, for 27 years in succession to his brother, the Rev. Samuel Roberts (1800-1885, see *post*). His style as a writer was clear, terse, and highly descriptive, but sometimes too bitter, though in private life a man more amiable could scarcely be found. He died at Conway, where he had resided for some years, a monument being erected there in his memory, and that of his two brothers, Samuel and Griffith. A biography of the three brothers was published by the Rev. Dr. Pan Jones, of Mostyn. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 29; *Ibid.*, March, 1892, p. 63; *Cofiant y Tri Brawd*, by Dr. E. Pan Jones; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 5, p. 308; *Y Geninen*, April, 1891.

Roberts, John, 1806-1879, a musician, was born near Bala, and was a cousin of the Rev. Robert Thomas (Ap Vychan), see *post*. He spent the latter part of his life at Aberdare. He composed his hymn-tune, "Alexander," when only 18 years of age, and it soon became very popular. In 1853, he published a collection of tunes under the title, "Perorydd y Cyssegr," most of which were his own productions. He subsequently published a number of anthems, etc. He was an excellent instrumentalist, and a poet of some merit. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Roberts, John, 1807-1876, a musician, was born at Henllan, near Denbigh, and was a grandson of the well-known poet, John Thomas, Pentrevoelas. He assisted the Rev. John Parry, Chester, in producing the collection of tunes called "Peroriaeth Hyfryd," many being composed or arranged by him. Many of his tunes attained great popularity, among them being "Conquest," "Bethel," "Hyder," and "Paradwys." In 1839, he compiled "Caniadau y Cyssegr," which was published by Gee. It is to him that the credit attaches of having presented, for the first time, a large number of traditional tunes contained in the volume referred to, to his fellow-countrymen, and that in simple, yet pure and appropriate harmony. After his death his son (Mr. W. H. Roberts) published a collection of his hymn tunes. As to these a critic in *The Musical Times* wrote:—"Some of them are remarkable for freshness and originality. Amongst these, 'O, worship the King,' is deserving of special praise. Next to this is 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed,' which, as a melody, is strikingly beautiful." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Roberts, John, 1807-1832, "Robyn Meirion," a Congregational preacher and poet, was born at Trawsfynydd, Merioneth. When 19

years of age he opened a day school in his native village, and about the same time began to preach. He afterwards entered Cheshunt College, and here he had an eminently successful career. He wrote able essays, in English, on "Death" and "The Grace and Government of God"; and created a considerable stir by engaging in a public debate with a prominent atheist. (*Enwogion Meirion.*)

Roberts, John, 1812-1837, "Ioan Twrog," a very promising poet, who died at the early age of 25, was a native of Maentwrog, Merionethshire. He received but little education, but by dint of hard work in his leisure hours he acquired an excellent knowledge of English, and became a very good Latin scholar. He composed an ode in memory of Mr. Oakeley, of Tanybwlech, and a number of other excellent poems. (*Enwogion Meirion.*)

Roberts, John, 1816-1894, "Alaw Elwy," a harpist and penillion singer, was born at Llanrhaidr, Montgomeryshire. He began life as a drummer with the Welsh Fusiliers, but bought his discharge, and settled at Newtown, where he lived for over fifty years. He won many medals and prizes at Eisteddfodau for harp-playing and penillion-singing, and Lady Llanover and others presented him with an ancient Welsh harp as a token of esteem for his exertions in adhering to the national instrument. Besides the harp, he was an excellent player on the violin and other instruments. He had a large family of eighteen children, most of whom became, like himself, excellent players of stringed instruments. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to Wales in 1889, he had the honour of giving a concert before Her Majesty at Pale Hall, in which he and his talented family solely took part. He and his nine sons often gave concerts together. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Roberts, John, 1822-1877, "Ieuan Gwyllt," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and musician, was born at Penllwyn, near Aberystwyth. He shewed a talent for music at an early age, and in his fifteenth year was conductor of a choir. For some years he was in the employ of Messrs. Hughes & Roberts, solicitors, Aberystwyth. In 1852, he left for Liverpool to assist the Rev. William Rees (Gwilym Hiraethog) in editing *Yr Amserau*, and soon afterwards he became sole editor. He subsequently edited the *Gwladgarwr*, and in 1859 he was ordained a minister with the Calvinistic Methodists. He served as pastor at Merthyr Tydfil and Llanberis, but, in 1869, he gave up pastoral work and removed to Fron, near Carnarvon, where he died. He was a voluminous writer; and, besides writing for the newspaper press, he contributed a number of articles to the *Tracthodydd* and other magazines. But it is as a musician that the name of Ieuan Gwyllt will live. He composed several hymn-tunes, arranged many more, and compiled a tune book which supplied a long-felt want, and was very favourably received. In March, 1861, he brought out the first number of *Y Cerdlor Cymreig*, a Welsh musical magazine, which he continued to edit for some years, and by means of which he did much to foster a taste for music. His influence on the congregational singing of Wales was great and lasting. (*Bywyd*

ac Athrylith Iwan Gwyllt, gan John Owen, M.A., ac Alaw Ddu.)
See *B. Cerddorion Cymweig; Y Geninen*, 1907, p. 239.

Roberts, John, 1823-1893, the billiard champion, known as "John Roberts, senior," who resided for many years in Liverpool and Manchester, according to his own statement, was descended from a Welsh family from the neighbourhood of Holywell, and was able to speak Welsh. The careers of John Roberts and his son, the present champion, form the history of modern billiards from 1849, when the elder Roberts challenged Kentfield (who declined to play) for the championship. Kentfield represented the best of the old style of play, and was a most skilful performer, but Roberts had a genius for the game, combined with great nerve and physical power. When Kentfield declined to play in 1849, John Roberts assumed the title of champion, and held the position till 1870, when he was defeated by his pupil, W. Cook, the latter, in turn, being defeated by John Roberts, junior, in 1885. Roberts was the author of a work on "Billiards," which was published in 1868. (*Cymry Manwcinion; Liverpool Mercury.*) See *Encyclo. Brit.*, 9th edition, s. v. "Billiards."

Roberts, John, 1828-1891, a Baptist minister, was born in Lleyn, South Carnarvonshire. He was of humble origin, and commenced preaching with the Wesleyans when quite young. He then joined the Established Church, and was a curate at Cwmavon, Glamorganshire, and afterwards at Carmarthen, his services being much appreciated in both places. He subsequently became vicar of a Carmarthenshire parish, where he laboured for several years with much success. About 1874, his mind became unsettled on the question of baptism, and he sacrificed his position as vicar, and was baptised, afterwards becoming pastor of the cause at Ffynonhenry. Three years later he removed to Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire. He was a very powerful and eloquent preacher, his sermons were always well-prepared and well-delivered, and he became one of the most popular ministers in South Wales. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1891.)

Roberts, John, 1835-1894, member of Parliament, was born at Liverpool, and was the eldest son of Mr. David Roberts, timber merchant (1806-1886, see *ante*). He was educated at Liverpool, and subsequently at a school in the South of England, and afterwards joined his father in business. He took to political life very early, and actively joined in the attack the Liberal Party made upon the Conservative strongholds in Wales in 1868. In July, 1878, he was returned member for the Flint Boroughs, a seat which he retained until 1892, when he resigned owing to indifferent health. In 1879, he introduced his Welsh Sunday Closing Bill, which became law in 1882. In 1890, a measure to amend the same, on the report of a Royal Commission, failed to find an opportunity of being pushed forward. He was a leading member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist body, and an office bearer. He acted for many years as treasurer of their English Causes Fund. He built, at a cost of £3,000, at Pensarn, Abergole, a chapel for the benefit of English visitors. He subscribed very liberally towards the spread of education in Wales,

on one occasion giving £1,000 towards the funds of the University College of North Wales. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Catherine Tudor Hughes, daughter of the Rev. John Hughes, of Liverpool (1796-1860, see *ante*). (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 333; *Y Gwyddoniadur*.

Roberts, John, 1837-1851, a prodigy as poet and preacher, was born in the parish of Maentwrog, Merioneth. He attracted attention when quite a babe. At four years of age he attended a Bible class; he acquired knowledge with the greatest ease; composed a number of poems before he was eleven years old; and at the Portmadoc Eisteddfod, in 1851, was formally admitted a member of the bardic fraternity. In the same year he was sent to school at Penrhyneddraeth, but contracted a chill which resulted in his death at the early age of fourteen. (*Enwogion Meirion*.)

Roberts, John, 1838-1864, "Iolo Goch," a poet, was a native of Denbighshire, and when sixteen years of age removed with his parents to Manchester. He showed a talent for poetry from his youth, and won many Eisteddfod prizes, one of his principal poems being that on "The Wreck of the Royal Charter." (*Cymry Mawrcyminion*.)

Roberts, John Alun, 1849-1889, a Congregational minister, was born at Coedpoeth, near Wrexham, and educated at Bala College, going afterwards to Yale, America, where he graduated B.D., with honours. His first pastorate was at Waterville, Oneida County, New York. Here he did successful work, the chapel having to be enlarged before he left. In 1874, he returned to his native land, and laboured for two years at Festiniog, Merionethshire. In 1876, he succeeded the "poet preacher," David Roberts, as minister of Pendref, Carnarvon. Here he laboured with his accustomed zeal and success, taking an active part in the varied life of the town, and being popular with all classes from his active sympathy with every good movement. His theological views were evangelical, but far from narrow, and his religious sympathies were broad and catholic. His preaching, which showed an adherence to the verities of the Gospel, was at the same time characterized by much freshness in treatment, and embraced a wide range of subjects, not even disdaining to touch the social and political questions of the day. He was a frequent contributor to the *Dysgedydd*, *Geninen*, and other periodicals. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1891.)

Roberts, John Foulkes, 1817-1902, a successful man of business, and one of the pioneers of higher education in Wales, was born at Bodedern, Anglesey. He was a brother of Sir William Roberts (1830-1899, see *post*). He entered on his business life in Manchester in 1838, and was remarkably successful. He was elected Lord Mayor of Manchester in November, 1896. For over 30 years, he was an active member of the Council of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth. (*C. and D. Herald*.)

Roberts, John Price, 1855-1906, a Wesleyan minister and author, was a native of Penmachno. Having undergone a course of training at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he entered the ministry

in 1877, and soon came into prominent notice owing to his distinguished talents. He was twice stationed in the Shaw Street Wesleyan Circuit, Liverpool. His services were much in request at anniversaries and other meetings. He was also distinguished as a poet, and was likewise the author of the biography of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and joint author of a biography of the Rev. John Evans, Eglwysbach. At the time of his death, he was stationed at Tregarth, near Bangor. (*Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1906, p. 49.)

Roberts, John W., 1835-1903, a self-made man, was born in North Wales, and in 1841 emigrated with his parents to America. He was for some time engaged in the milling trade, and, in 1873, entered into partnership with J. A. Steele, forming the firm of Roberts & Steele, of Pittsburg, Pa. For eighteen years he held his interest with Mr. Steele, growing from a small trade to one of the largest wholesale flour trades in that city. In the meantime, he purchased one-half of McCook County Bank in South Dakota, for his son, Edward, in company with his son-in-law, John W. Davis. In two years they sold out to a Boston firm, and moved to Colton, Cal., starting the first National Bank of Colton, with J. W. Davis, senior. At the death of the latter, Mr. Roberts went to Colton, and took the presidency of the First National Bank. (*The Cambrian*, 1903, p. 84.)

Roberts, Michael, 1780-1848, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llanilyfni, near Carnarvon, but spent most of his days at Pwllheli. He kept a school for some years, but afterwards entered the ministry, and soon became one of the most powerful preachers of the day. He was troubled for years with asthma, and, in 1836, this developed into a form of insanity, which necessitated his removal to an asylum. Four years later, he was restored, and he was able to preach for some years, though not with his former power. Prior to his affliction, he was one of the princes of the Welsh pulpit. In 1829, he wrote an excellent biography of his uncle, the Rev. Robert Roberts, Clynnog. He also translated Munro's work on the controversy as to Baptism. His memoir, written by the Rev. John Jones, Pwllheli, appeared in 1883, together with selections from his sermons. (*Cyfansoddiadau Sarn; Adgofion Hirarthog; Cardiff Catalogue*.) See his *Welsh Memoir*, by the Rev. John Jones, 1883; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 504; *Y Gofalwail Fethodistaidd; Cymru*, vol. 4, pp. 235, 279, 321.

Roberts, Peter, 1760-1819, an eminent divine, and author, was born at Ruabon, Denbighshire, and received his education at Wrexham and St. Asaph. He was induced by Dr. Usher to enter the University of Dublin, and there he soon attracted the notice of his superiors in the college. He was afterwards employed as private tutor in several families. In 1800, the University of Cambridge printed, at their own expense, his "Harmony of the Epistles," a work which had taken him many years to prepare, and which placed him in a high rank as an eminent scholar and divine. He was the author of several other works, including "A Review of the Policy and Peculiar Doctrines of the Modern Church of Rome," London: E. Williams, 1809; a "History

of Oswestry," which was published without his name in 1815; "Sketch of the Early History of the Cymry," 1803; "The Cambrian Popular Antiquities," 1815; "An Essay on the Origin of Constellations"; and a translation of the "Triads of the Social State," which is printed in the Transactions of the Cymmrodorion. (*Cambro-Briton*, vol. 1, p. 62; Parry's *Cambrian Plutarch*; *Dict. Em. W.*) See Thomas' *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 463; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816; *Gent. Mag.*, 1819, vol. 2, p. 181; *Enwog. C.*; *Seren Gomer*, 1822, p. 354.

Roberts, Richard, 1789-1864, an inventor, was born in the parish of Llanymynech, Montgomeryshire, and was the son of a poor shoemaker. His father was unable to give him any education, and put him to common labouring work at a quarry close by. During his leisure time the young lad, however, showed the unmistakable turn for mechanics which subsequently made him so famous. His success in making a spinning-wheel for his mother fired his ambition; he obtained employment as a pattern-maker in Staffordshire, and eventually settled in Manchester, where his services as a mechanic were soon in great demand. His various patented inventions resulted in his being taken into partnership by Mr. Sharp, the founder of the eminent firm of Sharp, Stewart and Co. Probably, his most famous invention is the self-acting mule, an invention to which our country owes a large measure of its success in cotton manufacture. There was practically no limit to his industry and ingenuity, and almost every year he took out patents for improving machinery of the most diverse kinds. His chief power lay in his marvellous memory, and his great capacity for combining forces. Nothing bearing on the application of steam or machinery ever escaped his attention, and thus he brought to bear upon all the problems submitted to him a wide experience and a vast array of well-digested facts. Though others had reaped immense fortunes by means of his genius, his old age was spent in straitened circumstances, and his old friends in Manchester and Salford were collecting subscriptions to provide for him when the news of his death reached them. (*Young Wales*, 1900.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Mont. Worthies*; *Cymry Manceinion*; *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*; *Enwog. C.*; *Smiles' Industrial Biography*, and the *Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society for 1864*; *Illus. London News*, June, 1864; *Lives of the Engineers*, vol. 3, p. 432; *Baines' Hist. of Cotton Manufacture*; *Self-Made Welshmen*.

Roberts, Richard, 1796- a blind harpist, was a native of Carnarvon, and developed a taste for music at a very early age. He was a successful Eisteddfod competitor, winning a silver harp at Wrexham in 1820, and a gold harp at Denbigh in 1828. He was deemed one of the most skilful harpists of the day, and was very successful in training his pupils, among them being Ellis Roberts, harpist to the Prince of Wales (1819-1873, see *ante*). In 1829, he published a collection of Welsh airs, under the title "Cambrian Harmony," the work being printed in Dublin. This purported to be a "collection of Welsh airs never before published, arranged as they were originally

performed by the Ancient Britons, adapted for the harp and piano-forte." Mr. D. Emlyn Evans, however, has pointed out that the phrase "never before published," is applicable only to about 20 out of the 30 airs contained in the collection. (*B. Cerddlorion Cymreig.*)

Roberts, Richard, 1810-1883, "Gruffydd Rhisiart," a Congregational preacher, was the youngest son of the Rev. John Roberts (1767-1834, see *ante*), and was born at Llanbryn-mair. He shewed a taste for literature, and wrote a good deal of prose and poetry for the Welsh magazines. His articles were always timely, and of a practical character. His style was lucid and racy, characterised by point, simplicity, and considerable humour. He spent many years of his life in America, where he suffered many trials. In his latter years he preached a good deal, his sermons being eminently practical and original in their style. In 1855, he published a Welsh novel under the title, "Jeffrey Jarman, y Meddwyn Diwygiedig" (Jeffrey Jarman, the Reformed Drunkard). His "Cân y Glep" (Song of Gossip), is a good specimen of satirical poetry. In 1856, he and his family emigrated to America, and for 15 years lived in East Tennessee, where he cultivated a large farm. During the great civil war he suffered many trials, and was often exposed to much danger. On returning to Wales he resided with his two brothers at Conway. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Cofiant y Tri Brawd*, by Dr. E. Pan Jones.

Roberts, Richard William, 1821-1889, a Congregational minister and author, better known throughout the Principality as "R.W.R.," was born in a farmhouse called Bettws, in the parish of Llanddyfnan, Anglesey. His first pastorate was at Nebo, Chwilog, and Abersoch, Carnarvonshire. In 1848, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the churches at Nazareth, Pantglas, and Sardis, in the same county. After a short stay there he removed, in 1849, to Clarach and Salem, Cardiganshire, where he laboured very successfully for 15 years. In 1864, he again changed his field of labour, and undertook the charge of the church at Pentrevoelas, Denbighshire, removing, seven years later, to Ystradgynlais and Godre'rhos, Breconshire, where he continued to labour with unflagging zeal for 13 years. He was in many respects a noted man of Wales. He was a very powerful and racy writer, and contributed much to the weekly and monthly Welsh publications, his productions being full of poetic fire and incisive strength. He was one of the most conspicuous masters of sarcasm in the Principality. He published several small books, which were well received and much read. His sermons were well-studied, strong, and practical, and his delivery powerful, and at times it would break out like a great flood, carrying all before it. During the great revival of 1859-60 he became one of the most popular preachers of the land, and the revival fire that was kindled in his heart then continued to burn during the remainder of his life. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1890.)

Roberts, Robert, 1762-1802, widely known as "Robert Roberts, Clynnog," a famous Calvinistic Methodist preacher, was a native of Llanllyfni, Carnarvonshire. He was a promising boy until he arrived at the age of 14, when bad company led him astray. About 1778, he was converted under the ministry of the Rev. David Jones,

of Llangan. At that time he was working in a quarry, but he changed his occupation for that of a farm labourer. At the close of the year 1787, he began to preach, and afterwards removed to the Chapel House at Clynnog, where he remained to the end of his life. He was a man of great earnestness, and hundreds were added to the churches, as the result of his preaching powers, in the different counties of Wales, as in England. He was also the means of infusing new life into the churches then in existence, and the church at Clynnog itself became most flourishing under his care. He preached only for 15 years, but during that time he elevated the tone of the pulpit, and made it an immense power in the land. In choice of language, flights of imagination, eloquence of speech, and the irresistible power of conviction, he was second to none. The secret of his power was not in human oratory, but rather in close communion with God and a continual waiting upon God for a message. (*Great Preachers, &c.*; *Historical Handbook.*) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1846; *Methodistiawth Cymru*; his *Welsh Memoir*, by the Rev. Michael Roberts, 1829; *Memoir and Sermons*, Rev. Griffith Parry, 1884.

Roberts, Robert, 1818-1889, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Prion, Denbigh, and was educated for the ministry at Bala. He held pastorates at Llanrwst and Abergele, and, for the last 14 years of his life, at Dolgelley. He served as moderator of the Quarterly Association of North Wales, as well as of the General Assembly. He wrote a book on "The Elements of Methodism," in which he reviewed the polity of the different religious denominations in the Principality. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Roberts, Robert, 1818-1868, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Corwen, and was almost entirely self-taught. At an early age, he was prevailed upon to exercise his gifts as a preacher; and in 1845, he was invited to the pastorate at Llansantffraid and Cynwyd, near Corwen, and there he remained until the time of his death. He was a very able preacher, being distinguished for strength of intellect and diligence in study, rather than fertility of imagination and brilliancy of language. He had assiduously studied the best authors on Biblical criticism, and that to the greatest advantage. He had a particular taste for ecclesiastical history, and wrote a treatise, in Welsh, on "The History of Baptism." For some time he was one of the editors of *Y Greal*. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1870.)

Roberts, Robert, 1866-1893, a missionary to Madagascar, was born in Manchester, his father being a native of Llanfair, in the Vale of Clwyd. In 1884, he began to preach, and, in the same year, entered Bala College. He afterwards studied medicine at Edinburgh, and offered his services to the London Missionary Society. He reached Madagascar in August 1890, and was soon able to preach to the natives in their own language, but before he had completed his third year on the mission field, he succumbed to an attack of malaria fever. Thus was cut short a career full of promise. (*Cynry Manceinion.*)

Roberts, Robert David, 1820-1893, a Baptist minister, was born at Llanberis, North Wales. He was baptised when twelve years

of age, and began to preach at eighteen. Ordained at Llanberis in 1844, he settled at Llanfachreth and Llanddulasant, in Anglesey, in 1848, removing in 1854 to Merthyr Tydfil, and in 1862 to Llwynhendy, where he died. The last-named church numbered 109 when he settled there, and at the close of his pastorate its membership was 600. Preaching was his chief delight, and it is recorded that he preached about 13,000 times during his lifetime. He sometimes preached from 12 to 18 sermons in one week. Endowed with a fine presence, a rich, powerful voice, a most retentive memory, and a marvellous gift of oratory, he became a most fluent and effective preacher, and one of the leaders of Nonconformity in Wales during the latter half of the nineteenth century. (*Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 278; 1894, March, p. 45; *Cymru*, vol. 7, p. 141 *et seq.*; *Baptist Handbook*, 1894.)

Roberts, Robert Henry, 1838-1900, a Baptist minister, was born at Carnarvon, where his father carried on a prosperous business as an ironmonger. He began to preach when a mere lad, and after spending some time at the Carmarthen Presbyterian College, and having had frequent opportunities of exercising his gifts as a preacher, he applied for admission to Bristol College, and was received there in 1857. After graduating in London, he was invited to the pastoral charge of the Church at Bootle, Liverpool, where he settled in 1861, and where he laboured for eight years, winning for himself a reputation as a preacher of considerable power and promise. He afterwards moved to Notting Hill, where he laboured for nearly twenty-four years. During this time, he rendered good service to the London Baptist Association, the Baptist Board, and to the Missionary Society, as a member of the committee, as an advocate of the claims of the society, and as a preacher on special occasions. In 1892, he was called to be President of the Baptist Union, when he delivered an address on "The Witness of the Bible to itself," and, later on, another, on "The Witness of the Bible to the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth." He afterwards succeeded Dr. Rogers as Principal of Regent's Park College. His habits of study, his taste for theology, and his acquaintance with its best literature, his keen discernment of the signs of the times, and of the needs of modern Christian ministry, eminently qualified him for the position. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1901.)

Roberts Samuel 1800-1885, better known as "S.R.," was born at Llanbrynmair, and educated at Shrewsbury and Llanfyllin, in the latter place under Dr. George Lewis. He began to preach with the Welsh Congregationalists in 1818, and succeeded his father, the Rev. John Roberts, as pastor of the chapel in which he was brought up. He was "an indefatigable worker, and divided his life between America and Wales. He used his pen lavishly on behalf of all reforms, whether in public economy or church principles, whether in social movements or in religious progress. He was an uncompromising iconoclast, and possibly spent too much of his time and talent in 'handling the bow.'" He published a collection of over 2,000 hymns, many being composed or translated by him. In 1830, there appeared a volume of his poems (which ran through several editions), and, in

1865, a volume of sermons, addresses, &c. In 1837 was published his "Biography" of his father, the Rev. John Roberts, and in 1875 an autobiography, entitled "Crynodeb o Helyntion Bywyd S.R." (Bala: H. Evans). He was the earliest advocate of penny postage, in favour of which he wrote about ten years before the matter was taken up by Sir Rowland Hill. (*Hanes Llen. G.*; *Sweet Singers of Wales*.) See *Y Croniel*, 1885, pp. 325-353; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 2, p. 154; *Y Geniw'n*, Apl. 1891; 1892, pp. 99, 207; Mar. 1893, p. 16; 1897, p. 108 *et seq.*, and Mar., p. 45; 1898, pp. 26, 78; 1899, p. 50; *Cofiant y Tri Braud*, by Dr. E. Pan Jones; *Mont. Worthies*; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 5, p. 57; *Cymru*, vol. 30, p. 233; *Cyffres y Fil* (O. M. Edwards); *Modern English Biography* (F. Boase), v. 3, p. 201.

Roberts, Thomas, -about 1840, a poet and antiquary, was born at Llwynrhudol, in the parish of Abererch, Carnarvonshire, and was the son of Robert Williams, a lawyer. When a young man he settled in London, where he joined the Society of Friends, married a wealthy lady, and for some years carried on a successful banking business. Owing to heavy losses, he was reduced, late in life, to comparative poverty, and became an annuitant of the Goldsmiths' Company. He was a frequent contributor to *Seren Gomer*, and was the author of an "English and Welsh Dictionary" (London: A. & R. Spottiswoode, 1827); and "The Welsh Interpreter: . . . a concise vocabulary . . . adapted for tourists" (London: J. Moyes, 1831). He also adapted Samuel Richardson's system of shorthand to the Welsh language (Denbigh: T. Gee, 1839); and translated "The World to Come" (Isaac Watts) into Welsh. He was an active member of the Gwyneddigion Society, of which he was president in 1800. (*Cymru, O.J.*; *Golud yr Oes*, v. 2, p. 271; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 81 *et seq.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Roberts, Thomas, 1817-1887, "Scorpion," a Congregational minister and author, was born at Denbigh, and began life as a blacksmith. After three years' study at Llanuwchllyn and Bala, he became a student at Brecon College, being ordained in 1847. His pastorates were: Llanuwchllyn (Merioneth), Newmarket (Flintshire), and Llanrwst. His articles in the Welsh monthlies and quarterlies are original, racy, and most captivating. His style is eminently his own; at the same time one may be occasionally reminded of Carlyle in some of his passages. He assumed the pen-name "Scorpion" at the time of the "Blue Book Treachery," and in keeping with this name he lashed out most unsparingly at those who had traduced and wronged his native land. Most of his essays appeared in the *Dysgedydd*, of which he was one of the editors for years. He was the author of "Y Testament Daearyddol" (The Geographical Testament) (third edition, Bala: G. Jones, 1859), which was afterwards enlarged as "Testament yr Ysgol Sabbothol" (The Sunday School Testament); and further amplified as "Y Testament Cyflawn" (The Complete Testament). In conjunction with W. J. Roberts (Gwilym Cowlyd), he edited the "Works of Owen Gethin Jones" (1884). He also edited the "Works of the Rev. Evan Jones" (Ieuan Gwynedd) in 1876,

and of the Rev. William Williams (Caledfryn) in 1877. He was an incisive and satirical reviewer, and a faithful and accurate biographer; while as a lucid and idiomatic Welsh writer he stands in the front rank. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1888; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Roberts, Thomas, 1834-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and essayist, was born at a small farm near Denbigh, and losing his father at an early age, he entered the service of a neighbouring farmer. Later on, he was apprenticed as a printer to the late Mr. Thomas Gee, where he took advantage of every opportunity for self-improvement. He was ordained in 1867, and was first of all pastor at Old Colwyn, but soon removed to Jerusalem, Bethesda, where he faithfully and successfully ministered for about 32 years. He became one of the leading men in the connexion, and rendered excellent service to the Home Missionary Society. He was a frequent contributor to the Welsh magazines. At the General Assembly in Liverpool, held shortly before his death, he was elected moderator. (*C. & D. Herald*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1900, p. 17; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 229.

Roberts, Thomas Reynolds, 1838-1901, a self-made Welshman, made his way to London when quite a young man, and there entered upon a prosperous business career as a draper. Starting at the bottom rung of the ladder, he established a very large business in the Metropolis, which was afterwards converted into a limited liability company. He died leaving an estate amounting to over £150,000. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Roberts, William, 1767-1849, barrister and author, was a native of Newington Butts, Surrey, and was of Welsh parentage, the family, in earlier years, being possessed of the manor of Abergavenny, South Wales. A marble tablet, describing the genealogy for 300 years, was erected at Abergavenny Church. William was educated first at Eton, and afterwards at St. Paul's School, and subsequently at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1791. In 1788, he won the English essay prize at Oxford, his subject being "Refinement." After leaving the University, he travelled about as tutor, and, on his return to England, studied law, being called to the Bar in 1806, and from 1811 to 1822 he was editor of the *British Review*, a short-lived periodical. He was the author of a work on the Statute of Frauds. In 1812, he was appointed a commissioner in bankruptcy, and, six years later, a charity commissioner. He retired from public life in 1835. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *his Life by the Rev. A. Roberts; Gent. Mag.*, 1849, part 2, p. 107.

Roberts, William, 1773-1857, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Clynnog, Carnarvonshire, and in his younger days was employed as a farm labourer. When about twenty years of age he left the Baptists, with whom he had been brought up, and joined the Calvinistic Methodists. He assisted the Rev. Thomas Charles to establish Sunday Schools in Clynnog and district, preached his first sermon about 1804, and was ordained in 1819. He had committed to memory very considerable portions of the Bible, and although a few years before his death he was deprived of his sight, he could recite whole

chapters with the greatest ease. He was a very able man, his sermons appealing more especially to the more thoughtful among his congregations. He was also a popular lecturer. In 1818 he published a handbook for Sunday School teachers, entitled "Arweinydd i Athrawon yr Ysgolion Sabbothol," of which a second edition was issued in 1819 (Bala: R. Saunderson); and in 1845 he published a Welsh "Essay on Baptism" (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys). (*Enwog. C.; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Roberts, William, 1809-1887, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llanerchymedd, Anglesey, and completed his education at the Presbyterian Collegiate Institution, Dublin. In 1831, while a student at Dublin, he founded the Welsh C.M. church in that community, which is now a flourishing cause. He began to preach in 1829, and, in 1835, established an academy at Holyhead for the preparation of young men for college, and also took charge of the cause at Moriah. In 1849, he was called to the pastorate of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel at Runcorn, near Liverpool, where he remained till 1855. A few years later, he removed to New York, afterwards settling at Scranton, Pennsylvania (1869), and at Utica in 1875. He edited a magazine called *Y Tractodydd* (The Essayist) from 1867 to 1871, and another called *Y Cyfaill* (The Friend) from 1871 to 1884. He was several times moderator of the General Assembly, and received the degree of D.D. from the University of New York. He was a very eloquent preacher; one writer says of him: "Without doubt, William Roberts, with William Charles, were accounted next to John Elias in popular acceptance." One of his sons is the Rev. William Henry Roberts, D.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia. His biography (Welsh), written by the Rev. E. C. Evans, M.A., was published in 1890. (*The Cambro-American Pulpit*, Rev. Dr. Vyrnwy Morgan; *Hanes Methodistiaid Calfniaid Utica*, T. Solomon Griffiths, 1896).

Roberts William, 1810-1896, a Congregational minister, was a native of Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire, and was ordained to the ministry in 1839 at Penybontfawr. His fame as a preacher soon extended, and he had the honour of being selected as a "cymanfa" preacher in the year following his ordination. He laboured with marked success at Penybont until his removal to Tanygrisiau, Festiniog, where he ministered until 1872, when he returned to his native county. In 1873, he was chairman of the Merionethshire Congregational Union, and in 1891 of the Montgomeryshire Union. In 1883, he published a volume containing one hundred sermons, which had a large sale, and at the time of his death he was preparing another volume for the press. His preaching was thoroughly evangelical, warming the heart, enlightening the mind, and awakening the conscience. (*C. and D. Herald; Congreg. Year Book*, 1897.)

Roberts, William, 1813-1872, "Nefydd," a Baptist minister and antiquary, was a native of Llanefydd, Denbighshire, and was trained for the ministry by the Rev. John Williams, of Llansilin. In 1837, he was ordained pastor at Stanhope Street, Liverpool. In eight years he removed to Blaina, Montgomeryshire, where he spent the remainder of

his life. He was a very able preacher, his sermons being particularly acceptable to the more thoughtful and intellectual members of his congregation. He contributed a number of articles to the "Gwydoniadur," "Seren Gomer," and "Y Bedyddiwr," and had collected a mass of material for a History of the Baptists in Wales. In 1852, he published a volume containing a prize essay at the Abergavenny Eisteddfod, 1848, on "The Superstitions of the Dark Ages," and a prize essay at the Blaينا Eisteddfod on "The Influence of the Sabbath School in fostering the Welsh Language," together with an appendix containing a kind of Welsh "Book of Days," similar to that published later on in English by Chambers. (*Trans. Liverpool Nat. Eist.*, 1884, p. 617; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Trans. Liverpool Welsh National Society*, 1895-6, p. 37). See *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 330.

Roberts, William, 1819-1850, a musician, was born at Rhiwlas, near Bangor, and in 1864 emigrated to America, settling down at Racine, Wisconsin. He attained a high position in musical circles, and was about to be appointed professor at one of the colleges in Dodge county when his death took place, at the age of 31. He composed a number of anthems and hymn-tunes, among the former being "Daliwn gyffes ein gobaith yn ddisigl," "Mor weddaidd ar y mynyddoedd," "Mi wn fod fy Mhrynwr yn fyw," and "Pob enawd a gyd-drenga." His best-known tunes are "Buddugoliaeth," "Cysegriad," "Wisconsin," and "Calondid." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Roberts, William, 1819-1890, a Congregational minister, was born in the Vale of Dovey, not far from Cemmaes, Montgomeryshire. Early in 1843, he entered Bala College, which had only been opened a few months before, where he remained for two years. In 1845, he was invited by the churches of Bethel, Pentrevoelas, and Nebo, Capel Garmon, to become their pastor, and was ordained in the same year. After serving his churches faithfully for more than sixteen years, he accepted a call from the then newly formed church in the north end of Liverpool, and commenced his ministry there in 1861. He at once set his mind upon having a permanent home for the church, and soon secured a piece of land in Great Mersey Street, and he himself collected, outside the church, more than five hundred pounds towards the undertaking before the chapel was opened in 1863. He saw in the place years of success, and did much good. He was a good man, upright in all things, a strong substantial preacher (orthodox and evangelical), having no sympathy with the new, and what he considered, wild views. He published a volume of sermons, which is a true index of the character of his ministry. He was, for one year, Chairman of the Union of Welsh Independents, and his address, "The Spirit of the Ministry," is admitted by all to be one of the ablest ever delivered from the chair. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1891.)

Roberts, William, -1899, an architect and surveyor, who was of Welsh parentage, rose to a very prominent position in his profession at Manchester. In religion, he was a Unitarian. He was of a comparatively humble origin, but amassed a considerable fortune, and by his will left over £23,000 for public purposes. (*C. and D. Herald*.)



ROBERT JOHN PRYSE (Gwoirydd ap Rhys).



JOHN ROBERTS (Ieuan Gwyllt).

Roberts, Sir William, 1830-1899, a physician, born at Bodelern, Anglesey, was the eighth and youngest son of David Roberts, surgeon, of Mynydd-y-gof. He was educated at Mill Hill School and University College, London. In 1854, he was elected house surgeon at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and a year later was appointed full physician, at the unusually early age of 25. He was knighted in 1885, and moved from Manchester to London in 1889. He was an able physician, whose work covered a wide field, dealing with histology, physiology, and practical medicine. He was one of the first physicians in this country to shew that a sound knowledge of physiology might be turned to excellent account in the treatment of disease. Several works of his on medical subjects have been published, the most important being, "A Practical Treatise on Urinary and Renal Diseases" (1865), "On the Digestive Ferments" (1880), "Lectures on Dietetics and Dyspepsia" (1885), and "Collected Contributions on Digestion and Diet" (1891). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 97; *The Life and Works of Sir William Roberts*, by D. J. Leach, M.D.; *Medical Chronicle*, June, 1899; *Brit. Med. Journal*, 1899, i., 1063; *Royal Society Year Book*, 1901, pp. 202-5.

Roberts, William Charles, 1832-1903, a well-known preacher and scholar, was a native of Llanilar, near Aberystwyth; and, in 1849, he emigrated with his parents to the United States. He graduated D.D. and LL.D., and his ripe scholarship was widely recognised. For years he was identified with Lake Forest University, and in the management of that institution he displayed great tact and ability. He was an excellent linguist, and an able theologian. For some years prior to his death, he was president of the Central University College, Danville, Kentucky. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *C. & D. Herald.*)

Roberts, William Jarrett, 1844-1886, "Pencerdd Eifion," a musician, commenced life as a joiner, but showed a considerable talent for music, to which he afterwards devoted himself. He spent many years of his life in Liverpool, but subsequently settled down at Bangor and Carnarvon. He was well-known in musical and eisteddfodic circles, and was a composer of some note, his chief work being a cantata, "Gorlifiad Cantre'r Gwaelod" (The Inundation of Cantre'r Gwaelod). (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Roberts, William John, 1827-1905, "Gwilym Cowlyd," a poet, was born at Tyddyn Gwilym, Trefriw, Carnarvonshire. He was the seventh son of a seventh son, and attributed mysterious virtue to the fact, which he considered was proved by two miraculous escapes from death in 1843 and 1845. He graduated bard at Denbigh in 1860, and won the chair at the Conway National Eisteddfod, in 1861, for an ode on "The Mountains of Carnarvonshire." For many years before his death he had held the position of "Chief Bard Positive of the Institutional Bards of the Isle of Britain," whose headquarters were at Lake Geirionydd, a lake in the heart of Snowdonia, above Trefriw, where, for some years, an open-air eisteddfod was held under his presidency. He contended that it was under such circumstances that

an eisteddfod should be held, and he carried out his theory in all kinds of weather. He regarded the Institutional Order of Bards as a divine institution, and all their doings he considered to be under the direct guidance of the Almighty. Despite his eccentricities, he was an excellent poet, and contributed many poems and articles to the magazines of the day. A small volume of his poems, entitled "Y Murmuron," appeared in 1868. He edited and published a volume containing a selection of the poems and essays of his uncle, the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Glan Geirionydd), to which he prefixed a biographical sketch. (*The Liverpool Daily Post*; *Pioneer*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1896, p. 102, *et seq.*; *Ibid*, March, 1907, p. 36; *Young Wales*, 1903, p. 78.

Roberts-Austen, Sir Wm. Chandler, 1843-1902, the King's Assay-Master, was the son of George Roberts, a Welshman. At the request of his maternal uncle, Major Austen, he obtained royal license to take the additional surname of Austen. He entered the Royal School of Mines in 1861, with a view to becoming a mining engineer, but Prof. Graham, then Master of the Mint, afterwards secured his services. In 1869 he became Assayer to the Mint, and in 1882 he was entrusted with all the duties of the Queen's Assay Master. In 1880, he was appointed to the Chair of Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines, which he continued to hold in addition to his office at the Mint. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1875, and was the author of several papers, mostly relating to metals, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* and elsewhere. He was one of the founders of the Physical Society of London, of which he was for some time secretary, and afterwards a vice-president. He was chosen vice-president of the International Mining and Metallurgical Congress in Paris; and received from the President of the French Republic the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. In 1888, he was made a C.B., and in 1897, the University of Durham conferred upon him its honorary degree of D.C.L. He received from her Majesty the Queen, in the same year, the Jubilee Medal, and in 1899 he was created K.C.B. (*Men and Women of the Time*, 1899; Information from the Chief Clerk at the Royal Mint.)

Robin Ddu Eryri, see Parry, Robert.

Robin Ddu yr Ail o Fôn, see Hughes, Robert.

Robyn Meirion, see Roberts, John.

Roderick, John, about 1690-1735, "Sion Rhydderch," poet, printer, and author, was a native of Cardiganshire, being the son of Rhydderch Dafydd ab Gruffydd, of Cwm Du, near Newcastle Emlyn. He spent the greater part of his life in Shrewsbury, and for about ten years published a series of almanacs, which were exceedingly popular, and which contained, besides the usual information, original odes, carols, and other poetical compositions, some of them written by himself. In 1728, he prepared and published a Welsh adaptation of Dr. J. D. Rhys' Grammar, and in conjunction with John Williams, of Witley, Shropshire, he compiled an English-Welsh Dictionary, of which a third edition appeared in 1737. In 1745, a third edition was published of the "Llyfr Carolau, &c." (Foulk Owen), containing a

number of John Roderick's carols. In the "Poetical Works of Rhys Jones," of Blaenau (1818), there is an elegy to him which gives the date of his death as 1736, but in the register of burials of the parish of Cemmaes (Montgomeryshire), where he died, the date is given as November 27th, 1735. (*Enwog. C.*; *Mont. Worthies*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Bye-Gones*, 1877, p. 299.) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Y Gwyliedydd*, 1826, p. 151; *Y Trauthodydd*, 1876, p. 42, and 1886, pp. 216 and 272.

Rogers, Henry, 1667-1744, a clergyman, was the son of Lewis Rogers, Ystradfellte, Breconshire. He was educated at the Collegiate School of Brecon, from which he went to Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1687. His first curacy was that of Penydaren, a parish adjoining Ystradfellte. From there he migrated into Carmarthenshire, where it is believed he held the curacy of Abergwili. Thence he removed into the Vale of Aeron, being said to have been the first of the name that settled in that neighbourhood. It is not known that he was the author of any published work, but there exists evidence to show that he excelled in classical attainments, and left records in caligraphy highly to be admired. (*Bye-Gones*, 1878, p. 40.)

Rogers, Roger, 1732-1765, an Independent minister, was born at Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, and ordained in 1761. The celebrated Edmund Jones (see *ante*) appears to have been his friend, and to have had a very high opinion of him. He stood very high in public esteem as a preacher, and was most successful in his ministry. In an elegy to his memory by John Thomas, a contemporary bard, he is described as "a star of the first magnitude which had suddenly set, and had left a great darkness behind." (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 330.)

Rogers, Samuel, 1763-1855, known as "the banker-poet," was born at Newington Green, London, his mother being a near relative of Matthew Henry (1662-1714, see *ante*). After leaving school he became successively a clerk and a partner in the banking house of his father, Thomas Rogers. In 1786, he published a volume entitled "An Ode to Superstition and other Poems," and six years later he produced his "Pleasures of Memory," a beautiful and highly-finished poem, which was received with much favour. He removed, in 1803, to a fine house in St. James' Place, in which he passed the rest of his long life. This house was celebrated as a resort of eminent literary and political characters, including Scott, Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge. He retired from business in the prime of life, with an ample fortune, of which he made a generous use. His reputation was increased by "Human Life," a poem (1819). Three years later he produced the first part of an admirable poem, entitled "Italy," which is his most extensive work. (*Lippincott*; *Memorable Unitarians*, p. 151.) See *Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers*; *Edinburgh Review*, October, 1813, and March, 1819; *Quarterly Review*, March, 1813; *Frazer's Mag.*, April, 1856; *Allibone's Dict. of Authors*; *North British Review*, August, 1856; *H. Martineau's Biographical Sketches*.

Roose, William, 1808-1878, an artist, was born at Bodgadfa, near Amlwch, Anglesey. His ancestors settled in that part of Wales early in the eighteenth century. He had a special talent for painting, and produced excellent portraits of John Elias, Christmas Evans, John Hughes (Liverpool), and other well-known preachers, as well as of Talhaiarn, the poet. He travelled through North Wales for some years, soliciting orders for portraits in oils. Although his forte was more in the portrait and landscape line, he produced a few first-class historical paintings, among them being "The Death of Llewelyn," which gained a first prize at an eisteddfod at Carmarthen; and an excellent painting of Carnarvon Castle. He was equally expert in oil, water-colour, or crayon, whilst as an engraver there were few, if any, in the Principality who could surpass him. (*C. & D. Herald; Bye-Gones*, 1880, pp. 9, 17, and 31.)

Rowland, Daniel, 1778-1859, an antiquary, was the son of John Rowland, rector of Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, and incumbent of Clive, Shropshire, and was born at Shrewsbury. He was a grandson of the great Daniel Rowlands, and his eldest brother, William Gorsuch Rowland, was prebendary of Lichfield and incumbent of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. Daniel studied for the law, and for some years practised as a barrister in London. He afterwards removed to Frant, in Sussex, where he devoted himself to literature, fine arts, and philanthropy. In 1853, he built and endowed, at a cost of £4,000, a hospital of the Holy Cross. He was High Sheriff of Sussex in 1824. He died at Clifton, and was buried in the crypt of the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, Guildford Street, London, of which he had been a governor. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1830 wrote his "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Noble Family of Neville, particularly the House of Abergavenny." He also edited Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire," bringing the work down to 1830. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1860, part 1, p. 85; *Annual Register*, 1859, *App. to Chron.*, p. 478; Martin's *Privately-Printed Books*, pp. 399, 400; Allibone's *Dict. Engl. Lit.*, vol. 2, p. 1882.

Rowland, Hugh, 1834-1893, a self-made man, was a native of Llangeifni, where he was apprenticed to a draper. In his twentieth year he removed to Manchester, finding employment in a home trade warehouse. He afterwards became traveller for one of the leading Manchester firms of wholesale drapers, and later on was taken into partnership. In 1884, he was placed on the commission of the peace for the city. He was invited more than once to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but declined. (*Cymry Manceinion.*)

Rowland, Thomas, 1824-1884, a clergyman and author, was a brilliant scholar, and one of the best-known men in the Welsh Church. He was born at Llanfor, near Bala, and educated at Llandoverly School, under Archdeacon Williams. Ordained in 1852, he served the curacies of Rhosgwalia, Llansantffraid, and Llanrwst, from 1856 to 1878, he was rector of Pennant with Penybont, Montgomeryshire. In 1878, he was preferred to the vicarage of Rhuddlan, near Rhyl, where he died. He was the author of a Welsh Grammar (Wrexham: Hughes & Son),

which became a standard work, several editions being called for. He also prepared a volume of Welsh Exercises, adapted to the Grammar. He composed, with Dr. Lewis Edwards, Principal of Bala College, a critical analysis of the Psalms, and wrote in Welsh a number of practical sermons. He was a powerful preacher, beloved alike by Churchmen and Nonconformists for his moderation. (*The Red Dragon*; *Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 63.) See *Y Geniwn*, 1888, p. 151.

Rowlands, Daniel, 1713-1790, one of the most eminent characters in the religious history of Wales, was the son of a clergyman of the Established Church. He was born at Pant-y-Bedy, near Llangeitho, and educated at the Hereford Grammar School. He made rapid progress, and was ordained when only twenty years of age. For about twenty-five years he served as curate in his native county of Cardiganshire, and, being a powerful preacher, the most remarkable success attended his ministry. His largest church, which held three thousand people, used to be completely filled. About 1763, the bishop deprived him of his churches, three in number, for preaching in unconsecrated places, and travelling to preach about the country. In consequence of this a large meeting-house was built for him at Llangeitho, and here he ministered during the remainder of his life, being in close connection with the Calvinistic Methodists. He was undoubtedly one of the most wonderful preachers Wales has ever produced. By his preaching the whole country was moved, and thousands were converted through his instrumentality. His popularity and eloquence were such that persons were known to come from a distance of one hundred miles to hear him preach on the Sabbaths of his administering the Lord's Supper at Llangeitho; and it was no uncommon occurrence for three thousand communicants to be present on a Sunday morning. The building in which he ministered after being deposed, named the "New Church," soon became a centre of attraction in the religious life of Wales, and its influence extended to the remotest part of the Principality. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Historical Handbook*.) See *Biography*, by Morris Davies; *Emwog. y Ffydd*, vol. 2; *Traethodau Llenyddol*, D. Edwards; *Y Traethodydd*, 1892, pp. 165, 280; *Ibid.*, 1850; *Cymru*, vol. 22, p. 266; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 74; *Welsh Memoir* by the Rev. John Owen, 1840; English edition, 1851; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Rowlands, David, 1795-1861, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was a native of Merioneth, and began to preach when 18 years of age. He was ordained in 1831, and had charge of the cause at Penllyn, near Bala. He was a powerful preacher, with a style quite his own; and was remarkably successful in his ministry. His biography, from the pen of the Rev. Owen Jones, was published soon after his death. (*Enwogion Meirion*.)

Rowlands, David, 1836-1907, "Dewi Mon," a Congregational minister, author and poet, was a native of Anglesey, and commenced preaching at Holyhead when only 16 years of age. After a course of training at the Bala Independent College, he went to New College, London. In 1857, he was appointed assistant professor at Bala. He

did not remain there long ; he went for a further course of theological training to the Brecon Memorial College. In 1861, he became the pastor of the Llanbrynmair Churches in Montgomeryshire, in succession to the well-known Rev. Samuel Roberts (S.R.) Five years later he removed to Welshpool in the same county, to become minister of the English Church, and after a successful ministry of four years there, he accepted the pastorate of the Carmarthen English Church. In 1872, he went to Brecon, and after having served as professor there for a quarter of a century, he was appointed principal in 1897. Principal Rowlands was a man of great intellectual power, and of most varied gifts. He wielded a facile pen, and published several volumes. He was a leading official of the Gorsedd, and was often called to adjudicate at the Eisteddfod. He composed a large number of hymns, many of which have been published in the "Caniedydd Cynulleidfaol." In 1902, he filled the presidential chair of the Welsh Congregational Union, and delivered a memorable address from the chair on "The Kingdom of God." His literary work includes one of the best Welsh grammars, a highly-finished Welsh translation of "The Alcestis of Euripides," a volume of sermons, and a number of poems and miscellaneous essays. He contributed to the "Pulpit Commentary," and wrote a series of lyrics for Dr. Joseph Parry's edition of Welsh national airs, as well as libretti for several of Dr. Parry's principal works. (*The British Weekly*, 10th January, 1907; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1907, pp. 1 and 60.

