

LATEST FAMILY HISTORY

(Collected Family Charts are found on www.aias.us on my personal page accessible from the home page by clicking on "Myron Evans"). Appendices are being added gradually with details (see end of this file).

In the direct line, my paternal great great grandfather, Edward Evans, is recorded in the 1851 Census as having been born in Llanigon in Powys in 1812. However this is a recorder's error, the correct date from other records should be about 1802. My cousin Chris Davies kindly provided his date of death, 1874 in Cleirwy. Llanigon is a small village near Gelli Gandryll (Hay on Wye), founded perhaps in the sixth century by the British Celtic St. Eigon. It was a centre of Dissenter learning for leading figures such as Howell Harris and William Williams Pant y Celyn. The 1841 Census records a labourer called Edward Evans, aged 40, living at "Great Hendon" in Llowes, just across the river Wye from Llanigon, and just south of Cleirwy, with two sons, Richard aged 12 and William aged 11. Also recorded there is Esther Beavan, aged 60, possibly the mother of his deceased wife. In the 1851 Census for Cleirwy he is recorded as aged 39 (sic), but from other records this a recorder's error, and the age should have been 49. At the time (1851) he was a widower and was recorded as a farm servant working on a 70 acre farm called "Cwm" owned by 35 year old James Morgan and situated near Cleirwy. The latter is recorded as employing one labourer, Edward Evans, and James Morgan originated in Brilley in Hereford, just across the border and five miles from Cleirwy, now in Powys. Edward Evans is recorded as a widower, although the entry ("Widr") is very difficult to read. My great great grandmother Mary Ann Williams Cleirwy was erroneously recorded as then aged 19, born 1832, and was a house servant in the same farmhouse. Parish records show that she was baptized on 20th June 1830. In the 1861 Census Edward Evans is recorded as an agricultural labourer aged 57 (sic), should be 59, married to Mary, aged 29 (consistently recorded with the 1851 Census when she was 19). They had a daughter Sarah aged 8, and lived in a cottage recorded as "Dolly Dingle" in Cleirwy, which is a short distance from Llanigon. This name probably comes from "Do^l y Pant", meaning "the meadow in the hollow or dingle". Mary Anne Ferris, the mother of the Labour Party Leader George Lansbury, was born in this same cottage. My cousin Chris Davies has also researched into the family history and found that Sarah (born 1853) had at least six younger brothers, Alfred (baptized 20th May 1855, died 12th May 1856), Edward (baptized 2nd Dec., 1859, died Dec. 1859), Edward (born 1863, my great grandfather), Richard (born about 1864), John (born about 1867) and William (born about 1870), and has also researched into the lineage of their mother Mary Ann Williams Cleirwy. Chris Davies found that Edward Evans and Mary Ann Williams were married on 20th Nov. 1852 in the Parish Church of Brilley. In the 1851 Census they were both working for James Morgan of Brilley, Hereford county, on his farm, "Cwm", near Cleirwy, Powys. Brilley is about five miles east of Bryn Gwyn, Powys, the village of origin of Mary Ann Williams in one Census, Bryn Gwyn being just north of Cleirwy. The marriage certificate has the signatures of both Edward and Mary, who were both literate therefore, but omits the names of both fathers. This ability to write is unusual for that era and for the rural poor, both were therefore educated. Their son Edward, my great grandfather, could not write, this is known from the birth certificate of my grandfather, William Evans, which has the mark of his father, Edward. After my great great grandfather Edward Evans was widowed, he therefore worked in Llowes for a while then moved to "Cwm" farm near Cleirwy to work for James Morgan. He had sons called Richard and William from both marriages. Chris Davies has found that his first wife may have been named Margaret, and that there is a Richard Evans baptized in Cleirwy on 2nd Nov., 1828 and William Evans baptized in Cleirwy on 1st August 1830. They

would therefore have been of the ages mentioned in the 1841 Census, and the sons of Edward Evans by his first marriage. Also there is a Joseph Evans baptized on 13th July 1834 who may also have been a son of Edward Evans by his first marriage, but not mentioned in the 1841 Census.