Rowlands, Henry, 1655-1723, the antiquary, was the son of William Rowlands, of Plas Gwyn, Llanedwen, Anglesey, and though his educational advantages were not great, his natural abilities were such that he became an excellent scholar, and an elegant Latin writer. He entered holy orders, and became vicar of Llanidan, in his native county. His chief work, "Mona Antiqua Restaurata," consists of an archaeological discourse on the antiquities, natural and historical, of the Isle of Anglesey, the ancient seat of the British Druids, and is a work of deep research, containing much various and interesting information. This was published in 1723, soon after the author's death, and a second edition, corrected and improved by Dr. Henry Owen, appeared in 1766. He also published a treatise on Geology, and left in manuscript a portion of a parochial history of Anglesey, comprising the hundred of Menai, written in excellent Latin, which was afterwards published, with a translation, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. He was buried under a slab of black Anglesey marble in Llanedwen church. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Gorton's *Biog. Dict.*, vol. 3; Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, vol. 3, pt. 1; Llwyd's *History of Anglesey*, 1833, p. 373; *Llyfrydd. y Cywry.*

Rowlands, Henry, 1832-1904, "Harri Myllin," a poet, was born at Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire. In 1859, he joined the Denbighshire Constabulary, and after his superannuation, in 1891, removed to Llangollen, where he died. He inherited from his mother a love for antiquarian lore. He was one of the first to help in *Bye-Gones*, contributing articles under the *noms-de-plume* of "Llywarch Hen" and "Bodfach." He translated a Church Catechism by Judge Smith into

Welsh, together with a series of tracts for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was a regular contributor to the *Haul*, and wrote short biographies of several noted Welsh clergymen. He wrote much to the *Cyfaill Eglwysig*, *Gohud yr Oes*, *Y Cronicl*, *Yr Ewgrawn*, *Y Wnllan*, and other magazines. Several of his hymns were inserted in the *Emyniadur*, the Church hymn-book prepared by Bishop Lloyd, of Bangor. He was the winner of several prizes at eisteddfodau, among them the bardic chair at Llansantffraid for a poem on "Breidden Hill," and a prize for a "History of Twelve Celebrated Welshmen," at Welshpool. (*Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 28.) See *Cymru*, vol. 26, p. 103 *et seq.*; *Gohud yr Oes*, vol. 1, p. 499 *et seq.*; *Ibid.*, vol. 2, pp. 155, 184, 252, 305, 331.

Rowlands, John, 1816-1888, popularly known as "the Unitarian," was a native of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, where he resided during the greater part of his life. He wrote several pamphlets in defence of Unitarian doctrines, among these, "Y Cyff Athrawiaethol, yn nghyd ag amrai o'i ganghenau mewn naw o benodau anerehiadol at Drindodwyr y byd," 1870; and "Telyn yr Oes; neu Gân ar y Beibl mewn amryw gysylltiadau pwysig i'r byd a'r eglwys, wedi eu dosbarthu yn dair pennod, yn cynwys dros gant ac wyth o linellau," 1877. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Rowlands, John Henry, 1825-1893, a Baptist minister and botanist, was a native of South Wales. He completed his training for the ministry at Haverfordwest College, and was ordained at St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, in 1855. His first pastorate was at New Quay, and he afterwards ministered at Briton Ferry, and finally at Carmel. He was much interested in botany, and had written largely, under the name of Dr. Salmon, on the medicinal virtue of herbs. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1894.)

Rowlands, Rowland, about 1838-1903, a Congregational minister, was a native of Llanwrin, near Machynlleth, and was educated at the Carmarthen Presbyterian College. His first pastorate was that of the Llansanlet Church, Swansea, where he was ordained in 1867. Nine years later, he accepted a call to Trellys, Bethesda, and during his stay there, extending over 24 years, he occupied a place among the leading ministers of the Welsh Congregationalists. He afterwards removed to London, where he died. (*C. and D. Herald*.)

Rowlands, William, 1802-1865. "Gwilym Llynn," a Wesleyan minister and author, was born at Bryncreos, near Pwllheli. His father was a weaver, and he himself followed the same occupation for some time. He became a very popular preacher, but it is as an author that he is best known. His principal work is the "Cambrian Bibliography, containing an account of the books printed in the Welsh language, or relating to Wales, from the year 1546 to the end of the eighteenth century, with biographical notices." The volume was edited and enlarged by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans (see *ante*), and published in 1869, four years after Rowlands' death. He took a leading part in the discussions between Congregationalists and Wesleyans which attracted so much attention about the middle of the nineteenth century.

(*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Bywgraffydd Wesleyaidd*, p. 208; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cymru O.J.*, p. 506; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 529; *Y Trarthodydd*, 1870; *Y Geninen*, March, 1903, p. 48; *Ibid*, 1893, p. 71; *His Memoir*, by his son-in-law, the Rev. R. Morgan, in the twelve numbers of "Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd" for 1868; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Rowlands, William Bowen, 1839-1906, a County Court judge, was the eldest son of William Rowlands, J.P., of Glenover, Pembroke. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1857, taking his M.A. in 1865. He was called to the bar in 1871, and was made a Q.C. in January 1881, and a bencher of his Inn in April of the same year. Judge Rowlands was formerly leader of the South Wales and Chester circuit, and was a lay member (by nomination of the Catholic bishops) of the Catholic Schools Committee, and a J.P. for Cardigan, Haverfordwest, and Cheshire. In July 1886, he successfully contested, in the Liberal interest, the Parliamentary vacancy in Cardiganshire, which constituency he represented till July 1895. He had been Recorder of Swansea since 1893, and judge of the County Court circuit No. 7 since November 1900. Amongst other positions of dignity held by him, and filled with great satisfaction, was the mastership of Gray's Inn Library, his extensive acquaintance with legal knowledge having marked him out for the position. An enthusiastic educationist, he was nominated by the Roman Catholic bishop as a layman on the Catholic Education Council. He was regarded among both branches of the legal profession as an ideal judge, his attitude to all being that of gentlemanly and considerate courtesy and patience, while his quaint and comical witticisms, frequently exercised to the relief of dull and tedious business, was also regarded as a point of excellence. Forensic acumen enabled him to seize upon the outstanding points of a case, and a retentive memory to appropriate the evidence bearing upon it, so as to render the taking of notes almost a superfluity. The remarkably clear and telling way in which he summed up the points was the great admiration of all who had business in the courts. (*Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*, 6th Sept., 1906; *Men and Women of the Time.*)

S.R., see Roberts, Samuel.

Salisbury, Enoch Robert Gibbon, 1819-1890, a barrister, who was born of poor Welsh parents, spent his earlier years in Bagillt, Flintshire, where he followed a very humble occupation. He accidentally attracted the notice of a Liverpool gentleman (Mr. P. H. Bentham), who found him employment in that city. He afterwards became manager of the Chester Gas Company, and one of the leading figures in local politics. He was returned to Parliament in 1857, in the Liberal interest, as one of the representatives for Chester. He subsequently read for the Bar, and, for many years, practised before Parliamentary Committees. He married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Jones, of Bangor. He possessed one of the finest Welsh libraries extant, and could speak his native language fluently. He devoted great attention to Welsh literature and antiquities, and published a series of short biographies, entitled "Border Counties'

Worthies." He died in London, and was buried at Eccleston, Cheshire. (*C. and D. Herald*; *Bye-Gones*, 1890, p. 501.)

Salisbury, Philip, -1906, was the only son of Enoch Robert Gibbon Salisbury (see *ante*), and led a life of stirring adventure. He joined the Servian Army, served with distinction in the war of 1876, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Tchernikoff. Subsequently, he held an appointment in the Congo Free State under the Belgian Government. He was a voluminous writer, and his publications included works describing his adventures in Servia and on the Congo. (*C. and D. Herald*, 2nd Feb., 1906.)

Samuel, Christmas, 1674-1764, a Nonconformist minister, was born in Carmarthenshire, and, in 1710, became pastor at Pant-tég, near Carmarthen, where the church increased greatly under his care. He published a number of useful books in Welsh, amongst them an abridgement of Henry's "Commentary on the New Testament" (1728), the first Welsh Commentary on the Scriptures; and his "Explanation of the Assembly's Catechism." He also rendered considerable assistance to Griffith Jones, Llanddowror, in the establishment of his schools. He was one of the most public-spirited men of his age, and no Nonconformist minister in the county had greater influence with the gentry than he had. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Samuel, Edward, 1674-1748, a clergyman and author, was born, of humble parentage, at Cwt-y-Defaid, in the parish of Penmorfa, Carnarvonshire. Like his contemporary and friend, Ellis Wynne, he was taken in hand by Dr. Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor, and trained for holy orders. In November, 1702, he was appointed to the living of Bettws Gwerfil Goch, and in 1721 he removed to Llangar, where he remained until his death. He acquired some fame as an author, but is better known as a translator. In 1716, he published his translation into Welsh of "The Truth of the Christian Religion," from the Latin of Hugo Grotius, and his work has been highly spoken of by competent scholars. He was also a poet of some merit; five of his poems appear in the "Blodengerdd." (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Dewisol Ganiadau yr Oes hon* (1806 edn.), p. 65; *The Cambrian Register*, 1795, p. 437; *Cymru*, vol. 21, p. 258; *Enwog. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Preface to Carmarthen edition of *The Truth of the Christian Religion*; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*; Thomas' *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*.

Samwell, David, -1799, a poet, was a native of Nantglyn, in Denbighshire, and was a grandson of the Rev. Edward Samuel, of Llangar (1674-1748, see *ante*). He was trained for the medical profession, and was appointed surgeon of the *Discovery*, commanded by Captain Cook. He was an eye-witness of the death of that celebrated circumnavigator at the hands of the natives of the Sandwich Islands, an account of which he afterwards wrote. This was published in the "Biographia Britannica," and it appeared, in 1786, as a separate "Narrative." Some of the curiosities which he collected in his voyages were deposited in the library of Trinity College,

Cambridge. He also wrote some excellent English verse. He was buried in the ground of St. Andrews, Holborn, near the Welsh School. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Encog. C.*; *Cambrian Register*, vols. 1 and 2, for poems by him; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Leathart's *History of the Gwyneddigion*, 1831; *Eos Ceiriog*, 1823, introd. p. xv.; *Elegy in Diliau Barddas*; *Cool's Voyages*; *Bye-Gones*, 8th Jan., 1890.

Saunders, David, 1769-1840, a Baptist minister, poet, and hymn-writer, was born at Lampeter, South Wales. In his fifteenth year he threw in his lot with the Baptists; in a few years afterwards he began to preach; and for some time prior to his death he held the pastorate of Zion Chapel, Merthyr Tydfil. He wrote a large number of hymns, twenty-four of which are included in the collection of hymns published by the Rev. Joseph Harris (Gomer) in 1821. His best-known hymns are those which begin, "Gwelir Iesu'n ogoneddus," and "Melus fydd y fwyn gyfeillach." He was a very able poet, and two of his odes—those on "Charity" and "Sir Thomas Pieton"—were published in 1820. He also translated various theological books into Welsh. His *Biography* (Welsh), by John Williams (Ioan ab Ioan), was published in 1842. (*Hanes Emynwyr*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Encog. C.*; *Cymru*, v. 32, p. 287.

Saunders, David, 1831-1892, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Newcastle-Emlyn, in Cardiganshire, his parents being in humble circumstances. As a lad, he was a very ardent scholar; his taste for mathematics manifested itself at a very early age, while his fondness for the classics was also remarkable. He entered Trevecca College in 1851, and afterwards proceeded to Glasgow, but his stay there was cut short by a severe attack of typhoid fever. His first pastoral charge was at Penclawdd, Gower, and in 1857 he removed to Aberdare, where he remained five years. During part of that time he edited the *Gwladgarwr*. In 1862, he left Aberdare for Liverpool, and while there a chapel was built for him in Princes Road at a cost of about £20,000. He afterwards ministered at Abercarn, and finally at Swansea. At one time or another he filled nearly all the chief posts in the denomination, being Moderator in 1887. He was an accomplished musician; a gifted writer on a variety of subjects; and a most powerful preacher and lecturer. His biography, and a selection of his sermons, edited by the Revs. W. James and J. M. Jones, appeared in 1894. (*The Christian Standard*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 35; *Ibid.*, 1901, p. 56; *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 249; *Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 6, *et seq.*, 1907, p. 135.

Saunders, Erasmus, 1670-1721, clergyman and author, of Welsh parentage, completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, graduating M.A. in 1696, and in 1712 he received the degree of D.D. He became vicar of Brockley, Kent, in 1705, and was prebendary of Brecon from 1709 till his death. An inscription was placed to his memory in the chancel of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. He wrote, "A View of the state of Religion in the Diocese of St. David's, about the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century, with some Account of the Causes of its Decay" (London, 1721), the most important book on

the history of religion in Wales prior to the Methodist Revival. This work throws light on the origin of Nonconformity in Wales, and is the basis of much that has since been written on the subject. He is also credited (Rees, *loc. cit.*) with having written "Short Illustrations of the Bible," but this is probably the same work as that entitled "A Domestic Charge on the Duty of Household Governors" (Oxford, 1701). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Genl. Mag.*, 1776, p. 47; Waits' *Bibliotheca Britannica*, ii., 883; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*, early series; Nash's *Worcestershire*, 104-5; Owen & Blakemay's *History of Shrewsbury*, ii., 406; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th series, x., 72-3.

Saunders, Erasmus, 1717-1775, a clergyman, was the son of Erasmus Saunders (1670-1724, see *ante*), and completed his education at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1740, and D.D. in 1753. In 1751, he was appointed prebendary of St. George, Windsor; in 1756, vicar of Martin-in-the-Field, London; in 1757, rector of Mapiscombe, Kent and prebendary of Rochester. He was a man of wide culture, and of exceptionally brilliant talents, and had his life been spared a little longer, he would in all probability have received a bishopric. (*Enuog. C.*)

Saunders, William, 1806-1851, a poet, was born at Gwary-cwm, in the parish of Llanllwni, Carmarthenshire, and received his education at the school of the celebrated David Davies, Castell Hywel, and afterwards at the Carmarthen Grammar School. He developed the poetical faculty at an early age, and in his eighteenth year won a silver medal and a money prize for the best Welsh poem, in blank verse, on "Spring." Subsequently, similar prizes were awarded to him for companion poems on "Summer" and "Autumn." His poem on "Winter" was adjudged to be equal in merit with that by the Rev. Daniel Evans (Daniel Ddu). In 1828, he received a silver medal and a money prize for the best ode on "Y Daran," and a year later he scored another success for a translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." In 1830, he removed to Llandovery, where he resided till his death. He assisted the Rev. John Blackwell (Alun) as sub-editor of *Y Cylchgrawn*. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enuog. C.*; *Cymru*, v. 32, p. 287.

Scorpion, see Roberts, Thomas.

Seward, William Henry, 1801-1872, an American statesman, who was Welsh on his maternal side, was born at Florida, Orange County, New York, U.S.A. He was admitted to the bar in 1822, and acquired a high reputation as a lawyer, and in criminal trials acted almost exclusively as counsel for the defendant. His defence, on the plea of insanity, of Freeman, a negro accused of murder, was styled by Gladstone, "the greatest forensic effort in our language." He was nominated as the Whig candidate for the Governorship of New York in 1831, but was defeated by William L. Marcy. He joined the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1837. In the following year he was elected Governor of the State by a majority of ten thousand, being the first Whig that was ever elected to that office. He wrote a "Life of John Quincy Adams" (1849). He was appointed Secretary of State in

1861. It is generally admitted that he displayed much ability in the direction of the foreign policy during the Civil War. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *W. R. Evans*; *Lippincott.*) See *Memoir of W. H. Seward*, prefixed to his works, by George E. Baker, 3 vols., 1853; Bartlett's *Modern Agitators*.

Shadrach, Azariah, 1774-1844, a Congregational minister, author, and hymn-writer, was born at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire. He had but little schooling, but at an early age he entered the employ of the Rev. John Richards, the pastor of the Congregationalists at Trefgarn, who allowed him free access to his library, and in this way he acquired considerable knowledge. He entered the ministry, and laboured successfully at Hirnant and Llanrwst, in North Wales, afterwards removing to Llanbadarn, Cardiganshire. He wrote a number of hymns, and, in 1818, published a collection under the title "Udgoron y Jubilee." His "Allwedd Myfyrdod" has passed through at least eight editions. A biography of Azariah Shadrach, written by the Rev. J. Jones, was published in 1863. (*Hanes Emynwyr*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Beirniad*, 1861, p. 215; *Ibid*, 1862, p. 23; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 134; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 542; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Sharpe, Samuel, 1799-1881, a Biblical scholar, was a descendant of Matthew Henry (1662-1714, see *ante*), and his mother was a sister of Samuel Rogers (1763-1855, see *ante*). He became a partner in his uncle's bank (the father of Samuel Rogers), retiring at 60 with an ample fortune. He then devoted himself, with all the assiduity he had shewn in business, to studies which had always occupied his leisure. He became an authority on Egyptian history. He deciphered the hieroglyphics on sarcophagi, brought forth the names of old kings and their dynasties, investigated ancient chronology, laboured over inscriptions, and wrote a "History of Egypt." He translated the New Testament from the text of Griesbach, in a volume which passed through many editions. He afterwards revised the Old Testament, and as soon as one edition was published he began his corrections for another. His final edition of the entire Scriptures, in a single volume, the result of many years of self-denying labour, is his best monument. He believed that he had found a key to the enigma presented by the inscriptions on the rocks in the Desert of Sinai, and in a work, entitled, "The Sinaitic Inscriptions," he has set forth the text, the interpretation, and the system by which he arrived at it. He also published a Hebrew Grammar, and a translation of the Epistle of Barnabas. He was a liberal benefactor of University College, London, and its School, to which he contributed over £15,000. (*Memorable Unitarians*, 1905, p. 405.)

Shelby, Isaac, 1750-1826, a general in the American army, whose ancestors came from Wales, was born in Maryland, U.S. America, and followed the profession of surveyor. His services in defence of liberty were as heroic as they were valuable. He was with his father, Evan Shelby, at Point Pleasant, in 1774, and first entered the Continental service as captain of a company of Virginia

minute men. He afterwards became attached to the commissary department. One of his most brilliant actions was the defeat of Ferguson at the battle of King's Mountain, when in command of a regiment. After having served in the Legislature of North Carolina, he removed to Kentucky, where he assisted in forming its constitution, and was subsequently Governor of the State. He again entered the services of the United States in 1812, at 62 years of age, and marched to Lake Erie at the head of 6,000 volunteers, and served during the war with courage, activity, and honour to his country. For his brilliant conduct at the battle of the Thames, Congress voted him a gold medal. He was afterwards offered the post of Secretary for War by President Munroe, but was compelled to decline it on the ground of his advanced years. (*Wales and its People.*) See *Lippincott*.

Shenkyn, Shadrach, see Goronway, George.

Siddons, Sarah, 1755-1831, tragic actress, was born at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn (afterwards Siddons' Vaults), in High Street, Brecon. She was the eldest child of Roger Kemble and his wife, both roving players. The future queen of tragedy's childhood was spent wandering from place to place, from village to village, in a big van containing all the stage properties and belongings of Mr. and Mrs. Kemble and their children. She made her first appearance on the stage at the old Brecon Theatre, and at the age of thirteen she was the heroine in several English operas, and sang very tolerably. In 1782, she scored a great success at Drury Lane Theatre, and for thirty years she swayed the imaginations of the English public as no other actor has ever done. When she was on the stage, a spell-bound and awe-stricken audience had no feeling but what was a reflex of her own. Frozen into terror; melted into tears as she willed; weeping when she wept; smiling when she smiled. Lionised and courted by society; painted by every illustrious painter; sung by every poet; she was England's ornament. The poet Campbell wrote a "Life of Sarah Siddons" (1834), receiving a good deal of his most reliable information from the vicar of Cwmdn (Carnhuanawc). (*Poole's Brecknockshire.*) See Clark Russell's *Representative Actors; Theatrical Biog.; Dict. Nat. Biog.; Encyclo. Britannica; Emog. C.; Harmsworth; Boaden's Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Siddons* (1832).

Simon, Henry, 1838-1892, a Congregational minister, was born in the parish of Stackpole, Pembrokeshire. At the age of seventeen he began to preach, and soon afterwards undertook home mission work in connection with the South Pembrokeshire Association. His first charge was at Castleford, in Yorkshire, and, in 1867, he entered upon his twenty-five years of London ministerial life. He became pastor of the church at Tolmer's Square, where he gathered around him a thoughtful and attached, rather than a large, congregation. In 1872, he became associated with Dr. Raleigh in the united pastorates of Harecourt and Stamford Hill. He afterwards became co-pastor with, and a few months later, successor to Samuel Martin, of Westminster. Here, for more than twelve years, he carried on a ministry remarkable for its spiritual insight and power, and notably main

tained the best traditions of the church. In 1887, he undertook the pastorate of Harecourt, where the church had dwindled so much as to be in danger of becoming extinct; but in less than two years 200 members were added to the roll. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1893.)

Sieriyn Fardd, see Charles, Edward.

Simon, Samuel, 1796-1868, a Congregational minister, was born in Carmarthenshire, and began to preach when 20 years of age. In 1820, he entered the Grammar School at Llanfyllin, which was under the care of the eminent Dr. George Lewis. When he entered the Grammar School, he could speak but little English, but it was not long before he was able to preach in that language. He also became a considerable linguist, being proficient in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Syriac, and Chaldaic. In 1826, he settled down as minister at Hazel Grove, near Stockport; four years later he removed to New Mills, Derbyshire; and, in 1858, he accepted a call to Manchester. (*Cymry Manceinion*.)

Sion Ceiriog, see Edwards, John.

Sion Lleyn, see Roberts, John.

Sion Penffordd-Wen, see Thomas, John.

Sion Rhobert Lewis, see Roberts, John.

Sion Rhydderch, see Roderick, John.

Sion y Potian, see Edwards, John.

Sion Wyn o Eifion, see Thomas, John.

Slocombe, Samuel, 1842-1905, a Congregational minister, poet, and prose writer, was born in Breconshire, and at an early age was sent to the Theological Seminary at Bristol. He made very rapid progress, and at the age of 19 was ordained pastor of the Blakeney Congregational Church, Somersetshire. After a stay there of five years, he removed to London to join the noted Robert Mimpres in Sunday School work. During his residence in the Metropolis he edited the "Systematic Sunday School Teacher and Sunday School Reformer." He also published "The Gospel Manual," which was favourably noticed by Dean Farrar, the Rev. Joseph Cook, and other scholars. He composed several beautiful hymns, the most popular being "The Harbour Bar" and "Christ be my Pilot." He spent the last few years of his life in California. He there composed a California school-song, which became immensely popular. (*The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 541.)

Smart, Edward, 1816-1889, a clergyman, was a native of the Vale of Clwyd. In 1839, he was ordained to the curacy of Northop, shortly afterwards being appointed curate-in-charge of Henllan, Denbigh, the rector of which, the Dean of St. Asaph, was a pluralist. Here he began a series of open-air services in the cross-roads and commons of that extensive parish, and when told by the bishop to confine his ministrations to the parish church he refused to obey. He was, fifteen years afterwards, appointed rector of Henllan, and during his incumbency of nearly forty years he erected two churches,

for which districts were allotted, Trefnant and Bylchau. In 1876, he removed to Denbigh, was made archdeacon in 1878, and promoted to Northop in 1881. He was known for many years throughout North Wales as the local secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and as an effective preacher in English and Welsh. His remains were interred at St. Asaph Cathedral. (*Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 171.)

Spooner, Charles Easton, 1818-1889, an engineer, whose name is closely associated with the designing and developing of narrow-gauge railways, was born at Glan William, Maentwrog, Merionethshire. After leaving school, he was engaged with his father (James Spooner) in engineering and constructing the Festiniog Railway, which was designed by the father for the purpose of conveying slates from Festiniog to Portmadoc. On his father's death, in 1856, he became the manager and engineer of the line, and did much, by his addresses and articles, to make the system known. The Festiniog railway, which was completed in 1836, was the pioneer of narrow-gauge railways throughout the world, and Mr. C. E. Spooner's "Narrow-Gauge Railways," published by Spon in 1871, is well known. (*Y Gostiana*.)

Spurrell, William, 1813-1889, a publisher and antiquary, was born in Carmarthen, and served his time as a printer to Mr. J. P. Davies, afterwards spending two years in London, in the office of Bradbury and Evans, where he was engaged on the earlier editions of some of Disraeli's and Dickens' novels. On his return to Carmarthen, he established himself in business, and became a very successful publisher. He was chiefly known as the publisher of "Yr Haul" and "Y Cyfall," with which he was associated for many years, and of a Welsh-English Dictionary and a Welsh Grammar. He also greatly interested himself in antiquarian researches, and published a "History of Carmarthen and Neighbourhood," which passed through more than one edition. He was placed on the commission of the peace for the borough in 1875. (*South Wales Daily News*.)

St. John, Bayle, 1822-1859, an author, a son of James Augustus St. John (about 1810-1875, see *post*), was born in London. He published, among other works, "Adventures in the Libyan Desert," "The Subalpine Kingdom," "Purple Tints of Paris," and "The Turks in Europe" (1853). (*Lippincott*.)

St. John, Horace Roscoe, 1832-1888, an author, a son of James Augustus St. John (about 1810-1875, see *post*), was born in Normandy. He wrote a "History of British Conquests in India" (1852), "History of the Indian Archipelago" (1853), a "Life of Columbus," &c. His wife, a grand-daughter of the historian, William Roscoe, was also a writer of some distinction. (*Lippincott*.)

St. John, James Augustus, about 1810-1875, a distinguished writer and traveller, was a native of Carmarthenshire. He was for a time associated with J. S. Buckingham as editor of the "Oriental Herald," for which he wrote a "History of British Dominion in India." Having visited Egypt, Malta, and Italy, he published in 1834 a "Description of Egypt and Nubia." He wrote several other works,

including a "History of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks" (3 vols., 1842), and two novels. (*Lippincott.*)

St. John, Percy Bolingbroke, 1821-1889, an author, a son of James Augustus St. John (about 1810-1875, see *ante*), was born at Plymouth, U.S.A. He travelled extensively in various parts of the world; served in the Texan navy and army, and then became a writer by profession. Among his very numerous books are many novels, tales for boys, &c., also "Young Naturalists' Book of Birds" (1837), "Three Days of February" (1847), "The Arctic Crusoe," &c. (*Lippincott.*)

St. John, Sir Spenser, 1826- , an author, a son of James Augustus St. John (about 1810-1875, see *ante*), was born in London. He served in Borneo as secretary to the Rajah Brooke, and then as British Consul-General. He was afterwards sent successively as British minister to Hayti and to Peru; in 1884, to Mexico; and in 1893 to Stockholm. His principal works are a "Life of Sir James Brooke," "Life in the Forests of the Far East," and "Hayti, the Black Republic." (*Lippincott.*)

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, 1815-1881, Dean of Westminster, was of Welsh descent, his grandfather, Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, having married Margaret Owen, heiress to the estate of Penrhos, near Holyhead. He was born in Cheshire. The eldest son of this marriage was raised to the peerage, in 1839 as Lord Stanley of Alderley; Dean Stanley was a son of Lord Stanley's only brother, Edward. The Dean published, in 1844, "The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D.D.," which obtained wide popularity and has been translated into several languages. He was appointed chaplain to Prince Albert, and in 1856 was elected regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. Among his other works may be named: "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," &c. (1855); "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History" (1856); "Lectures on the Eastern Church" (1861); "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church" (1863); "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland" (1872); "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age" (1874); "Christian Institutions" (1880), and numerous sermons. He became a canon of Christ Church in 1858, and Dean of Westminster in 1864. In that office he was able to put in practice his convictions regarding the comprehensive and Broad Church character of the Church of England. (*The Life, &c., of Dean Stanley.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1883, p. 49; *Bradley's Recollections*, 1883.

Stanley, Charles Edward, 1819-1849, a captain in the Royal Engineers, was a brother of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley (1815-1881, see *ante*). Entering, in early life, the service of the Royal Engineers, he was stationed at Corfu during the erection of the fortifications there, and was afterwards employed for several years on the ordnance survey in Wales and in the North of England. He afterwards acted as private secretary to Sir William Denison, governor of Van Dieman's Land. (*The Life, &c., of Dean Stanley.*)



SIR H. M. STANLEY.



REV. EDWARD STEPHEN (Tanymerian).

Stanley, Edward, 1779-1849, bishop of Norwich, was the second son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart., of Alderley Park, Cheshire, and Margaret, the heiress of Hugh Owen, of Penrhos, Anglesey. In early life he had a passion for the navy, but was trained for the church. In 1805, after serving three years as curate, he was presented by his father to the family living of Alderley. After a residence there of 32 years, he was appointed, in 1837, bishop of Norwich. He applied himself with energy to his duties, and his efforts produced a visible and permanent effect on the diocese. By careful enforcement of the Plurality and Non-Residence Acts, 173 additional parsonage houses were erected within the first 12 years of his episcopate. His youngest daughter, Katherine, married Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple and Dean of Llandaff. (*The Life, &c., of Dean Stanley.*) See *Encyclop. C.*

Stanley, Edward John, 1802-1869, second Baron Stanley of Alderley, a Liberal statesman, was born at Alderley, in Cheshire, and was twin brother to William Owen Stanley (1802-1884, see *post*). He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825. He entered Parliament in 1831, after which he became Secretary of the Treasury (1835-41), and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1846-52). In 1848, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Eddisbury. He inherited the title of Baron Stanley of Alderley on the death of his father, in 1850, and was a member of the Cabinet, as Postmaster-General, from 1859 to June, 1866. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lippincott.*)

Stanley, Henry Edward John, 1827-1904, third Baron Stanley of Alderley, was a son of the second baron (1802-1869, see *ante*). He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1847, he entered the diplomatic service, and was successively attached to the embassies at Constantinople and Athens. He was also secretary of the special mission to the Danubian principalities in 1856-8. He succeeded to the baronetcy and peerage in 1869. He was greatly interested in certain departments of literary and historical research, and was the author of a volume of essays on "East and West." He translated Barbosa's account of East Africa and Malabar, Corea's account of the three voyages of Vasco de Gama, Morga's account of the Philippines and China at the close of the sixteenth century, and the narrative of the Portuguese Embassy to Abyssinia in the sixteenth century; and edited the account by Pigafetta and others of the first voyage round the world, and Barbaro's travels to Tana. He also edited, with an English version, a "Chinese Manual," issued in 1854. He wrote introductions to Hockley's "Tales of the Zenana," to Lamennais's "On Religious Indifference," and to Plumer-Ward's treatise on the "Rights and Duties of Belligerents and Neutrals." He had been for forty-five years a member of the Asiatic Society, and had served on its Council. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Stanley, Sir Henry Morton, 1841-1904, the famous African explorer, was born in Denbigh. When three years of age he was

placed in the workhouse at St. Asaph, where he remained ten years. At the age of fifteen he sailed as cabin-boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans. Here he was adopted by a merchant named Stanley, whose name he took in place of his own, which was John Rowlands. His patron died without making a will, and young Stanley was left to his own resources. He enlisted in the Confederate army, was made a prisoner, and subsequently entered upon a journalistic career. He was sent by the *New York Herald* to Africa to find Dr. Livingstone, of whom nothing had been heard for more than two years, a task he successfully accomplished. He made other expeditions, and his name will ever be associated with those of the famous men who in the nineteenth century opened up Africa and enabled us to map out vast regions of that continent till then unknown to white men. He wrote several volumes, among them, "How I found Livingstone," "Through the Dark Continent," "In Darkest Africa," and "Through South Africa." In 1899, he received the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; and from 1895 to 1900, he sat in Parliament as member for North Lambeth. (*Liverpool Echo*.) See *The Birth, Boyhood and Younger Days of H. M. Stanley*, by T. George, 1895; *Henry M. Stanley, the Story of his Life*, by Cadwaladr Rowlands, 1872; *Harmsworth*; *Welsh Biog.* (Gee & Son); *Self-Made Welshmen*.

Stanley, Owen, 1812-1850, a naval officer, was a brother of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, (1815-1881, see *ante*). He was trained for the navy, and after serving in several ships he was appointed to the "Adventure," under Captain King, at Valparaiso, to assist in the exploration of the Straits of Magellan. In 1836, he was appointed to the "Terror," under Sir George Back, on her expedition to the Polar regions in search of Sir John Ross. Two years later he was appointed to the command of the "Britomart," being afterwards transferred to the "Rattlesnake," on board of which vessel he died at Sydney, New South Wales. He was a most efficient officer, and his name will long be remembered for his successful survey of the unknown coast of New Guinea. (*The Life and Correspondence of Dean Stanley*, 1893.)

Stanley, William Owen, 1802-1884, a Member of Parliament and antiquary, of Penrhos, Anglesey, was born at Alderley, Cheshire, being twin brother to the second Baron Stanley of Alderley, and cousin to Dean Stanley. He sat in the House of Commons for many years as member for Anglesey, for Chester, and for Beaumaris, and was noted for the support he always gave to every measure favourable to the cause of civil and religious liberty. He made a determined stand against the amalgamation of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, and the appropriation of Welsh Church revenues to the support of the Manchester episcopate. He paid considerable attention to the study of antiquities, and a work which he published in 1871, entitled "Memoirs on Remains of Ancient Dwellings in Holyhead Island, . . . called "Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod," (London: Bradbury, Evans & Co.), and subsequent papers printed in the serials, show how he had mastered some of the debatable points relating to the supposed settlement of the Irish in Wales. He

was for many years lord-tenant of Anglesey. (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 337; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Stephan, see Davies, Stephen.

Stephen, David Rhys, 1807-1852, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Merthyr Tydfil. His parents were Calvinistic Methodists, but young Stephen, when 19 years of age, joined the Baptists. In 1827, he entered the Baptist College at Abergavenny; and three years later he was ordained minister at Swansea, where he remained ten years. In 1840, he took charge of the English Baptist cause at Newport, and five years later he removed to Manchester. He was a very powerful preacher, and a most popular platform speaker. He was a prolific writer, his principal works being a biography of his father-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Harris (Gomer), and of the Rev. Christmas Evans. (*Cymry Manwion*.)

Stephen, Edward, 1822-1885, "Tanymarian," a Congregational minister, poet, and musician, was born at Festiniog, Merionethshire. He commenced life as a tailor, but soon abandoned a trade which he found most uncongenial. He began to preach in his twentieth year, and after a short stay at Bala College, became minister at Dwygyfylli (Penmaenmawr), Carnarvonshire, afterwards removing to Llanllechid, near Bangor, where he died. He occupied a foremost position in the denomination as a preacher. He was chairman of the Welsh Congregational Union in 1882, and at Swansea delivered a most characteristic and impressive address on "The Welsh Fire." Wales has probably never produced a greater musical genius, but he was severely handicapped by lack of training. He was the composer of the first Welsh oratorio, "The Storm of Tiberias" (Dolgelley: W. Hughes, 1886), which became immensely popular, and was highly spoken of by the best critics. In conjunction with Mr. J. D. Jones (1827-1870, see *ante*), he published a Welsh hymn and tune book. He composed several songs and tunes, and as a conductor of choral festivals he stood in the front rank. He lectured often on musical subjects, and was in consequent request as adjudicator. His biography, edited by W. J. Parry, Bethesda, appeared in 1886 (Dolgelley: W. Hughes). (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig; Congregational Year Book*, 1886; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cymru*, v. 9, p. 147; *Y Traethodydd*, 1886, p. 210; *Trans. Nat. Eist. Carnarcon*, 1886, p. 232; *Y Geninen*, 1887, p. 142.

Stephen, Robert, 1830-1879, "Moelwynfab," a musician, was a native of Festiniog, and a nephew of the Rev. E. Stephen, "Tanymarian" (see *ante*). He spent the latter years of his life as a police constable at Conway, where he died. He composed a number of songs, one of which, "Yr Alarch," became exceedingly popular. An anthem of his appeared in *Golud yr Oes*. He was awarded a prize at the Bethesda Eisteddfod in 1864 for the anthem, "Yr Arglwydd sydd ryfelwr." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Stephens, Edward, 1744-1820, a distinguished general of the American Revolution, was of a Welsh family. He was a brigadier-general in the Virginia forces, to which State he belonged. To his

consummate coolness and courage at the battle of Guildford may be ascribed the preservation of Green's army from total rout and ruin. His decided movements enabled the regular American troops to stand firm, and to retire in good order from one of the hardest fought battles of the Revolution. He was also in the battles of Great Bridge, Brandywine, and Germantown, and at the siege of Yorktown. His whole deportment is described as having been marked by chivalry, benevolence, and nobleness of soul. (*Wales and its People*.) See *Enwog. C.*

Stephens, Thomas, -about 1780, a well-known Philadelphia man, was a native of Wales, and emigrated to America in 1756. In the same year he published in London, "A Method and Plain Process of Making Potash." He joined Franklin and others in the purchase of what was known as the Liverpool Company's Potash Works in Philadelphia, and here his new process was soon in successful operation. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Stephens, Thomas, 1821-1875, author, was born at Pont Nedd Fechan, on the borders of Breconshire and Glamorganshire, and when about 15 years of age, was apprenticed to a chemist at Merthyr Tydfil. He afterwards acquired his master's business, which he carried on until his death. In his twentieth year he scored his first Eisteddfodic success. In 1848, he won a prize offered by the Prince of Wales for an essay on the Welsh literature of a given period. This essay, in an extended form, was afterwards published as "The Literature of the Kymry," a work of sterling value. His other essays include "History of Trial by Jury in Wales"; "The Alleged Discovery of America by Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd in the Twelfth Century," in which he proved that there was no real foundation for the tradition; and many others. He was a man of great reading, and varied tastes; and a most able critic, of conspicuous honesty. He never formed an opinion or a belief, and then ransacked the literary world to support it; but studiously searched, diligently read, and the result was his estimate, to which he tenaciously clung. A bust of Stephens, by Joseph Edwards, is at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. (*The Red Dragon*, 1882, p. 3.) See *Y Geninen*, 1891 (March), p. 1; *Cymru*, vol. 26, p. 191; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 332; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wilkins' *Hist. of Merthyr Tydfil*, p. 258; his *Life*, by B. T. Williams, Q.C., prefixed to second edition of *Literature of the Kymry*; *Arch. Cambrensis*, 4th series vi., pp. 87, 196; *Academy*, 1875, p. 62; *Yr Ymofynydd*, June, 1895, with portrait.

Stephens, Tom, 1856-1906, a musician, was a native of Cwmanman, Carmarthenshire, and went to Aberdare when a child. He began life as a collier, and never had any musical training. He acted as deputy to Caradog in the conductorship of the "Côr Mawr." In 1877, he was appointed conductor of the newly-formed Rhondda Glee Society, a choir which soon secured many triumphs at the National Eisteddfodau, including those of Cardiff (1883) and London (1887). At the London Eisteddfod of that year, the Rhondda Choir divided the honours with Mr. John North's Huddersfield Choir, and then went on a nine months' tour through the United States. As a

result of their victory at the Pontypridd National Eisteddfod of 1895, Mr. Stephens and his party were selected to represent Wales at the World's Fair Eisteddfod, Chicago, where they met and defeated a number of Dutch, Irish, Italian, and Mormon Choirs. In 1896, the choir sang before the Duke of York, and in February, 1898, Mr. Stephens and his collier choristers sang before Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. A few weeks before his death, a national testimonial was started for him. (*Manchester Guardian*.) See *Notable W. Musicians*.

Stepney, George, 1663-1707, a poet and statesman, was a member of an ancient family long settled at Prendergast, in Pembrokeshire, and received his education at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating M.A. in 1689. He was employed in several embassies, and in 1706 Queen Anne sent him as envoy to the States General. He was so successful in his negotiations that he was constantly engaged in the most weighty affairs. He wrote several poetic pieces, which were published with those of Walsh and Halifax in "The Works of the Minor Poets" (1749), and he also wrote some essays on political subjects. Among the latter may be noted, "An Essay on the Present Interest of England," to which was added "The Proceedings of the House of Commons in 1677, upon the French King's Progress in Flanders," reprinted in the collection of tracts called "Lord Somers' Collection." He died at Chelsea, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Harrison's *Stepney Family*, 1870, pp. 9, 22; Cibber's *Lives of the Poets*, 1753, iv, 72; Nichols' *Select Collection of Poems*, 1780-2, iv, 133; Burnet's *History of his Own Time*, 1833, vol. iv, p. 501, vol. v, p. 239, vol. vi, p. 293; Malkin's *South Wales*, vol. 2, p. 288.

Stevens, John, 1749-1838, an American mechanician, born at New York, U.S.A., a Welshman by descent, was the inventor of a steamboat, which he exhibited in 1804. He also wrote a pamphlet giving plans for a railway and steam carriages. His son, Robert Livingston Stevens, born in 1788, also distinguished himself as an inventor, and made numerous improvements in steamboats. He died in 1856. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott*.)

Stevens, Thaddeus, 1793-1868, an American legislator, distinguished as an opponent of slavery, born in Caledonia county, Vermont, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, removed to Pennsylvania, and studied law. He was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1833, and re-elected four times between that date and 1841. After the end of the Civil War, he became the most prominent and influential member of the House of Representatives, and a strenuous opponent of President Johnson's policy. He advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the freedmen, and other measures of the Radical Party. He and Senator Sherman were the authors of the bill for the reconstruction of the seceded States, which was passed by Congress in the session of 1866-7, and became law, notwithstanding the veto of the President. He

advocated the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in a speech on the 24th of February, 1868, and was a member of the committee of seven then appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment. (*Welshmen as Factors; Lippincott.*)

Stone, George, -1889, an actor, was a native of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, and began life as an assistant in a draper's shop. His first appearance on the stage was at the Theatre Royal, Cardiff. He represented a Welshman in an English piece, and his dialogue, consisting of a mixture of English and Welsh, was a remarkable concoction. He also sang a Welsh song, and created so favourable an impression that he was ultimately engaged by the manager of the Gaiety Theatre, London, and his success there in "Faust Up to Date" was very marked. He was particularly gifted as a dramatist, and his affection for Wales remained after he had gained his Metropolitan fame. (*Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 262.)

Sturkey, Henry George, 1824-1875, a physician and author, was the third son of Roger Hudson Devereaux Sturkey, of Fachwen, Tregynon, Montgomeryshire, an eminent medical practitioner. He was educated chiefly at home by his mother, and at the village school. He was of a most determined disposition, and when about 20 years of age he left for London, where by perseverance and hard work he gained entrance into the medical profession. He afterwards settled in practice at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, where he was successful in his profession, and acquired some property. He wrote several works, among others "The Heir of Maberley," a novel in two volumes (London: Saunders & Otley, 1867.) He died at Wisbeach, and was buried at Tregynon. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Symmons, Caroline, 1788-1812, a poetess, was a daughter of the Rev. Charles Symmons, D.D. (1749-1826, see *post*). She was an exceedingly accomplished lady, and had a future of great promise before her, but died at the early age of 24. A selection of her poems was published after her death, under the editorship of her father. (*Enuog. C.*) See *Y Brython*, v. 2, second edition, p. 364.

Symmons, Charles, 1749-1826, a clergyman and author, was born at Cardigan, a borough which his father, John Symmons, represented in three successive Parliaments. He was educated at Westminster, the University of Glasgow, and Clare College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. Having given offence by declaring some Whiggish principles in a sermon, which destroyed all prospects of promotion, he removed to Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated D.D. in 1794. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and, in 1806, published Milton's prose works, with a biographical sketch. He held the livings of Narberth and Lampeter, in his native county. A sermon of his "On the Consideration due to the Clergy from their importance in Society," was published by J. Ross, Carmarthen, in 1789. In 1797, he published a volume of dramatic poems, entitled "Inez," followed, in 1800, by another, entitled "Constantia." His other works include a "Rhymed Translation of the Aeneis" (1817); and a short biography of Shakespeare. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Brython*,

v. 2 (second edition), p. 411; *New Monthly Magazine*, v. 18, p. 431; *Enwog. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Genl. Mag.*, 1805, i., 584; 1826, i., 450, 552, 565; 1830, ii., 382; Gunning's *Reminiscences*, v. 1, p. 311; Field's *Parr*, v. 2, p. 298; John Taylor's *Records of my Life*, v. 2, p. 367; Cradock's *Memoirs*, v. 4, p. 532.

Symmons, John, 1781-1842, an author, was the son of Charles Symmons (1749-1826, see *ante*). He went to Westminster school, and matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1799, when he was elected to a studentship. He graduated B.A. in 1803, M.A. in 1806, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807, joining the Welsh circuit. A translation by him of "The Agamemnon of Aeschylus" (1824) was much praised by Professor Wilson (*Works*, 1857-8, 390-459). He assisted his father in the 1820 translation of Virgil, and some Greek lines by him, written as he was crossing to Paris, appear in the "Monumental Inscriptions, &c., on the Grace Family" (pp. 10 and 26). Dr. Parr left mourning rings to both father and son, and lauded the son's "capacious and retentive memory; various and extensive learning; unassuming manners, and ingenuous temper." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Tafalaw, see Jones, Thomas Gruffydd.

Tafolog, see Davies, Richard.

Talbot, Hon. John, 1712-1756, a lawyer, was the third son of Charles, first Lord Talbot, Lord High Chancellor 1733-7, his mother being the daughter of Charles Mathews, of Castell-y-Mynach, Glamorganshire. He was called to the bar in 1737; member of Parliament for Brecon, 1734 to 1754; and for Ilchester from 1754 to 1756. He was appointed recorder of Brecon in 1734; second justice of Chester, 1740; and a Lord Commissioner of Trade and Foreign Plantations in 1755. (*The Welsh Judges.*)

Talhaiarn, see Jones, John.

Taney, Roger Brooke, 1777-1864, an American jurist, of Welsh descent, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, U.S.A. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1795; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was elected a Senator of Maryland in 1816, and became a resident of Baltimore about 1822. He was originally a Federalist; but became a partisan of General Jackson, who appointed him attorney-general of the United States in 1831. About two years later, he was nominated secretary of the Treasury, in place of William J. Duane, but was rejected by the Senate. In March, 1836, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, in the place of John Marshall. (*Welshmen as Factors*, &c., W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*)

Tanymarian, see Stephens, Edward.

Tegai, see Hughes, Hugh.

Tegidon, see Phillips, John.

Telynfab, see Evans, Benjamin.

Telynog, see Evans, Thomas.

The Bard of Snowdon, see Llwyd, Richard.

Thirwall, Newell Connop, 1797-1875, bishop of St. David's and historian, though born in London, tells us that on the female side he shared "whatever Welsh blood flows in Radnorshire," where he had family connections which, as a boy, were kept up by periodical visits to Stapleton Castle, near Presteign. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1820, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and five years later was called to the Bar. In 1827, he abandoned the law, and returned to Cambridge, where he was ordained priest, afterwards becoming assistant tutor of Trinity. In 1834, he was compelled to give up this post, owing to his having written a pamphlet in which he advocated the admission of Dissenters to University degrees; and, in the same year, he was appointed to the valuable living of Kirby Underdale, where he wrote his "History of Greece." In 1840, he was appointed bishop of St. David's; this see he held until a year before his death. One of the most attractive features of his character was his sympathetic attitude towards Wales and its people, and his enlightened views on the Welsh language. He had not been more than twelve months in the country before he had so mastered the language as to be able to preach in Welsh. Thirwall made many translations from German authors. His essays and sermons were edited by Perowne as "Remains, Literary and Theological," 3 vols., 1877-80. (*The Nationalist*, July, 1907; *Harmsworth*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1879, p. 106; *Ibid.*, 1884, p. 34.) See his *Letters* (1881), with memoir, edited by Stokes; *Letters to a Friend* (1881), edited by Stanley.

Thomas, Alban, -about 1740, an author and translator, was rector of Blaenporth, Cardiganshire; the date of his birth is not known, but he is believed to have died about 1740. He published an excellent translation of a popular work by William Melmoth, of Lincoln, and other works; and also left behind him some poems of merit. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, vol. 2, p. 304; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry, Rhagdrraith*, xxiv., and pp. 331, 334, and 353.

Thomas, Arthur Chilton, -1906, a philanthropist, was born at Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, and was the eldest of three children, two sons and a daughter, of the Rev. David Thomas, vicar of Penmaenmawr, and later H.M. Inspector of Schools for North Wales, and chaplain to Lady Willoughby de Broke, of Bodelyyddan Hall. His mother was a Miss Chilton, sister of Mr. Thomas Chilton, J.P., of Liverpool. On the death of her husband, Mrs. Thomas became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and her children also joined that communion. Mr. Thomas studied for the bar, and was actively engaged for some time on the Northern Circuit, but about 1896 he practically relinquished his legal practice, and devoted the remainder of his days to the work of child rescue. His first introduction to efforts of this kind was in 1891, when he became secretary and honorary manager of the St. Vincent de Paul Home for Boys, in Liverpool. Other institutions of a similar kind, founded by Father Berry, were added, and Mr.

Thomas's was the inspiring genius which enabled these charities to be so effectively extended as to be in a position to cope with the problem of child rescue in all its critical stages. At the annual meetings of the Catholic Truth Society, and the Catholic Young Men's Society, he was in much request as a speaker, and his papers dealing with the question of child rescue from a thoroughly practical and sympathetic standpoint were valuable contributions to philanthropic thought. A testimony both to Mr. Thomas's genius for organisation, and the high respect in which he was generally held, is to be found in the fact that as a coaljutor with Father Berry he succeeded in creating a spirit of friendly co-operation with charitable agencies of other denominations in Liverpool. In this way overlapping was prevented, and all danger of proselytism was removed. (*Liverpool Daily Post & Mercury*, 23 July, 1906.)

Thomas, Benjamin, 1814-1890, a Congregational minister, was born at Caio, Carmarthenshire, where he joined the Baptist church. Subsequently, he removed to Ystalyfera, and attended the Congregational Church at Panteg, and there commenced preaching under the care of the Rev. P. Griffiths, Alltwen. The only education he received for the ministry was at the Normal College, Swansea, at that time conducted by Dr. Evan Davies. He was ordained at Walker, in the North of England, and remained there about three years. He then received a call from Gurnos, Ystalyfera, and remained in charge for twenty-six years. About 1884, he resigned the pastorate on account of failing health, but continued to preach occasionally in the Gurnos and neighbouring churches. He was an eloquent preacher, original in his ideas, and also a bard of no mean order. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1891.)

Thomas, Benjamin, 1823- , a Baptist minister and author, was born in Cardiganshire, and at an early age emigrated to America. He graduated at Denison University, Ohio, and was ordained in 1846. When the Civil War broke out he became chaplain of the 52nd Illinois regiment of Infantry, afterwards settling in Arkansas. He there became secretary of the Arkansas State Convention, and did much to establish the *Evangel* as the organ of the Baptist denomination in the State. He succeeded Professor Forey as the second president of Judson University, and pastor of the Judson Baptist Church. His intellectual powers were of a high order, and he was most successful in his ministerial labours. It is estimated that no less than three thousand souls were converted through his instrumentality. He received the degree of LL.D. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans.)

Thomas, Benjamin, 1836-1893, "Myfyr Emlyn," a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Eglwyswen, Pembrokeshire, of humble parents. His early education was of an elementary kind, and when about 15 years of age he removed to Tredegar in search of work. In 1852, he was baptised by the Rev. James Rowe, and admitted into membership at Shiloh Baptist Chapel. He returned to his parents in the same year, and soon commenced to preach. In 1856, he was admitted to Haverfordwest College, and in 1858 to Bristol College. Two years later he was ordained minister at Newcastle Emlyn. His fame spread rapidly, so that before he was 33

years of age he was in the front rank as preacher, lecturer, and poet. In 1873, he accepted the pastorate of the English Baptist church at Penarth, and, in 1875, removed to Narberth. His "Life of David Evans, of Ffynonhenry," is one of the most popular of Welsh biographies, and has passed through at least three editions. In 1887, he became editor of *Seren Cymru*, a position which he held until his death. He wrote several homilies, which bore his initials, for "The Pulpit Commentary," and which are second to none in the series. He also wrote the biographies of "Owen Davies, Blaenconin," and "Timothy Thomas." His "Elegy on the Death of the Rev. Samuel Griffiths, Horeb," is published with the "Biography" written by the Rev. E. Pan Jones (1879); and that on the Rev. Thomas Williams, Llangunog, also appears in that minister's "Biography," from the pen of the Rev. J. P. Williams, LL.D. (1887). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1895.) See *Geninen*, March, 1894, p. 55; *Ibid*, 1897, p. 190, and March, p. 46; *Ibid*, 1898, p. 203; *Ibid*, 1899, p. 189; *Ibid*, 1901, p. 223; *Barddoniaeth Myfyr Emlyn*.

Thomas, Cadwaladr, -1899, a musician, was a Welshman. He joined the band of the Coldstreams in 1853, and was a noted clarionette player. In 1866, he was promoted to sergeant, and in 1880, on the retirement of the late Fred Godfrey, became bandmaster, from which post he retired about two years before his death. For ten years he was bandmaster of the Duke of York's school. (*The Cambrian*, 1899.)

Thomas, Charles Nassau, -1820, a nephew of Sir Edmund Thomas (-1767, see *post*), was a colonel in the army, and a devoted adherent of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. In 1795, he became vice-chamberlain of the household to H.R.H., and in 1812, on the appointment of H.R.H. as Prince Regent, was appointed his first groom of the bedchamber and master of the robes. This post he held till the Prince Regent's accession to the throne in 1820. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Thomas, David, about 1730- , an American Baptist preacher, of Welsh origin, who graduated M.A., and settled as pastor of the Broad Run Church, Virginia, in 1762. He was a great man, and achieved a noble work. He was a potent factor in the cause of the Revolution, advocating the prosecution of the war with marked vigour, and he was held in high esteem by Thomas Jefferson. Such was his eloquence that people travelled from fifty to one-hundred miles to hear him preach. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Thomas, David, 1760-1822, "Dafydd Ddu Eryri," a well-known poet, was born at Penybont, in the parish of Llanbeblig, Carnarvonshire. His father was a weaver in poor circumstances, but contrived to give his son about eight months' tuition under a curate in the neighbourhood. This training was turned to the best account, and by means of hard and persistent study, David Thomas contrived, not only to attain considerable proficiency in English, but also to acquire some knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. For some years he kept a school near Carnarvon. He wrote excellent poetry in English, as well as in Welsh; a good deal of the former is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He often proved the successful competitor for the prize medal offered

annually by the Gwyneddigion Society in London. Considering the few advantages he had derived from birth or education, his literary attainments were certainly of a remarkable character. He possessed a considerable fund of antiquarian lore, and was also well-skilled in herakdry and in the genealogical history of Welsh families. A collection of his poems was published in the volume entitled, "Corph y Gainge," 1810. A second edition, with a portrait and sketch of his life, appeared in 1834 (Carnarvon: W. Potter & Co.) He was buried at Llanrug, near Carnarvon. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Golud yr Oes*, v. 1, p. 118; *Cambro-Briton*, v. 3, p. 426; *Enwog. C.; Y Geninen*, 1886, p. 189; *Ibid.*, 1889, pp. 31 and 188; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1884, v. 28; 1900, p. 269; *Adgof uwch Anglof*, p. 12; *Crinion Llen. G.*, v. 2, p. 64; *Cyfaru*, v. 2, p. 153; v. 28, p. 247; v. 33, p. 166; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1888, p. 60; *Y Gwladgarwr*, v. 4, p. 30.

Thomas, David, 1782-1863, a poet, was born near Bala, but resided for the last 34 years of his life in Montgomeryshire. He wrote a good deal of poetry, much of which appeared in the *Dysgegydd*. His memoir, written by the Rev. Robert Thomas, Bangor (Ap Vychan), was published in 1863, together with eleven of his poems. (*Enwogion Meirion.*)

Thomas, David, 1794-1882, the pioneer of the anthracite iron trade in America, was the son of David and Jane Thomas, of Tyllwyd Farm, Cadoxton, Glamorganshire. He emigrated from Wales in 1838, and settled in Catasauqua, where he was for nearly fifty years a leading man, not only in his calling, but in religious circles. He was the first to obtain successful results from the use of anthracite for smelting iron ore. In the "History of Lehigh and Carbon counties," we read that "he was regarded as a leading authority on all matters pertaining to the trade. By his skill and industry, he contributed greatly to the building up of the iron industries of this country." In 1866, he was a Republican candidate for Congress, but declining on principle to take part in the canvass he was not successful. When the town he had become connected with was incorporated, in 1853, he was elected its first burgess, and continued to hold office for years, taking an active part in the material prosperity of the town, and in the religious, educational, and moral welfare of its inhabitants. His son, Samuel Thomas (1828-1906, see *post*), was also a man of great influence in the iron trade. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.; The Red Dragon.*) See *Munsey's Mag.*, Sept. 1906, p. 753.

Thomas, David, 1813-1894, a Congregational minister and author, was the son of the Rev. William Thomas, of Vatson, near Tenby, Pembrokeshire. He started life in a commercial career, in which he achieved a rapid success. He was already giving his Sundays to preaching, and was prevailed upon to give up his business prospects in order to devote himself wholly to the ministry. He entered Newport Pagnell College to prepare for the ministry, and afterwards became pastor at Chesham. In 1844, he removed to Stockwell, London, where he remained until 1877, when he retired. It would be difficult to measure the influence he exerted upon current life and thought. He was the originator of the Working Men's Club and Institute, of which Lord Brougham was first president; and of an insurance plan

for the benefit of widows of ministers. The literary undertaking with which his name is most prominently associated is "The Homilist," of which over forty volumes were published, and which had a very large circulation. He also wrote "The Crisis of Being—six lectures to Young Men on Religious Decision;" "The Progress of Being;" "The Genius of the Gospels;" "A Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew;" "The Practical Philosopher," "Problemata Mundi," and other works. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.; Congreg. Year Book*, 1896.) *Times*, 1st Jan., 1895; *Bookseller*, 9th Jan., 1895; *Y Beirniad*, 1865, p. 73.

Thomas, David, 1833-1878, a Baptist minister and poet, was born at Felinwynt, Bridgend, Glamorganshire. His parents were Calvinistic Methodists, but at the age of fifteen he was attracted to the Wesleyan body. He afterwards became pastor of a church belonging to that denomination near Aberystwith, where he laboured seven years. He then accepted the post of assistant teacher at Stratton Grove Academy, Yorkshire, and afterwards removed to Ludlow, and later on to Aberdare. Here he became convinced that it was his duty to be immersed, and he accordingly joined the Baptists, becoming pastor of the English cause at Porth, in May, 1876. Two years later he died, as the result of injuries received in a railway accident at Pontypridd. His style of preaching was chaste and edifying. He was a poet of some merit, and a few years before his death published a small volume of his poetical productions, under the title of "The Tear." (*Baptist Handbook*, 1879.)

Thomas, David, -1902, "Llew Bowydd," a musician, was a native of Corwen, but when very young went to Penygroes, Llanllyfni, and subsequently to Festiniog, Merionethshire, where he became known as a singer and musical amateur. About 1882, he emigrated to America, settling in Fair Haven, Vermont, where he died. He was of that serviceable class of Welsh singers and musicians who, after cultivating their natural talents under great difficulties, devote their simple but earnest ability to the service of their neighbours,—chiefly in the cause of religion. He wrote some very melodious and sweet pieces, among these being "Come to the mountains," and "The Day and Night," a popular duet; and he frequently acted as adjudicator at Welsh Eisteddfodau and musical contests. (*The Cambrian*, 1902, p. 196.)

Thomas, David Walter, 1829-1906, a clergyman and author, was born at Pontfaen, near Lampeter, Cardiganshire. A Powis Exhibitioner and scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, he obtained his M.A. degree in 1853, in which year he was also ordained a priest and became curate of Pwllheli. For three years prior to 1859 he was rector of Penmachno, whence he migrated to the vicarage of St. Ann's, Llandegai, near Bangor. He was vicar in this parish for the long term of thirty-five years, and only left, in 1894, to become rector of Braunston, North Hants. There he only remained one year, being preferred to Holyhead in 1895. He was appointed canon in residence of Bangor Cathedral in 1881, and in the previous year examining chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor. In 1899, he became chaplain to the Bishop, and proctor for the Dean and Chapter of Bangor in 1900. He was author and editor of Wesley's "Sermons on the Ministry," and of the

1865 edition of "Yr Arweinydd," amended and enlarged for the use of Sunday schools. Among his other works were: "Twelve Sermons on the Credibility of Miracles," "Congress Address on Welsh Church Press," and "Fair Notes of the true Church." He was founder of the Welsh Church Mission to Chubut Colony, Patagonia. (*Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*.)

Thomas, Ebenezer, 1802-1863, "Eben Fardd," a schoolmaster and poet, was born in the parish of Llanarmon, Carnarvonshire, and at an early age became a member of the Calvinistic Methodist connexion. He spent the greater part of his life as a schoolmaster at Clynog, near Carnarvon. He was one of the best Welsh poets of the day, and an abler or more conscientious eisteddfod adjudicator probably never lived. He won three chair prizes, for odes on "The Destruction of Jerusalem," "Job," and "The Battle of Bosworth," the first-named being awarded to him when he was but 22 years of age. He also wrote a number of excellent hymns, which were collected and published by Thomas Gee (Denbigh) in 1862. In 1857, in conjunction with the Rev. Roger Edwards, Mold, he prepared a collection of "Psalms and Hymns for Divine Worship." Several of his poems were published in pamphlet form during his lifetime, and in 1873 they were collected and published in one large volume, under the editorship of the Rev. Howell Roberts (Hywel Tudur) and William Jones. (*Hanes Emynwyr; Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Adgof uwch Anghof*, pp. 58 and 207; *Gwaith Gwallter Mechain*, vol. 1, p. 537; *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 36; 1886, p. 32; 1887, p. 275; 1888, p. 241; 1896, p. 91; 1901, p. 240; 1902, p. 58, *et seq*; 1903, p. 135; 1905, p. 60; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Encyc. C.*; *Y Gwyddmiadur Cymreig*; *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 2, p. 63; *Golud yr Oes*, vol. 1, p. 261; *Ceinion Llen. G.*, vol. 2, p. 344; *Trans. Nat. Eist.*, Wrexham, 1888, p. 329; *Y Traethodydd*, 1865 and 6; 1888, pp. 45 and 269; 1894, p. 177; 1900, pp. 276 and 375; *Cynru*, vol. 4, pp. 29 and 213; vol. 30, p. 317; *Nodweddïad y Cymry*, p. 273; *Wales*, vol. 2, p. 172, *et seq*.; *Cyfres y Fil* (O. M. Edwards).

Thomas, Sir Edmund, -1767, was the eldest son of the second baronet of the same name, who was a descendant of an old Glamorganshire family. In 1741, he entered Parliament for Chippenham (Wiltshire), for which place he sat in two Parliaments, till the dissolution of 1754. He possessed the confidence and esteem of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and was appointed a Groom of H.R.H.'s Bedchamber in 1742, which position he held till the death of the prince nine years later. In October, 1757, the Princess (Dowager) of Wales constituted him one of the (joint) Treasurers of H.R.H.'s Household. He was appointed a Lord of the Board of Trade in March, 1761, and at the general election of that year was returned for his native county. In 1763, he was appointed by the young king to the responsible position of Surveyor of H.M.'s Woods and Forests, and thereupon vacating his seat, was re-elected without opposition. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Thomas, Evan, 1732-1814, "Ieuan Fardd Du," a poet, author, and translator, was a native of Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, and was

brought up as a printer. He was a good Welsh scholar, which caused his services to be sought in English printing offices where Welsh books were printed. He was thus employed at Shrewsbury, Chester, and Carmarthen. He was one of the principal contributors to the *Eurgrawn Cymraeg*, which was printed by his employer, John Ross, of Carmarthen. He was a good poet, and besides various works which were brought out under his editorship and superintendence, he wrote or translated "Anfeidrol werthfawrogrwydd Enaid Dyn" (The Infinite value of Man's Soul); "Helaethrwydd o Râs," &c. (John Bunyan's Grace Abounding, &c.); "Barnedigaethau ofnadwy Duw ar blant creulawn, drwg, ac anufudd i'w rhieni" (God's terrible judgments on cruel, wicked, and disobedient children); "Traethawd ar Fywyd Ffydd" (A Treatise on a Life of Faith), &c. He also for some time published a sixpenny Almanac. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Llyfrgdd. y Cymry; Hanes Llen. G.*

Thomas, Evan, -about 1815, a self-taught bone-setter, was a native of Anglesey. He is thus referred to by Edward Pugh, in his "Cambria Depicta: a tour through North Wales": "In this part of the island of Anglesey I heard much of the worth and extraordinary abilities of Evan Thomas, the self-taught bone-setter, of Maes, in the parish of Llanfairynghornwy. He seems to have acquired a most consummate knowledge of osteology, for cases desperate in the extreme have been treated by him with expedition and success. His reputation has not only spread through his native country, but has made its way into England, where some unfortunate sufferers have happily experienced his superlative skill. This very day, in which I have the pleasure to notice this man, I have been informed that a messenger arrived at his house from Shropshire with a tender of a fee of three hundred pounds for his immediate assistance, which he has accepted." His grandson—Evan Thomas—was equally famous in the same direction (-1884, see *post*). (*Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 91.)

Thomas, Evan, -1884, a self-taught bone-setter, was a native of Anglesey, and was the father of a celebrated surgeon, Hugh Owen Thomas (1834-1891, see *post*). He practised his art with much success, and his name became known over the world. He went to Liverpool about 1835, and for a period of thirty years was busily engaged in desperate cases of bone-setting, many patients coming from America, the Continent, and even from Australia. He left Liverpool in 1863 for Bryn Eglwys, Llanfwrog, Anglesey, where he lived in retirement, though people often sought him out in severe cases. (*Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 91.)

Thomas, Evan, 1817-1893, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Peterstone-super-Ely, near Cardiff. Having finished his college course at Pontypool, he filled successfully the pastorates at Ebbw Vale, Bethel, Bassalleg, and Cardigan. In 1861, he removed to Newport, Mon., where, in 1863, he formed an English church, which prospered greatly. Although an able preacher in English, his pulpit powers were essentially Welsh. He had a fine appearance, and a strong and melodious voice; he had a style peculiarly his own, with a wealth of

illustration, drawn chiefly from Bible history. He spoke with energy, power, and enthusiasm, and behind all there was force of character. His discourses were carefully and skilfully prepared; their structure and style were characteristic of the man, who was imaginative and poetical, and never wanting in good taste. He contributed largely to the denominational magazines, and published a volume of sermons in Welsh under the title "Llaeth y Gair" (The Milk of the Word). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1894.) *Y Geninen*, March, 1894, p. 50; *Welsh Religious Leaders in the Victorian Era*.

Thomas, Evan, 1820-1890, physician and philanthropist, was the son of a joiner at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire. After qualifying as a medical man, he commenced practice at Cheetham Hill, Manchester. His fame soon spread, and his practice grew to such an extent that he acquired considerable wealth. His charity was unbounded, and no deserving object appealed to him in vain. In his will, he bequeathed about £50,000 to the Bangor University College. (*Cymry Manceinion*.)

Thomas, Frederick Fox, 1824-1901, a Congregational minister, was born at Margate, of Welsh parents. In early life, he resolved to devote himself to the ministry, and to this end he pursued his studies in a seminary at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, under the Rev. Henry Davies. On leaving Narberth, he received further training in one of the London colleges. His first charge was at Whitchurch, Hants. (1848-53). From 1853 to 1862, he laboured at Tooting, and from 1862 to 1869, at Torquay. In the latter year he accepted a call to Harrogate. He was a man of genial, tender spirit, full of gentleness and sympathy. His sermons were broadly evangelical, brightened with apt illustrations drawn from nature, science, and human life, and delivered in an attractive style. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1902.)

Thomas, Frederick Jennings, 1786-1855, rear-admiral, was the younger son of Sir John Thomas, of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorgan-shire, fifth baronet. He entered the navy in March, 1799, on board the "Boston" on the North American station, and afterwards served in the West Indies. In the autumn of 1803 he joined the "Prince of Wales," flagship of Sir Robert Calder, and was present in the action of the twenty-second of July, 1805. On the nineteenth of September he was appointed acting lieutenant of the "Spartiate," and in her was present at the battle of Trafalgar. He was promoted to be commander on the fourth of March, 1811, and second in command of the English flotilla. Towards the end of 1813, he was acting-captain of the "San Juan," the flagship of rear-admiral Samuel Hood Linzee, at Gibraltar. He accepted the retired rank of rear-admiral on the first of October, 1846, and died at Hill, near Southampton, on the nineteenth of December, 1855. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See O'Byrne's *Naval Biographical Dictionary*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1856, i., 303; *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*; *Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula*, book xii., chap. ii.

Thomas, Gabriel, about 1700-1750, a native of Wales, who emigrated to America, and who attained considerable eminence in geological circles there. He took a prominent part in the discovery of

iron and other minerals, and was "the first to find out the sources of Pennsylvania's great industries." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Thomas, George, 1791-1872, a poet, was born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. For some time he acted as clerk to his father, who was a wool-stapler, but subsequently carried on business on his own account as miller. He afterwards removed to Llandyssil, where he kept a school, and acted as postmaster. He is best known as the writer of a good deal of Hudibrastic or mock-heroic poetry connected with his native county. His chief productions were: "The Otter Hunt," "The Death of Roman"; "The Welsh Flannel," a poem, which went through at least six editions; "History of the Chartists and the Bloodless Wars of Montgomeryshire," and "The Extinction of the Mormons." His poems contain a good deal of humour, and some of them became very popular. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Thomas, George Henry, 1816-1870, an American General, was the son of a Welshman. He graduated from West Point in 1840; served in the Seminole war; was with General Taylor in the war against Mexico; from 1851 to 1854, was instructor of artillery at West Point; was made major of cavalry in 1861, and brigadier-general in August of the same year. From November, 1861, until March, 1862, he commanded a division of the army of Ohio, defeating the Confederates in the battle of Mill Creek. At Corinth, Missouri, he commanded the right wing of the Army of Tennessee. Longstreet, at this battle, pushed a brigade and swept the Federal right and centre from the field. In the crisis of this battle all depended on the left, under General Thomas. All through the long afternoon the entire Confederate army surged against it, but Thomas held fast, and was henceforth styled "the Rock of Chickamauga." He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and did signal service in the Atlanta campaign. At Nashville, he drove the Confederate forces out of their entrenchments into headlong flight, as the result of which the war at the West, so far as any great movement was concerned, was finished. (*Welshmen as Factors, etc., W. R. Evans.*) See *Lippincott*; *Wales*, vol. 3, p. 21.

Thomas, Henry, 1816-1870, a General in the American Army, was of Welsh descent. He settled in Virginia, and, although a Southerner, espoused the cause of the Union against the Confederacy. He won a great victory at Nashville, and in Blaine's opinion, "without that victory, Sherman might have been seriously embarrassed in his march to the sea." Dr. Brockett wrote of him, "General Thomas may be ranked as the third soldier of the Republic." (*Welshmen as Factors, etc.*)

Thomas, Honoratus Leigh, 1769-1846, a surgeon, of Welsh parentage, went to London at an early age. He obtained the diploma of the Corporation of Surgeons in 1794. He then joined the navy, and volunteered for medical service with the Duke of York's army in Holland. At the capitulation to the French, he remained with the wounded, and, for some time, was kept prisoner. He was examiner for the College of Surgeons from 1818 to 1845; Vice-President on two occasions, and President in 1829 and 1838, being also elected an F.R.S.



EBENEZER THOMAS (Eben Fardd).



REV. OWEN THOMAS, D.D.

in 1806. He was the author of several medical works. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Lancet*, 1846, li., 26; *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, v. 640; Clarke's *Autobiographical Recollections of the Medical Profession*, p. 113.

Thomas, Hopkin, 1790-1878, a native of Glamorganshire, who emigrated to America in 1853. He settled at Catasauqua, and was appointed master-mechanic of the Crane Iron Works. He soon became connected, directly or indirectly, with nearly every industry in the town. In all mechanical matters he was far in advance of his day, and to his genius was traceable the chilled cast-iron cart-wheel, and also the most improved mine pumps and machinery of the day. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Thomas, Hugh, -1714, "the Brecknockshire Herald," was of the family of Thomas of Llanfrynach. He was by profession an arms painter; he was deputy-herald to Sir Henry St. George, garter-principal king-at-arms in the year 1703. He was very fond of antiquities, and made manuscript collections for a history of Brecknockshire, of which, according to Mr. Theo. Jones, a quarto manuscript entitled, "An Essay towards the History and Antiquities of Brecknockshire," is preserved in the Bodleian Library; he left his manuscripts (numbered 2288 and 2289) to the Earl of Oxford; they are now in the Harleian collection, bound up in volumes, but not arranged. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Thomas, Hugh Evan, 1830-1889, "Huwco Meirion," a Congregational minister and author, was born at Bala. When 13 years of age he removed to Brynmawr, Monmouthshire, where he soon afterwards commenced to preach. After a course of training at the Bala Congregational College he was ordained in 1853. In the same year, he accepted a call from Oliver Street, Birkenhead, where he remained till 1869, when he removed to the United States. He became pastor of the Welsh Congregational cause at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he died twenty years later. He was one of the founders of *Y Tyst* newspaper, and in its early days was a constant writer in its pages. In 1864, he edited the "Biography, Sermons, and Poems," of the Rev. Thomas Pierce, Liverpool, and in 1867 wrote the biography of the Rev. W. Thomas, Beaumaris. (*Cymanfaeidd Lerpwl*; *Bye-Gones*, 1890, p. 292; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Thomas, Hugh Owen, 1834-1891, a surgeon and author, was the eldest son of Mr. Evan Thomas, of Liverpool and Seacombe, and was born at the home of the maternal grandparents, Bodedern, Anglesea. He was educated for some years by a private tutor, but was sent to school in Wales on account of ill-health. Upon his return, he was sent to New Brighton, to a school kept by a Dr. Poggi. At the age of 17, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Dr. Owen Roberts, a practitioner of considerable reputation in St. Asaph. Mr. Thomas largely revolutionised the practice of orthopaedic surgery in this country, and by his trenchant writings checked the routine practice of amputating limbs and excising joints in tubercular disease. He designed the Thomas's splints, which are now almost universally used in England and America. He was one of the most original surgeons

of his day, and the author of many practical monographs, the contents of which have been largely incorporated with the surgical text-books of the present day. Amongst the best known of his works are "Diseases of the Hip, Knee, and Ankle"; "The Treatment of Intestinal Obstruction"; "The Treatment of Deformities and Fractures and Diseases of the Bones of the Lower Extremities." Many honours were conferred upon him from abroad. (*Private Information.*)

Thomas, Iltyd, 1823-1899, an architect, was born at Lantwit Major, Glamorganshire, in somewhat humble circumstances. He was a self-taught architect, and loved the antiquarian treasures of Wales. His life was spent mostly in England, but some years before his death, he returned to his native country. He was the father of "Marie Trevelyan," the novelist. A map of his was published, in 1899, in connection with the South Wales Steam Coal Collieries. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Thomas, Isaiah, 1749-1831, a distinguished printer and journalist, was born at Boston, U.S.A., and was of Welsh descent. He received the degree of LL.D. In 1770, he published at Boston, the *Massachusetts Spy*, in which he denounced the measures of the British Government. He was the first printer in America to use movable music type, and some of his work has been preserved in what is known as the "Worcester Collection," in Massachusetts. In 1810, he published a "History of Printing in America." (*Lippincott; Wales*, vol. 3, p. 23.)

Thomas, James Hughes, 1790-1862, a Baptist minister, was a native of Pembrokehire. He was from infancy adopted by a grand-uncle and aunt, who destined him for the ministry of the Established Church; but through the preaching of the Rev. B. Davies, Baptist minister, of Ffynnon, in his native county, he joined the church at Moleston, and, by the earnest solicitations of his friends, began to preach the Gospel in 1815. In the following year, the Rev. W. Thomas (the pastor) died, and he was chosen as his successor. In this charge he continued for 17 years, and was so earnest and laborious in carrying the Gospel into parts of the country where it had not been preached, that he earned for himself the designation by which he was commonly known, "The Apostle of Pembrokehire." In 1834, he became pastor of the church at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and here, as in Wales, he seized on all opportunities of itinerating in the villages around. In 1840, he removed to Byrom Street Chapel, Liverpool, but being compelled, by the state of his health, to return to Wales, he, in 1842, accepted the cordial invitation of the church at Milford Haven to become their pastor, where he continued to minister till his death. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1863.)

Thomas, James Lewis, about 1821-1905, chief surveyor to the War Office, was a native of Brecknock, and a brother of John Evan Thomas, the sculptor, (1810-1873, see *post*.) He greatly distinguished himself as an architect, in his official capacity, by designing many public buildings, the principal being the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley,

the drawings of which he had the honour of exhibiting to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her laying the foundation stone, May 19th, 1856. He was elected F.S.A. and F.R.G.S. He was married in 1851 to Eliza Anne, daughter and heiress of the Hon. Henry Cecil Hodge, barrister-at-law, a nephew of the first Marquis of Exeter, and left several sons. Mr. Thomas was for many years connected with the Llanover and other South Wales estates, took an active part in Welsh movements in London, particularly in relation to Church matters, and occupied an honorary official position in connection with the Society of Ancient Britons and the Welsh Girls' School at Ashford. (*Manchester Guardian*; *Pool's Brecknockshire*.)

Thomas, James Stewart, 1814-1856, a missionary, was a native of Gelli, Brecknockshire. He joined the Wesleyans at an early age, and in 1838 volunteered for service in the South African mission field. He lost no time in learning the language of the tribes among whom he laboured, and his efforts in the cause of religion met with great success. He took a leading part in the translation of the Old Testament into the native tongue. (*Enwog C.*)

Thomas, John, 1691-1766, bishop of Salisbury, born at Dolgelly, was the son of a porter in the employ of a brewer, and, at the expense of his father's master, completed his education at Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree. He entered holy orders, and went out as chaplain to the English factory at Hamburg, where he acquired such proficiency in German, that he edited a publication in that language. He attracted the favourable notice of King George II., on account of the facility with which he spoke German. In 1736, he was appointed rector of St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, London, and four years later dean of Peterborough, afterwards becoming prebendary of Westminster, and canon residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1743, he was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph, but before consecration was transferred to Lincoln, and thence, in 1761, to Salisbury. He was a very learned man, and remarkable for his clever sayings. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Cassan's *Bishops of Salisbury*, vol. 3, p. 313; Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*; Abbey's *English Church and its Bishops*, vol. 2, p. 75; Watts' *Bibl. Brit.*; Robinson's *Merchant Taylors' Register*, vol. 2, p. 9.

Thomas, John, 1730-1803, a preacher (first with the Calvinistic Methodists and then with the Congregationalists) and a hymn writer, was a native of Myddfai, Carmarthenshire. He was a very able man, and, in addition to preaching, had charge of a day school. Between 1759 and 1786, he published a collection of hymns, in six parts, under the title "Caniadau Seion," of his own composition. Many of these hymns rank among the finest in the language; the following are to be found in almost every hymn book: "Deued yr awelon hyfryd"; "Am fod fy Iesu'n fyw"; "Dyro ini wel'd o'r newydd"; "Ni ddaw 'nghyfeillion mwya'u hedd"; and "Hedd a maddeuant gafwyd." He also translated several works on theological subjects into Welsh. (*Hanes Emyrwyr*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Tractodydd*, 1868, p. 162, and 1873, p. 314; *Revue Celtique*, vol. 1, p. 385; *Hanes Llen G.*; *Seren Gomer*, 1828 and 1829.

Thomas, John, 1736-1769, an eminent scholar, was the eldest son of Thomas Rowland, of Tu-hwnt-i'r-bwlch, South Carnarvonshire, and graduated M.A. at Jesus College, Oxford. His first curacy was at Llandegai, near Bangor, and he also acted as assistant master at the Bangor Grammar School. He afterwards became curate of Llandegfan and Llansadwrn, near Beaumaris, Anglesey, and was subsequently appointed headmaster of the Beaumaris Grammar School. He was acknowledged to be a great scholar, and an able critic in his native language. He was also a most skilful genealogist, and left, in manuscript, a "History of the Fifteen Tribes in North Wales," and many other works. He was buried in Llandegfan Church, his epitaph describing him as "a great scholar, universally beloved." (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Y Brython*, v. 1, second edition, p. 54; *Y Gwyllydydd*, 1831; *Enwogion C.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1906, p. 309.

Thomas, John, -1776, a general in the American army, was born in Massachusetts, and was of Welsh descent. He distinguished himself in the war, particularly under Washington before Boston, and took possession of that city on its evacuation by the British. He commenced his military career in the war against the French, and was at the siege of Quebec. While under Washington, he occupied Dorchester Heights, and subsequently became major-general. He died, greatly lamented, from smallpox, at Chambly, Canada, during the progress of the war. (*Wales and its People*; *Lippincott*.)

Thomas, John, 1742-1814, "Eos Gwynedd," a poet, was born in the parish of Cerrigydruidion, Denbighshire. Soon after his marriage, in 1756, he moved to Pentrefoelas, in the same county, to keep a shop, and there he remained till his death. He also acted as parish clerk, and that he was a man of some enterprise and business capacity is clear from the fact that he employed a large number of people to gather stone-moss (*cen-cerrig*) for dyeing purposes, and to burn fern for the production of potash, the latter material being despatched to the Warrington soap-works. He wrote a good deal of poetry, which was collected and published, under the editorship of the Rev. William Williams (Caledfryn), in 1845 (Llanrwst: J. Jones). He was the author of the well-known epitaph on Thomas Edwards (Twm o'r Nant), containing the lines:—

"Mae'r awen a'i hacen hi,
Man tawel, yma'n teui."

His writings are much admired for correctness, elegant sentiments, and pure morality. *North Wales Gazette*, 24th Sept., 1814; *Camb. Journal*, v. 1 (1854), p. 352; *Enwog. C.*; *Cymru*, v. 18, p. 120; *Ibid.*, v. 25, p. 37, with portrait.)

Thomas, John, about 1760-about 1825, "Sion Penffordd Wen," a poet, is believed to have been born in the parish of Llannor, near Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire. He spent about 25 years of his life at Penffordd Wen, near Nantglyn, Denbigh, and then removed to the neighbourhood of Holywell, Flintshire, where he died. In *Enwog. C.*, *Cymru*, O. J., and other works, he and John Thomas, Pentrefoelas, a

contemporary poet (1742-1814, see *ante*), are regarded as one and the same person. "Sion Penffordd Wen" was a prolific writer, among his works being "Y Drych Ysbrydol" (The Spiritual Mirror), 1790; an Interlude entitled "Ūrbania," 1793; and a volume, containing a good deal of information on various branches of knowledge, entitled, "Ammerch Ieuengetyd Cymru" (An Address to the Youth of Wales), (Wrexham: M. & S. March, 1795). A second edition appeared in 1815 (Wrexham: A. Tye); and a third in 1857 (Bethesda: R. Jones). His carols and poems were published under the title "Telyn Arian" (Silver Harp); a sixth edition appearing in 1857 (Llanrwst: J. Jones). (*Encog. C.*; *Y Brythyn*, v. 3, p. 383; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Cymru*, v. 32, p. 201.)

Thomas, John, 1786-1859, "Sion Wyn o Eifion," was born at Chwilog, in the parish of Llanarmon, South Carnarvonshire. For some years he was a fellow-student with David Owen (Dewi Wyn o Eifion) at Llanarmon school. When about nine years of age he met with an accident, and some five years later was stricken with fever, the combined effects of which made him an invalid practically all his life. For the last 25 years of his life he was almost entirely bedridden. He wrote a good deal of very beautiful poetry, but the only poem of his published during his lifetime was an Elegy on the death of the Rev. Hugh Pugh, of Brithdir, 1811. Two years after his death, a collection of his poems, under the title, "Gwaith Barddonol Sion Wyn o Eifion," was published under the editorship of his nephew, William Jones (Bleddyn) (Tremadoc: R. I. Jones, 1861). The volume also contains a biography of the poet. (*Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 187; *Encog. C.*; *Y Gwyddoniadur*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 277; *Y Brythyn*, v. 3, p. 111; *Y Geninen*, March, 1906, p. 62; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 139; *Wales*, v. 2, pp. 248 and 421.

Thomas, John, 1813-1862, a sculptor, who was of Welsh descent, was born at Chalford, Gloucestershire. A monument by him at Huntingdon attracted the attention of Sir Charles Barry, who employed him on the schools at Birmingham. He first attracted public notice at the time of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, when, coming to London, he was at once engaged by Barry on the sculptural decorations of the new structure. His quick intelligence, technical facility and organising talent, soon marked him out as a valuable collaborator for the architect, and the army of skilled carvers and masons employed upon the ornamentations of the building were placed practically under his sole control. His most noticeable achievements of a more fanciful kind were the "Queen of the Eastern Britons rousing her Subjects to Revenge;" "Musidora;" "Laly Godiva," and "Una and the Lion." Of the great mass of decorative work carried out by him, the most characteristic examples are—the colossal lions at the end of the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits; the large bas-reliefs at the Euston Square station, and the decorative sculpture on the entrance piers of Buckingham Palace. He was a constant exhibitor at the Academy from 1838 to 1862. (*Men of the Reign*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Scott's *British*

School of Sculpture; *Art Journal*, 1862; *The Builder*, 1862; *Dict. of Architecture*; Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists*.

Thomas, John, 1821-1892, a Congregational minister, was born at Holyhead. In 1842, he became pastor at Bwlch Newydd, Carmarthenshire, where he was ordained. In 1850, he removed to Glyn Neath, Glamorgan; and in 1854, to the Tabernacle church, Liverpool, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was also a journalist, lecturer, and a political speaker. He edited *Y Gwerinwr* for 1855-6; the *Annibynwr*, 1857-61; and the "*Tyst*" until 1872. In 1878, he was chairman of the Welsh Congregational Union; and afterwards of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He visited America in 1865, and again in 1872, in the interests of the Welsh churches there, and received the degree of D.D. He wrote several Welsh books:— "Memoirs of Three Brothers—Revs. J. Stephens, D. Stephens, and N. Stephens;" "Life of the Rev. John Davies, Cardiff," "History of the Temperance Movement in Wales," and "Life of the Rev. Thomas Rees, D.D." With the Rev. Thomas Rees, D.D., he wrote a Welsh "History of the Congregational Churches of Wales," 5 vols. (Dolgelley: W. Hughes, 1871—1891.) He has been well described as "one of the princes of the pulpit of Wales, one of its most powerful politicians, one of the most precise and laborious historians, and one of the most lucid and incisive writers that ever gave service to principles." His *Biography* (Welsh) was written by the Revs. Owen Thomas, M.A. (his son), and J. Machreth Rees (London: Alexander & Shepherd). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Cymru*, v. 3, p. 177; *Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 4; 1894, p. 9; 1892, p. 162; 1893, p. 18 *et seq*; March, 1895, p. 36; *Welsh Religious Leaders of the Victorian Era*.

Thomas, John, 1830— a musician, was a native of Tredegar, Monmouthshire, and became a prolific composer. Several of his anthems were very popular, the best known being "Clywch, tebygaf clywaf lais," and "Cenwch i'r Arglwydd." Five of his hymn-tunes—"Sirhowy," "Trevil," "Tredegar," "Saron," and "Blackwood," were published in the collection known as "Ceinion Cerddoriaeth." In 1863, he issued a collection of old Welsh airs, under the title "Telyn Cymru." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Thomas, John Evan, 1810-1873, sculptor, was born near Brecon, being descended from a branch of the Thomases of Silwch, who settled in Carmarthenshire. With a remarkable aptitude for learning in all its branches, especially history and poetry, he evinced at a very early age a love for the arts, which his father, a man of refined taste and discrimination, fostered by every means in his power. After some preliminary tuition, young Thomas studied in London under Sir Francis Legatt Chantrey, and from 1835 to 1857 he exhibited at the Royal Academy, his works being chiefly busts. Among his statues was a colossal bronze figure of the Marquis of Bute at Cardiff; a statue of the Duke of Wellington at Brecon; of Prince Albert on the Castle Hill at Tenby; of Thomas Henry Vivian at Swansea; of the Prince of Wales at the Welsh School, Ashford; of Sir Charles Morgan at Newport; and of Sir Joseph Bailey at Glamusk Park. Whenever he could escape from London and his professional avocations, he

visited his native county, for he was eminently patriotic, and well acquainted with his mother tongue. In 1812, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He died at his London residence, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Poole's *Breconshire*.) See *Brecon County Times*, 18th Oct., 1873; Redgrave's *Dict. of Artists*.

Thomas, John L., 1795-1871, "Ieuan Ddu," a musician, was born near Carmarthen, and afterwards resided at Merthyr and Pontypridd. Possessed of great and varied abilities, and extensive information in many directions, his genius shone pre-eminently as a musical composer and critic of great taste and judgment. He won two Eisteddfod prizes for essays on musical subjects. In 1815, he published a collection of Welsh airs, entitled "Y Caniedydd Cymreig" (The Cambrian Minstrel). He wrote a good deal of poetry of a very high order; and his "Bleeding Blackbird" has been described as "worthy of Wordsworth." In 1867, a small collection of his poems appeared. The chapter on "Music," in the "Literature of the Kymry," by Thomas Stephens, is understood to have been written by him. His translation of Pope's "Essay on Man," was published in 1862, and his poem on "The Vale of Taff," in 1849. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Cardif Catalogue*.)

Thomas, John Morgan, 1825-1894, a Congregational minister and essayist, was born near Llangalock, Carmarthenshire, and was called to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire, in 1846. Three years later, he emigrated to America, but returned to Wales for a few years, finally settling in the United States in 1852, as pastor of the church at Alliance, Ohio. His labours in the ministry were productive of great and enduring results. He was endowed with great pulpit power, was full of evangelistic spirit, and abounded in missionary zeal. He was an accomplished musician, and published much sacred music that became widely popular. As an essayist he had few, if any, superiors amongst the Welsh people of America, and frequently a successful competitor at the American Eisteddfodau. He also frequently served as adjudicator and conductor. (*The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 97.)

Thomas, John Rogers, 1830-about 1880, a musician, born at Newport, Monmouthshire, settled at an early age in America, where he became prominent in musical circles. He paid at least one visit to the old country, and in 1866 was one of the artistes at the Aberystwyth National Eisteddfod. In connection with that event, Ieuan Gwyllt (the Rev. John Roberts) wrote in the *Cerddor Cymreig*: "He possesses a clear, effective voice, and a good style. Besides being a good vocalist, he is also an excellent composer, as the numerous songs of his own composition, which were sung by him during the Eisteddfod, proved." His most popular songs were, "The Beautiful Isle of the Sea," "The Cottage by the Sea," "In the Moonlight," "'Tis but a Little Faded Flower," "Evangeline," "Pretty Nelly," "The Return," and "Thine Alone." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Dyfr Gwyboduth, &c.*; *The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 503.) See *Munsey's Magazine*, 1906, p. 753.

Thomas, John William, 1805-1840, "Arfonwyson," an author, was born in the parish of Llandegai, near Bangor. He spent three years at a village school, where he learned to read and write, and in 1822 became an itinerant bookseller. He was very unsettled for some years, but in 1834 he went to London, where he was for some months in the employ of Mr. Wm. Cobbett, M.P. Soon afterwards he was appointed Superintendent at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and during his residence there he edited every year a Welsh Almanac, much superior to those in common use. He was an excellent mathematician, and his style as a writer has been much admired for clearness and brevity. He wrote "Eltenu Rhifyddiaeth" (The Elements of Arithmetic), a "Welsh-English Dictionary" (Carnarvon: 1834), and "Trysorfa yr Athrawon" (The Teachers' Treasury) (London: 1837) of which a second edition was published at Llanrwst in 1844. He was also a frequent contributor to the magazines of the day. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1903, p. 205; *Y Gwladgarwr*, 1839, p. 237.

Thomas, Joseph, 1814-1889, of Carno, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Llangynog, Montgomeryshire, and as a young man, worked as a quarryman. Like many other preachers, he began his public career as a temperance advocate. In 1841, he entered Bala College, where he remained for three years. After leaving Bala he settled in Birmingham, where he had charge of the Methodist churches of the district, and there he did lasting work. After this he lived in Llanrhaadr-y-n-Mochnant, and finally removed to Carno. He acquired very great popularity as a preacher, and a wide reputation for shrewdness, common-sense, tact, and ability—qualities which gained for him the highest honour his denomination could confer upon him, the Moderatorship of its General Assembly. Notwithstanding a thickness of utterance and a somewhat harsh voice, his natural and homely style—anecdotal, humorous, and at the same time earnest and practical—had a peculiar charm. He was buried at Carno, a handsome monument being erected to his memory. (*Mont. Worthies*; *Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 23.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1889, p. 227; *Y Geninen*, March, 1889, p. 24; *Id.*, 1889, p. 166 *et seq.*

Thomas, Josiah, 1830-1905, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was a brother of the Rev. Owen Thomas, D.D. (see *post*), and of the Rev. John Thomas, D.D. (see *ante*). He was born at Bangor, and educated at Bala College and at Edinburgh University, where he graduated in 1857. After being for a few years the first minister of the Church at Jerusalem, Bethesda, he removed in 1862 to Bangor, where he kept a successful school, till he was appointed, in 1866, to the secretaryship of the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church of Wales. He conducted the affairs of this organisation with unflinching judgment and conspicuous success for thirty-five years, thirty of them spent in Liverpool. During his tenure of this important office, the native communicants in the Indian mission-field of the Church increased fifty-fold, from 100 to 5000. He resigned, in 1901, owing to failing health, and was then appointed consulting secretary of the Mission and a life-member of the General Assembly. He was synodical

examiner for North Wales in 1871, and Moderator of Synod in 1896. In 1861, he married the daughter of the Rev. John Hughes, the author of the well-known history of Methodism in Wales, "Methodistiaeth Cymru," and other works. (*The Manchester Guardian*.)

Thomas, Joshua, -1758, a clergyman and author, was a native of Penpod, in the parish of Llanlleonfel, Brecknockshire. He took his degree at Queen's College, Oxford, and was preferred to the living of Merthyr Cynog in 1741, and that of Llanlleonfel in 1757. He was buried in the latter parish a year later. He was the author of several books, and translated into Welsh Scott's "Christian Life." This work, which he dedicated to the Bishop of St. David's, appeared in 1752 under the title "Y Fuchedd Gristionogol, o'i Dechren i'w Diwedd mewn Gogoniant." In 1753, he published a sermon on the New or Gregorian Calendar, which was adopted in Great Britain in 1752, the title of that discourse being "Undeb mewn Gwlad, neu Bregeth ynghylch y Newidiad diweddar a wnaed yn y Flwyddyn, yn eglurhau'r peth, ac yn dangos y Rhesymau am hynny, tuag at ddwyn Pobl i iawn farnu yn y Mater yma." (Shrewsbury : Thomas Durston.) (Poole's *Brecknockshire* ; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry* ; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Thomas, Joshua, 1719-1797, a Baptist minister and author, was born in the parish of Caio, Carmarthenshire, and served as an apprentice to a mercer in Hereford, afterwards removing to Leominster, where he became minister of the Baptist congregation. In 1751, he published a Welsh pamphlet containing an "Answer to the Twenty Reasons" of the Rev. Griffith Jones, Llanddowror, on Infant Baptism. The pamphlet consisted of a translation of a treatise by Dr. Gill, with additions by Joshua Thomas himself. He also translated a work on Infant Baptism by the Rev. Samuel Ewer, Hampstead. He is best known, however, as the author of a Welsh "History of the Baptists," published in 1778 (Carmarthen : J. Ross). This is a work of considerable research and value, though it contained a number of errors, some of which were corrected by the author in a pamphlet published two years later. He also published a translation of the "Baptist Confession of Faith," and of Robert Hall's "Doctrine of the Trinity," and in 1794, wrote an English "History of Baptist Associations in Wales," from 1650 to 1790. He was "a sincere friend, an agreeable companion, a most consistent Christian, a devoted minister of the Gospel, and a useful though not an eloquent preacher." (Rees' *Hist.* ; *Dict. Em. W.* ; *Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Cymru O. J.* ; *Enwog. y Ffrydd*, v. 2 ; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry* ; *Enwog. C.* ; *Seren Gomer*, 1822, p. 65 ; *G. B.* ; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Thomas, Joshua, about 1730- a journalist, of Newburyport, U.S. America, was of Welsh descent. He was the editor of *The Massachusetts Spy*, which proved so serviceable in the Revolutionary period. So intrepid and outspoken was this *Spy*, that Governor Hutchinson attempted, but failed, to indict the editor. He took an active part in the Lexington skirmish, in 1775, and in May of that year, issued the hated sheet from Worcester, where he afterwards founded

an American Antiquarian Society, which proved of great value. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Thomas, Lewis William 1826-1896, one of the greatest bass singers Wales has ever produced, was born at Bath, of Welsh parentage. His voice developed early, and having studied singing under Bianchi Taylor, at the age of 24 he was appointed lay clerk in Worcester Cathedral, becoming, two years later, master of the choristers. At this time his services as a singer were in great request, and he frequently appeared at the great musical festivals, notably at Birmingham, Gloucester, and Hereford. In 1856, he accepted an appointment at St. Paul's Cathedral, which he gave up in the following year to accept a post at the Temple Church. About this time he made a very successful *débüt* upon the operatic stage, but preferring oratorio and concert work, he finally abandoned the stage, and became famous as one of the best oratorio singers of the day. After giving up singing, he contributed a number of able articles on musical matters to the leading London journals, and was a familiar figure at important musical functions. (*Notable W. Musicians; C. and D. Herald.*) See *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.

Thomas, Llewelyn, 1840-1897, a clergyman and author, born at Carnarvon, was a son of Canon Thomas Thomas, at one time vicar of Carnarvon (see *past*). He was educated first at Bottwnog and Cheltenham, and afterwards had a brilliant University career, and carried off the Newdigate prize at Oxford, in 1863, for a poem on "Coal Mines." From 1867 to 1871, he was assistant master at Ruthin Grammar School, at the same time serving as curate at Llanrhaidr, Llanfrog, and Ruabon. In 1872, he was elected a Fellow of Jesus College, and a year later was appointed tutor, a post which he held till 1880, when he became rector of Nutfield, Surrey. In 1882, he was elected vice-principal and chaplain of Jesus College. He wrote a "History of Jesus College," and was editor of the earliest translation of the Old Testament into the Basque language. At the Ruthin National Eisteddfod, 1868, he was awarded the prize, out of nearly two hundred competitors, for a beautiful poem on "The Harper's Grave." His memoir, with selections from his writings, together with a memoir of his father, from the pen of his sister—Miss Harriet Thomas—appeared in 1898. (*C. and D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1898, p. 58.

Thomas, Mesac, 1816-1892, Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, was born at Ty-poeth, Cardiganshire, and educated at Oswestry School, under Dr. Donne, and at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler; he proceeded to Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1840, graduating M.A. three years later. His first curacy was at Bishop Ryder's Church in Birmingham. In 1843, he was presented to the vicarage of Tudd-nham, in Suffolk, and two years later to the living of Attleborough, in Warwickshire. In 1851, he became secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and in 1863 he was consecrated first Bishop of Goulburn. Before leaving England, he was presented by the cabmen of London—amongst whom he had worked devotedly—with a carriage, which was, until his death, a familiar object in his diocese. He worked with great

energy in his large diocese, and leaves a monument of his labours in the form of St. Saviour's Cathedral. (*Byz-Gones*, 1892, p. 300.)