My cousin Chris Davies has kindly forwarded some results of research carried out with Paul Peet and Anthony Powell on Genes Reunited, the results of which are as follows. My great great grandmother Mary Ann Williams was born in 1830, baptised 20/06/1830 in Cleirwy. So the Census records for her are incorrect by two years. This often happens with the early Census records. Mary Ann Williams was one of at least nine children born to John Williams and Anne Langford. My great great great grandfather John Williams was born in 1794 in Eaton Bishop, Hereford county and died in 1874 in Cleirwy, Powys. Anne Langford was born in 1793 In Hereford county and died in 1835 in Cleirwy. John and Anne were married on 16th March 1820 in Almeley in Hereford county. John became the gardener at the Vicarage in Cleirwy and is mentioned in Kilvert's diary. The children of the marriage were as follows. Richard, born 1822, baptized 15/02/1822 in Cleirwy, died in infancy aged six days. Richard, baptized 20/07/1824 in Cleirwy, died 1874. Married Mary Rogers in 1859 at Llowes near Cleirwy and had at least four children. Richard followed his father as gardener in the Vicarage at Cleirwy and is mentioned again in Kilvert's Diary, which gives a valuable history of the day to day life of Cleirwy. Margaret baptized 28th November 1826 in Cleirwy. Thomas baptized 24th May 1829 in Cleirwy, became a coachman and innkeeper at the Glynne Arms, Hawarden. My great great grandmother Mary Ann was baptized on 28th November 1830 in Cleirwy. William was baptized on the 21st August 1831 in Cleirwy. He became the innkeeper at the Crown Inn in Mold, about five miles from his brother's Glynne Arms. Walter was baptized on 11th November 1832 and died on 29th April 1900. He became the Bailiff on Penwrolod farm, 70 acres owned by his Powell father in law. He married Margaret Powell (born 1839) in Llangenny on 14th May 1861 and they had at least three children. Stephen was born in 1833 in Cleirwy and married Margaret Davies (born 1838 in Rhayader) in December 1866. They had at least one child. James was born in 1835 and married Martha Hall (born 1836 in Llanfilo) in Capel Maes y Berllan, Talach Ddu, Brecon (Aberhonddu). They had at least five children. My great great great grandmother Ann Langford (later Williams) died, possibly in childbirth, in 1835. My great great great grandfather John Williams was remarried on 20th July 1841 to Gwenllian Lewis Defynnog (born 1804, baptized 1st January 1805), whose father was Thomas Lewis born about 1775 in Breconshire, (now Powys), and a farm labourer. Gwenllian died in 1869 at Cleirwy and John Williams died in the September quarter of 1874, aged 80. John and Gwenllian lie in St Michael and All Angels Cleirwy. My great great great grandfather John Williams was one of at least two sons born to my great great great great grandfather Walter Williams, born about 1770 in Hereford County, a farm labourer. He married my great great great great grandmother Mary Collins (born 1772 in Herefordshire) at Clehonger near the city of Hereford on 21st June 1792. Mary Collins, later Williams, died on 19th June 1805 in Eaton Bishop, Hereford county.

It can be seen from the above that in the 1871 Census, Edward Evans (then aged only 8) was recorded as working for Stephen Davies at "Penwaelod" farm (sic.), a farm of 66 acres. Walter Williams, brother in law of Edward Evans Llanigon, became the bailiff at "Penwrolod" farm of 70 acres owned by his Powell father in law. It is probable that this farm was the well known "Pen y Wyrld" farm (Genuki site for Llanigon) where a neolithic long cairn was discovered in 1972 and now maintained by CADW. "Pen y Wyrld" means "Top of the Meadow", "gwyrld" is an old Welsh name for "meadow". So it seems that Edward Evans Llanigon arranged for his son, Edward Evans Cleirwy, to start work at Pen y Wyrld at an early age. The fact that Walter Williams worked at the same farm suggests that the farm may

have been owned by relatives of the Williams family. This may also explain why Edward Evans Cleirwy did not have an education and could not write his name on the birth certificate of his son, William John Evans Llanilo. Rapid population growth meant that large families had to be sustained, and eventually this population growth led to emigration into the industrialized communities of the time.