Thomas, Morris, 1851-1898, a Congregational minister and missionary, was born at Merthyr Tydfil, and was trained for the ministry at the Memorial College, Brecon. In 1878, he went to India, having been appointed to Vizagapatam, and it was in that station his life's work was done. Had he remained in Wales he would have made his mark as a preacher, for he possessed the imagination necessary for concrete pictorial preaching, and the voice and pathos which find expression in the Welsh "hwyl." India, however, was the sphere of labour he chose, and the Telugu language was the medium through which he proclaimed the mystery of the love of God. He acquired such a mastery over that difficult language that he could use it with great power. He organised and built up churches, established and superintended schools, and helped to enrich the Christian literature of the Telugu people. In his death the London Missionary Society lost one of its most devoted and hard-working missionaries, and India one of its best friends. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1899.)

Thomas, Nathaniel, 1730- , an author, was a native of Cardiff. He edited an "Abridgement of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary" and other educational works, and was the editor and proprietor of *James' Chronicle*, London. (*Encyc. C.*) See *Y Brythum*, v. 5, p. 30.

Thomas, Nathaniel, 1818-1890, a Baptist minister, was born at Clydach, near Swansea. His parents were in humble circumstances, and when quite young he had to assist in maintaining the family. He worked for some years as a collier, and in 1842 entered Pontypool College. He remained there four years, and considering his utter want of early educational advantages, and the attainments of his after life, his diligence as a student must have been very great. His knowledge of the Scriptures was remarkable, and gained for him when at college the honourable *sobriquet* of "walking concordance." In 1846, he accepted the pastorate of Cilfowyr, in Pembrokeshire, where he laboured with much success until he removed to Penuel Church, Carmarthen, in 1850. His fame as a preacher spread throughout the Principality, so that he was in constant request for special preaching services. In 1855, he removed to the Tabernacle, Cardiff, where he remained for 20 years. Very soon after his settlement the church and Sunday school rapidly increased, and several other churches were formed in different parts of the town. As a preacher he was probably less florid than many of his contemporaries, but he was very solid and severely logical. He took a great interest in education, and on the establishment of the University College at Cardiff he was appointed a member of its first council. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1890.)

Thomas, Sir Noah, 1720-1792, physician, was born at Neath, and educated at Oakham. He was admitted pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1738, graduated B.A. in 1742, M.A. in 1746, and M.D. in 1753. He settled in London; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1753, and of the College of Physicians in 1757. He delivered the Gulstonean lectures in 1759, and for some years was one of the

censors. In 1763, he became physician-extraordinary to George III., and twelve years later physician-in-ordinary, at the same time receiving the honour of Knighthood. He was also physician to the Lock Hospital. He died at Bath, and his portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, hangs in St. John's College, Cambridge. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Munk's *Coll. of Physicians*, vol. 2, p. 218.

Thomas, Owen, 1812-1891, Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was born at Holyhead. He received his elementary education in a school conducted by Owen Roberts, brother of Robert Roberts (the almanac-maker), of Holyhead, and when about 13 years of age was apprenticed to a stone-cutter. He began to preach when twenty-one years of age, and at once took a high rank. In 1841, he entered the University of Edinburgh, but, through lack of means, he had to abandon his course before graduating. He was ordained in 1844, and in the same year became pastor of Penmount, Pwllheli. He also ministered at Newtown, London, and Liverpool. In 1887, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College, New Jersey. He was the author of a Commentary on the Hebrews, based on Dr. Kitto's Illustrated Bible, but containing most valuable notes of his own; the Life of the Rev. John Jones, Talysarn, with a sketch of the history of Welsh Theology and Preaching, probably the best biography in the language; the Life of the Rev. Henry Rees; and translated into Welsh Watson's Essay on Sanctification. He also contributed a number of articles to the first edition of *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*, and several essays to the *Tractodydd*. He was the last of the Welsh pulpit celebrities of the nineteenth century. He remained for some years as the only living typical preacher of a generation of preachers which had passed away. His eloquence and power at times were simply marvellous. From being a stonemason, he became a true sculptor in the religious quarries of Wales, and was engaged by the Holy Spirit to hew and beautify many a rough block ready for the building of that temple not made with hands. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Historical Handbook.*) *Cymru*, v. 1, p. 56; v. 28, p. 293; v. 29, p. 149; *Sunday Schools*, &c., p. 230; *Y Geninen*, 1892, p. 7, *et seq.*; March, 1895, p. 13; 1902, p. 249; *Welsh Religious Leaders of the Victorian Era*.

Thomas, Richard, about 1740- , an officer in the American war, was a descendant of Richard Thomas, of Flintshire, who purchased 5,000 acres of land from William Penn in 1681. In 1775, Thomas was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and in the following April he was appointed colonel, his duties in that capacity being "of the most arduous and responsible character." (*Welshmen as Factors*, &c.)

Thomas, Richard, 1844-1889, Baptist minister, was born at Nantyffin, Goginan, Cardiganshire. He was baptized in 1859, and commenced to preach in 1865. In 1866, he was admitted to Pontypool College, and having spent four years there, was invited to the pastorate of the church at Bethel, Holyhead, where Dr. Wm. Morgan had ministered for 47 years, and there he remained till his death.

He was an able and effective preacher, and a most faithful pastor. For many years he was secretary of the Anglesey Baptist Association, and agent of the Bible Translation Society, for both of which he was very zealous. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1891.)

Thomas, Robert, 1796- a Calvinistic Methodist preacher and poet, known as "Robert Thomas, Llidiardau," was born at Bettws-y-Coed, Carnarvonshire, and began to preach in 1819. He was noted for his wit, and in many respects was almost unique. In 1849, he published a small volume of his poems, under the title "Lloffion o Faes Boas." His memoir was written by the Rev. Owen Jones, B.A. (*Enwogion Meirion*.)

Thomas, Robert, 1809-1880, "Ap Vychan," a Congregational minister, lecturer and poet, was the son of a farm labourer, and was born in the parish of Llanuwchllyn, near Bala, Merionethshire. In his tenth year, he found employment at a farm, where he remained for nearly seven years. He was then apprenticed to a blacksmith, and after serving his time he entered the employ of a blacksmith at Conway. While there, in 1836, he was induced to prepare for the ministry, and four years later became pastor at Dinas Mawddwy. He afterwards served in the ministry at Ruabon, Liverpool, and Bangor, and in 1873, became professor of theology at the Congregational College, Bala. He was one of the foremost Welsh preachers of the day, and was very popular as a lecturer. He was a frequent contributor to the *Dysgedydd*, and other magazines. He won the chair prize at the Rhyd Eisteddfod in 1863, and at Chester in 1866. He was a splendid example of a self-taught man, having risen from the greatest poverty to one of the highest positions in his denomination. An excellent biography, edited by the Revs. M. D. Jones, and D. V. Thomas, which includes a number of his essays, was published in 1882. (*Ap Vychan*; *Cyffres y Fil*, O. M. Edwards; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1881.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1903, p. 429; *Cymru*, v. 22, p. 293; *Ibid*, v. 24, p. 133 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, v. 25, p. 53 *et seq.*

Thomas, Samuel, 1828-1906, a self-made man, a son of David Thomas (1794-1882, see *ante*), was born at Ynyscedwyn, South Wales. On attaining his thirteenth year he emigrated to America with his parents. He entered the smithy and machine shops of the Crane Ironworks, where he spent four years in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1854, the Thomas Iron Company was organised, and ultimately he became president of the company. He was one of the best-known and most successful iron manufacturers in the United States, and his long experience as a mining and furnace expert gave him a wide reputation, his advice being frequently sought on these matters throughout the States. (*Western Mail*, March 10, 1906.) See *Munsey's Magazine*, 1906, p. 753.

Thomas, Sidney Gilchrist, 1850-1885, an inventor, was the son of William Thomas, a Welshman, in the solicitor's department of the Inland Revenue Office, London. He was born at Canonbury, in Northern London, and educated at Dulwich College, where he received a purely classical training. Owing to the death of his father, his

education was cut short, and at the age of 17 he entered the Civil Service, but not with the intention of remaining in it. He had a great liking for metallurgy, and in order to pursue his studies in that direction, he had a small laboratory fitted up. In conjunction with his cousin, Mr. P. C. Gilchrist, who was then chemist at Cwmafon, South Wales, he carried out a series of experiments, which resulted in solving the problem of the elimination of phosphorus from iron. This discovery brought him a world-wide celebrity as an inventor, and created quite a revolution in the manufacture of iron and steel. (*The Age of Steel, &c.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See his *Memoir and Letters*, by Burnie, 1891; "A Rare Young Man," by W. E. Gladstone, in *Youth's Magazine* (Boston, Mass.), 4 Aug. 1892.

Thomas, Simon, -1743, a Calvinistic Methodist minister and author, was a native of Cardiganshire, and was educated for the ministry. He settled down as minister of the cause at Cilgwyn, in his native county, removing afterwards to Herefordshire, where he died. His first literary venture was a Welsh "History of the World and of the Times," published in 1721, which is chiefly made up of an account of religion in Wales from the earliest times, and is a very valuable work. It passed through at least four editions. He also published in Welsh a history of the heretic Pelagius, and several English books. (*Hanes Llen. G.*)

Thomas, Thomas, 1805-1881, a Baptist minister, was born at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. He passed his youth at a small farm at Leckwith Bridge, near Cardiff. When a little over thirteen years of age he presented himself for baptism, but in consequence of his father's hostility to the step he did not observe the ordinance till a later date, when he was immersed in the river Taff by the Rev. Griffith David, of Cardiff. His education was of the most slender character, but he set himself so earnestly to the task of self-improvement that at the age of 15 he was able to preach with acceptance at the cottage and farmhouse services which were then the principal means of evangelising Wales, and in a few months he became a popular boy-preacher. Two years later he entered the Baptist College at Abergavenny, proceeding, in 1824, to Stepney College, and in 1828 he became pastor of the cause at Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, London. In 1836, he accepted the post of president of the Baptist College on its removal from Abergavenny to Pontypool. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the Franklin College, U.S.A. His success at Pontypool was wonderful, and when, in 1877, failing health compelled him to retire, he was presented with a testimonial of 2,000 guineas. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1883.) See *Welsh Religious Leaders of the Victorian Era*.

Thomas, Thomas, -1898, a clergyman, was a native of Cardiganshire, and was educated at the famous Ystradmeurig School, and at Oxford. In 1835, he was appointed vicar of Carnarvon, in succession to Chancellor Trevor, and there he did noble work. He established an infant school there in 1838; a boys' and girls' school in the year 1844; a training college in 1850, and afterwards a school of art, a ragged school, and other beneficent institutions. He subsequently removed to Ruabon, and became a canon of Bangor Cathedral.

His memoir, together with that of his son, the Rev. Ll. Thomas (see *ante*), was published in 1898. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Thomas, Thomas, -1900, a self-made man, was a native of the parish of Llangnic, South Wales, and was the son of David and Sarah Thomas. He emigrated to the vicinity of Youngstown, Ohio, about 1866. He worked at his trade of shoemaker for some time, but afterwards entered into business of his own account, becoming one of the leading residents of Youngstown. He was a thorough Welshman, and took the greatest interest in every local Welsh movement after his advent to America. (*The Cambrian*, 1900, p. 571.)

Thomas, Thomas Bennett, 1848-1905, a Presbyterian minister, was born at Aberayron, South Wales. When he was 13 years old, his father, a sea captain, was drowned, and he was sent to an uncle in Liverpool. He was urged by the Pall Mall Calvinistic Methodist Church to enter the ministry, and soon became a most popular preacher. When about 20 years of age, he crossed to America, locating in Utica, New York. In 1871, he moved to Pittsburg, and later on entered New York University, where he graduated M.A., afterwards receiving the degree of D.D. He was ordained at Venedocia, Ohio, and after serving as pastor at Wilkesbarre for seven years, he accepted a call to the Monroe (New York) Presbyterian Church, where he laboured very successfully for 20 years. In 1901, he became pastor of the Welsh cause at Pittsburg. He was a most popular preacher, and his ministrations were successful to a marked degree. (*The Cambrian*, 1905, p. 453.)

Thomas, Thomas C., 1870-1902, a mining engineer, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, of Welsh parents. He prepared for Wyoming Seminary, where he completed a preparatory academic course to enter Lehigh University, where he graduated, with high honours, in 1897. In the following year, he accepted a position at Concepcion de Oro, Mexico, as chemist and engineer of the Magipill Copper Co., being promoted, at the beginning of 1899, to be assistant general manager. He wrote several papers on mining, which are regarded as authorities. (*The Cambrian*, 1902.)

Thomas, Thomas Emlyn, 1822-1846, a poet, who died at the early age of 24, was born at Troedraur, Cardiganshire. He received his education first of all at Ffrwdfâl, and afterwards proceeded to Carmarthen College. He wrote a good deal of poetry of a high order, and a number of essays, which were published in *Seren Gomer* between the years 1837 and 1846. In 1843, he was ordained minister with the Unitarians. The Rev. T. J. Griffiths (Tau Gimel) contributed his obituary notice to *Seren Gomer* for July, 1846. (*Y Brython*, vol. 5, p. 30; *Cyfansoddiadau Buddugol Eisteddfod Castell-nwydd-Emlyn*, p. 49.)

Thomas, Timothy, 1720-1768, a brother of the Rev. Joshua Thomas (1719-1797, see *ante*), was, like him, a Baptist preacher, being stationed at Aberduar, in Carmarthenshire. He published a collection of hymns in 1764, and was the author or translator of several other

volumes. "He was remarkably diligent and acceptable as a preacher, known and respected by all the churches, particularly those of his own denomination, throughout the Principality. . . . The ablest and most generally known of his works is "Y Wisg Wen Ddysglaer" (The Shining White Robe). This is a volume of considerable size, and consists of valuable essays on the fall of man, justification, and sanctification. (*Rees' Hist.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry; Cymru O.J.*, vol. 2; *Thomas' History of the Baptist Association in Wales; Encwog. C.; Hanes Llen. G.; Seren Gomer*, 1823, p. 1, *et. seq.*; *Dir. Em. W.*

Thomas, Urijah Rees, 1839-1901, a Congregational minister, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. David Thomas, editor of the *Homilist*, was born near Tenby. He entered Cheshunt College in 1857, and studied there for five years. At the close of his course, he accepted an invitation to become the first pastor of Redland Park Church, Bristol, and to that church and to the city of Bristol he devoted his life. There he fulfilled a long pastorate of 39 years with conspicuous success, the building having to be enlarged twice. In 1895, he was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. His preaching was vigorous and effective; it was thoughtful, illustrative, illuminating, evangelical; the fact that after 39 years' ministry in one pulpit his people were always sorry to find another in his place, is proof of his open-mindedness and originality. His intelligence was large, his reading was broad, his mental movements were rapid, his readiness unflinching, his spirit reverential, his feeling warm and earnest. But, perhaps, the deepest source of his attractiveness and influence was his quick and his intense sympathy. He entered into the sorrows and struggles, into the joys and hopes of other people in a degree only possible to one who was endowed with a fine and generous nature. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1902.)

Thomas, William, -1800, a clergyman and antiquary, was born near Margam, Glamorganshire, and educated at Cowbridge, under Dr. Durell, and at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. He was awarded a fellowship, and continued many years tutor in Pembroke College. He afterwards became chaplain to Lord Vernon, and chancellor of the Llandaff diocese. He was an excellent Celtic scholar, and had made considerable progress in oriental languages. He corresponded with the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir), and did much to encourage that eminent, but indolent, poet to proceed with his "Disertatio de Bardis," published in 1764. (*Gent. Mag.*, 1800, part 1, p. 489.)

Thomas, William, 1749-1809, a Congregational minister, was born at Bala, and completed his education at Abergavenny College. He spent the last twenty-one years of his life at Bala, as pastor of the cause there. He translated a number of theological works into Welsh, among them Gurnal's "Christian's Complete Armour," but his chief undertaking was his translation of Guyse's "Commentary on the New Testament," in the publication of which he incurred a loss of £300. (*Encwog. Meirion.*) See *Hanes Llen. G.*



REV. WILLIAM THOMAS (ISLWYN)



ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN

Thomas, William, 1823-1893, an inventor, was the son of a yeoman, and was born at Eryneoch, Llanwyddelan, Montgomeryshire. He was another of the many examples of Welshmen who rose to positions of wealth on the crest of the wave of commercial activity in Wales. In youth he showed considerable mechanical aptitude, and was apprenticed to a wheelwright. He afterwards established a small iron foundry, and began business as maker of agricultural implements. In 1851, he removed to Llanidloes, and here, in larger premises and with greater scope, he continued the same line of business, and gained a reputation for the manufacture of machinery required in lead mining and dressing, an industry which a few years later was at the zenith of its prosperity in Mid-Wales. At the same time orders came from all the mining districts of the world almost, for the construction of the machinery in which he had first displayed his mechanical skill. (*Byr-Gones*, 1893, p. 134.)

Thomas, William, 1828-1899, a Congregational minister and author, was born at Postgwyn, Carmarthenshire. He worked for some time at Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire, removing afterwards to Aberdare, where he began to preach. He entered Carmarthen College in 1858, and during his course there received no fewer than four invitations to pastorates. He accepted that from the Churches at Jerusalem and Capelmaen, Gwynfe, in his native county, and there remained till his death. Much success attended his ministry; he also did pioneer work in the neighbourhood in connection with education. He was for a quarter of a century secretary of the East Carmarthenshire Congregational Association, and chairman of the Independent committee of his *Alma Mater* for 1888, and was a director of the London Missionary Society for many years. He has been fitly described as "one of the model ministers of Wales, a sound theologian of the old school, a solid evangelical preacher, and a faithful pastor." He edited the "Biography and Sermons of the Rev. Thomas Davies, Llandilo" (Llandilo: D. W. & G. Jones, 1877), and translated into Welsh the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883 (published 1884). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1901; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Thomas, William, 1832-1878 "Islwyn," a Calvinistic Methodist minister and poet, was born at Mynydd Islwyn, in the county of Monmouth, and spent his life in the secluded neighbourhood of his birth. It was intended that he should become a land surveyor, but at the age of twenty-two he was led to the ministry. He was ordained a minister with the Calvinistic Methodists, but never took a pastoral charge. When about 21 years of age he won Eisteddfod prizes for elegies on the Rev. Thos. Price (Carnhuanawc), and the Rev. D. Rhys Stephen. In 1867, he published a small volume of poems (Wrexham: Hughes & Son); and poems or articles from his pen appeared in the "Traethodydd" for 1854-7-8, 1864-5-6, and 1870 to 1877 inclusive. His poetry stands among the best Wales has produced, and many competent critics consider him the greatest Welsh poet of the century. Only three of his hymns have been published, but one of these—"Gwêl uwchlaw cymylau amser"—is found in every Welsh hymnal. A volume of his sermons appeared in 1896 (Treherbert: I. Jones); and, in 1897, his poems were collected

by Mr. O. M. Edwards, M.A., and published by Hughes & Son, Wrexham. He translated some of his poems into English, and a number of these were published in the third volume of *Wales*. (*Sweet Singers of Wales; Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1905, p. 435; *Ibid*, 1903, pp. 53, 290; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1903, p. 61; *Ibid*, 1902, p. 183; *Ibid*, Mar., 1902, p. 30; *Cymru*, vol. 8, p. 247; *Ibid*, vol. 9, p. 68 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, vol. 25, p. 234; *Gwaith Islwyn*, O. M. Edwards; *Cyfres y Fil*; *Y Geninen*, March, 1887, p. 24; *Cymru*, vol. 10, p. 57, *et seq.*; *Ibid*, vol. 14, p. 159; *Y Geninen*, 1892, p. 215; *Young Wales*, 1895, p. 253; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 79; *Welsh Poets, &c.*, p. 1; *Y Geninen*, 1884, p. 43; *Young Wales*, 1903, p. 109; *Y Geninen*, March, 1897, p. 296. *Wales*, v. 3, pp. 257, 503 and 529.

Thomas, William, 1834-1879, "Gwilym Marles," Unitarian minister and poet, was born near Brechfa, Carmarthenshire, and completed his education at Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. In 1860, he accepted a call to Llwynrhydowen; in 1876, he and his congregation were evicted. He wielded a facile pen, and his contributions to the *Baner* on Cardiganshire politics, carried a great influence, and in conjunction with his powerful platform speeches in defence of the liberty of the tenant, roused intense opposition amongst a certain class, and resulted ultimately in the eviction of 1876. As a preacher he was popular, persuasive, and inspiring, and was a special favourite with young people. From 1860 to 1879, he kept a grammar school at Llandyssul, and was eminently successful, his aim being to turn out not only good scholars, but good men. In every aspect of his life there was manifest a deeply religious nature, saturated with the enthusiasm of humanity. He edited *Yr Athraw*, 1865-67, and wrote most of the contents himself. His contributions to periodical literature were numerous and valuable; his first will be found in *Tywysydd yr Ieuanc*, 1845, when he was not yet 11 years old. He contributed a novel to *Seren Gomer* for 1855; and in *Yr Ymofynydd*. 1863, we find his "Half-hours with the Bard of Pantycelyn," and in 1863-4, his article on "Theodore Parkes." He published a small volume of poetry in 1859 (Newcastle-Emlyn: J. R. Davies), but most of his works were in MS. at the time of his death. Specimens of his poems appeared in *Y Llenor* (O. M. Edwards), No. 3, July, 1895, and a fuller collection was published in *Cyfres y Fil*. (*Cymru*, v. 29, p. 277; *Cardiff Catalogue*; Information supplied by the Rev. R. Jenkin Jones, M.A., Aberdare). See *Yr Ymofynydd*, 1901; *Nineteenth Century Students at Presbyterian College, Carmarthen*, by Rev. R. Jenkin Jones, M.A.; *Wales*, v. 3, p. 535; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 39.

Thomas, William, 1813-1890, "Glanffrwd," a clergyman and poet, was born near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire. He began life by assisting his father—a sawyer, and by working in a coal mine. He applied himself with diligence to improving his education, and was soon able to settle down as schoolmaster. He then began to preach with the Calvinistic Methodists, and for about twelve months was pastor of a small cause in the Rhondda Valley. He afterwards joined the Established Church, after a very successful career at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, and Oxford, being ordained in 1875. After serving as

curate at West Carnforth, Durham, and at Mold, he removed to St. Asaph, as vicar-choral, being afterwards appointed senior vicar. In 1874, he published "*Sisialon y Ffrwd*," a volume of poetry, which ran through several editions. He delivered, before the Cymmrodorion Society, an able lecture on "Welsh Hymnology," which was published in their transactions. He won the bardic chair at Liverpool for a poem on "Bethlehem"; at the London National Eisteddfod he took the gold medal and £40 for a poem on "The Welsh Language," and a few weeks afterwards, at Portmadoc, he was awarded a gold medal and £20 for a poem on "Queen Victoria." His poetry is of a very high order, and during the latter years of his life he was in frequent request as adjudicator and conductor. (*Y Geninen*, 1891, Mar. p. 44; *Bye-Gones*, 1890, p. 491.) See *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. 6, p. 53; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 128.

Thomas, William D., 1842-1899, a self-made man, was born in Pembrokeshire, of humble parents. While a mere lad, he was compelled to become dependent on his own efforts for a livelihood. He emigrated to America in 1866, settling in Pennsylvania, where he followed the occupation of mining contractor. He became a Justice of the Peace, and rose to a position of considerable influence. He took great interest in Eisteddfodic movements; in Welsh literature, especially poetry, as well as in the welfare of his fellow countrymen. (*The Cambrian*, 1899.)

Thomas, William Jones, -1896, an author was a grandson of the Rev. William Jones, of Amlwch, Anglesey. He was for several years precentor of the Welsh Congregational Church, Park Road, Liverpool. A scholar of reputation, he frequently contributed to the Welsh press, and competent authorities had bestowed great praise on his Welsh Grammar, which was introduced into several schools as a standard for teaching the language. (*Bye-Gones*, 1896, p. 293.)

Thomas, William Meredyth, 1819-1877, a sculptor, was a native of Brecon, and a brother of John Evan Thomas (1810-1873, see *ante*.) He was associated with his brother for upwards of thirty years, and during that time assisted him in all the great works which proceeded from his studio. Early in life he became a prize medallist student of the Royal Academy for his accurate models from the antique, which laid the foundation for that purity and truth of style which distinguished his works, and would have given him a prominent place among his contemporaries in the art had he chosen to strike out a separate path from that of his brother. After the death of the latter, he completed his unfinished works, and then devoted himself to ideal works, amongst which may be mentioned a life-size figure of "The Racket Player" in the nude, Sabrina rising from the Severn; Ariel floating on the bat's wing; Puck seated on the toad's stool; The embodiment of mischief; figures of Resignation, Purity, and Hope; numerous statuettes—the Cricketer, the Pathers, the Students, the Music Lesson, the Welsh Harper, the Lament of Llewellyn over his dog Gelert, &c., all of which displayed great original talent. He was also well-known for his medallion portraiture in marble, which for a time was a speciality of his own. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Thomas, William Theophilus, 1824-1899, "Gwilym Gwenffrwd," a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Holywell, Flintshire. While yet a young man he went to Manchester, and joined the Welsh church at the old chapel in Garthside, then under the ministry of Dr. Roberts, Wrexham. In 1850, he was ordained to the ministry at Cana, Llanddaniel, Anglesey. Owing to ill-health, he did not remain there long, but after recruiting his strength, went to Mold, to a solicitor's office, where he spent the rest of his useful life, gaining the respect and esteem of all. He continued to preach, and was always ready to serve the churches of the neighbourhood. In 1887, he undertook the oversight of the two small churches at Soar and Jerusalem, near Mold. He contributed largely to the literature of his country, composing poetry and writing much for Welsh papers and periodicals. His published works include a popular "Welsh Guide to the Preparation and Proving of Wills" (Wrexham: Hughes & Son, 1863), and an Essay on "The Soul" (Mold: H. Jones & Co., 1883). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1900; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Tibbott, Richard, 1719-1798, a Congregational minister, was born at Hafod-y-Bont, Llanbryn-mair, Montgomeryshire. His religious impressions were deep and strong, and his thirst for knowledge was intense. He began to preach in his nineteenth year, and afterwards joined the early Calvinistic Methodist Reformers—Whitefield, Harris, and Rowlands—and became intimately associated with them in the early stages of that great movement. In 1762, he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Llanbryn-mair, which he held until his death. It was his custom to travel once a year throughout the Principality, preaching wherever he went, and with any denomination. He was a man in whom a fiery zeal for the essentials of religion was combined with a moderation and tolerance of the views of others, and an absence of party zeal in a remarkable degree. Although he could not be considered a great orator, his discourses were practical and to the point, and his earnestness and zeal, together with the saintliness of his character, made his influence very considerable. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Cymru*, v. 30, p. 7.

Tomos Glyn Cothi, see Evans, Thomas.

Traherne, John Montgomery, 1788-1860, a clergyman and author, was the eldest son of Llewelyn Traherne, of Coedriglan, near Cardiff. The Trahernes, on the female side, trace their descent from the Herberts of Swansea, progenitors of the Earls of Pembroke and Powis. He completed his education at Oxford, graduating M.A. in 1813, and was ordained priest in the same year. He was chancellor of Llandaff from 1844 to 1851, was a member of several learned societies, and was elected F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was regarded as one of the chief authorities in his day on the genealogies and archaeology of his native county. Among other works he wrote "Historical Notices of Sir Matthew Cradock, Knight," 1840; edited the "Stradling Correspondence," a series of Letters written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with notices of the Family of Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, 1840; and published an "Abstract of Pamphlets relating to

Cardiff Castle in the reign of Charles I," 1822. (*Enwog. C.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Clark's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 566; Nicholas' *County Families of Wales*, 1872, v. 2, p. 643; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 8th edn., p. 2036; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*; *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd series, v. 6, p. 140; *Gent. Mag.*, 1860, pt. 1, p. 517; *The Cambrian* (Swansea), 10 Feb., 1860.

Trebore Mai, see Williams, Robert.

Trevor, Arthur Hill, 1798-1862, third Viscount Dungannon, in the peerage of Ireland, was born in London, being descended from the well-known Denbighshire family of Trevor. He graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1825, and, in 1830, entered the House of Commons. In 1855, he was elected a representative peer for Ireland, and took an active part in the debates in the House of Lords. He led the opposition to the Divorce Bill of 1857. He was a member of several learned societies, and published "The Life and Times of William III." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Mrs. Delany's *Autobiography and Correspondence*, vol. 3, p. 514; *Gent. Mag.*, 1862, part 2, p. 360; *Annual Register*, 1862, *App. to Chron.*, p. 348; *Illustrated London News*, 23 August, 1862; Boase's *Modern Biog.*

Trevor, Sir John, 1637-1717, a well-known lawyer, was the second son of John Trevor, of Brynkinallt, in the county of Denbigh. He received but a poor education, and his family, being at a loss what to do with him, sent him to London, where he acted as clerk in the chambers of his uncle, Arthur Trevor, an eminent barrister. At that time, he could not speak a sentence of correct English, but his diligence was great; he read for the law, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was made a King's Counsel in 1678, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and, in 1685, was elected Speaker. In the same year, he was appointed Master of the Rolls, from which office he was dismissed on the accession of William and Mary, but was restored in 1693. Two years later, he was reported for having received a bribe of a thousand guineas for furthering a bill promoted by the City of London, and after being subjected to the humiliation of declaring himself guilty from the Speaker's chair, he resigned that office, and was expelled the House. He was permitted, however, to retain the Mastership of the Rolls, there being no suspicion that he had misconducted himself in that office; on the contrary, he was regarded as an upright and enlightened judge. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Young Wales*, 1895, p. 82; Nicholas' *Annals of the Counties and County Families of Wales*, i, 418; Foss' *Lives of the Judges*; Manning's *Lives of the Speakers*; Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*; *Macmillan's Magazine*, October, 1898; *Y Geninen*, 1889, p. 28; *Young Wales*, 1904, p. 25; *Enwog. C.*; Woolrich's *Memoirs of Judge Jeffreys*; *Historic Notices of Flint*, p. 154.

Trevor, Hon. John, about 1690-1764, a lawyer and eminent scholar, was the second son of Thomas, first Lord Trevor, of Trevalyn, Denbighshire (see *post.*) He was called to the Bar in 1718, and, in 1732, married Elizabeth, the only daughter of the celebrated writer, Sir Richard Steele, M.P., who resided at Carmarthen. He was chief

justice of the Carmarthen circuit from 1724 to 1753, and M.P. for Woodstock from July, 1746, until March, 1753, when he succeeded his brother Thomas as third Lord Trevor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. (*The Welsh Judges.*)

Trevor, Richard, 1707-1771, successively Bishop of St. David's and of Durham, was the second surviving son of Thomas Trevor, Baron Trevor of Bromham (see *post*). He was educated at Bishop Stortford, in Hertfordshire, Westminster School, and Queen's College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1727, and M.A. in 1730. In November, 1727, he was elected a Fellow of All Soul's College. In 1732, his half-brother, Sir John Bernard, presented him to the living of Houghton-with-Wilton, in Huntingdonshire, and in 1735 he was appointed a canon of Christ Church, retaining his prebend till 1752. In 1736, he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's, whence he was elected to the see of Durham eight years later. He was a munificent patron of merit; a man of considerable learning and exceptional benevolence. By his will he left large sums for charitable purposes. A monument was erected to him in the ante-chapel at Auckland. His portrait, drawn by Robert Hutchinson, and engraved in 1776 by Joseph Collyer, was prefixed to a memoir by George Allan, published in that year. A portrait in oils is preserved at Glynde Place, near Lewes, the seat of Viscount Hampden. Trevor was the author of several published sermons. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Allan's *Sketch of the Life of Richard Trevor* (Darlington, 1776), reprinted in Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, ix., 241-50; Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, passim; *Notes and Queries*, 7th series, ix., 208, 257, 388; Surtees' *History of Durham*, vol. 1, p. cxxiii.

Trevor, Sir Thomas, 1658-1730, the first Lord Trevor, of Trefalyn, in the county of Denbigh, was the second son of Sir John Trevor (1626-1672). He was trained for the law, and attained such a high reputation at the Bar that he was made Solicitor-General in 1692, and Attorney-General three years later. He afterwards became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, being created Baron Trevor. In 1725, he was made Lord Privy Seal, and, in 1727, Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain. "He was," says Onslow, "the only man almost that I ever knew, who changed his party as he had done, that preserved so general an esteem with all parties as he did." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Governor of the Charter House. Three of his sons became successively Lord Trevor; and another was made Bishop of St. David's (1741-1752), and of Durham (1752-1771). The eldest son by his second wife, who also inherited the barony of Trevor, was the first Viscount Hampden, and the title became extinct in 1824. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *The Welsh Judges.*) See Foss' *Lives of the Judges*; Lord Hervey's *Memoirs*, vol. 1, p. 113; Granger's *Biographical History of England*, vol. 3, p. 51; Boyer's *Annals of Queen Anne*, v. App. i. 2, ix. 742; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Trithyd, see Davies, Thomas.

Tucker, Josiah, 1712-1799, a political writer, was born at Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, and received a classical education.

He graduated M.A. at Oxford in 1739, and in 1755 took his degrees of B.D. and D.D. Having entered holy orders, he obtained a curacy in Gloucestershire, removing two years later to Bristol, where he was made one of the minor canons of the cathedral. He afterwards became chaplain to the bishop, and prebendary, and, later on, was appointed dean of Gloucester. He was the author of a number of volumes on political, theological, and commercial subjects, and was generally esteemed an admirably clear and able writer. His chief works are:—“A Brief Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain with regard to trade”; “An Apology for the present Church of England,” 1772; “Letters to Dr. Kippis,” 1773, in which he strenuously opposed a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts”; “A View of the Difficulties of the Trinitarian, Arian and Socinian systems,” 1777; and “A Treatise concerning Civil Government,” 1781, in which he attempted to refute the arguments of Locke. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent Mag.*, 1799, p. 1,000; Barrett’s *Bristol*, 1789, p. 512; *Seward’s Anecdotes*, v. 2, p. 436; Watson’s *Life of Warburton*, p. 496; *Thos. Newton’s Autobiography*; *Letters of an Eminent Prelate*, 1809, pp. 403, 443, 452; Mr. Culloch’s *Lit. of Political Economy*, pp. 51, 53, et seq.

Tucker, Thomas, -1766, an admiral, was the third son of John Tucker, of Sealyham, Pembrokeshire, his mother being a daughter of Sir John Wogan (see *post.*) Entering the navy at an early age, his promotion was rapid. While captain of the “Towy” he captured a Spanish pirate, laden with great treasure. (*Enwog. C.*) See Burke’s *History of the Commons*.

Tudno, see Jones, Thomas Tudno.

Tudor, Owen Davies, 1818-1887, a barrister-at-law, and author of several well-known legal works, was the eldest son of Robert Owen Tudor, and Emma, his wife, a daughter of John Lloyd Jones, and was born at Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire. He was educated at Shrewsbury school, and was called to the Bar in 1842. He was a legal writer of considerable repute, his most important works being “A Treatise on the Law of Charitable Trusts,” “Leading Cases in the Law of Real Property and Conveyancing,” and “Leading Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law.” For many years he had an extensive practice in London as equity draughtsman and conveyancer. In 1864, he was appointed joint-registrar of the district Bankruptcy Court at Birmingham, the business of which he conducted with great ability. He continued in office until its abolition by the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and after winding up the business of the Court he retired, in 1872, on a pension. He married, in 1819, Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. David James, vicar of Llanwnnog. He died at his residence in South Kensington, London, and was buried in the Brompton Cemetery. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Turnor, John, 1761-1803, a captain in the navy, was a native of Llangoednor, Cardiganshire. In 1781, on the “Preston,” he took part in an engagement with the Dutch, narrowly escaping with his life. He afterwards saw much active service in the West Indies, and after

the capture of Toulon, in 1793, he was promoted captain of one of the vessels taken from the enemy, his share of the prize-money amounting to £12,000. He died at Prince Edward Island, in his forty-second year. (*Enwog. C.*) See *Y Brython*, v. 2., second edit., p. 435.

Twm o'r Nant, see Edwards, Thomas.

Twm Pedrog, see Williams, Thomas.

Tydfylyn, see Williams, D. T.

Vaughan, Abel, 1784-1836, a Baptist minister, was a native of Denbighshire, and began to preach in 1806. He laboured for some years at Cefnbychan and Penycæ, in the parish of Ruabon, and with very great success. An interesting biography of this excellent man was written by the Rev. Ellis Evans, Cefnmawr, Ruabon. (*Enwog. C.*)

Vaughan, Bridget, see Bevan, Madame.

Vaughan, Sir Charles Richard, 1774-1849, diplomatist, was the son of James Vaughan, a Welsh surgeon, of Leicester, and was educated at Rugby School, and afterwards proceeded to Oxford, of which college he became a Fellow. He served as Secretary of Embassy at Madrid for some years, and in April, 1820, was appointed Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy in Paris. Three years later he was accredited Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated State of the Swiss Cantons. There his conduct so commended itself to the Government that on the 23rd March, 1825, he was gazetted Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and on the following day was added to the Privy Council. In 1833, he was rewarded with the highest rank of knighthood in the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, that of G.C.H.; and, in 1834, he was also created a Knight Bachelor. Three years later, Lord Melbourne despatched him as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte, and the most responsible position of Representative of the Queen at Constantinople he filled until October, 1841, when he retired on a well-earned, and the usual period, service pension. (*The Red Dragon.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.; Gent. Mag.*, 1849, pt. 2, p. 204.

Vaughan, Edward, -1718, Member of Parliament, was the son and heir of Howell Vaughan, of Glanlyn, Merionethshire, and the adopted heir of Edward Vaughan, of Llwydiarth, Montgomeryshire. He sat in Parliament as member for the borough of Montgomery, with his father-in-law, John Purcell, of Nantcribba, as member for the county, at the Restoration in 1660. On the death of the latter, he sat uninterruptedly for the county until his death in 1718, a period of fifty-eight years. By the marriage of his daughter and eventual heiress, Ann, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., the estates of Llwydiarth, Glanlyn, and Llangedwyn passed to the Wynnstay family. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Vaughan, Henry, 1806-1837, a clergyman and poet, was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Vaughan, the representative of the Vaughans of Tretower, and was descended on the maternal side from the Moncks of Potheridge, county Devon, from which the celebrated General Monck also sprang. He was curate of Llangeny, and after-

wards of Crickhowell, of which latter place he became vicar in 1832, but left, amid universal signs of grief on the part of his parishioners, for Park Chapel, Chelsea, although he retained the living of Crickhowell, which was supervised by his father and a curate, the Rev. Mr. Blencowe. In 1836, he returned to Crickhowell, was seized with a severe and fatal illness, and died a few days after he had completed his thirty-first year. The short ministry of this truly godly man had a great and lasting effect upon the town. A volume of his sermons was published in 1833 (London: Ibotson & Palmer), and his "Memoir and Remains," containing memoir, letters, sermons, miscellaneous papers, and poems, appeared soon after his death in a thick royal octavo volume, printed for private circulation. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Vaughan, Henry Halford, 1811-1885, a barrister, was the younger son of Mr. Justice Vaughan (1769-1839, see *post*), by his wife, a daughter of Lord St. John of Bletsoe. He completed his education at Oxford, where he received a fellowship, and where he afterwards became Professor of Modern History. For many years he held the post of Clerk of Assize on the South Wales Circuit, living at Upton Castle, in Pembrokeshire, where he died. In a reference to his death the *Times* stated: "To those who remember him at Oxford, either as student, fellow, or professor, and to those who remember the charm of his conversation, at once profound, brilliant, and gracious, it will seem no exaggeration to describe him as one of the great men of his generation, though his growing love of seclusion, due partly to delicate health, and partly to an intense devotion to deep mental study, threw him early out of the ranks of competitors for conspicuous success." His collection of Welsh Proverbs, with English translations, was prepared for the press by his son, Mr. W. W. Vaughan, and published in 1889, under the title "British Reason in English Rhyme" (London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.). (*Bye-Gones*, 1885, p. 209.)

Vaughan, Herbert, 1832-1903, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was of Welsh descent. He was the eldest son of Lt.-Col. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire, by Eliza Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Rolls, of Hendre, and was a brother of Roger Bede Vaughan (1834-1883, see *post*). The Vaughans are one of the oldest Catholic families in England, and, according to Burke, are descended from Thomas Gwilym, of Perthyr, fourth son of Herbert, Lord of Gwern Ddu. In the fourth generation the ancient name gave way to the surname Vychan, which subsequently came to be Vaughan. By the marriage of James Vaughan, of Llangattock, with Sibylla, daughter and heiress of John Gwilym, Lord of Bicknor, in 1575, the lordship of Bicknor passed into the possession of the Vaughans, and they were afterwards styled the Vaughans of Welsh Bicknor, in the county of Monmouth, and of Clifford Park, in the county of Hereford. Cardinal Vaughan was the founder of St. Joseph's Missionary College, of which he was first superior. In 1872, he was consecrated to the see of Salford, being translated to the archdiocese of Westminster in 1892, and created cardinal by Leo XIII. in 1893. The principal event of his occupancy of the chair was the erection of the cathedral at Westminster. He

was Ultramontane in his views. Cardinal Vaughan, who acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, published many letters and pamphlets, and was the proprietor of the *Tablet* newspaper, and of the *Dublin Review*. His eight brothers, excepting Colonel Vaughan, who inherited the Courtfield estates, became priests, and all his sisters became nuns. One of his brothers is the well-known Father Bernard Vaughan, formerly of Manchester, and now of London, author of "The Sins of Society." (*Bye-Gones*, 1903, p. 131; *Information furnished by the Rev. Father Jones, Carnarvon.*)

Vaughan, Sir James, 1814-1906, for 35 years a magistrate at Bow Street Police Court, London, was the son of Richard Vaughan, of Cardiff, and Gelligaer, Glamorganshire. He was educated at a private school, afterwards going to Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. Four years later, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. In 1857, he was appointed chairman of a Commission to enquire into alleged corrupt practices in Gloucester, and again, in 1859, he presided over a similar Commission at Berwick-on-Tweed, and was generally allowed to have conducted these inquiries with dignity and discretion. In 1864, he was appointed to Bow Street as magistrate, and retired in 1899. He was knighted in 1897. Sir James was an able lawyer, and a man of real capacity and sound and sober judgment. As a police-court magistrate he could be inflexibly stern when occasion required it, but he always paid great attention to anything that could be urged in mitigation of the heinousness of an offence, especially if it were a first offence. Although he was 85 years of age when he resigned, those familiar with him in court could up to the last detect no falling off in his acuteness and vigour of mind; and it was generally felt that, when he withdrew from his seat on the bench, he was still perfectly well qualified for the duties of his position. (*Daily News*, 22 May, 1906.) See *Law Times*, 26 May, 1906; *Men*, &c., of the Time.

Vaughan, Sir John, 1769-1839, a judge, was the third son of James Vaughan, M.D., of Leicester, of Welsh descent, and a brother of Sir Charles Richard Vaughan (1774-1849, see *ante*). He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and studied for the law. On being called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1791, he went the Midland circuit, where his ability in dealing with common juries, easily secured for him a leading position. In 1798, he was made recorder of Leicester, and in the following year became a serjeant-at-law. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1814, and attorney-general in 1816, becoming a baron of the Court of Exchequer in February, 1827, and receiving the honour of knighthood in January, 1829. In 1834, a re-arrangement of the judicial bench was affected, and he was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas; and, in June of the same year, was sworn a Privy Councillor. Sir Henry Halford (see *ante*); Dr. Peter Vaughan, Dean of Chester, and Warden of Merton College, Oxford; Sir Charles Richard Vaughan (see *ante*); and the Rev. Edward Vaughan, clergyman and author, of Leicester, were his brothers. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Gent. Mag.*, 1823, part 2, p. 272; *Ibid*, 1839, part 2, p. 648; *Legal Observer*, v. 19, p. 33; *Monk's Life of Sir Henry*

Halford, p. 8; Nichols' *Leicestershire*, v. 1, part 2, p. 453; Foss' *Lives of the Judges*; Arnold's *Memoir of Lord Denman*, v. 1, p. 58, and v. 2, p. 2; *Annual Register*, 1839, p. 366.

Vaughan, Richard, 1653-1724, a lawyer, was the eldest son of John Vaughan, of Derllys, Carmarthen-shire, and was called to the bar in 1680. He was member of Parliament for Carmarthen in fourteen Parliaments, and acted as chief justice of the Carmarthen circuit from 1715 until his death in 1724. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Vaughan, Robert, 1795-1868, a Congregational minister and author, of Welsh descent, was born in the West of England. His parents belonged to the Established Church. He had no early advantages of education, but shewed a taste for historical reading, one of his first purchases being a copy of Raleigh's "History of the World." In 1819, he accepted a call from Angel Street, Worcester, and soon became popular. In 1825, he removed to Hornton Street, Kensington, and, in 1834, was appointed professor of history at the University College, London. In the same year, he published his introductory lecture "On the Study of General History," and delivered a series of lectures on "The Causes of the Corruption of Christianity." His connection with the university brought him into relations with the Whig leaders, and greatly increased his influence as a preacher. In 1836, he received the diploma of D.D. from Glasgow, and, in 1843, became president and professor of theology at the Lincashire Independent College. In 1845, he founded the *British Quarterly Review*, which he edited for twenty years. His other works include:—"The Christian Warfare," 1832; "Thoughts on the . . . State of Religious Parties in England," 1838; "Congregationalism . . . in relation to . . . Modern Society," 1842; "The Modern Persecutor Delineated," 1842; "The Credulities of Scepticism," 1856; and "English Nonconformity," 1862. His son, the Rev. Robert Alfred Vaughan, of Birmingham, afterwards of Bath, was the author of "Hours with the Mystics." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See his *Memorial*, with portrait, 1869; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1869; Waddington's *Congreg. Hist.* 1878, p. 318 *et seq.*; *Ibid*, 1880 edition, p. 8; Stoughton's *Religion in England*, 1884, v. 2, p. 278; Urwick's *Noncon. in Worcester*, 1897, pp. 120, 305; Addison's *Graduates of Univ. of Glasgow*, 1898, p. 622; *Cymry Manceinion*.

Vaughan, Sir Robert Williams, Bart., 1803- , was born at Chester, and upon the death of his father, in 1843, he came into the title and possession of his large estates in Merioneth. He was high sheriff of that county in 1846, and was a most excellent man, a good landlord, and much beloved by the Welsh. His descent from George Vaughan, Lord of Nanman, and from the Lleweli family, gave him a title to the esteem of his fellow-countrymen, and his ownership of the Hengwrt MSS. a kind of historic fame throughout the Principality. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.)

Vaughan, Roger Bede, 1834-1883, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, who was born at Courtfield, Herefordshire, was of Welsh descent. He was educated at St. Gregory's College,

Downside, and at Rome, where he was ordained priest in 1859. In 1861, he was appointed professor of philosophy at St. Michael's Benedictine Priory, near Hereford, and, in the following year, was elected to the cathedral priorship. He was consecrated, in 1873, as co-adjutor to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, with the title of Nazianzus, and four years later he entered into full possession of the see. He had a very commanding presence, was a man of amiable and kindly qualities, and an eloquent and powerful preacher. He wrote various theological works, and had acquired an extensive literary reputation, especially by his "Life and Labours of St. Thomas of Aquinas," published in 1871-2. (*Herefordshire Biographies*, p. 108.)

Vaughan, William, 1716-1780, a Jacobite soldier and Spanish officer, was a native of South Wales. He entered the army, and was first attached to the Prince's Lifeguards, and subsequently served as lieutenant-colonel in a Manchester regiment. In 1747, he accompanied Prince Charles on his journey from Paris to Madrid, and, on the Prince's recommendation, he was admitted into the Spanish service as lieutenant-colonel in the regiment called Hibernia. He served in this regiment for 29 years, and, in 1773, was made brigadier-general. Five years later, he joined the expedition to Buenos Ayres. He is last mentioned in the Spanish records in 1780, as being nominated to serve with the troops under General Don Villoria de Navia. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, s.n. "Vaughan of Courtfield"; Clarke's *Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 267; Coxe's *Monmouthshire*, p. 346.

Vaughan, Wilmot, -1800, fourth Viscount and fifth Earl of Lisburne, descended from Collwyn ab Tangno, the head of one of the fifteen tribes of Wales, succeeded his father in 1766. In 1755, he was elected to represent his native county (Cardigan) in Parliament, resigning his seat in 1796. In 1760, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Cardiganshire; in 1768, he became one of the lords-commissioners of trade and plantations; and, two years later, one of the lords of the Admiralty, which office he filled till 1782. He was a good classical scholar, and a man of excellent judgment. His brother, John Vaughan (died 1795), was a major-general in the army, and governor of Berwick. (*Genl. Mag.*, 1800, part 1, pp. 89 and 280; Burke's *Peerage*, &c., 1882, p. 805.)

Vincent, James Vincent, 1792-1876, a clergyman, was born at Bangor, and was the son of Captain Jones, of the 62nd Regiment. He took the surname of "Vincent" from his mother's family, which derived its descent from the same stock as the Anwyls of Park, the Corbets of Ynysmaengwyn, and the Parrys of Cefn. He was educated at Bangor, Oswestry, and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and M.A. in 1818. He was ordained at Bangor in 1816, and his first charge was the curacy of Beaumaris. He became rector of Llanfairfechan in 1834, and dean of Bangor (in succession to Dean Cotton) in 1862. The restoration of the choir and transepts of Bangor Cathedral was begun and completed during his term of office. He was a most hardworking clergyman, and rendered excellent service to

the Church. He was buried at Llanfairfechan, and a tablet was erected to his memory in the south transept of the Cathedral. (*Bye-Gones*, 1876, p. 36; *Recollections of Bangor Cathedral*.)