In the 1871 Census there are two entries of relevance. Edward Evans Llanigon is recorded as aged 69, living in an entry "Cottage", with Mary aged 39, a charwoman (i.e. laundress). Living with them were their sons Richard, aged 7, John aged 4 and William aged 1. The other 1871 Census entry records their eldest son, my great grandfather Edward Evans Cleirwy, as being aged 11 (sic), working on a 66 acre farm called "Penwaelod" for the farmer Stephen Davies. From his marriage certificate and other Census records it is known that Edward Evans Cleirwy was born in 1863, so his real age in 1871 was only eight, about one year older than his younger brother Richard. The latter attended his brother Edward's wedding on 2nd June 1886, when Edward Evans was recorded as being 23 years old, thus born in 1863. The eldest child Sarah Evans is not recorded in the 1871 Census, she would have been 18 at the time and was probably either married or in employment.

In the 1881 Census there are again two entries of relevance. My great great grandmother Mary Evans is recorded as aged 45 (sic), but this should be 49 from other records. She has been widowed, lived in Broneth (Bronydd) near or in Cleirwy and is the head of the household and a laundress. Only the youngest son William, correctly recorded as aged 11, still lives with the family. So my great great grandfather Edward Evans Llanigon lived from 1802 to before 1881. His eldest son, my great grandfather Edward Evans Cleirwy, born 1863, is recorded as being a twenty year old patient from Broneth in Llandrindod Hospital, Cefnlllys. From other records his real age was eighteen. He was obviously unemployed at the time due to an unknown illness, and was recorded as a farm labourer. The Castle at Cefnlllys was built by my distant ancestral cousin Roger de Mortimer and destroyed by my distant ancestral cousin, Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffudd. It was later destroyed by Cynan ap Maredudd.

The 1891 and 1901 Censi both record Edward Evans Cleirwy as having been born in 1863 and his wife Mary Thomas in Cleirwy in about 1866. A marriage certificate is extant from which the following information is obtained. Edward and Mary were married in Mizpah Baptist Chapel, Llanfrynach on 2nd June 1886. He was 23 (born 1863) and she was 21 (born about 1865 / 1866) and he was a farm servant. He lived at the time in Cwm Garw, Llanfeugan and she lived in Llanrhes (Church Row), Llanfilo. The marriage certificate shows, consistently, that my great great grandfather was also called Edward Evans, and was deceased at the time of the marriage, having been a labourer. My great great grandfather in the Thomas line was James Thomas, also deceased at the time of the marriage, also having been a labourer. The marriage took place in the presence of Richard Evans, the younger brother of Edward Evans Cleirwy, and their older sister Sarah Jane Vaughan. She had been married to Rees Vaughan of Brecon on 5th November 1873 (information from Chris Davies). Rees and Sarah Vaughan moved to Treorchy in the Rhondda Valley just before 1891. Cleirwy (Clyro) is a mile or so from Llanigon and Y Gelli Gandryll (Hay on Wye (Gwy), now known as "the town of books"). There are remains there of a castle built by the Princes of Elfael, perhaps dating to 1070.

The 1891 Census records my great grandparents, Edward and Mary Evans, living at Pen y Waun, Llanspyddid, outside Brecon, where Edward Evans was a 28 year old agricultural labourer, born in 1863 in Clyro, the same date as the wedding certificate. Mary Evans is recorded as being 25 years old, born in 1866 in Clyro. The 1891 Census records the eldest daughter E. Jane, aged 4, born in Llanfigan (sic), i.e. Llanfeugan near Pencelli (LD3). It also records T. Edward Evans aged 1 (must be almost 2), born in St. David's Breconshire, and Edith Mary Evans, aged 7 months. Llanfeugan has a unique church, which can be dated as over two

thousand years old by the yew trees probably planted by Druids. The spelling “Llanfigan” means that the Silurian accent was probably used either by my great grandfather, or by the Census clerk, (probably the latter because my great grandfather is recorded in the Censi as speaking only English). The language of the family was recorded in the Census as English.

My great great grandfather James Thomas is recorded only in the 1841 Census as far as I have been able to find. He is then 4 years old, born 1837 in Cleirwy, living in Broom Cottage, Cleirwy with father Sackville Thomas, agricultural labourer aged 45, born 1796, and his mother Jane Thomas, aged 35, born 1806. With him are William (12), George (10) and Jane (2). Their relation to Sackville and Jane is not recorded in the 1841 Census, but they are very probably sons and daughter. The 1851 Census for Cleirwy records Sackville Thomas aged 56 and Jane Thomas aged 45, with daughter Ann (15), daughter Eliza (9), son Edward (7) and daughter Jane (3). William, George, James and Jane of the 1841 Census are not recorded and so must have been in employment elsewhere by 1851. The Jane aged 2 of 1841 must have died, because of the use of the name aged 3 in 1851. The 1851 Census records Sackville Thomas as having been born in the small village of Huntington, not far from Cleirwy, and just inside Hereford on the Powys / Hereford border. The 1861 Census records Zachariah Thomas, aged 73, of Clyro, born 1788 in Clyro, agricultural labourer and head of household, living at Cwmbuthaf (sic) with his wife Jane Thomas of Clyro, then aged 55. They have a daughter Jane aged 13 living with them and a nephew John Price aged 5. This Census records them as having all been born in Clyro. The ages of the mother and daughter, both called Jane, are consistent with the 1851 Census. It is assumed that my great great grandfather was called Zachariah Sackville Thomas, born 1788 / 1796 either in Clyro or Huntington, and that my great great grandmother was Jane Lewis, born 1836 in Clyro. The 1871 Census records Zachariah Thomas aged 82, a labourer born in Huntington, not Clyro as in the 1871 Census. His wife Jane Thomas is recorded consistently as aged 64, born in Clyro. They are recorded with grandson Robert Thomas aged 10 and granddaughter Mary Thomas aged 5. In the 1891 Census they are not recorded. So it is concluded that Zachariah Thomas lived from 1788 / 1796 to before 1891, and Jane Lewis from 1836 to before 1891.

My grandfather, William John Evans, is recorded on his birth certificate as having been born on 21st July 1892 at Neuadd Trefithe, Llanfilo, the other side of Brecon from Llanspyddid, the certificate bears the mark of Edward Evans, who was therefore illiterate, but the certificate does not bear a mark for his wife Mary, who could have been literate, but unlikely. “Neuadd Trefithe” (if the census spelling of “Trefithe” is correct) means Trefithe Hall, so my great grandfather, Edward Evans Cleirwy, was probably, and throughout his life, an itinerant agricultural labourer who looked for work on various farms. Neuadd Trefithe could have been the big house of a well to do member of the landed Gentry, or farmer. The word “Neuadd” is spelled incorrectly as “Noyadd”, suggesting that the census clerk did not understand the Welsh language.

The 1901 Census records the family as living at Close House, Llanywern, near Brecon, where Edward Evans was recorded as aged 38 (born 1863) a “farmer (worker)”, recorded again as being born in Radnorshire (known from other records to be Cleirwy (Clyro)). Mary Evans was recorded as aged 35 (born 1866). My paternal grandfather, William John Evans, (21st July 1892 – circa June 8th 1971) is recorded in the 1901 Census as living at the age of 8 with his family in Close House, Llanywern, Brecon with his brother Edward (aged 11), his brother Ivor (10 months), his sister Edith Mary (aged 10) and his sister Sarah (aged 4). E. Jane Evans (aged 14) is not mentioned so was probably already in employment.