Vivian, Sir Henry Hussey, 1821-1894, of the well-known Swansea family, the first baron Swansea, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1842, he undertook the management of the Liverpool firm of Vivian & Sons, of which he became partner. In 1845, he went to Swansea as manager of the Hafod Smelting Works. In 1850, he introduced a new method of extracting gold, and afterwards commenced the production of nickel and cobalt. In 1856, he obtained a patent for extracting gold and silver from ores employed in the manufacture of copper, and later on another patent for smelting copper. He was first chairman of the Glamorgan County Council, and represented that county in Parliament from 1857 to 1885. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society, and the author of "Notes of a Tour in America." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Cardiff Times*, 1st and 8th Dec., 1894. *Biograph*, 1882, v. I, p. 85; Foster's *Peerage*; Williams' *Parl. Hist. of Wales*.

Vivian, Sir Robert John Hussey, 1802-1887, a soldier, was a son of Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, a member of the well-known Swansea family of that name, who was first Lord Vivian. He was educated at Burney's School, Gosport, and entered the East India Company's army. He took part in the capture of Rangoon in 1824, and was in several fierce engagements at Rangoon afterwards. In 1837, he took command at Madras of the 10th Native Infantry, and in 1841, was entrusted with the reduction of Forte Nopani, which he captured, and for which he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Governor in Council at Bombay. He was subsequently promoted major-general, and appointed to command the Turkish contingent in the Crimea. In 1857, he was made a K.C.B., and promoted general in 1870. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Times*, 26th Feb. 1855; *Ibid*, 5th May, 1887; *History of the Burmese War*, 1824-6; *Hist. of the Crimean War*, 1854-6; Vibart's *Addiscombe*.

Vulcan, see Jones, John.

Waithman, Robert, 1764-1833, a self-made man, was born near Wrexham, of poor parents, and in early life became a draper's assistant. He afterwards opened a shop at the south end of Fleet Market, London, where a monument was afterwards erected to his memory. His career as a tradesman being exceedingly prosperous, he was able to retire about 1823. In 1794, at a Common Hall, he submitted a series of resolutions upon the war with France, and urging reform in Parliament, which made him immensely popular. He was elected member of the Common Council, where he attained great prominence, and in 1818 he was sent to Parliament as the representative of the City of London. He was a man of unflinching integrity, and untiring industry. As an orator, he was remarkably fluent, and his speeches were characterized by shrewd common sense. He was pre-eminently the architect of his own fortune, and despite the heavy expenses of several hotly-contested elections, he accumulated a consider-

able fortune. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1787, ii., 638; 1833, i., 179, ii., 558; *Georgian Era*, i., 561; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*; Orridge's *London Citizens*, p. 252; Welch's *Modern London*, pp. 120, 131, 149, *et seq.*; Palmer's *Wrexham*, iv., p. 279; Thornbury's *Old and New London*, v. 1, p. 66, *et seq.*

Walker, William Sidney, 1795-1846, a poet, was born at Pembroke. He was named after his god-father, Admiral Sir (William) Sidney Smith, under whom his father had served. He was a precocious child, of weak physique; after spending some years successively at a school at Doncaster, kept by his mother's brother, and with a private tutor at Forest Hill, he entered Eton in 1811, but on account of his theological opinions had to resign, afterwards becoming a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He had already developed a remarkable literary aptitude. At ten years of age, he translated many of Anacreon's odes into English verse; at eleven he planned an epic in heroic verse on the career of Gustavus Vasa, and, in 1813, when 17 years old, he managed to publish, by subscription, the first four books in a volume entitled "Gustavus Vasa and other Poems." At Eton, he learnt the whole of Homer's two poems by heart, and wrote Greek verse with unusual correctness and facility. His "Poetical Remains" (1852), with a "Life," by John Moultrie; his excellent "Shakespeare's Versification" (1854), and "Notes on Shakespeare" (1860), were posthumous. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Lippincott.*) See Moultrie's *Memoir*, 1852; *Harnsworth*.

Walter, Thomas, U., 1804-1887, an American architect, born in Philadelphia, U.S.A., was of Welsh descent. His designs for the Girard College for Orphans were adopted by the City Councils in 1833, and that magnificent building, perhaps the finest specimen of classic architecture on the American continent, was constructed throughout from his designs and under his immediate supervision. In 1851, his plans for the extension of the Capitol at Washington were adopted, and he was appointed architect of the work by President Phillmore, a position which he held for 14 years. In addition to the works of the Capitol extension, he planned and executed the new iron dome of the Capitol, the east and west wings of the Patent Office, and the extension of the General Post Office. He also designed the new Treasury Building, and the Government Hospital for the Insane. In 1853, he received the title of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Lewisburgh, and in 1857 that of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University. He held, for many years, a professorship of architecture in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of many other literary and scientific institutions, and was one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Lippincott.*)

Walters, John, 1721-1797, the well-known lexicographer, was a native of Carmarthenshire, and completed his education at Oxford. Having entered holy orders, he was preferred to the living of Llandough, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. He was also prebendary

of Llandaff, and vicar of St. Hilary, in the same county. He published a "Dissertation on the Welsh Language, pointing out its Antiquity, Copiousness, Grammatical Perfection, with Remarks on its Poetry," 1771; and "Two Sermons on Ezekiel, xxxiii. ii." His chief work, however, is his "English and Welsh Dictionary," which is unrivalled for its excellence in the idiomatic renderings of the sentences, and shows the compiler to have been a master of the idiom and phraseology of the Welsh language. This work was completed in 1794, and a second edition was published in 1815, and a third (Gee, Denbigh) in 1828. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Encog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Cofiant y Parch. John Jones, Talysarn*, p. 299; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 208; *Red Dragon*, 1887, p. 269; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Walters, John, 1759-1789, a clergyman and author, son of the lexicographer of the same name, was a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and an excellent scholar. He was first master of Cowbridge School, and afterwards became master of the Ruthin Grammar School. He wrote the preface to Jones' "Relics of the Welsh Bards," and published an edition of Roger Ascham's *Toxophilus*. He was the author also of "Letters to Dr. Priestley," and published a number of sermons. He was a member of the Society of Royal British Bowmen, whose meetings he enlivened by his poems, in the character of poet-laureate to the Society. A volume of his poems, with notes, was published in 1780, and two years later there appeared his "Translated Specimens of Welsh Poetry in English Verse, with some original pieces." His translation of Llywarch Hên's "Elegy on the Death of Cynddylan" was included in the third edition of Warrington's "History of Wales." He was buried at Efenechtyd, Denbighshire, of which parish he was rector, and a monument is there erected to his memory. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Encog. C.*

Walters, Sir John, 1774-1842, a soldier, was born in Wales. He joined the army in 1797; in 1805, was promoted captain, and in 1808, aide-de-camp to Brigadier Charles William Stewart (afterwards third Marquis of Londonderry), after which he went to Portugal. In 1809, he was attached to the Portuguese army. He served at Talavera, Busaco, Ciudad-Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, and Vittoria, being mentioned in Wellington's Salamanca despatches. For his bravery in the field, he received a gold cross with four clasps, and was made C.B. in 1815. He was at the battle of Waterloo as adjutant-general, where he was wounded. He was promoted colonel in 1821, and in 1841 lieutenant-general. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Walters, John, 1825-1902, a Congregational minister, was born at Denbigh. He was a shoemaker by trade, and, as a young man, he had few educational advantages, but was on that account only the more diligent in the acquisition of knowledge. He was received into church membership by Dr. Wm. Rees, at Swan Lane Church, Denbigh. About the year 1858, he was elected one of the deacons of the church, and, in 1869 reluctantly, consented to deliver his first sermon. His services as a lay preacher came to be highly appreciated by the

churches of Denbigh and the neighbouring counties. Several would have called him to the pastoral office, but he had been engaged from 1862 onwards by Mr. Thomas Gee to write articles for the Welsh encyclopædia, "*Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*," and he considered himself morally bound to remain with Mr. Gee until the encyclopædia was completed. In 1882, however he accepted a call from the churches of Brithdir, Rhydymain, and Tabor, near Dolgelly, and was ordained to the ministry in 1882, and continued with the same people nearly twenty years. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1903.)

Walters, Thomas, -1892, a clergyman, was a native of South Wales. He was ordained in 1846, and, in 1853, became Association secretary for Wales for the Church Pastoral Aid Society. Three years later he was presented to the rectory of Ystradgynlais, and, in 1874, was preferred to the living of Llansamlet, where he worked with great vigour until within a few months of his death. He was well-known as a speaker and writer, and an ardent defender of the Establishment. He was prebendary of St. David's, one of the secretaries of the Swansea Church Congress, and an active member of the St. David's Diocesan Conference. (*Bye-Gones*, 1892, p. 368.)

Walters, William, 1822-1884, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Pembroke Dock, South Wales, and was apprenticed to a tradesman in the town. After about eighteen months of village preaching, he entered Haverfordwest College in 1842, and completed his training at the Baptist College, Bradford. In 1848, he undertook the pastorate at Leeming Street, Preston, removing afterwards to New Park Street, London. In 1853, he settled in Halifax, beginning his ministry in a cottage in Horton Street. Before long a large chapel in Trinity Road was built. Here he worked hard and successfully, his lectures to the working-men on Sunday afternoons being especially popular. In 1860, he accepted a call to Newcastle-on-Tyne, removing ten years later to Birmingham. During the last few years of his life he was crippled through rheumatism, and devoted himself mainly to literary work, editing tracts for the Religious Tract Society, and publishing volumes of his own sermons and lectures. His best known works are: "*Views of Life*," "*Laws of Life*," "*Lessons of Life*," and "*Times and Seasons*." His pamphlets on denominational polity and religious liberty were widely circulated, and translated into many foreign languages. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1885.)

Warren, Samuel, 1807-1877, a novelist and legal writer, was born at the Rackery, near Wrexham, Denbighshire. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, but subsequently devoted himself to the law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. He became Queen's Counsel in 1851, was Recorder of Hull from 1854 to 1874, and for a short period (1856-9) sat in the House of Commons as representative for Midhurst. His "*Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician*" (New York, 1831) came out in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and obtained an extensive popularity; and his novel, "*Ten Thousand a Year*" (1841) appeared soon after in the same journal. Both works were afterwards published separately, and the latter has been translated into the principal



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languages of Europe. He also wrote "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," &c. (1845); "Now and Then," a novel (1847); "Moral, Social, and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors" (1848), and other works, principally legal treatises. (*Lippincott*.) See *Allibone's Dictionary of Authors*; *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, 1848; *British Quarterly Review* for May, 1848; *Harmsworth*; *Rank and Talent of the Time*.

Wadcyn Fardd, see Jones, John Watkin.

Wadcyn Wyn, see Williams, Watkin H.

Watkins, Charles, 1767-1808, a barrister and author, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Watkins, of Gelly, in the parish of Llanvetherine, Monmouthshire. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple in November, 1796, called to the Bar in June, 1803, and practised as a conveyancer until his death in 1808. He is chiefly known for his able treatises on "The Title and Powers of the King as Guardian of the Duchy of Cornwall"; "The Law of Descents," 1793; "Government," 1796; "Copyholds," 1797-9; "The Principles of Conveyancing," 1800; and on the law of Tenures in his Introduction to the fourth edition of Gilbert's "Law of Tenures," 1796. (*Old Wales*, vol. 2, p. 89, and vol. 3, p. 129; *Hutchinson's Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars*, 1902.)

Watkins, Charles Frederick, 1793-1873, a clergyman and author, was the son of William Watkins, a Welshman, who was rector of Porteynon, Glamorganshire. The son was educated at Christ's Hospital, and afterwards entered Christ's College, Cambridge. After serving in various curacies, he was appointed, in 1822, master of Farley Hospital, Salisbury. He took great interest in geology, and formed a collection of cretaceous fossils, some of which are now at the British Museum. In 1832, he became vicar of Brixworth, where he remained till his death. He wrote, among other works, "Sacred Poems"; "The Human Hand"; "The Twins of Fame"; "The Day of Days," and was also the author of "A Vindication of the Mosaic History of Creation." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Men of the Reign*; *Old Wales*, vol. 3, p. 55.

Watkins, Edmund, about 1722-1790, a native of Monmouthshire, is accounted as amongst the ablest of Baptist ministers living in the eighteenth century. Mr. Joshua Thomas, in his "History of the Welsh Baptists," mentions him as among the students at Pontypool in 1741, as preaching at Aberdare in 1752, and at Dolau, Radnorshire, in 1790. Mr. Edmund Jones says of him: "He is a noted Baptist minister, and a gentleman of a very affable description." (*Border Counties' Worthies*.)

Watkins, Joseph, -about 1840, a Baptist minister, was a native of Monmouthshire. About 1795, he removed to Carmarthen, to assist the Rev. Morgan Rees in the publication of the periodical known as *Y Cylchgrawn Efengylhudd*. He and Mr. Rees being suspected of Jacobite tendencies, both had to quit the town suddenly, when only five numbers of the magazine had appeared. Watkins then entered the

ministry, was ordained in 1796, and took charge of the Baptist cause at Penuel, Carmarthen. (*Enwog. C.*)

Watkins, Thomas, 1752-1820, a clergyman and author, the founder of the Pennoyre family, was for some years rector of Llan-defaelog, Breconshire. He was a very learned man, graduated M.A., and was elected F.R.S. He travelled much on the Continent, and wrote an interesting account of his travels through Switzerland, Italy, Sicily, Turkey, Greece, Ragusa, and the Dalmatian Isles, in a series of letters to Pennoyre Watkins, Esq., in the years 1787-88-89. These letters were published in two volumes by J. Owen, 168, Piccadilly, London, in 1794, the work being dedicated to Earl Wycombe. The "Travels" passed through a first and second edition. He married Susannah Eleanora, sister of John Vaughan, Esq., the last of Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire. (*Enwog. C.*; Poole's *Brecknockshire.*)

Watkins, William, -1731, a distinguished soldier, was of Welsh descent. He rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1710, and six years later was appointed Surveyor of the King's Roads, or, according to his patent, "Surveyor and Keeper of His Majesty's private roads, gates, causeways, and bridges, and guide and conductor to His Royal Person in all his progresses." His patent, as all patents then did, determined on the death of George I., but it was renewed on the 4th January, 1728. He was also captain of the Troop of Westminster Militia at the time of his death. (*The Red Dragon.*)

Watts, George Frederick, 1817-1904, an artist, was the son of George Watts, a Welshman possessing "scientific tastes and considerable inventive faculty, who struggled, not always successfully, to express his ideas in this direction." Young Watts, at 20 years of age, exhibited his first pictures in the Academy, and five years later won a prize of £300 for his fresco of "Caractacus being led in triumph through the streets of Rome," which enabled him to spend four years in Italy. For some years his work was neither appreciated nor understood. Not until he was 50 did he receive election as an Associate of the Academy, but the Council then conferred upon him the rare distinction of promoting him in the course of the same year to full academicianship. In 1846, he won another prize of £500 with a cartoon, "Alfred inciting his Subjects to prevent the Landing of the Danes." About the same time, he struck out into the symbolical work which forms his message to the age—the power of love and the fallacy of the fear of death, the danger of riches and the cruelty of greed. The most notable of this group are "Faith, Hope, and Charity"; "Love and Life"; "Love and Death"; "Love Triumphant"; and the trilogy of "Eve." As an artist, he ranks with the great masters by reason of his work being marked by three attributes rarely combined—there is always a great conception, he was a perfect draughtsman, and a no less admirable manipulator of colour. As far back as 1857, Ruskin wrote: "We have, as far as I know, at present amongst us only one painter, G. F. Watts, who is capable of design in colour on a large scale." (*The Daily News*, 21st July, 1904.) See *Harmsworth*; Monkhouse's *British Contemporary*

Artists (1889); Bateman's *G. F. Watts* (1901); Mrs. Russell Barrington's *G. F. Watts*; *Reminiscences* (1905); *Biog.* by G. K. Chesterton and by H. Macmillan; *Times*, 12th July, 1904.

Watts-Hughes, Margaret, 1847-1907, a musician, was born at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and came of a musical family. Her parents were Henry and Mary Watts, who originally came from Fishguard, Pembrokeshire. She studied at the Royal Academy of Music, and was regarded as one of the best soprano singers of the day. The penetrating sweetness of her voice and her magnetic power had an extraordinary effect. On her marriage to Mr. Hugh Lloyd Hughes, she gave up singing in public, and became distinguished for her scientific occupations, and her contributions to the musical lore of the time, as well as for her charity and philanthropy. The best part of her life was devoted to the cause of the destitute, and she was active in various institutions inaugurated by her for the benefit of the poor of North London, one of these being an orphanage in Holloway Road. She composed several tunes, among them "Abernant," "Canonsbury," "New Jewin," and "Wilton Square"; and an anthem, "Glory to God." A short time before her death she published a book on "The Art of Singing," and was famous for her discoveries in the realm of acoustics, embodied in a work entitled "Eidophone, or Voice Figures." (*Daily News* (London), 31st October, 1907; *Y Brython*, 7th November, 1907.) See *Y Drysorfa*, 1876, pp. 335 and 365, for an article by her on "Congregational Singing"; *Musical Herald*, 1st December, 1907; *Christian World*, 10th December, 1907; *Times*, 20th November, 1907.

Wayne, Anthony, 1745-1796, a general in the American army, who, from his daring acts of courage, was called "Mad Anthony," was a Welshman by descent, on both his father's and his mother's side. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was educated in Philadelphia. Like Washington, he assumed the profession of a surveyor. In 1773, he entered the General Assembly of the State, but two years later entered the field as a soldier. He was with Washington at several hard-fought battles, in all of which he was distinguished for his valour. One of the bravest exploits of the Revolutionary War was his capture, by storm, of Stony Point, on the Hudson River. In 1781, he co-operated with General Lafayette in the south, and was at the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He afterwards filled many distinguished positions in civil life. (*Wales and its People*.) See *Lippincott*; John Armstrong's *Life of General Anthony Wayne*, in Sparks's *American Biography*, vol. 4.

Webb, Thomas, about 1660-about 1711, a lawyer, was the son and heir of Thomas Webb, of the county of Denbigh, and was called to the bar in 1689. He acted as attorney-general of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth from 1689 to 1700; was appointed secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1699; and acted as second justice of the Carmarthen circuit from 1702 to 1711. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Webster, Daniel, 1782-1852, a celebrated American statesman, jurist, and orator, was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, U.S.A., and

was Welsh on his maternal side. He was called to the bar in 1805, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1812, he was elected as a Federalist to the National House of Representatives, in which he took his seat in May of the following year. He opposed the war against Great Britain, took an active part in the debates which that war occasioned, and advocated an increase of the navy. His speeches on the subjects placed him in the first rank as a debater. In 1816, he settled in Boston. On this wider arena his professional reputation was greatly increased, and he became in a few years the foremost lawyer in New England. His argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dartmouth College case, in 1818, raised him to the highest rank as a constitutional lawyer. "He was," says *Frazer's Magazine*, for August 1870, "the greatest orator that ever lived in the Western Hemisphere. Less vehement than Calhoun, less persuasive than Clay, he was yet more grand and powerful than either." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*) See George T. Curtis's *Life of Daniel Webster*, 1870; Charles Lanman's *Private Life of Daniel Webster*, 1853; Edward Everett's *Memoir of D. Webster, prefixed to an edition of Webster's Collective Works*, 6 vols. 8vo, 1851, and his article on *Daniel Webster, in the New American Cyclopaedia.*

Webster, John, 1798-1837, a physician and poet, was born at Amlwch, Anglesey, and after qualifying, settled in practice at Shrewsbury, where he died. He was endowed with superior intellect and acquirements, and attained very high eminence in his profession, his prescriptions being held in repute for many years after his death. In 1831, he published some stanzas to the famous oak at Shelton, in which he anticipated Tennyson's "Talking Oak," for he thus accosts the tree:—

Thou singest, too, of that dire battle's clang
Which shook yon plain that courts Sabrina's wave;
And of Glyndwr's stern breast the bitter pang
As, on thy boughs, the mail-clad warrior sprang,
And saw and cursed the bloody rout that gave
To Harry's brow a wreath, to Hotspur's heart a grave.

Tennyson's solicitous aspiration—

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,

is, perhaps, more gracefully expressed in Webster's closing lines—

A charm
The bard shall wreath around with heavenly skill;
Whose spell shall woodman's ruthless hand disarm
Of sacrilegious axe: forbid all harm
From loutish ignorance, and guard thee till
The gentle hand of age its mournful task fulfil.

(*Bye-Gones*, 1902, pp. 504 and 516.) See *Cumbrian Magazine*, vol. 4, p. 47.

Westbury, Richard Bethell, Baron, 1800-1873, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Bradford, in Wiltshire. His father, Richard Bethell, a distinguished physician in Bristol, came of an

eminent Welsh family. He was educated at the Bristol Grammar School, and afterwards entered Wadham College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. In 1823, he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and, in 1840, became Queen's Counsel. He entered Parliament as Liberal member for Aylesbury in 1851, and for Wolverhampton in 1852. He was made Solicitor-General in 1852, and Attorney-General in 1856, and was admitted to be one of the most learned lawyers at the Bar; while his efforts in the cause of law reform gained for him general esteem. He succeeded Lord Campbell on the woolsack in 1861, being raised to the peerage as Baron Westbury, of Westbury, County Wilts. He resigned the office of Lord Chancellor in 1865. He delivered the celebrated judgment, in the House of Lords, on the appeals in the *Essays and Reviews* cases. He was in opposition to Gladstone on the Irish Church question, and voted against the Land Act of 1870. His coat of arms bears the motto, "Ap Ithel." (*Rank and Talent of the Time*, 1861, p. 43; *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1882; *Harmsworth.*) See *Imp. Dict. Biog.*; his *Life*, by T. A. Nash, 1888.

Williames, Rice Pryce Buckeley, 1802-1871, was the eldest son of John Buckeley Williams, of Berriew, Montgomeryshire, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Rice Pryce, Esq., of Glynogau, in the same county. He obtained an appointment in the office of the Board of Control, in London, which he held for many years, eventually resigning with a superannuation allowance. A few years after he had gone to London, he had a chief hand in originating the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, the first number of which appeared early in 1829, he, for some time, acting as its editor. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Williams, Aaron, 1731-1776, a musician, was by trade a music engraver and publisher, and resided for the greater part of his life in London. In 1762, he published "The New Universal Psalmody," which met with a large sale, the fifth edition being issued in 1770. His "British Psalmody," being a new and complete set of 160 Psalms and Hymn Tunes, was published soon after his death. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Williams, Abraham, 1720-1783, a Congregational minister, was born at Panteg, Monmouthshire. He did much service as preceptor with the Calvinistic Methodists, and, in 1758, he became an Independent minister at New Inn, Glamorganshire, and continued to labour for more than 25 years in that capacity. He was as eminent a preacher then as he had once been a singer. Popular always, he drew many of his countrymen to the habitual exercise of religious practices; improved the moral tone of society, and helped to build up the churches upon the Congregational model in the rural districts. (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Williams, Abraham, 1831-1873, a poet and prose writer, better known as "Abraham Mostyn," was born at Mostyn, in Flintshire. His poems and essays are scattered throughout several volumes of the *Dysgedydd* and the *Cronicl*, two magazines published by the

Congregationalists, with which denomination he was associated. His son, the Rev. W. Pedr Williams, is a prominent minister with the English Congregationalists. (*Cymry Manceinion*.)

Williams, Anna Maria, 1706-1783, the friend of Dr. Johnson, was a native of South Wales, her father being a surgeon and physician (see Zechariah Williams, *post*). When about 34 years of age, she lost her sight by a cataract. Prior to that, she had acquired a knowledge of French and Italian, and had made great advances in literature. In 1746, with the assistance of two female friends, she translated, from the French, the "Life of the Emperor Julian." She became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, who was so pleased with her conversation and society, that a lasting friendship followed. "She was a woman of enlightened understanding, plain in her person, and easily provoked to anger, but possessing nevertheless, some excellent moral qualities, among which none was more conspicuous than her desire to promote the welfare of others." In 1766, she published, by subscription, a quarto volume of "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse." (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Encyc. C.*; *Boswell's Life of Johnson*; *Hawkins' Johnson*.

Williams, Arthur Wynn, 1819-1886, a physician and author, was a native of Carnarvonshire. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843, and took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrews four years later. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and held for some time the post of physician to the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary. After practising for some years at Carnarvon, he removed to London. He contributed a number of papers on medical and scientific subjects to the medical journals. He was the author of "King Arthur's Well—a Chalybeate Spring at Llanddeiniolen, in Carnarvonshire, with directions for its use," of which a Welsh edition was published (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys, 1860). He also wrote "A description of British and Druidical Remains in the neighbourhood of Carnarvon." The most important of his medical treatises related to the use of iodine as an antiseptic, and of bromine as a cure for cancer; and his advocacy of these remedies led to their being much used by the profession. He was deeply versed in Welsh literature, and an authority on Celtic archæology. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Bye-Gones*, 1886, p. 186.)

Williams, Benjamin, 1821-1891, "Gwynionydd," a clergyman and author, was born at Seilach, in the parish of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, and was a cousin of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Silvan Evans (see *ante*). For some years he was a church member with the Congregationalists at Glynarthen, but afterwards joined the Established Church. Through the good offices of the Rev. D. H. Davies, the vicar of Troedyraur, he was enabled to enter the preparatory school at Aber-gwaun. He was afterwards appointed master of one of Madame Bevan's schools. In 1874, he was ordained deacon, and for some time acted as curate to his old patron, the Rev. D. H. Davies. He was afterwards preferred to the living of Llanover, Monmouthshire, where he died. He wrote a good deal of poetry of a high order, and published two

volumes of poems, entitled "Briallen Glan Ceri" (Carmarthen: W. Spurrell, 1873), and "Caniadau" (Aberystwyth: P. Williams.) He was best known, however, as an antiquary. He was a constant contributor to the *Brython*, *Yr Haul*, and the Journal of the Cambrian Archaeological Society. He wrote a "History of Newcastle-Emlyn," which was published in the "Prize Compositions of the Newcastle-Emlyn Eisteddfod, 1860"; "The Life and Works of Lewis Glyn Cothi" (Carmarthen: W. Spurrell, 1866); an essay on the "Traditions of Cardiganshire," for which he was awarded a prize at the National Eisteddfod, 1865; and a Welsh hand-book, "The Eminent Men of Cardiganshire" (1869). His son, the Rev. Ll. M. Williams, is rector of Dowlais, and rural dean. (*Y Geninen*, March, 1893, p. 24.) See *Cymru*, v. 16, p. 207; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 127.

Williams, Benjamin, 1830-1886, a Congregational minister and author, was born at New Park, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire. When still a young lad, he went to the Grammar School at Ffrwdyfal, with the full determination to do all in his power to extend the few months his father had promised he should stay there to a much longer period, and he succeeded. He was prepared here for the entrance examination into Brecon College, where he was admitted in 1848, and after a four years' course, he accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the newly-formed church at Gwernllwyn, Dowlais, and was ordained in 1852. In 1861, he undertook the charge of the church at Denbigh, where he laboured for more than five years. He returned to South Wales in 1867, becoming pastor of Canaan Chapel, Swansea, a position he held for more than nineteen years. English Congregationalism throughout South Wales is very much indebted for its flourishing condition to the indefatigable energy and self-sacrificing labours of Mr. Williams. His published works include—the memoirs of the Rev. Benjamin Owen, of Merthyr Tydfil (Denbigh: T. Gee, 1866); memoirs of his eloquent brother, Rev. J. Williams, Newcastle-Emlyn (Swansea: E. & J. Griffiths, 1873); "The Young Christian," a series of essays to Christian young men, and other works. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1887; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Williams, Benjamin Thomas, 1832-1890, a lawyer, was a son of the Rev. T. R. Williams, and was born at Merryvale, Pembrokeshire. He was educated at the Carmarthen Presbyterian College and Glasgow University, where he took his M.A. degree, and was senior logic prizeman and silver medallist in metaphysics. He was intended for the Congregational ministry, but joined the Unitarians, studied law, and was called to the Bar in 1859, and joined the South Wales circuit. He speedily distinguished himself in his profession, and became Queen's Counsel in 1875. In 1876, in conjunction with Dr. Silvan Evans, he brought out a new edition of Stephens' "Literature of the Kymry," prefacing it with an interesting memoir of Stephens. For some time, he edited *The Law Magazine*, and *The Commercial Compendium*. In 1872, he was appointed recorder of Carmarthen, and from 1878 to 1881, sat in the House of Commons as representative of the Carmarthen Boroughs.

In 1881, he was appointed judge of the Glamorgan County Courts. (*C. & D. Herald.*) See *Foster's Men at the Bar; Unitarian Students at Presb. Coll., Carmarthen.*

Williams, Charles, about 1798- , a physician, was the son of the Rev. David Williams, a native of Cardiganshire, who, for upwards of 40 years, was perpetual curate of the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, Wiltshire. In 1824, Charles graduated M.D. at Edinburgh, and for two years afterwards studied in London and Paris. In 1828, he produced his first work on "Auscultation"; in 1830, he established himself in London, and speedily made his mark. His "Principles of Medicine" occupies an authoritative position, and his long and careful observations and researches on consumption and diseases of the chest have been of inestimable service in introducing a new treatment and more extended diagnosis of these diseases. He was first president of the Pathological Society, and of the New Sydenham Society, was also for some time president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and consulting physician, from its foundation, to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. Dr. Quain described him as "the principal founder of our modern school of pathology." (*The Red Dragon*, vol. 6, p. 573.)

Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, 1708-1759, a poet and diplomatist, was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, and in 1735 became member of Parliament for that county. In 1744, he was installed a Knight of the Bath, and two years later was appointed minister to the court at Berlin. In 1754, he represented the borough of Leominster, and about the same time was sent as ambassador to Russia. In all his diplomatic posts he acquitted himself with considerable ability. He wrote several poems, more remarkable for their ease and vivacity, than either for their moral tendency or elegance of composition. A second edition of his "Odes" appeared in 1775; and an edition of his "Works," with notes by Horace Walpole, was published in three volumes in 1822. (*Dict. Em. W.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See Coxe's *Monmouthshire; Emog. C.*; Creasy's *Eminent Etonians*; Williams' *Parl. Hist. of Wales*, p. 128; *Herefordshire Biog.*; Williams' *Monmouthshire*; *Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1822; *Edinburgh Review*, Oct. 1833; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Williams, Charles James Blasius, 1805-1889, a physician, was a son of the Rev. David Williams, and a nephew of the Rev. John Williams (1745-1818, see *post*). He was born at the Hungerford Almshouse, in Wiltshire, of which his father was warden. His mother, whose maiden name was also Williams, was the daughter of a surgeon in Chepstow, Monmouthshire. His father was a successful private tutor, and educated him at home till he entered the University of Edinburgh in 1820. While a student, he published in the *Annals of Philosophy*, for July, 1823, a paper on "The Low Combustion of a Candle." Having graduated M.D. in 1824, he went to London, but in the following year removed to Paris, where he worked hard at drawing as well as at medicine. In about two years he returned to London, and began to practice in Half-Moon Street. He afterwards removed to Upper Brook Street, where he carried on an extensive practice for

many years, especially in diseases of the chest. In 1835, he was elected F.R.S. He contributed, in 1840, the chapter on "Diseases of the Chest" to Tweedie's *Library of Medicine*; and about five years before his death published an *Autobiography*. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Memoir*, by Sir E. H. Sieveking, in *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, 1890.)

Williams, Sir Charles James Watkin, 1828-1884, a lawyer, was the eldest son of the Rev. Peter Williams, rector of Llan-sannan, Denbighshire, his mother being Lydia Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Price, of Plas-yn-Llysfaen, in the same county. After leaving Ruthin Grammar School, he studied medicine, acting for some time as house surgeon at the University College Hospital; but afterwards abandoned medicine for the law. He was called to the Bar in 1854, and for several years maintained himself in London by writing for the periodical press. He subsequently obtained what was probably the largest junior practice in London and the Home Circuit. He took silk in 1872, and made a speciality of financial and mercantile cases. In 1857, he published an "Introduction to the Practice of Pleading in Civil Actions"; an "Essay on the Philosophy of Evidence"; &c. In 1868, he entered Parliament as the Liberal representative for the Denbigh Boroughs, and in 1880 was returned for Carnarvonshire. Seven months later he became a judge of the High Court, upon the elevation of his father-in-law (Mr. Justice Lush) to the Court of Appeal. He has been described as "a painstaking, fair, and independent judge." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1884, p. 96.) See *A Reminiscence*, by Chief Justice Way, of South Australia, in *C. & D. Herald*, 4 Oct. 1884; *Times*, 19 & 21 July 1884; *Law Times*, 26 July 1884; *A Generation of Judges*, p. 211.

Williams, Daniel, 1644-1716, a Presbyterian minister and author, was born at Wrexham, and received but a poor education. He, however, devoted himself to study with such diligence, that, at the age of 19, he was ordained a preacher with the Presbyterians. He spent many years of his life in Ireland, as chaplain to the Countess of Meath, and minister of the Wood Street congregation in Dublin. Here he made himself so notorious by his opposition to Roman Catholicism that he believed his very life to be in peril. He subsequently settled in London, as minister of a congregation in Hand Alley, Bishopsgate Street. His learning and piety were held in high esteem, and he was honoured with the degree of D.D. by the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He left his library, with a sum of money to add to it, for the purpose of founding a public library in London, which led to the establishment, in 1729, of the celebrated Redcross Street Institution. The library, by continued additions, has become a very fine collection of religious, mystical, philosophical, and historical works, and is now located in Grafton Street, Gower Street. His works were published in six volumes. His "Life" is prefixed to his "Practical Discourses" (two volumes, 1738). His "Gospel Truth stated and vindicated" was first published in 1692, and afterwards in 1830. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1888, p. 27; *Enwog. C.*; *Rees' Hist.*; *Noncon. Memorial*,

1803, v. 3, p. 518; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Wilson's *Dissenting Churches of London*, 1808, v. 2, p. 198; Jeremy's *Presbyterian Fund*; Palmer's *Older Noncon. of Wrexham*.

Williams, Daniel Thomas, 1820-1876, "Tydfylyn," a Congregational minister, musician, and poet, was born at Merthyr Tydfil, and for some years carried on business as a grocer, but owing to ill-health he had to abandon that calling. Soon afterwards he began to preach with the Congregationalists, and for the last six years of his life he acted as pastor of the cause at Adullam, in his native town. In 1845, he published "Y Canor Dirwestol," a collection of temperance songs. He won several Eisteddfod prizes, and in 1849 published his prize poems in book form. He also published, in 1864, a volume of short songs, and, in 1868, an ode, together with a lecture on "The Sea." In 1870, after a close contest, he was awarded the bardic chair at Ystrad, Glamorganshire, for an ode on "Loneliness." He was a diligent student in general literature, though music and poetry were his chief delight. The correctness of his information, his excellent taste, and the integrity of his character, made him a favourite Eisteddfod adjudicator. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1877.)

Williams, David, 1712-1794, the composer of some of the most popular Welsh hymns, was born near Llandovery in 1712, or, according to some, in 1718. For some years, he had charge of one of the Circulating Schools started by Griffith Jones, and was an active adherent of the Calvinistic Methodists, but he afterwards left them, and joined the Baptists. He published several pamphlets, but it is as a maker of sacred songs that his memory is revered. Some of his verses rank among the gems of Welsh hymnology, and one especially—"Yn y dyfroedd mawr ar tonau"—is known wherever the language is spoken. (*Sweet Singers of Wales*; *Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Yr Adolygydd*, v. 2, p. 334.

Williams, David, 1738-1816, an author, was born at Waenwaelod, in the village of Watford, Glamorganshire, and, contrary to his own inclination, was trained for the ministry. After spending some time at Frome, in Somersetshire, he removed to a pastoral charge at Exeter, and thence to Highgate. He finally settled down at Chelsea, where he gave shelter to Benjamin Franklin, during the popular ferment against him about the commencement of the American War. He was a learned and ingenious writer, his first production being a letter to David Garrick, containing a judicious and masterly critique on the actor, but a sarcastic personal attack on the man. He published several volumes of essays and sermons, and, in 1796, appeared his "History of Monmouthshire," in two volumes. He also wrote "Letters on Education," "Letters on Political Subjects" (1782), of which a French edition was published; and "The Claims of Literature." A second edition of his "Letters on Political Subjects" was published at Merthyr in 1817. As the founder of the Literary Fund, for the assistance of deserving authors

in distress, his name will long be remembered. He was unquestionably one of the most distinguished Welshmen of his generation. An oil-painting of Williams, by John Hoppner, is at the Cardiff Museum. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Encyc. C.*; *Eminent Personages*, 1798; *Cam. Reg.*, v. 3, p. 529; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Annual Biog.*, 1818; *Cardiff Weekly Mail*, 31 May, 1890; *Gent. Mag.*, 1816, ii., p. 86; *Hanes Eglbrysi Annibynol Cymru*.

Williams, David, about 1740- , a prominent figure in the American War, was of Welsh origin. He was one of Major Andre's captors, the other two being Paulding and Van Wert. Benedict Arnold had negotiated with that British officer for the surrender of West Point, in 1780. Williams, however, was not to be bought, and to the major's offer of "horse, saddle, bridle, gold watch, and one hundred guineas in money," he replied, tauntingly, "Won't you give us more than this?" Had he and the other two been less bold there is no telling what evil might have ensued. The crisis was important, but this Gibraltar of the great Revolution was thus saved. Congress awarded Williams and the others silver medals, and an annual pension of 200 dollars each. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Williams, David, 1779-1874, known as "The Patriarch of Wales," a Congregational minister, was a very extraordinary character, and possibly at the time of his death the oldest minister in the whole of Christendom. He was born near Llanwrtyd, Brecknockshire. In early youth he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and for some time followed this occupation at Merthyr, but in 1799 he began to preach, and it was soon found that he was, in every respect, endowed with many qualifications for the work. In 1803, he was ordained the successor of Mr. Price at Troedriwdalar. He was a very fluent speaker, and was acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent and able preachers in Wales. He was one of those who created a new era in the preaching of the Principality, by giving a popular phase to the great doctrines of Christianity. He died in the ninety-sixth year of his age, having been a church member for eighty-four years, a preacher of the Gospel for seventy-five, an ordained minister and the stated pastor of the same church for seventy-one. (*Rees' Hist.*; *Poole's Breckonshire*.) See *Congregational Year Book*, 1875; *Welsh Biography*, by D. Avan Griffith (Llandilo: D. W. & G. Jones, 1877).

Williams, David, 1792-1850, a clergyman and geologist, was a son of John Williams, of Barry, Glamorganshire, and was born at Bleadon, in Somerset. He completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1814, and M.A. in 1820. In 1826, he was presented to the living of Kingston and Bleadon, residing at the latter place. In 1828, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Thirty-one scientific papers appear under his name in the Royal Society's Catalogue, mostly relating to the geology of the south-west of England. Seventeen of these treat of the geology of Cornwall and Devon. He was a keen observer, but held views as to the origin of certain igneous rocks which would not be generally accepted at the present day. (*Dict.*

Nat. Biog.) See *Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers*; Boase and Courtney's *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*; *Genl. Mag.*, 1850, ii., 557.

Williams, David, 1796-1823, "Iwan," a Baptist preacher and poet, was a native of the parish of Llanwnen, Cardiganshire. Educated first at Castlehowel, he proceeded to Borth College, where he distinguished himself in languages and theology, but his college career was cut short owing to ill-health. He afterwards opened a school at Carmarthen, but was cut down at the early age of 27. He wrote a good deal to *Seren Gomer*, and shortly before his death published an English pamphlet, "Serious Remarks on the Ordinance of Baptism." (*Enwog. C.*)

Williams, David, 1800-1869, of Castell Dendraeth, Merionethshire, a member of Parliament, was born at Saethon, Carnarvonshire, and received a liberal education. He studied for the law, and practised for some years as a solicitor. He contested Merioneth as a Liberal in 1859, but was in a minority of 37. He stood again in 1865, when the majority against him was 31; but, in 1868, he was returned. He was a good poet and essayist, and was a frequent contributor to the Welsh magazines, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Dewi Heli." His son, Mr. A. Osmond Williams, now represents Merioneth in Parliament. (*Enwog. Meirion.*)

Williams, David, 1807-1863, "Alaw Goch," a self-made man, was born at Llwyn Drain, in the parish of Ystrad Owen, Glamorganshire. His father was a sawyer, and for some time David worked at the same trade. He was afterwards connected with a colliery, and by diligence and perseverance worked his way until he became a colliery owner, amassing considerable wealth. His generosity to all deserving objects was proverbial, and he was a warm supporter of the eisteddfod and other national movements. He was a poet of great merit, and a volume of his poems, edited by David W. Jones (Dafydd Morganwg), was published by his son, Judge Gwilym Williams (see *post*) in 1903. About twelve months before his death he was the recipient of a national testimonial, in the form of an illuminated address and a gold medal. (*Enwog. C.*; *G.B.*, vol. 2, p. 612; *Golud yr Oes*, vol. 1, p. 262; *Cymru*, vol. 25, p. 107, and vol. 27, p. 91.)

Williams, David, 1812-1882, a clergyman and author, was born in the parish of Llanfihangel-geneu'r-glyn, Cardiganshire, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1840. He was ordained priest in 1836, became curate of Mold in 1841, and rector of Nannerch, near Mold, in 1845. Here he resided for 27 years, during which time the old dilapidated church was replaced by a handsome new structure at considerable cost to him. He afterwards became rector of Castle Caereinion, and honorary canon of St. Asaph. For the Christian Knowledge Society he translated into Welsh "The Book of Nature," "Schism," and "The Spring Morning," by the Bishop of Oxford. He was also the compiler of "Cenadaethau Eglwysig," a work on Church Missions. But it was to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts that he devoted the greater part of his life. Appointed organizing secretary

for St. Asaph in 1850, he furthered the cause of that Society in the most effective manner. It was through his efforts that the contributions to the Society from the St. Asaph diocese at one time amounted to £1,000 a year. He was an eloquent preacher in English and Welsh. He rendered excellent service to the clergy as member of a committee appointed to consider the working of the Dilapidations Act of 1871. He married a daughter of Sir Edward Colt, of Trawscoed, 5th baronet. His son, Mr. D. A. V. Colt Williams, is a barrister on the North Wales Circuit. (*Bye-Gows*, 1882, p. 28; *Private Information*.)

Williams, David, 1834-1904, a clergyman, was a native of South Wales, but resided in North Wales for the last 30 years of his life. He was educated at Lampeter, where he took his three years' course, but the College not then granting degrees, he returned later, and graduated B.D. He became rector of Llandyrnog, Denbighshire, and rural dean of Denbigh. He was an excellent scholar, and a very able preacher, especially in Welsh, and was much sought after as a special preacher. He took a leading part in the promotion of secondary education in Wales. (*The Liverpool Mercury*.)

Williams, David D., 1804-about 1835, "Dafydd ap Gwilym Buallt," of Llanwrtyd, an author, was the son of humble parents, and a tailor by trade. He became a member of the church of the Rev. David Williams, Troedrhwdalar, at Llanwrtyd, but subsequently entered Ystradmeurig School, in order to qualify himself for Holy Orders. Whilst here he committed an unpardonable crime, and was imprisoned for it. His health failed, and he returned to Llanwrtyd to die. He drew his last breath at Ganfron, on the eastern side of the Garn, and was buried at Llanwrtyd churchyard. In 1823, he published a collection of Welsh hymns. After his imprisonment, he was engaged by a printer at Merthyr Tydfil to translate "Hervey's Meditations," and his translation is said to be far superior to the original. He had an unlimited command over his native language. (*Enwog. C.*; Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Williams, Edward, 1746-1826, "Iolo Morganwg," an antiquary and poet, was so unhealthy in his childhood that he was not sent to school, but he learned the alphabet from seeing his father inscribing gravestones. In 1770, he went to London, where he worked as a stonemason for some years, devoting all his spare time to the improvement of his education. He was engaged by Mr. Owen Jones to traverse the Principality in search of Welsh manuscripts, and was remarkably successful, the result being the publication of the *Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales*, edited by him in conjunction with Owen Jones and Dr. W. Owen Pughe. He was esteemed by many of the illustrious men of his age, and Southey, to shew his respect for his moral and intellectual worth, has introduced him by name into his poem of Madoc. The volume known as "Cyfrinach y Beirdd" was prepared from materials collected by him, and he also ensured the preservation of "Coelbren y Beirdd," or Primitive Bardic Alphabet. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See Taliesin Williams, *post*; *Enwog. C.*; *Hanse*

Llen. G.; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 268; *Y Geninen*, March, 1888, p. 74; 1889, p. 197; *Cymru*, v. 7, p. 213; v. 20, p. 256; *Nodweddau y Cymry*, p. 252; *Cam. Reg.*, 1795, p. 436; Waring's *Recollections and Anecdotes of Iolo Morganwg*, 1850; *Y Gwladgarwr*, v. 9, pp. 97 and 132; *Y Traethodydd*, 1855.

Williams, Edward, 1750-1813, a dissenting minister and author, was born at Glanclwyd, near Denbigh, and completed his education at the Dissenters' Academy, Abergavenny. In 1775, he settled at Ross, in Herefordshire, removing, in 1777, to Oswestry, and in 1792, to Carr's Lane Birmingham. In 1795, he accepted an invitation to superintend the Independent Academy at Rotherham. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh in 1792. He was the author of several works on religious subjects, among them being: "A Reply to Mr. Abraham," in two volumes; "An Abridgment of Dr. Owen's Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews," four volumes; "An Essay on the Equity of Divine Government and the Sovereignty of the Divine Grace," 1813; "A Discourse on the Christian's Reasons for glorying in the Cross of Christ," 1792. His "Works," edited by Evan Davies, in four volumes, appeared in 1862. As a theologian, and especially as a controversial theologian, he brought to his task acuteness of perception, varied and accurate research, solid learning, and a love of truth which prevented him from aiming at victory for its own sake. Dr. Angus, in "The Handbook of English Literature," describes him as "one of the clearest and most original thinkers" of his generation. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Beirniad*, 1863, p. 297; *Methodistiaeth Cymru*, v. 3, p. 136; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*; Cathrall's *History of Oswestry*; *The Fathers and Founders of the London Missionary Society*, by John Morrison, D.D., p. 427.

Williams, Edward, 1762-1833, an antiquary, son of Edward Williams, of Eaton Muscott, Salop, who was of Welsh descent, was educated at Repton and Pembroke College, Oxford, graduating M.A. in 1787. He was brought up to the Church, and became incumbent of Battlefield, in his native county, and rector of Chelsfield, in Kent. He was an accomplished classical scholar, an expert botanist, and an excellent artist. At an early age, he became interested in the study of antiquities and topography, and left behind him a great many manuscripts on the history and antiquities of Shropshire. Seven volumes of these manuscripts were purchased at Sir Thomas Phillips' sale, in 1897, for the Shrewsbury Free Library. They included two large folio volumes of collections for a "History of Shropshire." He gave valuable assistance to Blakeway in his "Sheriffs of Shropshire" and "History of Shrewsbury," and to Archdeacon Plymley in his "Agricultural Survey of Shropshire." (*Border Counties' Worthies*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*). See *Gent. Mag.*, 1833, part 1, p. 182; part 2, p. 155; *Some Account of the Life and Character of the late Edward Williams*, 1833; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*; Foster's *Index Eccles.*, p. 191; Fletcher's *Battlefield Church*, p. 25; Eddowe's *Salopian Journal*, 9th January, 1833; *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, 11th and 18th January, 1833.

Williams, Edward, about 1770-1856, "Iolo Fardd Gläs," an author, was a native of Glamorganshire, and spent the latter part of his life at Cowbridge, in that county. In 1791, he published a volume of poems under the title "Cyfaill y Cymry" (The Welsh People's Friend). His chief work is a Welsh Dictionary, published, in two volumes, in 1826. The first volume consists of 606 pages, and the second of 472. He was a successful competitor at several Eisteddfodau, and, in 1839, published a selection of his prize and other poems. He studied the rules of poetry under Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg). (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry; The Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society* (Leathart), p. 26; *Athenaeum*, Sept., 1854.

Williams, Edward, -1886, a self-made man, was a native of Merthyr Tydfil. After spending many years in the service of the Dowlais Iron Company, he was, in 1865, appointed general manager to Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Company. In 1879, he became an ironmaster himself by purchasing the Linthorpe Ironworks, Middlesborough. He was elected president of the North of England Ironmasters' Association in 1868, and was one of the founders, and subsequently president, of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. Middlesborough mainly owes its greatly increased dock accommodation to the efforts of Mr. Williams. By sheer energy, and force of character, he worked himself from a very humble position to great prominence in the world of commerce. (*C. & D. Herald*, 1886.)

Williams, Edward, 1838-1904, a linguist, was born at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, his parents being Welsh-speaking inhabitants of Wentwood, who settled at Caerleon. His education was that of a village school, where he seems to have picked up Welsh and English almost simultaneously. The French language was the next to follow; then Latin, ancient Greek, German, Spanish, Italian, Norwegian, Flemish, modern Greek, Russian, Hebrew, Arabic, Coptic, Hindustani, Swedish, Syriac, and some Persian. He is said to have known twenty-four languages in all, and in the case of most of the modern languages named, his knowledge was not merely literary, but also conversational. Few, if any, men in his day possessed a fuller knowledge of Gwent as it was in the early part of the nineteenth century, its folk-lore, and the characteristics of the people. (Mr. J. E. Southall, in the *South Wales Gazette*).

Williams, Sir Edward Vaughan, 1797-1875, a lawyer, was the eldest son of Sergeant John Williams (1757-1810, see *post*). He was educated at Winchester and Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and M.A. in 1824. On leaving Cambridge, he entered Lincoln's Inn as student, and was called to the Bar in 1823. He first joined the Oxford circuit, and then the South Wales and Chester. In 1832, appeared the first edition of his "Treatise on the Law of Executors and Administrators," which was described as one of the most able and correct works ever published on any legal subject. As many as seven editions were published during the author's lifetime, and it still remains a standard work. In addition to his great legal attainments, Sir Edward was an accomplished scholar and man of letters. In 1846, he was made Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,

and received the honour of knighthood in the following year. Owing to deafness, he retired from the bench in 1865, when he was elected a Privy Councillor and a member of the Judicial Committee. He edited Burns' "Justice of the Peace" in 1836, and also "Saunders' Reports." His son, Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, is a Lord Justice of Appeal. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Times*, 5th November, 1875, *Law Mag. Review*, 1876, p. 302; Woolrych's *Lives of Eminent Serjeants*, v. 2.

Williams, Edwin, 1850-1903, vice-principal of Trevecca Theological College, was born at St. David's, Pembrokeshire. He joined the staff of the college in 1885, and did excellent work among the students, and among the churches of the Calvinistic Methodist body. He was a most acceptable preacher, but was most at home in the study and classroom, and in his work at Trevecca he found congenial and profitable occupation. A good scholar himself, he entirely sympathised with the efforts made to raise the standard of theological education in Wales, and as the representative of Trevecca on the Theological Board of the Welsh University, he gave valuable assistance in framing the courses for the Welsh degrees in divinity. He was the author of a Welsh Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians, and of the Davies Lecture on the Sacred books of the Old Testament. (*Manchester Guardian*, 30th November, 1903.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1904, p. 9.

Williams, Eleazar, -1904, a clergyman and author, took his B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1850, was ordained deacon in the same year, and priest in the following year, by Bishop Olivant, of Llandaff. He became rector of Llangefni, Anglesey, in 1877, and in 1888, he was appointed a canon residentiary of Bangor Cathedral. He was curate of Carnarvon from 1854 to 1860, and, from the latter year till 1865, was perpetual curate of Tydweiliog. From 1865 to 1877, he was rector of Edeyrn, and for some time filled the office of honorary secretary of the Diocesan Church Extension Society. His published writings include a lecture on the "Life and Times of Griffith Jones of Llanddowror"; a lecture on disestablishment, "Doctoriaid y Dadgyssylltiad," and a sermon on disestablishment (*Liverpool Daily Post*.) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1905, p. 28; March, 1906, p. 8.

Williams, Eliezer, 1754-1820, a clergyman and author, was the eldest child of the Rev. Peter Williams, author of the Welsh Annotations on the Bible (1722-1796, see *post*), and was born at Llandevaelog, in Carmarthenshire. He was educated at the Free Grammar School, Carmarthen, and at Jesus College, Oxford. After serving in two curacies, and other offices, he became lecturer at All Hallows, Lombard Street, London, and, subsequently, vicar of Lampeter, in Cardiganshire. Here he opened a grammar school, which soon gained a very high reputation. In 1801, he published a volume of poems, entitled "Nautical Odes, or Poetical Sketches, designed to commemorate the Achievements of the British Navy," which was favourably received. He wrote several articles to the *Cambrian Register*, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and other periodicals.



REV. EDWARD WILLIAMS,
Rotherham



REV. WILLIAM WILLIAMS
(Cadolfryd)



EDWARD WILLIAMS (Iolo Morgannwg)



REV. PETER WILLIAMS (Yr Eboniwr)



REV. JOHN WILLIAMS. Erromanga.

His "English works . . . with a Memoir of his Life," by his son, was published in 1840; and an ode to his memory, by the Rev. Daniel Evans (Daniel Ddu), appeared in 1829, and another by the Rev. W. Edwards (Gwilym Padarn) in 1822. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Cenninon*, 1906, p. 197; *Dict. Nat. Btg.*

Williams, Enoch, 1810-1890, a Baptist minister, was born near Newcastle-Emlyn, South Wales. When about twenty years old, he removed to North Wales, and worked for some years in the slate quarries at Talysarn, near Carnarvon. He was baptised in 1831, and began to preach in 1835. Four years later, he became pastor at Garn and Capel-y-Beirdd, where his ministry was very prosperous. During the two years he remained there, about ninety persons were baptised, among them the noted bard, David Owen (Dewi Wyn o Eilion). In 1812, he returned to South Wales, and settled as pastor at Aberavon, removing afterwards to Bynmawr, and later to Llansunlet. He spent the last few years of his life in retirement at Swansea. He was an exceedingly popular preacher and zealous pastor. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1891).

Williams, Ephraim, 1715-1755, an American colonel, of Welsh descent, born at Newton, Massachusetts, was mortally wounded in an engagement, near Lake George, with the French and Indians. The Government had made him a grant of 200 acres of land, including Williamstown, and when in Albany, on his way to Lake George, he devised the principal part of his property towards founding a free school in Massachusetts. This afterwards became known as Williams College, Williamstown, and was put upon a firm basis in 1733. It is under Congregational control, and has always been famed for its teaching of science. The first observatory erected in the United States was placed at Williams College in 1838. (*Welshmen as Factors*, &c.; *Lippincott*; *Harmsworth*.)

Williams, Evan, -abt. 1780, a musician, was a native of North Wales, but spent most of his life in London, where he acquired a reputation as a harpist. He composed a number of hymn-tunes, many of which were well received; six are included in "Aberth Moliant" (J. Ambrose Lloyd). He assisted John Parry (-1782, see *ante*), the blind musician, in producing the volume of "Ancient British Music." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Williams, Evan, 1749-1835, a well-known publisher, was born near Lledrod, Cardiganshire. Leaving Wales, he and his brother Thomas set up in business in the Strand, London, where they published "Dr. Pughe's Dictionary," the "Cambrian Register," the "Poems of Llywarch Hén," the "Cambrian Biography," "Cambria Depicta," and other valuable works relating to Wales. After carrying on a very successful business for 40 years he retired with a considerable fortune. He was a generous supporter of all Welsh institutions in the metropolis. (*Encyc. C.*)

Williams, George Ebenezer, 1783-1819, a musician, was born of Welsh parents. When a boy, he was a chorister at St. Paul's

Cathedral, under Mr. Richard Bellamy, from whom he received his musical training. He was for some time assistant organist to Dr. Arnold, at Westminster Abbey, and, in 1814, on the death of Mr. Cooke, he was appointed organist. In 1796, he published "Sixty Chants, single and double." He also composed several other pieces of music. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*) See *A Dictionary of Musicians*, London, 1824.

Williams, George Monier, 1760-1850, a soldier, was an older brother of Col. Monier Williams (see *post*), and was born in Newfoundland. When quite a boy, he was sent out to join his uncle, Griffith Williams, who commanded the British Artillery in the American War of Independence, and when, after the battle of Stillwater, General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, in 1777, he carried the flag of truce into the enemy's camp. He represented the newly-enfranchised borough of Ashton-under-Lyne in the first reformed Parliament of 1832. He died at his residence, Little Woolton, near Liverpool, at the ripe age of 90. (*Private Information*, from Mr. C. R. Williams, J.P., Dolgelly.)

Williams, Griffith, 1769-1838, "Gutyn Peris," a poet, was born at Hafod Oleu, Llanbeblig, near Carnarvon, and his education was of the scantiest kind, but being a man of great natural abilities, he acquired considerable knowledge. He had to earn his bread at an early age as a shepherd, then he became a farm servant, and afterwards he found employment at the Penrhyn slate quarries, where his skill in arithmetic obtained for him the post of overlooker. He was a poet of very considerable merit, and was often successful in poetic contests. In 1816, he published a volume of his poems, under the title of "Ffrwyth yr Awen." The *Gwyllydydd* contains about thirty of his compositions. His odes (in Welsh) on "The Wreck of the Rothsay Castle," "An Elegy on the death of Queen Charlotte," and "Belshazzar's Feast," have also been published. As a poet, he was original, pure and substantial, yet his fancy seldom soared very high, nor were his views very wide. His ideas were shrewd and homely rather than sublime. His diction, however, was elegant and forcible, and as a clever versifier, he stood in the first rank. (*Enwog. C.*; *Y Cymmrodor*, v. 10, p. 61; *Y Traethodydd*, 1853, p. 287.) See *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 274; *Y Brython*, 1860, p. 261; *Y Gwyllydydd*, 1832, p. 249; *Adgof uuch Anghof*, p. 99; *Y Geninen*, 1893, p. 48; *Y Gwladgarwr*, v. 7, p. 33; *Cymru*, vol. 33, p. 167.

Williams, Gwilym, 1839-1906, a county court judge, was the son of David Williams (Alaw Goch), see *ante*, and commenced life as a mining engineer. He afterwards studied law, and was called to the bar in 1863. He became stipendiary magistrate for Pontypridd and Rhondda in 1872, county court judge of Mid-Wales in 1884, and of Glamorganshire a year later. He was a keen Welsh Nationalist, and a strong supporter of the Eisteddfod. In 1903, he published (for private circulation) a volume of his father's poems, edited by David W. Jones (Dafydd Morganwg). (*Manchester Guardian*.)

Williams, Henry, about 1800- , an author, was the son of David Williams, of Rhayader, Breconshire, and a brother of Jonathan Williams, the author of the "History of Leominster," &c. (see *post*). He wrote the history of Rhayader and district for Nicholson's "Topographical History." (*Encyc. C.*)

Williams, Henry William, about 1811- , an eminent American lawyer, of Welsh descent, was born in Connecticut, and removed to Pittsburg in 1839. In May, 1841, he was admitted to the Bar of Allegheny County, and speedily rose to a prominent position. He had served a term of ten years as associate judge of the district court, and was serving a second term when, in 1868, he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court. He graduated from Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1837, and, in 1866, received the degree of LL.D. from the same college. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Williams, Sir Hugh, 1718-1794, a soldier and member of Parliament, of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire, was the son of Griffith Williams, who was a grandson of Sir Griffith Williams, the first baronet. At the age of 21 he entered the Army as ensign, and, in 1741, was promoted to lieutenant in Lord Harry Beauclerk's Regiment of Foot, and, three years later, to captain in the Hon. James Cholmondeley's (now the 31th) Foot Regiment. This regiment formed part of the very inadequate garrison of the island of Minorca, when besieged by the French in 1756. In 1761, he was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1760, he married Emma Bridget, Viscountess Bulkeley, only surviving daughter and heiress of Thomas Rowlands, of Castellor and Caerau, in Anglesey, and of Plas Nant, otherwise Ystrad Ucha, in Carnarvonshire. This marriage greatly increased his influence, inasmuch as he had seats at Penrhyn and Nant, as well as at Baron Hill and Castellor. He was made constable of Beaumaris Castle in 1761, was chosen mayor of Beaumaris four times, and represented that borough in four Parliaments from 1768 to 1780, and again from July, 1785, until his death. In 1773, he was treasurer of the Society of Ancient Britons. (*Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 133.)

Williams, Hugh, about 1720- , a clergyman, was a native of Carnarvonshire. He received a university education, and in 1754 was preferred to the living of Aberffraw, Anglesey. He edited an edition of the Welsh metrical version of the Psalms by Edmund Prys. (*Hanes Emynwyr*.)

Williams, Hugh, -about 1850, a solicitor, was a native of Machynlleth. He practised for many years at St. Cleas, Carmarthenshire, where he died. He was in sympathy with the Chartist movement, and wrote and published a collection of Chartist songs, entitled "National Songs and Poetical Pieces" (London: H. Hetherington, 1839). He was the solicitor who prepared the defence of the Llanidloes rioters at the Welshpool Assizes in July, 1839. He was a brother-in-law of Richard Cobden. (*Mont. Worthies; Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Williams, Hugh, -1870, "Cadfan," a journalist, was born at Bryn-crug, in the parish of Towyn, Merioneth. He served an

apprenticeship to Mr. Richard Jones, a Dolgelly printer. In subsequent years he became known as a writer of considerable ability, and a staunch Church advocate and defender. In January, 1848, he started to print and edit a Church paper called *Y Cymro* (The Welshman), printed at Bangor. In July, 1849, he handed the proprietorship over to Mr. Shone, but he continued to edit until October, 1850, when the paper was removed to London, printed by Waterlow, and edited by Ioan Meirion. In 1870, he was chosen by the Denbighshire Constitutional Association to edit a Welsh paper started by them in the interests of Church and State—*Y Dywysogaeth* (The Principality)—printed at Rhyl, but he died in a few months. His translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into Welsh, with illustrations by Cruikshank, was published by Cassell in 1853. (*Bye-Gones*, 1897, pp. 64 and 162.) See *Llyn. fy Ngwlad*, p. 20.

Williams, Isaac, 1802-1865, a poet and theologian, was born at Cwmcynfelin, Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganshire, and was the son of Isaac Lloyd Williams, a Welsh barrister. He graduated M.A. at Oxford in 1831, and B.D. in 1839. In 1831, he obtained a fellowship at Trinity College, Oxford; was made Dean of the college in 1833; philosophical lecturer in 1835, and vice-president in 1841. His religious views were of the Tractarian School, and he was the author of the celebrated tract, "Reserve in Communicating Religious Knowledge." In the words of Haddan (*Guardian*, 20th May, 1865), the name of Williams will always be included "amongst the soundest, the most loving, and the most thoughtful of the devotional writers" in the Church of England. His principal works are: "Lyra Apostolica" (1836); "Thoughts in Past Years" (1839); "On the Hebrews" (1839); "Tracts for the Times, and Plain Sermons," 10 volumes (1840-1848); "Commentary on the Gospel," eight volumes (1841-1850); "The Way of Eternal Life" (1845); "Sermons on the Epistles and Gospels," 3 volumes (1853); and "Old Testament Characters" (1858). After his death there was published his "Thoughts on the Study of the Holy Bible"; "The Harmony of the Four Evangelists"; "Our Lord's Nativity"; "The Holy Week"; and numerous other works. He was endowed with a true poetic gift, and several of his hymns are included in "Hymns—Ancient and Modern." He played a leading part in what is called the English Church Revival of the nineteenth century. He died at Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1889, p. 254.) See *his Autobiog.*, 1892; *Churchman's Family Mag.*, 1865, p. 59; *Church Quarterly Review*, vol. 34, p. 332; *Church's Oxford Movement*, p. 57; *Gent. Mag.*, 1828, part i, p. 267; 1853, i, 330; 1842, ii, 311; *Guardian*, 10th and 17th May, 1865; *Pycroft's Oxford Memories*; *Cymru*, vol. 32, p. 288; *Enwog. C.*

Williams, James, about 1670-about 1720, born in Herefordshire, is said to have been a near relative of Dr. David Williams, of Hereford. He was sent to Westminster School for his education, and, in 1688, was elected thence to Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1691, M.A. in 1695, and D.D. in 1709. He is described as "a good writer, and a finished scholar." (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Williams, Jane, 1806-1885, "Ysgafell," historian and miscellaneous writer, was the daughter of David Williams, who held an appointment in the navy office, and was born at Chelsea. Miss Williams, who was of the Williams, of Neuadd Felin family, resided for many years at Neuadd Felin, Talgarth, Breconshire, and it was whilst living here that she undertook the compilation and preparation of her greatest work: "The Life and Writings of the Rev. Thomas Price (Carnhuanawc)," in two thick royal 8vo volumes, published in 1854 by Rees, Llandovery. She published privately a book of poems, some of them descriptive of Breconshire scenery, while others deal with the legends of the county. To the Cambrian Archaeological Transactions, she contributed "Notes on the Parochial History of the parish of Glasbury, Brecknockshire." She was also the author of the following miscellaneous works: "Twenty Essays on the Practical Improvement of God's Providential Dispensation" (1824); "The Autobiography of Elizabeth Davies, a Balaclava Nurse"; "The Literary Women of England," 1861; and "A History of Wales, derived from Authentic Sources" (1869). In 1856, she went to reside in London, afterwards removing to 31 Oakley Crescent, Chelsea, where she died. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1885, p. 204.) See *The Cambrian Journal*, 1855, p. 325; *Poolle's Breconshire*; *Old Welsh Chips*, p. 313; *Red Dragon*, vol. 7, p. 460; *Notes and Queries*, 20th November, 1869.

Williams, John, 1644-1729, an American divine, of Welsh origin, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and was for many years pastor of Deerfield Church, Connecticut. In 1704, he was made prisoner, together with his wife and six children, by a party of French and Indians. He was afterwards redeemed, and published an account of his adventures, entitled "The Redeemed Captive." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*)

Williams, Sir John, about 1656-about 1730, a lawyer, was the younger son of Sir William Williams, Bart., M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons from 1679 to 1681 (see *post*). He was also brother to Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, first Baronet, the founder of the Wynnstay family, and married Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton, Pembrokehire. In 1702, he was appointed attorney-general of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and, in 1727, the counties of Chester and Flint were added to his district. (*The Welsh Judges.*)

Williams, Sir John, 1700-1787, an eminent lawyer, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, was the third son of John Williams, attorney-general of Chester, &c. (about 1656—about 1730, see *ante*). He entered Gray's Inn in 1718, and was called to the bar in 1725. He acted as attorney-general of Chester, and of the counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery, from 1738 to 1755; as deputy chief justice of the Carmarthen circuit from 1749 to 1752; and as chief justice of Brecknock, &c., from 1755 until his death. (*The Welsh Judges.*)

Williams, John, 1726-1806, "Ioan ap Gwilym," a poet, was a native of Glamorganshire, where he resided throughout his life. He

wrote a good deal of poetry, and composed several hymns, that beginning "Pwy welaf o Edom yn d'od?" being one of the most popular in the language. In 1825, a Welsh pamphlet from his pen on "The Court of Inquisition" was published by J. Jones, Llanrwst. (*Hanes Emyrnwr*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Williams, John, 1727-1798, a dissenting minister and author, was born at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, and was educated at the Free School, in Cardigan, and at the Cambrian Academy, Carmarthen. In 1755, he became minister of a dissenting congregation at Workingham, Berks, afterwards removing to Sydenham, where he officiated for over twenty-eight years. In 1777, he was chosen curator to Dr. Daniel Williams' Library in Redcross Street, London. He was an author of great merit, his chief works being "A Concordance to the Greek New Testament, with an English version to each verse, and short critical notes" (1767), and "A Free Enquiry into the authenticity of the 1st and 2nd chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel," of which a second edition appeared in 1789. He also wrote "An Enquiry into the truth of the tradition concerning the discovery of America by Prince Madog ab Owen Gwynedd" (1791); "Further Observations on the discovery of America by Prince Madog ab Owen Gwynedd" (1792); and "Thoughts on the origin, and on the most rational and natural method of teaching the languages, with some observations on the necessity of an universal language for all works of science." (*Dict. Em. II.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cam. Reg.*, vol. 3, p. 190; *Emwog. C.*; Allibone's *Dict. Engl. Lit.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1798, i., 540.

Williams, John, 1740-1821, "Ioan Rhagfyr," a poet and musician, was born at Hafoty Fach, near Dolgelley. He attended school for about three months only; but, in spite of this, he became a very lair scholar. For some time, he followed his father's occupation of hatter, but afterwards became clerk to Mr. Edward Anwyl, solicitor, Dolgelley. He subsequently became a schoolmaster, and followed that calling successively at Trawsfynydd, Barmouth, Dolgelley, and Llanelltyd, all in Merionethshire. He wrote a good deal of poetry of a very high order, much of which was composed before he was twenty-two years of age. Shortly before his death, he collected all his poems for publication, under the title "Prif Ddifyrwech y Cymro," but died before carrying out his intention. He was also the composer of several hymn-tunes and anthems; his tune "Sabbath" is to be found in most collections. His "March of the Men of Merioneth" and "March of the Men of Barmouth" were very popular for many years. (*Cymru*, vol. 19, p. 211.) See *Cantref Meirionydd*, by R. Prys Morris; *Seren Gomer*, 1822, p. 129; *Cymru*, vol. 34, p. 80; *B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.

Williams, John, 1745-1818, a clergyman and author, was the eldest son of David Williams, of Swyddifynon, South Wales, and was educated at Ystraelmeurig, under the noted Edward Richard. He succeeded Richard as headmaster in 1778, and under his care the institution became one of the leading schools in Wales. It rose to the

position of a divinity school, supplying candidates for holy orders. He held this post for upwards of forty years, being succeeded by his eldest son David. On his retirement, a number of his former pupils presented him with a handsome silver cup, with a suitable inscription, and he also sat for his portrait, which was placed in the library at Ystradmeurig. He then became vicar of Nantmel, Radnorshire, and subsequently prebendary of Brecon. Two of his brothers (Evan and Thomas) established a bookselling and publishing business at 11, Strand, London, where, between 1792 and 1835, they published a large number of books relating to Wales. Another brother (David, 1751-1836), prebendary of Tytherington, was father of Charles James Blasius Williams (see *ante*). (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Cambro-Briton*, vol. 3, p. 295; *Cam. Reg.*, vol. 3.

Williams, John, about 1750- a mineral surveyor, was a native of Wales, and was originally brought up as a miner. He was for some time in the Dutch service, after which he was engaged at lead mills, to superintend the extracting of silver from lead. He subsequently filled some important posts in Scotland in connection with mines and collieries, during which time he collected the material for, and published, a very valuable book bearing the title, "The Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom." This was published in 1790, and a second edition appeared in 1810. Mr. Williams was subsequently engaged in the examination of mines in Italy, where he died. (*Bye-Gones*, 1882, p. 142.)

Williams, John, 1753-1841, a banker and mine adventurer, was born in Cornwall, his father being Michael Williams, the son of John Williams (d. 1761), who left Wales for Cornwall, to seek his fortune in mining. Educated at Truro, he took to mining, and became the greatest living authority on the subject. He became partner in the Cornish Bank, Truro, in 1810; in 1812, he contracted with the Government to build the breakwater at Plymouth; and in 1828, retired from business. He wrote the "Life of Percival." In conjunction with his son, he accumulated a remarkably fine collection of Cornish Minerals. He left three sons: John (1777-1849), a member of the Society of Friends, who was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and of the Royal Society; Michael (1784-1858), member of Parliament for Cornwall from 1853 to 1858; and William (1791-1870), who was created a baronet in 1866. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

Williams, John, 1754-1828, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Pantyccelyn, and was the second son of the great hymn-writer, the Rev. William Williams (1717-1791, see *post*). When comparatively young, he proved himself exceptionally brilliant as a scholar. The resources of the schools of the day were exhausted by him before he was of age to be ordained. He was appointed second master at the Grammar School, Carmarthen, in 1774; ordained as priest in 1780, and appointed incumbent at Builth Wells in 1782. He left the Church of England, joined the Methodists in 1787, and acted for five years as principal of Trevecca College. He proved himself in many ways worthy of his celebrated father, giving forty-two

years of his life to the ministry in connection with the Welsh Methodist Reformation, and doing much to bring the movement into some ecclesiastical order. When he passed away, it was felt by his colleagues that they had lost a staunch seconder of their proposals to perfect the denomination as a religious body, and that the name of John Williams would ever be associated with the organizing period in its history. He edited the poetical works of his father in 1811. Two years after his death, a biographical sketch of the Rev. John Williams (by the Rev. M. Davies) appeared. (*Historical Handbook; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Williams, John, 1757-1810, a lawyer, was born at Job's Well, near Carmarthen. He was educated at Carmarthen College, and at Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1776, and M.A. in 1781. He was elected a Fellow of Wadham College in 1780, and afterwards held the post of librarian. He was called to the bar in 1784, and went the Oxford and Carmarthen circuits. In 1794, he became a sergeant-at-law, and a king's serjeant ten years later. At the time of his death he was senior counsel on the Oxford circuit. In conjunction with Richard Burn, he brought out the tenth edition of Sir William Blackstone's "Commentaries," and also prepared the third edition of Sir Edmund Saunders' "Reports of Cases and Pleadings of the Court of King's Bench in the Reign of Charles II." His luminous expositions, sound deductions, clear reasoning, profound and accurate knowledge, combined to make him one of the most eminent lawyers of the day (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Woolrych's *Lives of Eminent Serjeants*, v. 2, p. 680; *Law Magazine*, 1845, ii., p. 305; *Genl. Mag.*, 1810, ii., 392 & 491; Gardiner's *Register of Wadham College*, 1895, ii., 111; Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*

Williams, Sir John, 1777-1846, a lawyer, was born at Bunbury, Cheshire, of which parish his father, William Williams, who is said to have belonged to an ancient Merionethshire family, was vicar. He was educated at Manchester and Cambridge, graduating M.A. in 1801. The year later, he was called to the bar, and joined the Northern circuit. In 1820, he acted as junior counsel in the trial of Queen Caroline, and the ability he displayed on that occasion, especially in the cross-examination of the important witness Dimont, won the emphatic approbation of his leaders, Lord Denman and Lord Brougham. He was a Liberal in politics, and was returned to Parliament, in 1822, as member for Lincoln. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1830, and was knighted four years later. He afterwards became a baron of the Exchequer, and was held in high repute as a criminal judge. He contributed a series of articles to the *Edinburgh Review* on the Greek orators. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Law Review*, Nov. 1846; *Law Magazine*, Feb. 1847; *Genl. Mag.*, Nov. 1846; Foss' *Lives of the Judges*, v. 9, p. 311.

Williams, John, about 1788-1834, a Wesleyan minister and author, was born near Beaumaris, Anglesey, and began to preach in 1808. In the following year he was appointed itinerant preacher for North Wales, and rendered valuable service to his denomination, which was then in its infancy. His published works include:—A Translation of the Biography of the Rev. Samuel Bradburn; essays on

"Baptism" and the "Eternal Sonship of Christ"; "Letters to Preachers"; and "The Scriptural Lamp, or a timely warning to the true Christian" (Holywell: E. Carnes, 1825). With the Rev. Hugh Hughes, he commenced the translation of the Rev. John Wesley's "Commentary on the New Testament." A number of articles from his pen appear in "*Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*," of which he acted as editor from 1826 to 1829. (*Y Bywgraffydd Wesleyaidd*, p. 263; *Encog. C.*)

Williams, John, 1792-1858, a clergyman and author, was the youngest child of the Rev. John Williams (1745-1818, see *ante*). He completed his education at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. In 1820, he accepted the vicarage of Lampeter, but on the invitation of Sir Walter Scott, he removed to Edinburgh, and became headmaster of the Academy there. Dr. Taft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other noted men were amongst his pupils. In 1833, he became Archdeacon of Cardigan. He is regarded as one of the greatest classical scholars that Wales has produced. His works include: "Two Essays on the Geography of Ancient Asia;" "Life and Actions of Alexander the Great;" "Homerus;" "Claudia and Pudens;" "Life of Julius Caesar;" "Gomer: or a Brief Analysis of the Language and Knowledge of the Ancient Cymry," 1854; and discourses and essays on various subjects. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Y Brython*, v. 2, second edition, p. 247; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 200; *The Cambrian Journal*, 1859, p. 52.

Williams, John, 1794-1848, known as "John Williams, the grammarian," was born at Carneddi, near Bethesda, and at an early age joined the Calvinistic Methodists, with whom he became a local preacher. He was a very fair poet, and left behind him a number of manuscripts bearing upon Welsh grammar and the Welsh language. (*Encog. C.*)

Williams, John, 1796-1839, a missionary, sometimes called "the Apostle of Polynesia," was born at Tottenham, London, but was of Welsh descent. Being sent, in 1816, by the London Missionary Society to the Society Islands, he devoted himself to the acquisition of the Tahitian language, and to the instruction of the natives in the arts of civilized life, as well as in the duties of religion. He introduced a code of laws, encouraged the cultivation of the sugar-cane and tobacco, and instructed the natives in printing and in house-building. In 1823, he visited the Hervey Islands, and discovered Rarotonga, an island of that group, in which he established a mission. To convey himself from Rarotonga to Raiatea and Tahiti, he built a vessel about 1828, although he was destitute of proper tools and materials. He returned to England in 1834, and published a "Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands" (1837). He also superintended the printing by the Bible Society of the Rarotongan New Testament, and raised £4,000 to equip a missionary ship for Polynesia. In 1838, he sailed on another voyage to the South Sea, with many other missionaries. He was killed by the natives of Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides, in November, 1839. He was one of the most successful missionaries of modern times, both as regards the extent and perman-

ence of the work he accomplished. (*Lippincott; Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Prout's *Memoirs of John Williams*, 1843; J. Campbell's *The Martyr of Erromanga*, 1842; his *Welsh Biography* by J. T. Jones, 1843; Williams' *Missionary Enterprise*, Philadelphia, 1889; Horne's *Story of the London Missionary Society*, 1894; Buzacott's *Mission Life in the Islands of the Pacific*, 1866; *Encyclo. Brit.*

Williams, John, 1799-1876, a musician, was born at Machynlleth, and was a tanner by trade. About 1824, he removed to Earmouth, where he resided till his death. In his leisure hours, he was much engaged in teaching music. His chief compositions are the anthems: "Gwyn eu byd y meirw," "Bendigedig fyddo yr Arglwydd Dduw," and "Iddo Ef y byddo y gogoniant," and the tunes: "Hiraeth y Credadyn," "Nazareth," and "Christmas Pride." (*B. Cerdlorion Cymreig.*)

Williams, John, 1800-1872, "Ab Ioan," a Baptist minister and poet, was a native of Llanrwst. He completed his training at the Baptist College, Abergavenny, and was ordained at Aberlare in 1831, remaining in charge of the Baptist cause there till his death. As a preacher, his talents were various; he was ready, witty, and pathetic. It was a common occurrence to see large congregations weeping and smiling alternately under his preaching. His most prominent features were originality, vivacity, clearness, and power. He abounded in metaphors and illustrations, which he gathered from nature and from the most common of domestic incidents. He published, early in life, a volume of poems under the title: "Lloffion y Prydydd" (The Poet's Gleanings) (Aberystwyth: D. Jenkins, 1839). He also wrote the biography of David Saunders, Merthyr (Aberystwyth: D. Jenkins, 1842), and the biography of John Jones, Llandyssil, with a selection of his sermons (Carmarthen: W. M. Evans, 1859). (*Baptist Handbook*, 1873; *Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Williams, John, 1801-1859, a surgeon and author, was the second son of Cadwaladr Williams, a miller, of Llansantffraid Glan Conway. From boyhood he was passionately fond of natural history, taking special interest in the flora and fauna of the neighbourhood in which he lived. He was educated at the Harrington Academy, Liverpool. After spending a few years at Ashridge and Kew, where he accumulated and named a vast collection of grasses, plants and mosses, which passed to his son, the vicar of Llanwldyn, he became apprentice to his brother, William Williams, surgeon, Abergele, during which time he wrote "Fauna Grustensis." After qualifying, he moved, in 1832, to Corwen, where he soon secured an extensive practice. In spite of this, when gold was first discovered in California, about 1849, he was tempted to emigrate, with the intention of combining gold-digging with the practice of his profession. After spending three years in America, during which time his health was shattered by repeated attacks of yellow fever, he returned to his native land, and settled down at Wrexham, where he again secured a good practice. His work, above referred to, was printed by John Jones, Llanrwst, in 1830; the title page runs as follows:—"Fauna Grustensis: Being an Outline of the Natural Contents of the Parish of

Llanrwst; Comprehending some Account of its General History, Commerce and Agriculture; also a Trioglott Catalogue (In Latin, English and Welsh)." (*Bye-Gones*, 1893, pp. 212 & 225.)

Williams, John, 1802-1855, a self-made man, was born of poor parents at Ruthin, Denbighshire. For some time, he was employed as shop assistant in his native town. He then started, to use his own words, "on the road to London, with a widowed mother's blessing, and a bundle containing my little all." His first occupation in the metropolis was that of errand boy in a draper's shop; he eventually became foreman, then partner, and, in 1848, retired from business with a competency. He was an energetic supporter of the Anti-Corn Law League, and represented Macclesfield in Parliament as a Liberal. He was a staunch supporter of benevolent and educational institutions. In Parliament, he was always at his post, and found supporting all measures having for their object the good of the people. In 1848, he seconded Mr. Berkeley's motion for the ballot, and gave some startling facts from his own experience as a Metropolitan tradesman. In 1852, he was defeated at the poll by a majority of 62. A year later he was presented with a testimonial, valued at £300, by his friends and admirers at Macclesfield. He was treasurer of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. (*Manchester Examiner*; *Handbook to Vale of Clwyd*.)

Williams, John, 1806-1856, a Baptist minister and author, was a native of Glanwydden, Carnarvonshire, his father being a blacksmith. When very young, he showed a special talent for languages, and soon made himself conversant with English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. In his twenty-first year he published an English grammar, written in Welsh and English, which induced the vicar of Llanddulas and other churchmen to take an interest in him. With a view to holy orders, he spent some time at Tamworth, but eventually joined the Baptists. He was successively pastor of the Baptist churches at Llansilin, Brymbo, Newtown, Rhos, and Penycæ, near Ruabon. He published several pamphlets on religious subjects, which obtained an extensive circulation. He also translated Alexander Campbell's essay on the "Forgiveness of Sins" into Welsh, but his principal work is his translation of the New Testament from the Greek into Welsh, which was called "Yr Oraclau Bywiol" (The Living Oracles), a volume which cost him four years' persistent labour. In 1898, a monument was erected to his memory in the cemetery attached to the Salem Welsh Baptist Church at Penycæ. (*Bye-Gones*, 1898, p. 316.) See *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*.

Williams, John, 1811-1862, "Ab Ithel," a clergyman, antiquary and author, was born at Tynant, in the parish of Llangynhafal, Denbighshire, and was educated at Ruthin and Jesus College, Oxford, graduating M.A. His first curacy was that of Llanfor, near Bala. In 1843, he obtained the perpetual curacy of Nerquis, Flintshire, and six years later was preferred to the rectory of Llanyrnawddwy, Merioneth, which he held till his death. In conjunction with the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, he formed the Cambrian Archaeological Association, and acted for some years as joint-editor of its organ—the

Archæologia Cambrensis. In 1852, he published his edition of the "Gododin" of Aneurin, with an English version, and valuable historical and critical annotations. He enriched the pages of the *Cambrian Journal* with contributions representing some of the most valuable of his writings. He also began, in the first volume, "The Traditional Annals of the Cymry." He won a prize of £30 at the Llangollen Eisteddfod, in 1858, for an essay on the bardic system of the Isle of Britain, which became the nucleus of "Barddas," afterwards published in two volumes. He edited "Brwt y Tywysogion" (Chronicle of the Princes); "Dosparth Edeyrn Davod Aur" (The Ancient Welsh Grammar by Edeyrn, the Golden-Tongued), and other works. His other works include "Druidism" (1871); "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Cymry," &c. (*An Account of the Life and Writings of Ab Ithel*, by Jas. Kenward, F.S.A., 1887; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 180; 1897, p. 201; *Yr Haul*, 1887, p. 303; *Gobud yr Oes*, v. 1, p. 66; *Y Brython*, v. 5, p. 18; *Adgoj uwch Anghof*, p. 297; *The Cambrian Journal*, 1863, p. 32 *et seq.*, and 1864, p. 55 *et seq.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1907, p. 250.

Williams, John, 1811-1891, "Glanmor," a clergyman and author, was born at Foryd, near Rhyl, and commenced life as a schoolmaster. In 1864, he entered St. Bees' College to prepare for holy orders, and three years later was ordained. He served as curate at Whitehaven, Amwlch, and Ebbw Vale, and, in 1883, was preferred to the vicarage of Llanallgo, Anglesey, where he died. He wrote a good deal of poetry, of very superior merit, and frequently acted as adjudicator at the National Eisteddfod. But it is as a prose writer "Glanmor" excelled. His "Ancient and Modern Denbigh" (1856), is a model of what such a work should be. His other productions include the first volume of an English "Mediaeval History of Denbighshire," containing the records of Denbigh and its Lordship (Wrexham: George Bayley, 1860); and Welsh volumes on the Australian Goldfields, and the History of the Church in Wales. He also edited a volume of Welsh carols, published at Wrexham in 1865. (*Y Geninen*, 1898, p. 132; *Cardiff Catalogue*.)

Williams, John, 1812-1878, "Ioan Madog," a poet, was born near Ruabon, his parents having removed there from Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire. Nine years later, they returned to Tremadoc, where the son John was brought up as a blacksmith. He was a very bright and intelligent young man, and was urged to study for the law or for Holy Orders, several friends promising to provide him with the necessary funds, but he declined the proffered assistance, a course which he afterwards regretted. He began to write poetry at an early age, and was a successful competitor at several Eisteddfodau—among them Rhu-ddlan, Aberffraw, and Portmadoc. His most important composition is his ode on "The Saviour and His Reign," which is admittedly a masterpiece; some of the lines, such as—

"Gwaed y Groes a gŵyl y graith,
Na welir m'oni cilwaith,"

are constantly quoted. His poems were collected after his death, and published, with a biography, under the editorship of his friend,

Mr. Thomas Jones (Cynhaiarn), (Pwllheli: R. Jones, 1881). (*Y Gestiana; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, March, 1896, p. 27; *Y Traethodydd*, 1882, p. 258; *Cymru*, vol. 10, p. 229.

Williams, John, 1814-1878, "Gorfyntiawc o Arfon," a musician, was a native of Llanllechid, near Bangor, and was one of the disciples of Robert Williams, Cae Aseth. He completed his musical education in Liverpool, where he attended evening classes. He composed a large number of tunes, and several anthems, some of which are to be found in *Seren Gomer* and *Telyn Seion*. In 1849, he edited a revised edition of the Welsh Grammar of Music (Mills). He wrote several articles on musical subjects for *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*, published by Gee. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Williams, John, 1823-1887, "Ioan Mai," a poet and prose writer, was a native of Carnarvon, and served his time as apprentice to Messrs. W. Potter & Co., a firm of booksellers in that town. About 1847, he commenced business there on his own account as bookseller, remaining at Carnarvon until his death. He wrote several poems, which are noted for the originality of their ideas, and the beauty of their language. He had an extensive knowledge of general literature, and, being regarded as a competent authority on all subjects appertaining to Wales and the Welsh, his assistance was often sought by English scholars of note who made those matters subjects of study, amongst others by Professor Cowell, whom he assisted in his translations from Dafydd ab Gwilym. He was an able local preacher with the Welsh Wesleyans. After his death a selection of his works were published, together with a biographical sketch from the pen of Dr. Jenkin Lloyd (Portmadoc: E. Jones, 1891). This volume contains an unfinished essay, in English, on "The Characteristics of Welsh Poetry," which shews great familiarity with the rules of Welsh verse. (*C. & D. Herald; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 151, for his article on Professor Loth; *Yr Amseroedd* (Carnarvon), 9 June, 1883.

Williams, John, 1825-1904, a clergyman and author, was a native of Montgomeryshire, and was ordained by the Bishop of Llandaff in 1868. From 1868 to 1876, he was curate of Tredegar, and afterwards served for some time as a missionary among the Welsh in London. He was subsequently curate of Canton, Cardiff, and St. Stephen's, Spitalfields, London; and, in 1883, was presented to the rectory of Penegoes, near Machynlleth. He was the author of several books, among them being "A Defence of the Welsh People against the Misrepresentations of their English Critics"; "The Early British Church" (1877); "Cymry Llundain" (1867); and "Notes and Narratives of Thirty Years' Missionary and Ministerial Labours in England and Wales" (Machynlleth, 1885). (*The Manchester Guardian; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1904, p. 415.

Williams, John, 1845-1899, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was born at Fourcrosses, near Pwllheli, and about 1872 accepted a call to Hermon, Bethesda, removing in 1880 to Dwyran, Anglesey, where he died. He was a fluent speaker in Welsh and English, and a very powerful preacher. He wrote several able articles to the

Genuin and other magazines. He was also a naturalist of considerable attainments. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Williams, John, 1847-1899, "Ceulanydd," a Baptist minister and poet, was born near Talybont, Cardiganshire, and was educated at the village school at Towyn, Merioneth, and afterwards at Llangollen College. After his college course, he had charge of churches successively at Denbigh, Amlwch, Talysarn (Carnarvonshire), Merthyr, and Maesteg. He won several chair prizes, among them one from Australia for a poem on "C. H. Spurgeon"; Pontypridd, "The Welsh Pulpit"; Llandudno, "And it was Night"; and Treorchy, "When the Morning was come." He lived in literature and poetry, and was familiar with the life and work of every distinguished Englishman and Welshman of his time. A biographical and critical sketch from his pen on "Ceiriog," was published by Hughes, Wrexham. (*C. & D. Herald*; *Baptist Handbook*, 1900.) See *Y Genuin*, 1900, p. 181, *et seq.*, and March, p. 40.

Williams, John, 1864-1901, a well-known specialist in gynæcology, was born at Llangaffo, Anglesey, and was the son of a farmer. He had a brilliant University career at Edinburgh, and in 1890 graduated M.D., being awarded the gold medal (a much-coveted honour) for his graduation thesis. He was a member of various learned societies, and at the date of his death, at the early age of 37, he held the post of consulting gynæcologist at the Cardiff Infirmary. (*C. & D. Herald*.)

Williams, John Carvell, 1821-1907, a prominent Liberatorist, was of Welsh extraction, though born in Stepney, London. In his youth, he was articled to a firm of proctors in Doctors' Common, and in course of time became their managing clerk. In 1847, he became secretary of the Liberation Society, a position which he held for thirty years, and during the whole of that time he was the life and soul of the movement. In 1885, he was elected to Parliament for the southern division of Nottinghamshire, but he did not hold the seat long. In 1892, and, again, in 1895, he represented the Mansfield division of the same county, retiring in 1900. He was no great orator, but he was respected as an upright, earnest, and capable man, with a thorough grip of the subjects in which he was specially interested. By means of his ready pen, he did far more outside Parliament than he could ever have done by his debating power within it. He was for many years a constant contributor to the *Nonconformist*, and for years he was principal editor of the *Liberator*. In 1899, he was elected chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He was one of the authors of "Disestablishment," in the *Imperial Parliament Series*, and wrote several pamphlets on the Burials question, and various political tracts. His tact, judgment, and shrewdness assisted very materially in the general advance of Nonconformists towards complete religious equality. (*Men, &c., of the Time*; *Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian*, 9th October, 1907.)

Williams, John Ceredig, 1842-1882, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Nantyglo, Monmouthshire, and lost his parents

before he was 15 years of age. His education, owing to his natural aptitude for learning, notwithstanding the poverty with which he was surrounded, was good. He availed himself of every opportunity for increasing his knowledge, and finally entered Pontypool College. His first ministerial charge was Zion Church, Ebbw Vale. He removed thence to Briton Ferry, where for 12 years he laboured with much success. His work, entitled "Among the Mountains," is a most readable description of the physical, domestic, commercial, and religious aspects of Wales. He published also, a drama, entitled "Queen Esther," and a poem on "The Ascension of Christ." For several of his poetical compositions, prizes were awarded to him at the Eisteddfod. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1883.)

Williams, John de Kewer, 1817-1895, a Congregational minister and author, was born in Hackney, his father being a Welshman. Popularly known as "De Kewer Williams," he stood alone in many respects, as an original preacher, a cultured traveller, and lover of art, a wise and genial wit, and an ever-welcome lecturer. He went to school at Madras House, with Sir Charles Reed, John Curwen, and Dr. William Smith, and afterwards became a student at the London Hospital. Feeling a strong call to the Christian ministry, he followed a course of study at Highbury College, and, in 1843, accepted a call to Limerick. As a founder of the Evangelical Alliance, he wrote two books—"Mutual Christianity" and "The Basis"—in support of its principles. His next charge was at Tottenham, where he built a beautiful church, and spent ten happy and successful years. As a wise and witty lecturer, he achieved a great reputation. He possessed a wonderful fund of refined humour, which he happily wedded to instruction in hundreds of popular lectures. It is said that Newman Hall once introduced him as "the Sydney Smith of the Congregationalists, with a dash of John Owen and John Howe." He was for years the honoured president of the Lecturers' Association, and also served as chairman of the London Congregational Board. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1896.)

Williams, John Fletcher, 1834-1895, an author, was of Welsh parentage, and was born at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated at Woodward College in that city, and, subsequently, at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1852. In 1855, he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and for twelve years he was engaged as reporter. In 1867, he was elected secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, which position was in perfect harmony with his tastes and education. He bent all his energies to the work, and was wonderfully successful, and his great ability and labours in historical research were recognised by his own State and by the societies of other States, who conferred upon him many diplomas. In 1871, he was appointed, by President Grant, a member of the United States Centennial Commission from Minnesota. Besides editing the "Collections of the Historical Society," he published a "History of St. Paul and County of Ramsey." He also wrote "The Groves and Lappan (Monaghan County, Ireland): An Account of a

Pilgrimage thither in search of the Genealogy of the Williams Family" (St. Paul, Minnesota, 1889.) (*Cymry Minnesota; Cardiff Catalogue.*)

Williams, John Pandy, 1849-1907, a Congregational minister, a son of the Rev. Thomas Williams, a well-known minister in Glamorganshire, was born at Pentyrech, near Cardiff. He was educated at Brecon, and ordained, in 1873, as pastor of Shiloh Congregational Church, Abersychan. Three years later he became minister of Rehoboth Church, Brynmawr, and, in 1880, accepted the pastorate of the Tabernacle Church, Llanelly. At these three places, Mr. Williams was pastor at Welsh churches, and during the twelve years of his Welsh ministry he occupied a place in the front rank of the popular preachers of Wales. In 1885, he crossed the border and accepted a call from the Sowerby Bridge Church, Yorks; after a successful ministry there, he left in 1889 to undertake the pastoral charge of the London Road Church, Derby, and for sixteen years he laboured there with marked success. In 1905, he returned to the Principality, and became the minister of Christ Church (English Congregational), Rhyl, where he rendered excellent service. He was a brother of the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams, of Bradford. He published a small volume on the "Teaching of Jesus," and was the author of a volume of sermons in the *Congregational Pulpit Series*. (*The British Weekly*, Aug. 15th, 1907; *Private Information.*)

Williams, John Penry, 1828-1895, a Baptist minister was born at Llangranog, Carmarthenshire, and completed his education at the Normal College, Carmarthen. He was ordained, in 1853, at Llanellian, Denbighshire. In 1855, he removed to Maesteg, Glamorganshire, and four years later to Cwmtwrch, Pontardawe. In 1861, he accepted the pastorate at Zoar, Pontlottyn, which he held till his death. While there he greatly distinguished himself in the cause of public elementary education. He wrote much for the press in English and Welsh, and was in great request as a lecturer on political and religious topics. His sermons were thoroughly evangelical, and bore marks of diligent study. He received the degree of LL.D. from one of the Universities of the United States. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1896.)

Williams, John Prydderch, 1839-1868, "Rhydderch o Fôn," a prose writer and poet, was born in the parish of Llanddeusant, Anglesey. After an apprenticeship to the drapery business, he found employment in the post office at Rhyl, where he spent the remainder of his days. Some years before his death, he started business as a bookseller. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines. In 1850, he shared the prize at the Rhuddlan Eisteddfod, with T. B. Morris (Gwyneddfardd), for the best descriptive poem on "The Emigrant Ship." He was appointed secretary of the Eisteddfod Association in 1864; in that year he edited the prize compositions of the Rhyl Eisteddfod (1863), and after his death a selection of his prose and verse was published at Wrexham, under the title "Cydynaith yr Adroddwr" (*The Reciter's Companion*). (*Enwyf. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*)



MORGAN B. WILLIAMS.
1831-1903.



REV. MORRIS WILLIAMS, M.A. (Nicanter)

Williams, J. R., 1851-1888, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the parish of Pencareg, near Lampeter, Cardiganshire. Like Livingstone, he was a weaver by trade, and like the Blantyre boy, he plodded day and night at his books. In 1873, he was ordained at Libanus and Cwmeandlois, Breconshire, where he worked hard and successfully. In 1878, he received a call from Nebo, Hirwain, Glamorganshire, to be the successor of the venerable Rev. W. Williams, and there he laboured with remarkable acceptance. He was a man of great intelligence, and of varied reading. His aspirations were high, and his convictions were deep, and his preaching was powerful and earnest. He had made himself a necessity in the press, and in the pulpit of Wales; his great service to the Sunday School will not soon be forgotten, and his book entitled "Llawlyfr yr Athraw" (The Teacher's Handbook), was very favourably received, and found to be of great practical use. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1889.)

Williams, John Rufus, 1833-1877, a Baptist minister and author, was born at Merthyr Tydfil, and was baptized when 15 years of age. After spending two years in a grammar school at Merthyr Tydfil, he was admitted, in 1855, into Pontypool College. His first stated ministry was Benlah Chapel, Dowlais, where he was ordained in 1859. Two years later he removed to Ystradyfodwg, to take the oversight of the Welsh cause at Nebo Chapel, his connection with which proved very happy and prosperous. Three branch churches owe their origin directly to his labours: Noddfa, Treorchy; Hebron, Ton; and the English church at Ystrad. Soon after the formation of the Baptist Union for Wales he was appointed secretary, an office he efficiently filled up to within about twelve months of his death. He was co-editor of *Yr Athraw* (The Teacher) for about 14 years. He wrote several able articles to other Welsh periodicals, especially to *Seven Cymru* (The Star of Wales), to which he contributed a series of papers on the history of religion in the Rhondda Valley. He also published an excellent work on "The History of the Welsh Baptist Colleges," and a selection of his articles in *Yr Athraw* appeared in book form. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1878.)