William John Evans married Gwenllian Lodge (late Lodge, nee Potter), born on 28th Jan., 1891 at Penwyllt Cottages, died September 1944, buried at Callwen, 9th Sept., 1944. The marriage took place on 17th September 1919, when they were both 27. He lived as a lodger in

Kershaw Terrace, Penwyllt, and she lived in Y Greithig (The Scarry Place). This was the tiny end house (nearest the river) of a row of four made from a converted barn, also called “Y Grithig”, just across the Tawe river from Craig y Nos Castle. He spoke English, perhaps with a few words of Welsh, and worked as a railway plate layer on the Swansea to Brecon line near Penwyllt Station, moved to Caehopkin, and died in Glyn Bedd Farm in 1971. He is buried in Callwen in an unmarked grave with his wife, Gwenllian, my paternal grandmother, in Eglwys Ioan Bedyddwyr (St John the Baptist Church) Callwen. Gwen Potter, (always known in the family as Gwenllian), was born on 28th January 1891, her birth certificate records her as being born in Pen Wyllt Cottages (now Powell Street), Pen Wyllt, Glyn Tawe, and she was the daughter of William John Potter, (3rd Dec. 1856 / 19th Feb., 1857 – 1929), a limestone quarryman, and Hannah Thomas of Henrhyd Isaf (1857 – 1935). The certificate bears the mark of Hannah Potter, who was therefore illiterate. However, it is known that William John Potter and his father David Potter (1831 – 1891) were literate. At that time Pen Wyllt was a thriving industrial village. Pen Wyllt Cottages are now called Powell Street, and are still standing. Gwenllian was drowned while trying to cross a flooded river at the age of 53 in September 1944, six years before I was born. This information was kindly supplied in Sept. 2010 by Mr Stuart Davies. William John and Gwenllian Potter had moved from Greithig to Melin Llech on Nant Llech below Sgwd Henrhyd (Henrhyd Waterfalls):

www.cavinguk.co.uk/holidays/waterfalls/Nantllech.html

and was returning from a visit to her daughter Blodwen at Glyn y Bedd Farm near Creunant. She and her daughter Nan (Hannah Mary) fell into the river Dulais below Glyn y Bedd while attempting to cross on a rope bridge. Nan was rescued but Gwenllian was tragically drowned, a great and lasting shock to her six children by two marriages, and of course to her husband William John. He moved to Glyn y Bedd farm, and was there when I met him briefly for the one and only time in my life. William John died just as I was starting my final examinations at Aberystwyth, and the news was kept from me until I had finished. Henrhyd Isaf and Uchaf farms are just above Sgwd Henrhyd, and Gwenllian’s mother Hannah Thomas was born in Henrhyd Isaf. The railway from Pen Wyllt passed very close to the two Henrhyd farms (Isaf (lower) and Uchaf (upper)) and William John worked on this railway (now disused) as a plate layer. Gwenllian’s first husband died in the Neath District in the December Quarter of 1918, possibly in the great influenza pandemic of that year, and was called Frederick John Lodge. They were married on 18th Dec., 1912, so Gwenllian was widowed after only six years. My half Uncle Frederick C. Lodge, was born in the September Quarter of 1917 in the Neath District, and later lived in Clydach. He was conscripted, and became a Corporal in the 24th Foot, South Wales Borderers. He was not allowed to attend his mother’s funeral, and this caused the whole family to be embittered at the Army. My half Aunt, Blodwen M. Lodge, later Griffiths was born June Quarter 1913 in Neath District, and lived at Glyn y Bedd Farm near Creunant, where I worked as a boy. Blodwen died recently in her mid nineties. From conversations in the year 2010 with my Uncle Raymond there were three brothers and sister at Grithig, children of William John Evans and Gwenllian Evans: William (the eldest), Edward Ivor (my father, 22nd. April 1922 - 2000), Raymond Vivian, (born 1933), and my Aunt Hannah Mary (Nan, now Mrs Nan Stokes). Gwenllian Evans worked at Craig y Nos Castle, formerly owned by her family. There were two children of Frederick John Lodge and Gwenllian Lodge (nee Potter): Frederick C. Lodge and Blodwen M. Lodge as described already. Gwenllian Evans was drowned in 1944 while trying to cross a river below Glyn y Bedd farm near Crynant, and Nan Evans also fell into the river but was rescued. After that my Uncle Raymond was moved into the care of my father Edward Ivor at Banwen farm near Craig Cefn Parc, then