Williams, Jonathan, 1754-1821, a clergyman and author, was born at Rhayader, Breconshire, where his father kept a shop. He wrote a "History of Leominster," and a "History of Radnorshire." An abridgement of the latter work was published by Mason, of Tenby, in 1859. A full copy of the author's MS. is to be seen at the Cardiff Library. (*Encog. C.; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *History of Radnorshire*, 1905, preface, p. ix.

Williams, Jonathan, about 1760- , a colonel in the American army, and president of the Military Academy at West Point, on the Hudson river, was of Welsh descent. In 1801, he published a valuable work entitled, "Elements of Fortifications." He was elected to Congress in 1814. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Williams, Joseph, -about 1780, a general in the American army, who was descended from a Welsh family, belonged to Norwich, Connecticut. He took an active part on the patriot side, and subsequently

spent much of his time in organising and disciplining the Militia of New London County. He had three brothers in the Continental service: Isaac, Frederic, and Benjamin. Frederick was killed in New York in 1776, and Benjamin died in the Jersey prison ship, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York. (*Wales and its People*.)

Williams, Josuah, 1813-1881, a lawyer, was the son of Thomas Williams, of Cote, Aston, Oxfordshire, and afterwards of Campden Hill, Kensington, who was a descendant of Sir David Williams, a native of Brecknockshire. He completed his education at the London University, and was called to the bar in 1838. In 1845, he published his "Principles of the Law of Real Property"; and, in 1848, his "Principles of the Law of Personal Property." These works, which have passed through many editions, and are still standard books, proved Williams to be not only a master of his subject in the way of legal learning, but also possessed of a marked faculty for exposition and an uncommon literary gift. He had an extensive practice as a conveyancer and real property lawyer, and was appointed by Lord Westbury (also a Welshman) one of the four conveyancing counsel to the Court of Chancery. He became Queen's Counsel in 1865, and gained a considerable reputation in connection with a series of cases relating to the establishment of rights of common. In 1875, he was appointed professor of the law of real and personal property to the Inns of Court by the Council of Legal Education, being re-elected annually until his resignation in 1880. His son, Mr. Thomas Cyprian Williams, has edited all the editions of his father's works since 1881. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Solicitor's Journal*, *Law Times*, and *Law Journal*, October, 1881.

Williams, Lewis, 1774-1862, who rendered invaluable service to his country as one of Mr. Charles' schoolmasters, was born of humble parents, at Pennal, near Machynlleth. Like all the boys in those days, he gave himself up to all sinful practices, especially on Sundays; but in his eighteenth year, and whilst learning the trade of a shoemaker, he was brought to religion. Some years after this, he began to feel keenly for the ignorance of the young people, and set to work to teach them as well as he could. Such was his tact, and so great was his influence, that the young men of the district flocked to him, though at that time he was comparatively illiterate. Soon afterwards he came into contact with Mr. Charles, and under his guidance he became one of the most successful teachers. He subsequently commenced business as a bookseller, and for about fifty years he was the means of circulating a vast amount of the best literature over a considerable district. He was amongst the first to enlist under the banner of the Temperance Society, in 1836. A monument was placed on his grave by the members of the Sunday Schools of the district in which he had laboured. (*The Sunday Schools of Wales*, Rev. David Evans, M.A., p. 202.)

Williams, Lewis, 1791-1879, a banker, was the son of Mr. Ellis Williams, of Dolgelly, and was maternally descended from the old Merionethshire family of Owen, of Pant Phillip. He became sole proprietor of the Merionethshire Bank, which did a considerable

business in that and the adjoining counties, and under his careful management, took a very high place in public confidence. In 1873, he arranged a transfer to the North and South Wales Bank. For upwards of a quarter of a century he was one of the most useful public men in the county, and about eight years before his death his great public services were recognised by a public subscription, which took the form of the presentation of a valuable portrait of him, painted by Mr. Wells, R.A., which was placed in the County Hall at Dolgelely. (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 190.)

Williams, Maria Jane, 1795-1873, "Llinos," a musician, came of an old Welsh family in South Wales—her father, Rees Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm—being a lineal descendant of Iestyn ab Gwrgant. She received the best possible education, and at an early age displayed an extraordinary talent for music. She won a number of Eisteddfodic prizes, among them that offered by Lady Llanover for the best collection of unpublished Welsh airs, which was published, in 1844, under the title "The Ancient National Airs of Gwent and Morganwg." She rendered valuable assistance to John Parry (Bardd Alaw), in the preparation of the last edition of his "Welsh Harper"; and also to Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia), in the production of the first two volumes of his collection of Welsh Airs. Her brother, William Williams, who died in March 1855, was a considerable traveller and linguist (*Cambrian Journal*, vol. 2, p. 125), and was the first to suggest, in 1836, the formation of the Welsh Manuscript Society. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Williams, Matthew, -about 1800, an author, was a native of Carmarthenshire. The dates of his birth and death are not known, but he lived in 1774 at Llangattock, and in 1788 at Rhosmaen, both in Carmarthenshire, and carried on business as land surveyor. In 1776, he published "Y Mesurwr Cyffredinol," a book dealing with the measurement of land, &c., and, in 1785, a second edition was called for. In 1784, he published a Welsh work on geography and astronomy, under the title, "Speculum Terrarum et Caelorum." A second edition, containing about 340 pages, was published at Brecon in 1804, and a third, at Carmarthen, in 1826. His last work of importance was his "Hanes Holl Grefyddau'r Byd" (A History of the Religions of the World), which appeared in 1799. He issued a series of almanacs annually from 1776 until his death, which contained a good deal of useful information, and were well received. A copy of the issue for 1789 may be seen at the British Museum (Press Mark, P.P. 2508 t.). (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1883, p. 235; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Williams, Matthew, about 1750- a tragedian, was a native of Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. He made his *debut* at the New Theatre, Birmingham, on the 27th July, 1778, as Hamlet. After a probation at Bath, he was engaged, in 1779, at Drury Lane. He had a quarrel with Quin, whom he accused of having made him ridiculous in the eyes of an audience before which he was acting. Quin treated the matter as a joke, but Williams would not be soothed. After the play he lay in wait for the offender in the Piazza, where a duel took

place, and after a few passes Williams lay lifeless on the flagstones, and Quin was arrested. As he had only defended himself he was, of course, acquitted. Reference is made to Williams in Anthony Pasquin's "Children of Thespis," and Dr. Doran's "Their Majesties' Servants." (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Williams, Meriel, 1627-1702, an authoress, was born at Worthyn, Salop, and was the youngest daughter of Richard Powell, who was of Welsh descent. She married John Williams, of Ystum Colwyn, of the same family as the celebrated Archbishop of York of that name. She was a learned woman, an excellent poet, and wonderfully well versed in the legendary lore of the Welsh Borders. Some of her writings were published, but under an assumed name, and mostly in the "Collections" of other people. She died in 1702, and is said to have been buried at Meifod, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. Walter Davies, in one of his numerous letters to Hugh Jones, of Chester, says: "Her life should be written out in full, for she was a mother in Israel, and a notable woman for her times." (*Bye-Gones*, 1879, p. 354.)

Williams, Colonel Monier, 1770-1823, a distinguished soldier, was descended from a Glamorganshire family of the Aberpergwm branch. His father was Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and was in the first instance sent by the British Government on a special mission to that Colony. Colonel Williams was born in Newfoundland, and went out to India as a cadet in 1798, being appointed to the corps of engineers on the recommendation of Colonel Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington. He was actively engaged in the military operations which were then being conducted in Malabar under the Duke, being mentioned in the despatches. In 1807, he was appointed to succeed General Charles Reynolds as Surveyor-General of Bombay, which post he held till his death. He left several sons, of whom Sir Monier Monier-Williams (see *post*) was one, and Mr. Charles Reynolds Williams, of Dolmelynlyn, Merionethshire, was another. (*Private information from the late Mr. C. R. Williams, J.P., Dolgelly.*)

Williams, Sir Monier Monier-, 1819-1899, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, son of Colonel Monier Williams, R.E., Surveyor-General of the Bombay Presidency (see *ante*), was of Welsh descent, and a brother of Mr. Charles R. Williams, of Dolmelynlyn, Dolgelly, who died in 1905. He possessed several honorary degrees, including the D.C.L. of Oxford, and the LL.D. of Calcutta. From 1844 to 1858 he was professor of Oriental languages at Haileybury; taught Sanskrit at Cheltenham from 1858 to 1860; and became Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford in 1860. He was elected Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1882, afterwards became Keeper and Curator of the Indian Institute at Oxford, and was knighted in 1887. His first literary effort took the form of a translation of the Sanskrit drama "Sakuntala," or the Lost Ring (1853). This translation of his is numbered among Sir John Lubbock's list of the hundred best books. His English-Sanskrit Dictionary is a valuable book, but the main literary work of his life-time is the Sanskrit-English Dictionary (1851-1872), the first edition of which occupied his unremitting attention for

over twenty years, and was entirely original in its conception and methods. He was also the author of several other volumes, including "Indian Epic Poetry," 1873; "Indian Wisdom," 1875; "Religious Life and Thought in India," 1883; "Buddhism," 1889; and "Brahmanism," 1889. (*The Times*; *Information from his brother, Mr. C. R. Williams, J.P.*) See *Harrisworth*.

Williams, Morgan B., 1831-1903, a self-made man, was born in Carmarthenshire, his parents being in humble circumstances. In 1856, he went to Australia, where he was engaged in the goldfields. He returned to this country in 1861, and in the following year emigrated to America, securing employment in the coal mines. He afterwards became a colliery proprietor in Pennsylvania, and acquired considerable wealth. He was a prominent public man, and represented his district in Congress for some years. (*Y Drych*, 22 Oct., 1903.)

Williams, Morris, 1809-1874, "Nicanor," a clergyman and poet, who rendered valuable service to the psalmody of Wales, was born in the parish of Llangybi, in Carnarvonshire. He was educated at Chester, and at Jesus College, Oxford, and, having taken holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Holywell. He subsequently had the rectorship of Amlwch, and finally that of Llanrhyddlad, both in Anglesey. He had come personally under the influence of the Oxford movement, and worked manfully for the revival of the Established Church in Wales. From his seventeenth year, he contributed largely to native literature, in prose and poetry. In 1843, appeared "Y Flwyddyn Eglwysig," reflecting in every part the influence of Keble's "Christian Year." He also published a new metrical version of the Psalms, a translation, in verse, of Æsop's Fables, a translation of Paley's "Evidences of Christianity," and other works. He won a number of prizes at the Eisteddfod. (*Hanes Llen. G.; Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Cymru O.J.*, vol. 2, p. 670; *Y Geninen*, 1884, pp. 91, 229, 252; 1887, p. 73; Mar. 1888, p. 48; 1897, p. 126; 1906, p. 35; *Yr Eisteddfod*, vol. 1, p. 103; *Yr Eurgrawn Wesleyaidd*, May, 1866; *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 2, p. 64; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 387; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 228; *Cymru*, vol. 13, p. 165.

Williams, Moses, 1686-1742, an antiquary, was a native of Llangunllo, Cardiganshire, and received a University training. In 1716, he was preferred to the vicarage of Devynock, in Brecknockshire, which he subsequently exchanged for the rectory of Chilton Trinity, and the vicarage of St. Mary's, in Bridgewater. In 1732, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He published an Alphabetical Index of Welsh Poetry preserved in Manuscript, the result of considerable labour and research, and edited two editions of the Welsh Bible. In 1730, appeared "The Laws of Howel the Good," stated in the title page to have been translated into Latin by Dr. Wotton, with the assistance of Moses Williams, but from internal evidence, there can be no doubt that the latter had the chief hand in the undertaking. He intended to publish a Welsh Grammar and Dictionary, on a larger scale than had hitherto been attempted, but this was frustrated by the Welsh bishops, who preached against the wickedness of perpetuating the Welsh language. Williams was for a time, it is said, a sub-curator

of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and compiled four volumes of catalogues of the books in the Bodleian Library. As a Welsh scholar and antiquary, his talents were of the highest order. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*, p. xxiii.) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Rees' Hist.*; *Jones' Brecknockshire*; *Foster's Alumni Oxon.*; *Arch. Cambrensis*, 4th series, vol. 9, p. 237; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Hanes Plwyf Llangynllo*, p. 156; *Enwogion Ceredigion*.

Williams, Oliver, 1831- , a self-made man, was born at Landore, Glamorganshire. The family removed to America in 1833, and to Catsauqua in 1840. He had but little schooling, and was early put to work. In 1847, he entered a Philadelphia store, and six years later started, with James W. Queen, an optical shop, which became very widely known. In 1856, he went to Milwaukee, and in 1858, to Chicago, remaining there until 1867, when he returned to Catsauqua, to take charge of the rolling mills then but recently established in that place. Under his management the works increased their output tenfold, and acquired a national reputation for the quality of their iron. For 15 years he was annually elected president of the Eastern Iron Association, and was for three years president of the National Bar Iron Association, an organization comprising in its membership most of the mills in the country. He retired from active life, with a competence, in 1893. (*The Cambrian*, 1894, p. 97.)

Williams, Otho Holland, 1748-1794, a general in the American army, was born in Prince George County, Maryland, U.S. America. His ancestors emigrated to that colony from Wales. He was left an orphan at 12 years of age, and entered a rifle corps as lieutenant when the Revolution broke out, went to Boston under Colonel Cresap, rapidly rose to the rank of major, and fought with distinction at Fort Washington, where he was wounded and captured. He afterwards took command of a Maryland mounted regiment, and became adjutant to General Green. He covered himself with glory at the battles of Guilford and Entaw Springs. At the latter place he led the celebrated charge which swept the field, and opened the gates of Charleston to the Continental troops. Congress conferred on him the rank of Brigadier General. (*Wales and its People.*) See *Lippincott*.

Williams, Owen, 1774- , a musician, was born at Quirt, in the parish of Llandyfrydog, Anglesey. His taste for music had such a hold upon him that he utterly neglected his means of livelihood, and, in 1827, we find him glad to secure the post of hall-porter at the Stamp Office, London. In 1817, he published his "Gamut," the first part of which consisted of a Welsh version of an article by Charles Dibdin, and the second of rules in regard to Church music. This volume secured wide popularity. In 1819, there appeared his "Brenhinol Ganiadau Seion." (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Williams, Owen, 1790-1874, "Owain Gwyrfaï," a poet and antiquary, was born in the parish of Waenfawr, near Carnarvon. He was a cooper by trade, and, with the exception of a few years spent in Carnarvon, he resided all his life in his native parish. He shewed a talent for poetry at an early age, and, under the tuition of David

Thomas (Dafydd Ddu Eryri), he made rapid progress. He won the chair prize at the Carnarvon Eisteddfod, in 1824, for an ode on "Baron Richards," when several of the leading bards were competitors. In 1817, he edited the "Biography of Peter Williams, the Commentator." He was the author of a "Welsh Encyclopædia," published in 45 parts, containing 1254 pages. He commenced to publish, in parts, "Y Drysorfa Hynafiaethol" (The Antiquarian Treasury), a collection of letters and poems by old Welsh bards, but only three or four numbers appeared. His last work was "Hanes y Deg Erledigaeth" (History of the Ten Persecutions), 1847. A small volume of his poems, &c., under the title "Geman Gwyrfai," edited by his son, Thomas Williams, appeared in 1904. (*Hanes Llen. G. ; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1889, p. 75 ; 1893, p. 48 ; 1899, p. 245 ; *Adgof uwch Anghof*, p. 108, 168, and 224 ; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 280 ; *Cymru*, vol. 4, pp. 277 and 308 ; *Report on Welsh MSS.*, J. Gwenogfryn Evans, vol. 2, part 1, p. 231.

Williams, Penry, 1800-1885, an artist, a native of Merthyr Tydfil, was the son of a house painter, but having exhibited striking evidences of genius, was sent by Sir John Guest, Sir Joseph Bailey, and Mr. Crawshay, to study under Sir Thomas Lawrence at the Royal Academy, and afterwards to Rome. Here his success became unquestioned, and the whilom master became one of his firmest friends. His life was passed, with few exceptions, in Rome, and few illustrious visitors failed to call at his studio. He was visited by Sir Walter Scott in 1832, and from that time to 1853, when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Mr. Browning called and dined with him, there were inscribed in his visitors' book some of the most distinguished names in the world. He was at Merthyr during the Chartist riots of 1831, and a sketch of his, shewing the determined action of the Highlanders, and pursuit of the rioters, is extant. (*The Red Dragon.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* ; *Athenæum*, 1885, vol. 2, p. 185 ; *Times*, August 4th, 1885 ; *Art Journal*, 1864 ; Roget's *History of the Old Water Colour Society*.

Williams, Peter, 1722-1796, the author of the Welsh Commentary on the Bible, was born at Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, and being anxious to become a clergyman, he entered the free grammar school at Carmarthen. He was converted through the preaching of George Whittfield, at Carmarthen, in 1743, and was ordained in the following year. For some time he served as curate in the Established Church, but was dismissed in consequence of conduct which was deemed Methodistical. He afterwards became associated with the Calvinistic Methodists, officiating as an itinerant preacher. His Annotations on the Bible, which acquired great popularity, has gone through many editions ; while his Welsh Concordance to the Bible is still esteemed as a work of great labour and ability. "Peter Williams, Carmarthen," was a household word in the Principality for at least a century, not merely because he was one of the Methodist fathers, but on account of his being the author and publisher of the first Welsh Family Bible, with notes and comments. Even in the present day, copies are to be found in many houses, and they are

highly appreciated, not simply on the ground of historical interest, but also on account of the help they render to the devotional study of Scripture. His "Life," written by himself, was published in 1840, and a Welsh version, translated from the original manuscript by Owen Williams (Owain Gwyrfa) appeared in 1817 (Carnarvon: L. E. Jones). (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Historical Handbook*.) See *Enwog. C.*; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Traethodau Llenyddol*, Dr. Edwards, p. 510; *Y Traethodydd*, 1893, p. 304 & 415; 1894, pp. 136 & 142; *Methodistaeth Cymru*, vol. 1; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cymru*, vol. 14, p. 77; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 39.

Williams, Peter, 1756-1837, a clergyman and author, a native of Northop, Flintshire, held the living of Llanbedrog, near Pwllheli, and was also prebendary of Bangor. He was a graduate of Christ College, Oxford, and received the degree of D.D. In 1822, he edited a new edition of "Y Ffydd Ddilluant," by Charles Edwards, with an English biographical sketch of the author, and valuable notes. He also wrote "A Short Vindication of the Established Church"; the first book of Homer's "Iliad" translated in blank verse; "Letters concerning Education"; "Four volumes of Welsh Sermons"; and "Clerical Legacy," a reprint of sermons preached before the University of Oxford, during 16 years' residence there. (*Cyfansoddiadau Sarn*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 245; *Enwog. C.*; *Golud yr Oes*, vol. 2, p. 375; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 35.

Williams, Peter Bayley, 1765-1836, a clergyman and author, was a son of the Rev. Peter Williams, of Carmarthen (1722-1796, see *ante*). He read for holy orders, and was preferred to the living of Llanrug, near Carnarvon. He took a great interest in antiquarian matters, and wrote a most interesting "Tourist's Guide through the County of Carnarvon, &c." (Carnarvon, 1821). He also translated two of Richard Baxter's works, "A Call to the Unconverted," and "The Eternal Rest of the Saints." He wrote a memoir of his father, which was published with Fisher's first edition of "The Family Bible." Numerous articles from his pen appeared in the *Gwylieddydd*, *Cambro-Briton*, and *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cymru O.J.*, vol. 2, p. 602; *Adgof uwch Aungmy*, p. 179; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 35.

Williams, Rees P., 1812- , a musician, was a native of Rhymney, Monmouthshire. He was widely known as an instrumentalist, and composed many excellent tunes and anthems, which were published in "Yr Arweinydd Cerddorol" (R. Mills); "Telyn Seion," and "Ceinion" (Hafrenydd), and other collections. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig*.)

Williams, Richard, -1811, a clergyman and poet, was vicar of Machynlleth, and afterwards held the living of Lanferes, near Mold. He accompanied Pennant in many of his tours through Wales, and translated for him much of the Welsh poetry which appears in his work. He composed a Latin elegy on Pennant's death, and translated Gray's poems into Latin. He also assisted Edward

Jones in the production of "Relics of the Welsh Bards." (*Encyc. C.*) See *Cambro-Briton*, vol. 1, p. 263.

Williams, Richard, 1802-1842, a Calvinistic Methodist minister, was a native of Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire. His mother was a sister of the Rev. John Roberts (1767-1834, see *ant.*). He commenced to preach when about 20 years of age, and afterwards kept a school, removing to Liverpool in 1834. In 1838, he began to write a series of able essays on doctrinal points for the *Drysorfa*, in the form of dialogues between a preacher and his hearer, which were considered the ablest exposition and defence of Calvinism hitherto published in Welsh. They afterwards appeared in book form under the title, "Y Pregethwr a'r Gwrandawr." He was joint editor with the Rev. Joseph Williams of a collection of hymns, and of a serial publication, called "Y Pregethwr," being sermons by the leading Welsh preachers. He worked with great energy on behalf of all connexional movements, and was one of those who were instrumental in establishing, in 1840, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Foreign Mission Society. He was buried at Low Hill Cemetery, Liverpool, where a handsome monument was raised to his memory by subscription among his friends and admirers. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Williams, Richard, 1835-1906, a lawyer and antiquary, was the son of William Williams, "Gwilym Cyfeiliog" (1801-1876, see *post*), and was born at Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire. He spent the greater part of his life at Newtown, in that county, where he practised as a solicitor. He was senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Williams, Gittins & Taylor, from which he retired a few years before his death. He held a number of public offices, including the clerkship of the Board of Guardians, and coronership for the district. He was well versed as an antiquary, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and a constant contributor to *Bye-Gones*, the *Powysland Club Collections*, and the *Geniwn*. He was the author of "Montgomeryshire Worthies," of which a second edition was published in 1894 (Newtown: Phillips & Son). He also edited the second edition of Yorke's "Royal Tribes of Wales," to which he contributed valuable additions and notes (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes, 1887.) In 1878, he edited the poetical works of his father, under the title "Caniadau Cyfeiliog." He was one of the Welshmen consulted by the Rev. S. Baring Gould when he was preparing his "Book on North Wales." (*The Manchester Guardian*, 16th June, 1906; *Cardiff Catalogue; Information furnished by Messrs. Williams, Gittins, and Taylor, Newtown.*) See *Y Genell Gymreig*, 26th June, 1906.

Williams, Richard Solomon, 1833-1900, a Congregational minister, was born at Festiniog, Merionethshire, on Christmas Day, 1833. As a boy he worked in the slate quarries, but soon gave evidence of the desire to become a preacher, which in later years was to make him widely known and recognised as a man of exceptional power in the pulpit. In May, 1856, he preached his first sermon at Bethania Church, Festiniog, and in the same year he entered Bala College, afterwards proceeding to Brecon. In 1861, he accepted a call to Plough Chapel, Brecon, and in the following year removed to

Bethesda, Carnarvonshire. Returning to South Wales in 1885, he became the pastor at Bethania Church, Dowlais. A man of wide interests and varied gifts, he was not slow to throw himself into literary work, taking also active part in educational matters. In 1897, he was elected chairman of the Congregational Union of Wales, and at Liverpool he delivered an address before the assembly on "Non-conformist Churches and the Future of Religion." (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1901.)

Williams, Robert, -1808, a poet, was a native of Merioneth, and spent most of his days at Pandy Isaf, Treerhiwaedog, near Bala. He was the poetical teacher of the Rev. John Jones, M.A. (Ioan Tegid, see *ante*), who held him in the highest esteem. Robert Williams wrote a good deal of poetry of great merit, most of which remains in manuscript. He was the author of the well-known line, "Bibl i bawb o bobl y byd," though it is usually ascribed to Robert Davies (Bardd Nantglyn). (*Enwog. C.*)

Williams, Robert, 1767-1850, "R. ab Gwilym Ddu," a poet, was born at Bettws Fawr, in the parish of Llanystumdwy, Carnarvonshire. He spent his life on his own farm, removed far from the busy world. He and another famous bard, David Owen (Dewi Wyn o Eifion), were Baptists, and by their efforts a chapel was built, which is still known as "the Bards' Chapel." He composed a good deal of poetry, and that of a very high order. In 1841, a collection of his poems and hymns was published, with an introduction by the Rev. Wm. Williams (Caledfryn), and Mr. Isaac Foulkes, Liverpool, subsequently issued a second edition of the work. He is probably better known as a hymn-writer than in any other capacity, many of his hymns being in constant use; the best known is that which begins with the line, "Mae'r gwaed a redodd ar y Groes." Some of his "englynion," too, rank among the best in the language, and many of his lines have become quite proverbial, *e.g.* :

"Dywedwch faint y Dwdod,
Yr un faint yw'r Iawn i fod!"

(*Hanes Llen. G.*; *Sweet Singers of Wales.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Y Traethodydd*, 1900, p. 270; *Ibid.*, 1852; *Ibid.*, 1906, p. 1; *Y Brython*, vol. 4, p. 112; *Cymru*, vol. 31, p. 90.

Williams, Robert, 1810-1881, a clergyman and author, was a son of the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., vicar of Conway, and was educated at Beaumaris, Shrewsbury, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1832. For more than 40 years he was vicar of Llangadwaladr and Rhydycroesau, near Oswestry, afterwards removing to Culmington, near Craven Arms, Salop, where he died. He was also a canon of St. Asaph. Mr. Williams was one of the most celebrated Celtic scholars of the day. He is chiefly known in the literary world as the author of a Cornish-English dictionary (published in 1865); a "Biography of Eminent Welshmen" (first published in 1836, and afterwards in 1852); and a "History of Aberconwy" (1835). He was also joint editor with the Rev. G. Hartwell Jones, M.A., of "Selections from the Hengwrt MSS." In 1868, he translated

into English the "Book of Taliesin" for Skene's "Four Ancient Books of Wales"; and, in 1878, he revised several of the notes to the new edition of the "History of the Gwydir Family." (*C. & D. Herald*; *Cardiff Catalogue*; *Byr-Gones*, 1881, p. 230.) See *Byr-Gones*, 1899, p. 155; *Cymru*, vol. 16, p. 317.

Williams, Robert, 1814-1902, a clergyman, was the son of Robert Williams, Frondeg, Bangor (in which town he was born), and a grandson of William Williams, of Llandegai, author of "Observations on the Snowdonian Mountains (1738-1817, see *post*). His father was the author of a theological work, "Corph o Dduwinyddiaeth" (Bangor: J. Brown, 1831), which attracted considerable attention. Robert Williams was educated at Friars' School, Bangor, and Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. He was ordained in 1838, and served as curate at Carnarvon for nine years. He was then preferred to the living of Bottwnog, South Carnarvonshire, removing in two years to Clynnog, near Carnarvon, where he was the means of restoring the old church of St. Benno at a cost of about £4,000. In 1864, he became rector of Llanbeulan and Llanfaelog, Anglesey, where he remained till his death. He was also rural dean and canon. He was a powerful preacher, and took a prominent part in diocesan affairs. A sermon of his on "The Revival of the Church in Wales" was published in 1853 (Holywell: W. Morris). He was a fearless and outspoken critic, and did not hesitate, in the interests of the Church, to expose what he believed to be unfair treatment on the part of high ecclesiastical authorities. (*Y Geninen*, March, 1904, p. 17.)

Williams, Robert, 1830-1877, "Trebor Mai," a poet, was born in the parish of Llanrhyehwyn, near Llanrwst, and lived in that neighbourhood all his life-time. He followed the occupation of a tailor, as his father had done before him. He was regarded as the best composer of "englynion" (stanzas) in his day, and probably wrote more really first-class stanzas than any other half-dozen poets put together. For many years he and the Rev. Morris Williams (Nicaner) had a stanza every week in the poetry column of *Cronicl Cymru* and *Y Ddyrysoygeth*. His ode, "The Bell," won the prize at the Glan Geirionydd Bardic Congress in 1875. In 1873, he acted as one of the chief adjudicators at the Mold National Eisteddfod. He published two volumes of his poetry, "Fy Noswyl" (1861) and "Y Geninen" (Llanrwst: W. J. Roberts, 1869). His collected works, with a memoir by Isaac Foulkes, were published in 1883 (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes). His poems on "The Shepherd's Love" and "Baby" have been translated into English by the Rev. Edmund O. Jones—see "Welsh Lyrics," p. 31. (*Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 127; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *University College of Wales Mag.*, 1889, p. 246.

Williams, Robert Herbert, 1805-1876, "Corfanydd," a musician, was born in the parish of Bangor, but at an early age he removed with his parents to Liverpool. For some years he carried on business in Basnett Street, in that city, which turned out a failure, and he spent the latter part of his life at Menai Bridge. He composed a number of tunes, and, in 1848, published a collection of these under

the title, "Alawydd Trefriw." In 1868, he wrote "Y Traethiadur," a Welsh guide to reading and public speaking. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig.*)

Williams, Roger, -about 1705, an engraver, sometimes named Robert, was a native of Wales, and studied under Theodore Freres. He rose to an eminent position in his profession, and his portraits after Kneller, Wissing, Vandyck, and other great masters, are described as of exceptional merit. (*Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.*)

Williams, Rowland, 1779-1854, a clergyman, was educated at Ruthin Grammar School, afterwards proceeding to Jesus College, Oxford. He became chaplain to Bishop Cleaver, and was the means of establishing a Society at Bangor for the publication of small books or tracts on religious subjects, which proved very beneficial. He was afterwards appointed rector of Ysceifiog, and canon of St. Asaph. He was an accomplished scholar and writer, being appointed one of four by the Welsh Bishops to edit a new edition of the Welsh Prayer Book. He wrote the "Lives" of the Rev. Peter Roberts, the antiquarian, and of Bishop Griflith, and contributed many able articles to the *Gwylidydd* and *Cambro-Briton*. He was a justice of the peace for the counties of Merioneth, Flint, and Montgomery, and was greatly esteemed by rich and poor alike for his many excellent qualities. He married Jane Wynne, daughter of the Rev. H. Wynne Jones, of Tre Iorwerth, Anglesey, by whom he had several children. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 201; *his Biography* by the Rev. Owen Jones, Pentrefoelas.

Williams, Rowland, 1817-1870, a clergyman and author, was the son of the Rev. Rowland Williams (1779-1854, see *ante*), and was born at Halkin, Flintshire. He served for some time as assistant master at Eton, but afterwards removed to Cambridge, and later on became Vice-Principal of Lampeter College, where he organised many reforms. He was a voluminous writer, one of his ablest works being an essay on Christianity and Hinduism, for which he was awarded the Cambridge University prize of £500. He was a man of great natural abilities, and was noted for his tenacity in argument, never giving in unless he was thoroughly convinced that he was wrong. He was one of the seven contributors to the famous *Essays and Reviews*, and he and the Rev. H. Bristow Wilson (another contributor) were prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Courts on account of their alleged heretical doctrines. The Court of Arches decided against them, but on an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the decision was reversed. He composed a drama on "Owen Glyndwr," to defend that patriot against the charge of having promised to assist Hotspur in his rebellion against Bolingbroke. His other works include, "Rational Godliness after the Mind of Christ," 1855, a "Review of Bunsen's Biblical Researches," and "Broad Chalke Sermon-Essays." He was a thoroughly patriotic Welshman, to whom the prosperity and well-being of his native country were objects of constant solicitude and study. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Young Wales*, 1903, p. 83; *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 36; *his Life and Letters*, edited by his wife, 1874; *Guardian*, Jan.,

1870; J. Fitzjames Stephens' *Defence of R. Williams*; *Contemporary Review*, April 1870; C. Kegan Paul's *Biog. Sketches*.

Williams, Rowland, 1823-1905, "Hwfa Môn," a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Treŷdraeth, Anglesey. When he was seven years of age, his parents removed to Rhostrehwfa, near Llangefni, where he began to preach at a very early age. He was educated at Bala Independent College, and ordained at Bagillt in 1851. Five years later, he accepted a call to Bryn Seion, Brymbo, also taking under his charge the Welsh church at Wrexham. In 1862, he removed to Bethesda, near Bangor, remaining there five years. He then became pastor of the Fetter Lane Welsh Church, London, which now worships at the King's Cross Tabernacle. Returning to Wales in 1881, he undertook the charge of the Llanerchymedd and Hebron churches, in his native county. Six years later, he removed to Llangollen, retiring in 1895. As a preacher, he stood in the front rank, and he also enjoyed great popularity as a lecturer. He was probably even better known as a poet, having won no fewer than six bardic chairs, five at National Eisteddfodau. In 1895, he was elected to the ancient office of Arch-druid, as chief of the Gorsedd of the Bards of the Isle of Britain. He was frequently called upon to act as adjudicator at the National Eisteddfod. Two volumes of his poetry were published, the first in 1883 (Llanerchymedd: Jane and E. Jones), and the second in 1903 (Bala: H. Evans). (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1906.) See *Y Geninen*, 1906, p. 49, and March, p. 39; *Young Wales*, 1903, p. 28; his *Biog.*, edited by W. J. Parry, 1907.

Williams, Samuel, -about 1718, rector of Llangunllo, in Cardiganshire, translated a number of useful books into Welsh. In 1707, there appeared his version of "Time, and the end of Time," by John Fox; in 1710, with the assistance of his son, the Rev. Moses Williams, he published the third edition of the Thirty-nine Articles; in 1717, he translated Nichols' "Concordance to the Bible," which was the first Welsh work of the kind; and, in the following year, he published his translation of "The Duty of the Heads of Families," by Dr. Erasmus Saunders. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Enwogion Ceredigion*; *Hanes Plwyff Llangunllo*, p. 158.

Williams, Samuel, 1743-1817, a very able and scholarly man, of Welsh descent, surveyed the western boundary of Massachusetts in 1786, and the boundary line of Vermont in 1805. He was the author of "The Natural and Civil History of Vermont" (1794), and was a graduate of the Harvard University, afterwards receiving the degree of LL.D. He was for some years professor of mathematics at Harvard College. (*Lippincott*; *Welshmen as Factors, &c.*)

Williams, Seth, 1822-1866, an American general, of Welsh descent, was born at Augusta, Maine, U.S.A. He graduated at West Point in 1842. He served as adjutant-general of the army of the Potomac in 1862, and as acting inspector-general of the same in 1864 and 1865. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, and in many actions in Virginia. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott*.)

Williams, Stephen William, 1837-1899, an antiquary, was the son of Stephen Williams, of Mellington, in the parish of Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, and resided during the last few years of his life at Rhayader, Radnorshire. He was well versed in the monastic ruins of Wales, and frequently gave to the Cambrian Archeological Association, of which he was an active member, interesting impromptu narrations, in which description, architecture, and history were well blended. In 1843, while engaged in surveying for a projected line from Rhayader to Aberystwith, he became interested in the ruins of Strata Florida Abbey, and in later years he undertook for the Cambrian Archeological Association the excavation of the ruins, the results of which he gave in "The Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida" (1889). He undertook similar work in connection with the abbeys of Talley, in Carmarthenshire, and Strata Marcella, in Montgomeryshire. The last work of this kind he did was at Abbey Cwm Hir, where, at the wish of the Cymmrodorion Society, he sought to determine by excavation the difficult question of the site of the interment of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last prince of Wales. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. (*The Cambrian; Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Bye-Gones*, 1899, p. 259; *History of Radnorshire*, 1905, p. 432.

Williams, Taliesin, 1787-1847, an author, the only son of Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg), was born at Cardiff, and received a good education. For some time, he was employed as assistant teacher at Neath, and afterwards removed to Merthyr Tydfil, where he conducted a school on his own account for many years. He was a poet of some merit, and an enthusiast in everything connected with his native country. His "Cardiff Castle: a poem, with explanatory remarks and historical extracts," appeared in 1827 (Merthyr Tydfil: J. Howell); and his poem on "The Doom of Colyn Dolphyn" in 1837. Much doubt having been thrown on the "Coelbreny Beirdd" (*vide* Edward Williams, *ante*), a prize was offered, in 1840, for the best treatise on the bardic alphabet; and Taliesin Williams wrote an essay, supporting his father's theory, with great acuteness and argumentative power, proving that if his father had invented the disputed alphabet, as some seemed to suggest, he must also necessarily have invented the whole body of Welsh literature. He edited for the Welsh MSS. Society a selection from the miscellaneous collections of his father, with an English translation and annotations, afterwards published under the title of "The Iolo MSS." (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Encog. C.*; *Y Wawr*, 1850.

Williams, Sir Thomas, Bart., 1604-1712, a physician, was a son of Wm. Williams, of the ancient family of Tallyn (now spelt Tallyllyn), in Brecknockshire. Adopting the profession of medicine, he was admitted an extra Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1660, and became physician to Charles II and James II. In 1668, he was appointed Assay Master of all coinages of tin in Devon and Cornwall, and in March, 1669, he became one of the Examiners and Registrars to the Commissioners of Bankrupts in the City and suburbs of London. On the 7th May following, there was issued a "Warrant

for erecting an office of Chemical Professor to the King, fee 20 marks a year, and appointing Dr. Thomas Williams thereto, His Majesty wishing to encourage so important an art, and hearing of the extraordinary learning and skill which he shews in compounding and inventing medicines." Dr. Williams was created a baronet in 1674, and served as Receiver-General of Land Revenues in the counties of Hereford, Worcester, Salop, and Stafford for several years until 1689. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Weobley, in Herefordshire, in 1675, but on petition the election was declared void, after an interval of nearly three years. He attained the great age of 108, and was buried at Glasbury, Brecknockshire, on the 20th Sept. 1712. (*Old Wales*, vol. 3, p. 200; *Munk's Roll*; *Burke's Extinct Baronetage*.)

Williams, Thomas, 1668-1740, a Roman Catholic prelate, was born of an ancient Welsh family, and finished his studies at Naples. After several preferments he became Bishop of Tiberiopolis in 1725, and was consecrated at Rome by Benedict VIII. himself. Two years later he was nominated Vicar Apostolic of the northern district of England, and afterwards resided mostly at Huddleston Hall, Yorkshire, the property of Sir Edward Gascoigne. In 1733, he was obliged to retire to most deserted and remote places, to escape imprisonment and torture at the hands of the Archbishop of York (Blackburne). The Archbishop had issued a mandate for his capture owing to his having converted a Protestant minister, who publicly declared himself a Roman Catholic. Williams died at Huddleston Hall, and was buried at Hazlewood, where his tombstone, with a Latin epitaph, is still to be seen. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Dr. Thomas Worthington's *Latin Memoir*, 1871; *Merry England*, 1887-8, pp. 411, 480; *Notes & Queries*, 1st series, v. 7, p. 243; 8th series, v. 10, p. 456, v. 11, p. 53; *Oliver's Cornwall*, p. 467; *Palmer's Obituary Notices*, p. 11.

Williams, Thomas, 1696-1778, a Congregational minister and author, was born in the neighbourhood of Capel Isaac, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire. He was first of all deacon, afterwards lay preacher, and finally minister at the Congregational church at that place. He died June 12, 1778, and was buried at Llanfynydd, in the same county. In 1724, he published his "Oes-Lyfr," in three parts, dealing with the chronology of Scripture, the kings of the Britons and the Welsh princes, and the kings of England, the first of its kind ever published in Welsh. A second edition was published in 1768, a third in 1814 (Carmarthen: John Evans), and a fourth, undated, was issued by Hugh Humphreys, Carnarvon. In 1727, he published a second edition of "Gwaedd yng Nghymru," by Morgan Llwyd, and in 1771, "Cynghorion Tad i'w Fab" (A Father's Advice to his Son), translated by Henry Evans, Bedwellty, Monmouthshire. (*Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Eiwog. y Ffydd*, v. 2; *Y Traethodydd*, 1886, p. 213.

Williams, Thomas, -1802, a self-made man, was a son of Owen Williams, of Cefn-Coch, a small farm in the parish of Llansadwrn, Anglesey. It is said that Owen Williams came across a sum of money which had been hidden in one of his fields, which enabled him to give his sons a superior education. Thomas was articled to Mr. Lloyd,

solicitor, Denbigh, whose daughter he married. He afterwards carried on a lucrative practice on his own account. Removing to Llanidan, Anglesey, he was appointed manager of the celebrated Parys copper mines, Amlwch, under the Earl of Uxbridge and the Rev. Edward Hughes, father of the first Lord Dinorben. He afterwards acquired a share of the property, which proved to be a most prosperous concern, and at his death his estate was valued at a quarter of a million sterling. He represented Great Marlow in Parliament from 1790 till his death, and was one of the first supporters of the Literary Fund. His son, Owen Williams (1764-1832), married Margaret, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kimmel Park; and their son, Col. Thomas Peers Williams, of Craigydon, Anglesey (1795-1875), sat for many years as M.P. for Great Marlow. (*Enwog. C.*; Lewis' *Top. Dict.*, vol. 1, p. 29; *Genl. Mag.*, 1802, part 2, p. 1167.)

Williams, Thomas, 1760-1844, a hymn-writer, was a native of Pendulwyn, Glamorgan, and in the early part of his life was a well-to-do farmer, and an adherent of the Calvinistic Methodists. Owing to a bitter controversy as to the alleged heresy of an eminent Methodist divine—the Rev. Peter Williams—Thomas Williams, with a number of sympathisers, formed an Independent church, of which he afterwards became minister. About 1824, he published a volume of hymns, entitled “Waters of Bethesda,” to the number of about 150. “Some of his best-known hymns—as in the case of nearly all Welsh hymn-writers—relate the vision of death, the favourite theme being that of natural fear gradually overcome by Christian faith.” (*Sweet Singers of Wales*.) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Y Tracthodydd*, 1873, p. 463; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Enwog. C.*; *Herald Cymraeg*, 26 Nov. 1869; *Methodistiath Cymru*, v. 3, p. 95; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, v. 2, p. 233; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Williams, Thomas, 1774-1814, “Twm Pedrog,” a poet, born in the parish of Llanbedrog, near Pwllheli, was the son of Owen Williams, of Sign, a farmer, by Catherine his wife. For some time he served on the warship “Amethyst,” but subsequently settled down in his native county. He died in May, 1814, and was buried in Ceidio churchyard, near Pwllheli. Several of his poems, which are of considerable merit, appear in “Cynfeirdd Lleyn,” a collection of poems by several South Carnarvonshire bards, edited by John Jones (Myrddin Fardd), and published in 1905 (Pwllheli: Richard Jones). Among them is an ode on “Agriculture,” and another on “The Comet which appeared in 1811.” Some of his poetry is to be found in *Y Brython*, vol. 2, p. 79, v. 3, p. 307, v. 4, pp. 28, 49, 110, 399, and 468, and v. 5, p. 52. (*Cynfeirdd Lleyn*.) See *Cymru, O.J.*, p. 609; *Y Brython*, v. 3, p. 166, & v. 4, p. 463; *Enwog. C.*; *Cymru*, v. 7, p. 94.

Williams, Thomas, 1778-1835. “Gwilym Morganwg,” a poet, was the son of William Thomas, and was born at a place called Melin Gallan, in the parish of Llanthetty, Brecknockshire. His father was a miller by trade, and removed with his family from Callan Mill to Pontycapel Mill, Cefncoed-y-Cymmer, when the poet was about three years old. At an early age, he was put to work in a mine, but this



WILLIAM WILLIAMS, F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E., J.P.
1832-1900.



WILLIAM WILLIAMS (1717-1791), Pantycelyn.

proved too trying for his constitution, and he eventually engaged himself to the celebrated Rhys Hywel Rhys, the poet, parish clerk, and reputed conjuror, of Vaynor, and learnt from him the trade of a stone-cutter. He afterwards removed to Pontypridd, where he kept a public house, and there he remained until his death. He lies buried in the churchyard of Llanfabon, Glamorganshire. He wrote a good deal of poetry, and a selection of his works was printed at Merthyr Tydfil in 1830, at the cost of his last surviving son, Mr. Taliesin Williams, of Cardiff. (*Bye-Gones*, 1893, p. 43.) See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Nodwrethliad y Cymry*, p. 260.

Williams, Thomas, about 1780-1848, "Eos y Mynydd," and sometimes called "Eos Gwynfa," a poet, was a native of Llanfihangel, Montgomeryshire, and an adherent of the Church of England. In 1820, at the suggestion of the Rev. James Hamer, vicar of Llanfihangel, he published a metrical version of the Psalms, under the title of "Telyn Dafydd" (David's Harp). He wrote a good deal of poetry, chiefly of a sacred character. Some of his carols are esteemed as among the best in the Welsh language. He published a collection of these in 1825, under the title of "Newyddion Gabriel, neu Lyfr y Carolau" (Gabriel's News, or a Book of Carols,) and a second edition was called for in 1831. He also published "Manna'r Anialwch" (Desert Manna), (Llanfair: 1831). (*Mont. Worthies*; *Hanes Emynywyr*). See *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Cymru*, vol. 2, p. 273, and vol. 3, pp. 18, 68 and 70.

Williams, Thomas, 1801-1877, Dean of Llandaff, was born at Monmouth, and came of an old Brecknockshire family—Williams, of Aberbrân. He was educated at Shrewsbury school, and afterwards at Oriel College, Oxford, where, in 1822, he took his B.A. degree, and in 1825, that of M.A. Having entered the ministry of the Church of England, he was presented, in 1829, to the living of Llanvapley, near Abergavenny, in his native county, where his eloquence as a preacher soon brought him into notice. In 1843, he was made Archdeacon of Llandaff, and upon the death of Dean Conybeare, in 1857, he was chosen Dean. His services in restoring the delapidated Cathedral Church of that ancient See, will always be remembered by churchmen with affection. He was instrumental in collecting altogether something like £40,000 for this purpose. His goodness of heart, kind and charitable disposition, labours in the ministry, and ripe scholarship, secured for him the warm and cordial friendship of all classes. Several of his sermons and charges were published during his life-time. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Archdeacon Davies, of Brecknock. (*Border Counties' Worthies*; Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Williams, Thomas, 1807-1894, "Hafrenydd," a musician, was born at Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and developed a taste for music at an early age. In 1845, he began to publish "Y Salmydd Cenedlaethol" (The National Psalmist), (Aberystwith: D. Jenkins), which was issued in parts, and contained a selection of music from Handel, Mozart, and others. Seven years later, he published a further collection of classical music, under the title "Ceinion Cerddoriaeth

Gorawl ac Eglwysig," in two volumes (Llanidloes : J. Mendus Jones), which had a large circulation. He also translated Dr. Horatius Bonar's work on "Marriage," which was published about 1855 ; Kirwan's "Popery," and other works, and left translations of other theological works in manuscript. He spent his declining years in comfort, Mr. Gladstone having made him a grant of £50 a year, out of the Civil List, in recognition of his public services as a musician. (*B. Cerddorion Cymreig ; Bye-Gones*, 1894, p. 508 ; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cymru*, vol. 30, p. 39.

Williams, Thomas, 1818-1862, an American general, who was of Welsh descent, was born in the State of New York, U.S.A., and graduated at West Point in 1837. He attacked Vicksburg in June, 1862, and commanded a small force which was attacked by General Breckinridge at Baton Rouge in August of the same year. He was killed in this action, but his army gained the victory. (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans ; *Lippincott*.) See Tenney's *Military History of the Rebellion*, p. 732.

Williams, Thomas, 1823-1903, a self-made man, was a native of Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, and for many years prior to his death resided at Gwaelodygarth, in that town. He began his career as a grocer's assistant, and, in 1844, removed into business at Hirwain, Glamorganshire, and later on to Aberdare. He was very successful, and, by dint of hard work and perseverance, he became one of the richest men in Glamorganshire. He filled many positions of influence in municipal affairs, as well as in religion and politics. He was a prominent Congregationalist, and was the first layman to be elected to the chairmanship of the Welsh Congregational Union. He left the bulk of his estate to religious and philanthropic institutions. (*The British Weekly*.)

Williams, Thomas Walter, 1760-1844, a law writer, was born at Usk, Monmouthshire. His "Original Precedents in Conveyancing," 4 vols., 1792, gave him a claim to distinction in the legal world. In 1795, his "Whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace and Parish Officers," passed through the press in five volumes, and, in 1798, he published an abridgment of cases argued during the reign of George III. in five vols. From that time to his death, he published several other learned works, and an annual abridgment of the statutes of each year. (*Border Counties' Worthies*.) See *Pantheon of the Age*, 1825 ; *Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature* ; *Gardiner's Register of St. Paul's School*, 1884, p. 153 ; *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816.

Williams, Thomas Watkin, 1816-1883, a surgeon, was born at Penllwyn Einon, Ystradfellte, Brecknockshire, and passed through the regular course of study for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital. In 1845, he removed to Birmingham, and entered into partnership with Mr. W. Watts, then practising in Colmore Row. He was for many years one of the honorary surgeons to the Orthopædic and Spinal Hospital, and a member of the committees of the Birmingham Library (Union Street), the Medical Institute, and the Hospital Saturday organisation. He also filled the presidential



JUDGE GWILYM WILLIAMS



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WATCYN H. WILLIAMS (Wateyn Wyn).

chair of the Medical Benevolent Society, and was instrumental in obtaining a higher amount of donations to its funds than any previous president. It is, however, in connection with the British Medical Association that his greatest and best work was done. Of its local branch he acted as honorary treasurer for 25 years, and he was not allowed to resign, in 1879, without a substantial recognition. From 1863 to 1871, he acted as general secretary to that association, in which he always took the greatest pride, and to the interests of which he applied himself with such success that during his tenure of office the roll of members increased from 1,933 to 3,611. (Poole's *Brecknockshire*.)