owned by John Morgan. He was a very hard taskmaster, paying Raymond Evans next to nothing and making him work at the horse and plough and delivering milk when still very young. In 1936 my father had started work in Nixon Colliery and so was paid. In 1944 he was still living at Banwen, having started work there in 1934 at the age of twelve. So my father started work in the colliery when fourteen years old.

Part of the following information was kindly made known to me in September 2009 by Mr. Stuart Davies and Mr. Dewi Lewis. My great grandfather William John Potter was born at no 1 Pen Wyllt Cottages, now Powell Street, Glyn Tawe (the upper Swansea Valley) and my great grandmother, Hannah Thomas (1857 – 1935), was born in 1857 in Ystradgynlais District. They married in the June quarter of 1877. William Potter's father was David Potter (1831 – 1891), a quarryman at Penwyllt limestone quarry, born in Worth in Sussex in 1831, and who moved to Glyn Tawe in 1848 to become a warrener. He married Rachel Morgan, (24th Dec., 1837 – 1907) , of the distinguished Morgan Family (see below), in the March quarter of 1856 according to Census records (information kindly supplied by Mr Dewi Lewis in Sept 2009). David and Rachel Potter lived in Pen y Foel above Pen Wyllt, a two room farmhouse, access to which was by rough track from lime kilns. There is little or nothing left of it now. This is information given to Mr Stuart Davies by a distant cousin of mine. Pen y Foel in Penwyllt is at Grid Reference SN854153. On a site called www.doctorwholocations.net/locations/penwylltinn it is possible to see the Penwyllt inn, but no trace of a farmhouse above it seems to be visible. On the site www.jlb2005.plus.com/walespic/penwyllt/030705.htm there are photographs of the Penwyllt inn. Pen y Foel was described to Mr Stuart Davies as a two room house on a hill just above lime kilns and overlooking the Swansea Valley. It was a quarter acre smallholding and had 13 acres of mountain grazing, and apparently little or nothing of it remains. Access was by a rough path above the lime kilns. In the 1881 Census No 1 Penwyllt Cottages was occupied by my great great grandfather, a lime burner, David Potter (aged 50), Rachel Potter aged 44, Daniel 16, Rachel 11, Gwenllian 9, Caroline 6, and Harriet an infant. No. 6 Penwyllt Cottages was occupied by my great grandfather, also a lime burner, William John Potter aged 24, Hannah aged 24, Rachel aged 4. So by 1881 David Potter had become a lime burner in the nearby lime kilns of the newly thriving Penwyllt industrial village high above the haunting wilds of Glyn Tawe on the newly built Swansea Brecon line. At that time, Penwyllt had a well developed industry of quarries, silica brickworks and lime kilns, and railway and station, employing many people, but has declined by now to a village of twenty people only. Most of the village was demolished in the nineteen eighties. The road from Craig y Nos Castle to Penwyllt was partly financed by Adelina Patti, the great operatic singer, in turn for which she was given a private carriage on the railway and a private room in the railway station. The 1901 Census records 44 year old William John Potter now living in his father's house (David Potter's house), "Penfoel" (sic) i.e. "Pen y Foel", described further in this history. His wife Hannah (formerly Thomas) was also 44, and William John Potter is described now as a coal miner. Also recorded are their children: Mary Jane (22), David John (20), Daniel (17), Margaret (12), my grandmother Gwenllian (10, not Gwen as on the birth certificate), Caroline (8), William (5), and Blodwen (2). David Potter had died in 1891, so William John may have inherited Pen y Foel.