Williams, Watkin H., 1844-1906, "Wateyn Wyn," a Congregational minister and poet, was born of humble parentage, at Brynamman, South Wales, being the son of Mr. Hezekiah Williams, and laboured in a coal mine until he was 27 years of age. He then studied at a preparatory school at Merthyr Tydfil, and, at the age of 31, entered the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. For some years afterwards he assisted in the management of a ministerial school at Llangadock, and subsequently opened the Gwynfryn Academy at Ammanford. He was a hymn-writer and bard of great distinction; he won the chair at the Aberdare national gathering in 1885, also at Festiniog in 1891, and two years later he won the crown at the World's Fair at Chicago, for a poem on "Washington." He was a strong advocate of the introduction of the harp into Welsh homes, and won great fame as a lecturer and adjudicator. He was co-editor of the *Dicwygiwr*. His "Can a Thelyn" (stanzas for song and harp, with instructions for penillion singing, &c.) was one of the most popular of his later books. His volume of "Caneuon," or songs, published in 1873, went into a second edition, and contains, perhaps, his most characteristic rhymes. (*The Manchester Guardian*.) See *Pwlpud y Beirdd*, 1904, p. 53; *Y Gŵynen*, Mar. 1906, pp. 5, 25, 43; *Ibid*, 1906, p. 59 *et seq.*; Mar. 1907, p. 57; *Cymru*, vol. 31, p. 245.

Williams, Sir William, Bart., 1634-1700, a very eminent lawyer and statesman, was born at Nantnog, Llantrisant, Anglesey. His mother was the heiress of John Dolben, of Caeau Gwynion, near Denbigh, and niece of David Dolben, Bishop of Bangor. Williams matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, but did not take his degree. He was called to the bar in 1658, and, in 1667, he became recorder of Chester. On the breaking out of the Popish Plot, he sided with the party then dominant, and was sent to Parliament as member for Chester. He afterwards sat for the borough of Beaumaris, and the county of Carnarvon. He acted as Speaker of the House of Commons from 1679 to 1681. When the Presbyterian Plot broke out in 1683, he became an advocate for John Hampden and others of that party, and a few months later was tried for libel in causing to be printed the information of Thomas Dangerfield, for which he was fined £10,000. £2,000 of this sum was afterwards remitted, and after the Revolution the House of Commons declared the judgment to be illegal. From 1687 to 1689 he was solicitor-general; he was knighted

in 1687, and created a baronet in 1688. He was a patriotic Welshman, a patron of Welsh literature, and one of the most eminent lawyers of his time. He married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Watkin Kyffin, Esq., of Glascoed, Denbighshire. He left two sons, and the elder, Sir William Williams, of Llanvorda, was father of the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Eyton's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 156; Wood's *Athena Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, vol. 4, p. 720; Manning's *Lives of the Speakers*, p. 378; Williams' *Parliamentary History of Wales*, pp. 11, 149.

Williams, William, about 1700-1769, an eminent lawyer, was appointed, in 1745, attorney-general for the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, being re-appointed in 1761. He secured a large practice, and was one of the counsel for the Crown at the trial of the Scottish rebels at Carlisle in September, 1746. (*The Welsh Judges.*)

Williams, William, 1717-1791, the Isaac Watts of Wales, who is known wherever the Welsh language is spoken as "Williams Pantycelyn," was born at Cefn Coed farm, in the parish of Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, in Carmarthenshire. He was educated at Llandoverly, and at the Grammar School, Llwynllwyd, near Hay, Brecon. In 1740, he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of St. David's, and, in the same year, became curate of Llanwryd, but soon afterwards came under the influence of Whitefield, who urged him to go forth to the highways to proclaim the glad tidings. He obeyed, and travelled on an average 3,000 miles every year for fifty years afterwards. In 1743, he was appointed assistant to Daniel Rowlands, and moderator over the Methodist Societies of Radnor and Montgomery. Two years later he published his first hymn-book, and his hymns soon became the sacred ballads of the whole nation. They give expression to every grade of experience, from the lowest depth of despair to the clearest height of full assurance. An obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* speaks of "the true poetic fire, striking imagery, and glowing expressions, united with the plaintive muse of the country" in his hymns, and says further, "His imagination gave variety and interest to his orations; his piety was warm, yet candid and charitable; his manners simple, yet affectionate and obliging; and his moral conduct without blemish or imputation." (*Sweet Singers of Wales; Historical Handbook.*) See his *Works*, edited by the Rev. J. R. Kilsby Jones; *Y Traethodydd*, 1870; *Ibid.*, 1906, p. 5; his *Works*, edited by Dr. Cynhafal Jones; *Ewvigion y Ffydd*, vol. 2; *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Geninen*, Mar. 1891, p. 64; *Y Traethodydd*, 1905, p. 464; *Ibid.*, 1846 & 1847; *Cymru*, vol. 22, p. 266; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 65.

Williams, William, 1731-1811, one of the signers, for Connecticut, of the Declaration of Independence, was of Welsh descent. During the whole Revolutionary War, he was very useful in obtaining private contributions of supplies for the army, and at one time, when the paper money was of so little value that military services could not be procured for it, he exchanged two thousand dollars in specie, for the benefit of the cause, which he never recovered. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1775. (*Lippincott; Welshmen as Factors.*)

&c.) See Sanderson's *Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence; Wales*, vol. 3, p. 18.

Williams, William, 1738-1817, "Gwilym Ddu o Arfon," an antiquary, historian, and poet, was a native of Trefdraeth, Anglesey. He received a very poor education, but his thirst for knowledge was such that he spent all his leisure time in reading, and all his spare money in the purchase of books and candles. He was employed as occasional clerk by the agent of the Penrhyn Estate, and ultimately became manager of the quarries. During his regime, the quarries were developed in a remarkable manner. His "Observations on the Snowdon mountains, with some account of the Customs and Manners of the Inhabitants" (London: 1802), is a very interesting work. He also wrote, in Welsh, a paraphrase of the five books of Moses, and several other works, but the only one printed is a historical work, intended as a sequel to the "Mirror of Ancient Times," by Theophilus Evans. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Cymru O. J.*; *Adydf uwch Amlhof*, p. 144; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Gŵylodgarwr*, 1833, p. 133; *Y Gwyllydydd*, vol. 6, p. 97; *Hynafiaethau Llandegai a Llanllechid*, p. 154; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Williams, William, 1781-1840, of Wern, a Congregational minister, was born at Llanfachraeth, near Dolgellay. His mother was a member with the Calvinistic Methodists; his father, though not a member, was a man of high moral character. Before he was 14, young Williams joined the Independent Church at Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, and five years later he commenced to preach. He afterwards went to a school near Newtown, where he remained about nine months, and then entered the Congregational Grammar School at Wrexham. In 1808, he was ordained minister of the Independent Chapel at Wern, about four miles from Wrexham. In 1837, he accepted a call from Great Crosshall Street Chapel, Liverpool, where he was very successful, but his health broke down, and in 1839, he returned to Wern. As a preacher, he stood in the front rank; his language was always clear and simple, and the illustrations he used were always apt and to the purpose. His voice was not strong or voluminous, but clear and capable of a deep pathos; his manner of treating a subject was distinguished for comprehensiveness, clearness, and force. (*Great Preachers, &c.*) See *Cyflant* by Rev. D. S. Jones (Dolgellay: W. Hughes, 1894); *Cymru*, vol. 7, p. 170; *Nofweldiad y Cymry*, p. 217; *Y Grŵinen*, March, 1898, p. 32; *Ibid*, 1893, p. 287; his *Welsh Biog.* by Dr. Wm. Rees (Llanelly, 1842), translated into English by Rev. J. R. Kilsby Jones, 1846; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, vol. 4, p. 15; David Davies' *Breezes from the Welsh Hills*, pp. 339, 369, 458; Morgan's *Ministerial Record of Williams*, 1847; *Y Gwyllydoniatur Cymreig*.

Williams, William, 1788-1865, a self-made man, was born in the parish of Cynwyl, Carmarthenshire, his parents being in very humble circumstances. He was apprenticed to a small tradesman at Carmarthen, and afterwards made his way to London, where he at once found employment. In due course, he started business on his

own account, and attained a leading position in the commercial world. In 1835, he was sent to Parliament as representative for Coventry, but was rejected in 1847. He was again returned in 1850, as member for Lambeth, which seat he retained until his death. In 1848, he addressed "A Letter to Lord John Russell, on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the State of Education in Wales," to which the Rev. Evan Jones (Ieuan Gwynedd) replied with, "A Vindication of the Educational and Moral Condition of Wales." (*Enwog. C.*) See *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Williams, William, 1800-1859, "Gwilym ab Iorwerth," a poet, was born in the parish of Darowen, Montgomeryshire. His earliest literary efforts appears to have been some letters to the *Gwyllyddydd*, on the right of the clergy to the tithes, and in defence of Archdeacon Prys' version of the Psalms, both of which attracted attention. On one occasion, he but narrowly missed the chair prize at an important Eisteddfod, his composition being adjudged the second place in the competition. The late Mr. Nicholas Bennett had a large MS. collection of his unpublished poetry, among the longer pieces being odes in Welsh on "The Deluge," "The Plagues of Egypt," and "Peace." These are really masterly compositions, and display a refinement of taste, a choiceness of expression, and a cultivation of the poetic faculty far above the average. (*Mont. Worthies*.) See *Y Ggeninen*, 1883, p. 315.

Williams, William, 1801-1869, "Caledfryn," a Congregational minister and poet, was born at Denbigh. In his younger days he was attached to the Calvinistic Methodists, but afterwards joined the Congregationalists, and was ordained at Llanerchymedd in 1829. He served in the pastorate of Carnarvon, London, Llanrwst, and finally at Groeswen, South Wales. He attained a very high position as preacher, essayist, poet and adjudicator. As a preacher, he was pre-eminent. His bold appearance, his commanding form, his expressive eye, his sonorous and powerful voice, his knowledge and cultivation of the rhetorical art, his rich and flowing diction, united in making him a most powerful orator. His chief Eisteddfodic success was at Beaumaris in 1832, when he won the chair prize for his ode on "The Wreck of the Rothsay Castle," being invested by Princess (afterwards Queen) Victoria. He wrote a number of articles to the *Tracthodydd*, and was a constant contributor to the Welsh magazines of the day. He was the author of a Welsh Grammar (1851), a Handbook of the Rules of Welsh Poetry (1839), and edited a collection of hymns, and also the poems of Robert Williams (Robert ab Gwilym Ddu) and John Thomas (Pentrevoelas.) His poems were published in 1856, and his autobiography, under the editorship of the Rev. Rhomas Roberts (Scorpion) in 1877. (*Enwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Y Tracthodydd*, 1854, p. 275; 1900, p. 384; *Y Ggeninen*, Mar. 1889, p. 17; 1906, p. 172; *Yr Adolygydd*, vol. 2, p. 175; *Ceinion Llen. G.*, vol. 2, p. 152; *Trans. Nat. Eist. Wrexham*, 1888, p. 329; *Nodweddiad y Cymry*, p. 272; *Cymru*, v. 21, p. 155; *Welsh Lyrics*, p. 27; *Hanes Eglwysi Annibynol Cymru*, v. 2, p. 389;

and vol. 3, p. 240; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig*; *Congreg. Year Book*, 1870.

Williams, William, 1801-1876, "Gwilym Cyfeiliog," a poet, was a native of Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, and was a brother of the Rev. Richard Williams (1802-1842, see *ante*). He was an excellent grammarian, and his natural aptitude for arithmetic and mathematics was such that probably with greater advantages he would have attained some eminence in those branches. He was a very successful eisteddfod competitor, and was generally considered one of the best composers of an *englyn* of his day. He composed several excellent hymns, one of which—"Caed trefn i fadden pechod, yn yr Iawn"—is well known. He was a frequent poetical contributor to the *Golevad Cymru*, *Seren Gomer*, *Y Drysofa*, and other magazines. His best-known poems are his Welsh odes on "The Establishment of St. David's College," "The Subjugation of the Isle of Anglesey by Suetonius Paulinus," and "The View from the Top of St. Paul's." After his death his poetical works were, in 1878, published in a collected form under the title, "Caniadau Cyfeiliog." This volume was edited by his son, Mr. R. Williams, F.R.Hist.S., Newtown. (*Mont. Worthies*; *Hanes Llen. G.*)

Williams, William, 1812-1897, a Baptist minister, was born at Derwendy, near Cardiff. He commenced his ministry at Llysfaen in 1845, and there he enjoyed great prosperity for 10 years. He afterwards settled at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, where he laboured with marked success for 36 years. He began with a mere handful of people, which grew into a church of 500 members, with one of the finest chapels in Glamorganshire. His saintly character, natural genius, and unassuming manner secured for him a conspicuous place in the affection of his countrymen. His quaint and pithy sayings held the congregation spell bound; he was unaided by the culture of the schools, but occupied an honourable place among the foremost preachers of Wales. (*Baptist Handbook*, 1898.)

Williams, William, 1814-1869, "Creuddynfab," a poet, was a native of Llandudno. In early life, he settled in Manchester. He afterwards obtained employment under the railway company near Huddersfield, and was eventually appointed stationmaster at Stalybridge. He was the first paid secretary of the National Eisteddfod, a post which he held for five years, when failing health compelled him to resign. He was the author of "Y Barddoniadur Cymreig," a work criticising Welsh poetry (Carmarthen: A. Williams, 1855), and was a constant contributor of prose and verse to the periodical press of the day. (*Cymry Manweinion*.) See *Adolf uwch Anghof*, p. 261; *Emwog. C.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.

Williams, William, 1832-1900, principal of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, was born at Cefn, near St Asaph, and was the son of William Williams, and grandson of Thomas Williams, an eminent farrier. At the age of 17, he became a pupil of a Lancashire veterinary surgeon, but three years later symptoms of consumption began to manifest themselves, and he went to Australia,

where he remained for three years. On his return, having made a complete recovery, he entered as a student at Dick's College, Edinburgh, where he carried off the highest prizes. After graduating, in 1857, he commenced practice at Bradford, and soon established a reputation as a first-class practitioner. In 1866, he was appointed principal of Dick's College, but about five years later he established a college of his own, which was a great success from the commencement. In 1879-80, he was president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His works on "Veterinary Medicine," and "Veterinary Surgery" became the standard text-books for students and practitioners, and passed through many editions. The vast experience, clear judgment, and logical deductive powers, which made Professor Williams pre-eminent as a clinical observer were accompanied by a gift of lucid exposition and a force of character, which made him unsurpassed as a teacher. He was much interested in Welsh matters, was a prize-winner, and adjudicated at several National Eisteddfodau, and spoke his native language with facility, although he had lived outside Wales practically all his life. His son, Professor William Owen Williams, occupies the chair of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery at the University of Liverpool. (*The Veterinary Record*, Nov. 17 and 24, 1900.) See *The North British Agriculturist*, Nov. 17, 1900; *The Veterinary Journal*, Dec. 1900.

Williams, William Aubrey, 1834-1894, "Gwilym Gwent," a musician, was born at Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, and, at an early age, developed much more than average ability as a musician. When quite a young man he removed to Aberdare, where he resided for many years. From Aberdare he removed to Blaenau, in his native county, emigrating to America in 1872. He first settled in Wilkesbarre, and was employed in the Empire Colliery. He afterwards removed to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he died. His compositions number over 100, and most of them became exceedingly popular. The best known are his glees, "Yr Haf" (The Summer); "Y Gwanwyn" (The Spring); and "Y Clychau" (The Bells). He took prize after prize for anthems and other church music, and undoubtedly took rank among the leading Welsh composers. In 1895, a handsome monument was erected to his memory at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. (*The Cambrian*, 1895, p. 353.) See *Y Geniwn*, 1897, p. 186.

Williams, Sir William Fenwick, Bart., 1800-1883, a distinguished general, born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was the son of Thos. Williams, commissary-general, and barrack-master at Halifax, Nova Scotia (who died in 1807), and grandson of Thomas Williams, of Carnarvon, who married a daughter of Governor Amherst, of Nova Scotia. In 1851, on the outbreak of the Crimean War, he was appointed British commissioner with the Turkish army in Asia Minor, and practically became its commander-in-chief. He was besieged in Kars by the Russians from June 7 till November 28, 1855, when he capitulated with the honours of war. He was commandant of the garrison at Woolwich, 1856-9; commanded the troops in Canada, 1859-65; was lieutenant-governor of the province of Nova Scotia, 1865-9; governor

at Gibraltar, 1870-6; and constable of the Tower of London in 1881. He was created a baronet in 1856, when a pension of £1,000 a year was conferred on him. He also received the freedom of the City of London. He sat in Parliament for Calne, 1856-9; and was made a general in 1868. Sir William had an elder and only brother, Thomas Gregory Townsend Williams, lieutenant R.A., who served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and France, and died after the combat at New Orleans in 1814. (*Harnsworth*; *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, 1882, p. 1365; *Rank and Talent of the Time*, 1861, p. 394.) See *Encyclo. Brit.*

Williams, William Maddock, 1799-1883, a clergyman and author, was a son of the Rev. William Williams, rector of Ysceifiog, and canon of St. Asaph, by his wife, Eleanor Jones, of Penybryn, Ruabon. He was educated at Bangor, Shrewsbury, and Balliol College, Oxford. He became rector of Flint in 1825, rector of Halkyn in 1840, and rector of Llanfechain, Montgomeryshire, in 1851. He was an excellent specimen of the best class of fine old country gentlemen, with a rare combination of the good qualities of the squire and the parson. He was zealous in the discharge of his parochial duties; and, succeeding a long line of sinecurists, he found customs prevailing which he at once set his face against. He resigned the living of Llanfechain in 1872, and went to reside at Reigate, Surrey. About the same time he published in the "Montgomeryshire Collections" a lengthy and interesting account of the parish of Llanfechain, which was illustrated by several views of houses of interest in the neighbourhood, church architecture, and antiquities. (*Bye-Gones*, 1883, p. 310.)

Williams, William R., 1804-1885, a Baptist minister and author, born in New York, U.S.A., was the son of the Rev. John Williams, a native of Wales, who emigrated to America in 1775. He was a remarkably popular preacher, his leading characteristics being described as "fervour and depth of piety, a liberal Catholic spirit, unaffected modesty, and humility, simplicity and meekness, coupled with inflexibility of principles and extensive erudition." "No man's opinion," says his biographer, "had greater weight in his denomination." He published, in 1850, "Miscellaneous Addresses," "Lectures on the Lord's Prayer" (1851), and other religious works, including "Religious Progress." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*, W. R. Evans; *Lippincott.*)

Williams, William W., 1818-1875, a Congregational minister and author, known as "Cromwell," was born at Beaumaris, Anglesey. In early life he removed to Liverpool, where he commenced to preach. He afterwards studied at Bala College, and, on leaving, settled as English pastor at Harwood, near Wrexham. He removed after a few years to Malpas, Cheshire, and when some years had elapsed he relinquished the pastorate and returned to his native town. He published a volume on "The History of the Independent Churches in Anglesey," and took a prominent part, both by pen and tongue, in the Church and State controversy. For his firm and unbending integrity as a politician he acquired the cognomen of

"Cromwell," and was so known throughout Wales. (*Congreg. Year Book*, 1877.)

Williams, Zechariah, about 1673-1755, a surgeon and physician, and a native of South Wales, was a man of great ingenuity. He devoted a good deal of time to the study of mathematics, and having discovered that the variations of the magnetic needle were equal at equal distances, east and west, he entertained the hope that he had attained the means of ascertaining the longitude, gave up his practice as a medical man, and journeyed to London, with an apparatus of mathematical and nautical instruments of his own invention. He laid before the Commissioners the fruits of his studies, but on examination, they proved abortive, and instead of receiving the reward he expected, he became a pensioner at the Charterhouse. At the age of 75, for some reason or other, he lost the benefits of this asylum, and in a narrative, published in 1749, he complained of this being an act of injustice. In 1755, he published "An Account of an attempt to ascertain the longitude at sea, by an exact theory of the variation of the magnetical needle." Johnson speaks of him as "a man of industry indefatigable, of conversation inoffensive, patient of adversity and disease, eminently sober, temperate, and pious, and worthy to have ended life with better fortune." His daughter became the friend of Dr. Johnson (see Anna Maria Williams, 1706-1783, see *ante*). (*Dict. Em. W.*, s.n. *Anna Williams*.) See Boswell's *Johnson* ed. Napier, vol. 1, p. 236; *Johnsonian Miscellanies*, ed. Hill, vol. 2, p. 401; Hawkin's *Johnson*, p. 321; *Genl. Mag.*, 1755, pp. 47, 333; *Nichol's Lit. Anecdotes*, vol. 2, p. 179; *Bye-Gones*, 1907, p. 91.

Williamson, Robert, 1807-1852, "Bardd Du Môn," a poet was born in Flintshire, and when about 12 years of age removed with his parents to Llanwnda, near Carnarvon. He never attended school, but the clergyman of the parish took an interest in him, and under his kind tuition young Williamson became a fairly good English scholar, and acquired considerable fluency in French. He then opened a day-school, and afterwards spent some time as schoolmaster at Llanrwst. He subsequently settled at Newborough, in Anglesey, where he was fortunate in securing the friendship of the vicar, the Rev. Henry Rowlands, a descendant of the author of "Mona Antiqua." He was a poet of superior merit, his principal poems being his odes on "The Resurrection," "The Truth against the World," "Druidism," and "The Creation." The last named was one of the competitive poems at the Aberffraw Eisteddfod, 1849, and was highly spoken of by the adjudicators, one of them placing it first in order of merit. The ode was published immediately after the Eisteddfod was held (Carnarvon: H. Humphreys.) Williamson was the author of "The Self-Instructor," "A Welsh-English-French Grammar," a book on "Astronomy," and another on "Gardening." (*Y Genion*, March, 1895, p. 9; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Cymru*, vol. 3, p. 197.

Wilson, Richard, 1714-1782, the celebrated landscape painter, painter, was the third son of the Rev. John Wilson, rector of Penegoes, Montgomeryshire, his mother being one of the Wynnes of Leeswood—

a name of great antiquity. His love of art appeared early, and he loved, when a child, to trace figures of men and animals, with a burnt stick, upon the walls of the house. When 36 years of age, he was enabled, by his own savings and the aid of friends, to go to Italy, where Zucarelli, the artist, advised him to relinquish portrait-painting, to which he had up to then devoted himself, for landscape. His reputation rose so fast that he obtained many pupils, but after a residence of six years abroad, he returned to England. He soon found that in relinquishing portrait-painting he had forsaken the way to wealth and distinction, and taken the road to certain want and unprofitable fame. He spent years in obscurity and want, and when, at last, fortune smiled upon him, old age with its infirmities had come upon him. He died at Colomendy, Denbighshire, with a Mrs. Jones, a relative. As the remembrance of the artist himself faded, the character of his works began to rise in public estimation, and lovers of art have long since perceived that the productions of the man who lived in want and died broken-hearted, equalled, in poetic conception, and splendour of colouring, many of the works of those more fortunate painters who had kings for their protectors, and princes for their companions. His landscapes are poetical compositions, with a power of generalisation, imbued with classic sentiment, beautiful in colour and atmospheric effects. The National Gallery contains his "Niobe," the best known of his works; "Maecenas's Villa," "The River Wye," and "Lake Avernus," a picture which influenced Turner. (*Great English Painters*, Cunningham; *The Lives of British Painters*, London, 1830, vol. 1, p. 195, with portrait.) See Thomas Wright's *Account of the Life of R. Wilson*, 1814; *Y Geninen*, 1902, p. 125; *Mont. Worthies*; *Harmsworth*; *Memoirs*, by Hastings.

Winn, Richard, -about 1812, a general in the American army, was descended from a Welsh family, and was born in Virginia, U.S. America. He entered the patriot service in 1775, and fought at Hanging Rock, where he was wounded. He served with honour during the war, and at its close was appointed first Brigadier, and then Major-General of militia. He died in Tennessee in 1812 or 1813. (*Wales and its People*.)

Wogan, William, 1678-1758, an author, was born in the parish of Penaly, Pembrokeshire, where his father was rector. In 1694, he was admitted a scholar of Westminster, and here he made wonderful progress. In 1700, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he attained great success and distinction. He spent the last 30 years of his life at Edling, in Middlesex. He was author of several works of a devotional character, among them being:—"The right use of Lent, or help to Penitents"; "The Virtue of Humility"; and an Essay on "The Proper Lessons of the Church of England," in four volumes. The last-named work appeared in 1754, and a second edition was called for ten years later. He also wrote an essay on the "Scripture Doctrine of Predestination, Election, and Reprobation," a Welsh translation of which appeared in 1808 (Carmarthen: J. Harris). His "Life," written by the Rev. James Gatlif, was prefixed to the third edition of his essay on the "Proper Lessons," published in 1818.

(*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; his *Life*, mentioned above; *Enwog. C.*

Woosnam, James Bowen, 1812-1875, a soldier, was the second son of Bowen Woosnam, solicitor, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and entered Addiscombe College as a military cadet in July, 1827. Passing into the Artillery, he was appointed second lieutenant in 1828, and sailed for Bombay, serving chiefly with the Horse Artillery until 1855. He served with the Bombay Column of the Army in Scinde and Afghanistan in 1839, and was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee and Khelat. He served in the Punjaub in 1848-9, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan. In 1855, he was appointed agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, and was subsequently advanced to be principal Commissary of Ordnance. In 1863, he retired from the service as Inspector General of Ordnance, with the rank of Major-General. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Woosnam, Richard, 1815-1888, a surgeon, was the third son of Bowen Woosnam, solicitor, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and was educated at Gonville, and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. He studied for the medical profession, and went out as an army surgeon to India. In 1841, he was appointed surgeon, and subsequently private secretary to Sir Henry Pottinger during the Chinese War of 1842, and he was present at most of the combined naval and military actions which led to the conclusion of the treaty of peace. He received a medal for his services, and was appointed assistant secretary of Legation to Her Majesty's Mission. He afterwards filled successfully the appointments of Deputy Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, and Secretary to the High Commission to the Cape of Good Hope entrusted to Sir Henry Pottinger in 1846. He returned to this country in 1861, and after a short residence at Cheltenham, settled down at Glandwr, Llanidloes, taking an active part in public and political affairs. (*Mont. Worthies.*)

Worthington, William, 1704-1778, an eminent divine, was a native of the parish of Llanwnnog, Montgomeryshire. He completed his education at Jesus College, Oxford, and took his M.A. degree at Cambridge in 1742. He graduated D.D. in 1758. In 1729, he was presented to the vicarage of Llanyblodwel, near Oswestry; afterwards removing to Hope, Flintshire, and, later, to Llanfor, near Bala. In 1773, he was made a prebendary of St. Asaph, and Archbishop Drummond, to whom he had been chaplain for several years, presented him to a stall in York Cathedral. He was the author of about a dozen works on theological subjects, among them being—"An Essay on the Scheme and Conduct, Procedure and Extent of Man's Redemption;" "The Historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall proved and vindicated;" "The Evidences of Christianity deduced from Facts and the Testimony of Sense;" and "An Impartial Enquiry into the case of the Gospel Demoniacs." The last named volume was a vigorous attack on the opinion set forth by Mr. Hugh Farmer, a dissenting divine, in his "Essay on the Demoniacs," and produced a spirited reply in 1778, to which Dr. Worthington prepared a rejoinder,

published after his death. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Mont. Worthies.*) See *Enwog. C.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Cooke's Preacher's Assistant*; *Foster's Alumni Oxon.*, 1715-1886; *Gent. Mag.*, 1778, p. 495; *Nichol's Lit. Anecdotes*, v. 7, p. 477; *Watts' Bibl. Brit.*

Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams, 1775-1850, a statesman, was the second son of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the fourth baronet, and was born at Wynnistay, near Wrexham, and educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1796, and in the following year was elected for the county of Montgomery, which he continued to represent until his decease. He was called to the bar in 1798. He was regarded as an authority in Parliamentary matters, and in 1817 was nominated for the speakership, but the ministerial candidate, Mr. Manners Sutton, was elected. In 1822, he was appointed President of the Board of Control, a post which he retained till 1828, having in the meantime declined the high honour of being Governor General of India. For a few months he was Secretary for War in Earl Grey's administration, but resigned office when the Reform Bill was introduced. He was also a Metropolitan Commissioner of Lunacy, a Commissioner of Public Records, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1806, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton Park, Denbighshire. (*Dict. Em. W.*) See *Dict. Nat. B.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1838, part 2, p. 107; and 1850, part 2, p. 544; *Mont. Worthies*; *O'Byle's Reminiscences*, p. 280; *Roebuck's Whig Ministry*, vol. 2, p. 190.

Wynn, Charles Williams, 1807-1869, was the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., and was born at Llangedwyn, near Oswestry. Her father's high position in political life, and his intimate friendship with Heber, Southey, Hallam, and Mackintosh, brought her into contact with some of the most eminent men of the day, and bred within her a taste for literary pursuits and an interest in political affairs seldom to be found in ladies of her age. In 1877, extracts from her diary and correspondence were published under the title, "Memorials of Charlotte Williams Wynn," edited by her sister, Mrs. Lindesay, and a second edition was called for in 1878. (*Mont. Worthies.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1807, v. 1, p. 88; *Preface to Memorials*, mentioned above.

Wynn, Glynn, about 1739-1793, a soldier, was the second son of Sir John Wynn, second baronet, of Glynllivon, near Carnarvon. He entered the army in 1755 as ensign in the 13th Regiment of Foot, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1758. He was made captain in the 90th Foot when it was first raised by its Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Hugh Morgan, in Ireland, in 1760, and took part in the expedition against Belleisle, an island off the coast of France, in 1761. He served in three campaigns in the course of two years, and in 1763 became captain in the 2nd or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, which carried with it the rank of lieut.-col. in the army. In 1766, he married Bridget, the daughter of Edward Philip Pugh, of Penrhyn, and seven years later retired from the army. At the general election of 1768, he entered Parliament for the borough of Carnarvon, and

held the seat until he retired into private life in 1790. He held the post of Receiver General of His Majesty's Land Revenue and Quit Rents in North Wales. For some time prior to his death, he also acted as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth, and upon his death, on the 25th June, 1793, this office devolved, according to the terms of the Patents conferring it, upon his elder brother, Lord Newborough, and it was held by his lordship (though exercised by various deputies) until his death on the 12th October, 1807. (*Old Wales*, v. 1, p. 200.)

Wynn, Glynn, about 1772- , a lawyer and member of Parliament, was the youngest son of Glynn Wynn (about 1739-1793, see *ante*.) He became a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1789, and was called to the Bar in 1795. He received the appointment of one of the sixty Commissioners of Bankrupts in Chancery in 1802, and held that post until 1813. In 1793, he married Elizabeth, sixth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, canon of Windsor and rector of Taplow, who was the fourth son of James, seventh Earl of Abercorn. He was elected to Parliament for the borough of Westbury, in Wilts, at the general election of 1807, but retired from the House in January, 1809. (*Old Wales*, vol. I, p. 205.)

Wynn, Sir Henry Watkin Williams, 1783-1856, a diplomatist, third son of Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., of Wynnstay, entered the service of his country at the age of fifteen, as a junior clerk in the Foreign Office, in January, 1799. Two years later, he became private secretary to his relative, Lord Grenville, secretary of State for Foreign affairs, and, in February of that year, *précis* writer to Lord Hawkesbury. In April, 1803, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the Court of the Elector of Saxony. He also entered Parliament for Midhurst, on a chance vacancy occurring in January, 1807, and, in 1822, was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland. In February of the following year, he was transferred to Wurtemberg (Stuttgart), and, in a similar capacity, to Denmark in 1824. As British minister he resided at the Court of Copenhagen for the long period of nineteen years and a half to the satisfaction of Whig, Tory, Liberal and Conservative ministers alike. (*The Red Dragon*.) See *Oswestry Advertiser*, April 2, 1856; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Burke's Peerage*; *Foster's Baronetage*; *Foster's Alumni Oxon.*; *Genl. Mag.*, 1856, part 1, p. 516; Duke of Buckingham's *George IV.*, pp. 232, 282, 327, 399, 410.

Wynn, Sir John, -1756, the only son and heir of Sir Thomas Wynn, Bart., of Bodvean, was born about the time of the Revolution, and, in 1740, on a chance vacancy occurring on the representation of Carnarvonshire, he was elected Knight of the Shire, without any opposition, his father being at the same time member for the borough. Being a supporter of the minister in power, he was, in 1743, appointed Deputy Cofferer of King George the Second's Household. At the general election of 1741, he was returned for the borough of Denbigh, and three years later, the office of Deputy Treasurer of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea was conferred upon him.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Wynn, M.P. for Carnarvonshire. Sir John was a good man of business, and brought great perseverance to his official labours. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Wynn, Robert, -1717, a soldier, of Maesmochnant, Llanrhaiadr, Montgomeryshire, was an officer who saw much service abroad under the great Duke of Marlborough. He was descended from Owain Gwynedd in the same line as the Wynns of Gwydir. Hugh Morus (or Maurice, see *ante*), the poet, addressed to him stanzas of gratitude for visiting him on his sick bed. (*Mont. Worthies*.)

Wynn, Robert, about 1700-1762, a lawyer, was a native of Carnarvonshire, and resided at Bodysgallen, near Conway. In 1750, he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the Crown for the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey and Merioneth. (*The Welsh Judges*.)

Wynn, Sir Thomas, -1749, was the son of Griffith Wynn, of Bodvean, Carnarvonshire, by his wife Catherine, the daughter of William Vaughan, of Corsygedol, Merionethshire. He entered Parliament, in 1713, as member for the Carnarvon Boroughs, which seat he held until his decease. On the accession of George I., he was appointed one of the Equerries-in-Waiting to the Prince of Wales, and, in 1724, the Prince constituted him one of the clerks of H.R.H. Board of Green Cloth for the management of the affairs of his household. When the Prince became King, he raised his faithful attendant to the lucrative post of one of the four clerks of H.M. Board of Green Cloth, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. He was created a baronet in 1742. (*The Red Dragon*.)

Wynn, Thomas Edward, about 1770- , a lawyer was the third son of Glynn Wynn (about 1739-1793, see *ante*). He was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1796 to 1809. He married the Lady Charlotte Belasyse, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Henry, second Earl of Fauconberg, a title now extinct, and thereupon took the additional surname of Belasyse. Upon the death of his uncle, the first Lord Newborough, the office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey and Merioneth was conferred, by fresh Letters Patent, dated 20th November, 1807, upon him for life. He held the post until the abolition of the separate Welsh judicature in August, 1830. (*Old Wales*, vol. I, p. 205.)

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, 1692-1749, third baronet, was the eldest son of Sir William Williams, the second baronet. He received his education at Oxford, and obtained the degree of D.C.L. He was member of Parliament for Denbighshire from 1716 till his death, and frequently took part in the debates. He was an active and influential Jacobite, being a member of the Jacobite Club, called "The Cycle," founded at Wrexham in 1723. He took a prominent part in the attack on Walpole, and when the early attempts to impeach that minister had failed, he seconded a motion, in 1743, to renew the enquiry into his conduct, but was defeated. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Williams' *Parliamentary Hist. of Wales*, p. 76; *Wales*, 1895, p. 17; *Ibid*, 1896, p. 435; Yorke's *Royal Tribes of Wales*, edition 1887, pp.

83, 104, 133; Nicholas' *County Families of Wales*; Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*; Askew Roberts' *Wynnstay and the Wynns, Oswestry*, 1876; Wynn's *History of the Gwydir Family, Oswestry*, 1878.

Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, 1820-1885, the sixth baronet, was born in London, and educated at Rugby, Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1839, he left the University to join the 1st Life Guards, to which he was attached for four years. In 1841, he was elected Conservative member for Denbighshire, a seat which he held till his death. His sympathy with every Welsh object, irrespective of creed or party, and his liberality towards every movement having in view the advancement of the Principality, secured for him the gratitude and affection of the whole population of Wales. He refused the offer of a peerage, as his father and grandfather had before him, preferring to retain a name and a title which possess more real distinction than any modern patent of nobility could bestow. (*Bye-Gones*, 1885, p. 220.) See *Y Geninen*, 1885, p. 258.

Wynn, Sir William, 1770-1855, a soldier, of Maesnewydd, Merioneth, entered the army as a cornet in the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1794, was promoted to lieutenant in 1795, and transferred to the 17th Foot in 1797. He was then made captain-lieutenant, with the rank of captain, in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1800, and captain of an Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth in 1801, from which command he retired on full pay in 1803. He was knighted in 1810, and in the same year made captain of Sandown Fort, in the Isle of Wight. He had a seat at Hendregwenllian, Merioneth, and in 1836 unsuccessfully contested the county against Mr. Richards, of Caerynweh. (*Old Wales*, vol. 1, p. 247.)

Wynne, Edith, 1840-1897, a famous Welsh singer, was born at Holywell, and made her first public appearance as a singer when quite a child. At the age of 12, she gained a prize for singing in a duet with Llew Llwyfo, and two years later was placed under the care of Mrs. Scarisbrook, of Liverpool, where she studied for five and a half years. She afterwards studied under Romani and Vaucini, at Florence, in Italy. In 1863, she went on tour with Allan Irving, and, in 1871, accompanied Madame Patti, Santley, and W. H. Cummings on a tour in the United States, achieving a memorable success wherever she sang. For eight weeks, in 1864, she played Lady Mortimer in the second part of *Henry the Fourth*, at the Drury Lane Theatre. She was the first Welsh female artiste to make a reputation in London as a singer. Mr. Joseph Bennett, of the *Daily Telegraph*, said of her: "As a ballad singer, she had no superior, and her rendering of Schubert's 'Young Nun' will never fade from my memory. For chastened intensity of expression, for purity of enunciation, and vocal skill within the limits to which she kept herself, the Welsh artiste was truly remarkable." (*Notable W. Musicians*; *Daily Telegraph*.) See *Y Geninen*, 1897, p. 137 *et seq.*

Wynne, Edward William Lloyd, 1835-1893, a soldier, was the son of Mr. John Lloyd Wynne, of Coed Coch, near Abergele,

and came of a very ancient Welsh family. At 18 years of age, he received a lieutenant's commission in the Grenadier Guards, and was gazetted captain in 1857, lieutenant-colonel in 1863, colonel in 1876, retiring as major-general in 1884. He served with distinction at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He married the youngest daughter of Mr. Hugh Robert Hughes, of Kinnel (lord-lieutenant of Flintshire), and at the date of his death was high sheriff of Denbighshire. (*C. & D. Herald.*)

Wynne, Ellis, 1671-1734, a clergyman and author, was the only son of Edward Wynne, his mother being the heiress of Lasynys. He was well educated, and, at the suggestion of Dr. Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor, he studied for the church. He was appointed rector of Llanfair, near Harlech, and continued to live in the same parish until his death. His first literary work was a Welsh translation of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living," which he published in 1701, and he also edited a new edition of the Book of Common Prayer. But the work which has brought him fame is his "Gweledigaethau y Bardd Cwsg" (The Visions of the Sleeping Bard), which was first published about the year 1703, and in style is regarded as one of the most beautiful works written in the Welsh language. Though he may have been indebted for the plan, and other features, to Quevedo's "Visions," the matter is mostly original. The object of the work was to expose the immoralities of the age, and to shew the beauty of a religious life. It has passed through many editions, the last being a three-penny reprint by Mr. Isaac Foulkes, Liverpool. An excellent English translation, by Mr. Robert Gwyneddon Davies, was published in 1897. (*Dict. Em. W.; Hanes Llen. G.*) See *Llyfrydd. y Cymry*; *Iolo MSS.*, p. 190; *Myv. Arch.*, p. 267; *Y Geninen*, 1887, p. 281; *Cymru*, vol. 14, p. 204; vol. 24, p. 13; vol. 25, p. 136; *Trwythodau Llenyddol Dr. Edwards*, p. 536; *Y Brython*, vol. 1, second edition, p. 60; *Sunday Schools, &c.*, p. 70; *Y Trwythoddyd*, 1851; 1863, p. 441; 1873; 1899, p. 161; *Introduction to Bangor edition of Y Bardd Cwsg*; *Cell Meudwy*, p. 63.

Wynne, Sir George, -about 1760, the first baronet, was the son of Mr. Wynne, of Flint, who, having discovered a rich mine on his estate, acquired a considerable fortune. In 1734, Sir George was returned to Parliament as representative of the Flintshire boroughs. This election was one of the most fiercely contested of which there is any record; the two candidates are said to have spent about £70,000, though there could not have been more than 400 electors. (*Notices of Flint*, p. 168.)

Wynne, John, 1667-1743, bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Maesycod, Caerwys, Flintshire, and educated at Northop, then at Ruthin, and finally at Jesus College, Oxford. After serving as chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, and filling other offices, he was elected, in 1712, principal of Jesus College, and two years later was raised to the bishopric of St. Asaph, being afterwards translated to the See of Bath and Wells. In 1732, he purchased the Soughton Estate, in the parish of Northop, and died there July 15th, 1743. His daughter, Margaret,

born 1724, was married to Henry Bankes, Esq., M.P., Dorset, whose descendant, Mr. J. Eldon Bankes, K.C., now enjoys the bishop's estates. Bishop Wynne published, with the author's approbation, an abridgement of Locke's "Essay upon the Human Understanding," which probably caused that work to be translated into French. Three of his sermons were also published: "A Sermon preached before the . . . Lords, May 29th, 1715, being the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II.," 1715; "A Sermon preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts," 1725; and "A Sermon preached to the Societies for the Reformation of Manners," 1726. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue.*) See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Gent. Mag.*, 1743; Browne Willis' *Survey of St. Asaph*, vol. 1, p. 143; Freeman's *Cathedral Church of Wells*; Abbey's *English Church and its Bishops*; Hardy's *Hist. of Jesus College*, 1899.

Wynne, John Huddleston, 1743-1788, an author, was born at Southampton, where his father, Edward Wynne, a native of Wales, was employed as an officer in the customs. He was brought up as a printer, and followed that occupation in London for some time. In 1759, he obtained an appointment in the East India Company's service. He returned from India, however, in about two years, and applied himself to journalism. He became editor of the *Lady's Magazine*, and wrote a "History of Ireland," which was published in 1772. For some time he was also editor of the *Gazetteer*. His other works include: "A General History of the British Empire in America," London, 1770; "Choice Emblems," 1772; "The Four Seasons; a Poem," 1773; "Tales for Youth, in Thirty Poems," 1794. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. 1, p. 151; *Gent. Mag.*, 1788, part 2, p. 1129; *European Mag.*, Sept., 1804; Timperley's *Cyclo.*, p. 763; Reuss' *Register of Living Authors*, p. 456; Dibdin's *Library Companion*, p. 476; Lowndes' *Bibl. Manual*, p. 3006; *Enwog. C.*

Wynne, Rice, fl. 1800, an apothecary, was born in Salop, and was of Welsh descent. He was a person of some eminence, and very well versed in his art, but he is best known as the writer of "Particulars of the successful treatment of a case of Hydrophobia," published in 1813. He contributed several papers to the medical journals of his time. (*Border Counties' Worthies.*)

Wynne, Richard, -1799, was a native of Wales, and studied for holy orders. He was rector of St. Alphege, London; and of Ayott St. Lawrence, in Herts. He published an edition of the New Testament in English, carefully collated with the Greek, in two volumes. (*Dict. Em. W.*)

Wynne, Robert, -1720, a clergyman and poet, was born in Merionethshire. He was appointed vicar of Gwyddelwern, in his native county, in 1702. Most of his poems remain in manuscript, but two were published in the *Blodeugerdd*, both being productions of very great merit. (*Enwog. Meirion.*) See *Y Piser Hir*, at Swansea Library.

Wynne, William, 1704-1760, a clergyman and poet, was the second son of William Wynne, Esq., of Maesyneuadd, Merioneth, by Margaret, his wife, who was the daughter of Roger Lloyd, of Rhagatt, Corwen, in the same county. He took his degree of M.A. at Jesus College, Oxford. He held the vicarage of Llanbrynmair, and afterwards of Manavon, both in Montgomeryshire, and subsequently of Llangynhafal, in the Vale of Clwyd, where he died. His poetical compositions are greatly admired, and bear evidence of a refined classical taste. His poem on the Day of Judgment is a masterpiece, and is second only to the celebrated ode, on the same subject, by Goronwy Owen. Some of his poems were included in the collection made by Hugh Jones, of Llangwm, entitled, "Dewisol Ganiadau yr oes hon." (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Y Trarthodydd*, 1876, p. 84.) See *Encyc. C.*; *Hanes Llen. G.*; *Report on Welsh M.S.S.*, J. Gwenogfryn Evans, vol. 2, part 1, p. 68; *Cam. Reg.*, 1795, p. 328; *Golud yr Oes*, vol. 2, p. 376; Breese's *Kalendars of Gwynedd*; Lloyd's *History of Powys Fadog*, v. 2, pp. 375, 415; Browne Willis' *St. Asaph*; Thomas' *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Wynne, Sir William, 1729-1815, a lawyer, was the youngest son of John Wynne, Bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Bath and Wells (1667-1743, see *ante*). He was appointed Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury on the promotion of Dr. Calvert, in 1778, and, in November of that year, became Advocate-General in all matters ecclesiastical and maritime. He likewise succeeded Dr. Battersworth, as Chancellor of the Diocese of London, in 1779, but he resigned these two offices in August, 1788, on again succeeding Dr. Peter Calvert as Dean of the Arches Court and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He was knighted and sworn a Privy Chancellor in May, 1789, and appointed a member of the Board of Trade in the following year. (*The Red Dragon*; *Dict. Em. W.*, s.n. *John Wynne*.)

Wynne, William Watkin Edward, 1801-1880, an antiquary, was the eldest son of William Wynne, of Peniarth, Merionethshire, and received his education at Jesus College, Oxford. From 1852 to 1865, he represented his native county in Parliament. He became possessed of the Hengwrt collection of manuscripts in 1859—one of the most valuable collections of early Welsh manuscripts. His knowledge of the Genealogy, &c., of North Wales families was unique. He wrote:—"A History of Harlech Castle," of which he was appointed the constable in 1874; "A History of the Parish of Llanegryn" (1879), and was joint editor with Edward Breese (see *ante*) of the "Kalendars of Gwynedd." In 1852, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Sir Henry Ellis, the editor of "The Record of Caernarvon," published in 1838, under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Records acknowledges in the introduction the assistance he had received from Mr. Wynne. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Bye-Gones*, 1880, p. 60.) See *Arch. Cambrensis*, 1880, p. 229; *Times*, 11th June, 1880; Nicholas' *County Families of Wales*; Williams' *Parl. History of Wales*; *Report of Welsh Land Commission*; 1896, p. 162; *Old Welsh Chips*, p. 334.

Y Bardd Coch, see Hughes, Hugh.

Y Bardd Cloff, see Jones, Thomas.

Y Dryw, see Hughes, Edward.

Y Gohebydd, see Griffiths, John.

Y Gymraes o Ganaan, see Josey, Margaret.

Y Myfyr, see Joseph, Watkin Bronfryn.

Y Thesbiad, see Elias, John Roose.

Yale, Elihu, 1648-1721, the patron of Yale University, and governor of the East India Company, was born in or near Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. He was the second son of David Yale, a native of Wrexham, who had sailed from England to Newhaven, Connecticut, removing afterwards to Boston. The family returned to England in 1652, and settled in London. In 1672, Elihu Yale went out to India, in the service of the East India Company, and, 15 years later, was appointed governor of the company's settlement at Fort St. George, Madras. In 1692, he was suspended, because of alleged high-handed conduct, and seven years afterwards returned to London a very wealthy man. He was then made governor of the East India Company, and became widely known for his great liberality. He was a generous benefactor of the church at Wrexham, and frequently resided at Plas Gronow, a residence purchased by his father, which was pulled down in 1876. In 1718, he was asked to help the struggling collegiate school of Connecticut, and sent over a cargo of books and other effects, in gratitude for which his name was given to the new college building at Newhaven, and by the charter of 1745 the whole institution was entitled "Yale University." (*Welshmen as Factors, &c.*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) See Appleton's *Cyclo. of American Biography*, vol. 5, p. 6; Bigland's *Beauties of England and Wales*.

Yale, William Parry, 1790-1882, a soldier, was the youngest son of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, of Llwynonn, Denbighshire, and Madryn Park, Carnarvonshire. He substituted the surname and arms of Yale for those of Jones-Parry in compliance with the will of Miss Sarah Yale, his distant cousin, the last of the very ancient family of Yale of Plas-yn-Yale (who left him those estates; a scion of which family founded Yale College, U.S. America (see Elihu Yale, *ante*). Colonel Yale was a distinguished officer. He was educated at the Royal Military College, and entered the army in 1805. He was present in the following engagements, for which he wore the Peninsular medal and eight clasps, viz.:—Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was severely wounded at the battle of Pampeluna and heights of Sarre, and had his horse shot under him when acting as field officer. (*Bye-Gones*, 1882, p. 114.)

Yorke, Philip, 1743-1804, an author, was born at Erddig, near Wrexham, and took his M.A. degree at Benet College, Cambridge. His first work, "Tracts of Powys," which was printed at Wrexham,

in 1795, was afterwards enlarged, and published under the title of "The Royal Tribes of Wales." It is a valuable work, and contains much interesting information respecting the Five Royal Tribes, and their descendants. The work was first published in 1799, and a second edition, with numerous additions and notes, by Richard Williams, F.R.Hist.S., Newtown (see *ante*), appeared in 1887 (Liverpool: Isaac Foulkes). Mr. Yorke had some intention of proceeding in the same manner with the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, but did not live to accomplish this. He sat in Parliament as representative of Halston, and afterwards of Grantham. (*Dict. Em. W.*; *Cardiff Catalogue*.) See *Annual Register*, 1804, p. 474; *Gent. Mag.*, 1767, p. 430; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1898; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; *Monthly Review*, 1799, iii, 252; Malone's *Dictionary of English Literature*; Evans' *Catalogue of Engraved Portraits*, Nos. 11679 and 23223.

Yr Estyn, see Lloyd, Thomas Richard.

Ysgafell, see Williams, Jane.