University of Wales, Swansea has a local dissertation by Helen Mathews on Penwyllt, which may be accessed as reference 6 of the wikipedia entry on Penwyllt. It is called "Penwyllt Village, Growth, Development and Decline" (1991). On page 58 there is a chapter called "The Potter Dynasty". The dissertation cites source letters and the diary of my great great grandfather, David Potter, now kept in Brecon Museum. David Potter initially lived in Cefn Cul when he arrived from Worth in Sussex as a warrener and according to the dissertation, married Rachel Morgan at Callwen on March 17th 1856. She was living then at Y

Deri and at that time David Potter was a labourer, no longer a warrener. In the dissertation, William John Potter is recorded by his father David Potter in his diary as being born at ten past six in the morning of Dec. 3rd., 1856. However, this conflicts with other records which have a date of birth of February 19th., 1857. The dissertation states that David Potter was buried in Callwen on Jan. 2nd., 1892 and Rachel on Dec. 11th., 1907. These dates have yet to be confirmed by certificates. In the dissertation, William John Potter died at 3 Powell Street (the former Penwyllt Cottages) in 1929. So he was born at 1 Powell Street and died at 3 Powell Street. According to the dissertation, David Potter was a fine singer, and literate, as shown by his diary in Brecon Museum, and letters to his friend Blazey. Several of the Potters worked for Adelina Patti, Baroness Cederstrom, who is known to have encouraged musical people to attend her private theatre at Craig y Nos Castle, once owned by my ancestor Morgan Morgan. I know from recent conversations in the Welsh language with my uncle Raymond Evans that his mother Gwenllian Potter was a fluent Welsh speaker who also worked at the Castle. So it is probable that William John Potter and possibly David Potter were also Welsh speakers, David must have learned at least some Welsh to converse with Rachel Morgan, who probably spoke only Welsh. It is known that her uncle, the industrialist Morgan Morgan, "The Squire of Craig y Nos Castle", spoke only Welsh. When he sold it to Patti the transaction was through an interpreter. The Morgan Family spoke only Welsh back to the time of their ancestors Thomas Awbrey, Cwnstabl Coch (born 1299) and his wife of the Royal Celtic line, the Gentlewoman Nest (born 1304) ferch Owain Gethin ab Owain, Lord of Glyn Tawe. Her coat of arms was apparently a deer springing forward but this should be confirmed by the College of Arms. The dissertation also records that Pen y Foel had two small bedrooms, an integral dairy and a deep well, but no access road to it.

In the 1871 Census, my great great grandfather David Thomas (born 1818) was living at Henrhyd Isaf (a farm near Henrhyd Falls) in the Hamlet of "Ellen Bleak" (sic., could be a severe, almost incomprehensible, corruption of Coelbren by the Census clerk) and Banwen. He was a stonecutter and lived with his wife Hannah (born 1819), his son Glyn (aged 24), his daughter Hannah (aged 14), David (aged 8), and Mary (aged 5). William Potter probably met Hannah's father at the quarry, which may have been owned then by the Morgan Family. The latter owned Abercra^f colliery and sold it before 1870. They bought it back in the 1880's after mismanagement by others. Hannah Thomas, my great grandmother, was illiterate as we can see from her mark on the birth certificate of her daughter Gwenllian (born 28th Jan., 1891 at Penwyllt Cottages).

The following information on the Morgan Family was kindly made known to me by Mr Stuart Davies in 2009. Rachel Potter (1838 - 1907) was born Rachel Morgan, the daughter of William Morgan, (1809 / 11 - 1902), who was born probably at Y Garth, Abercra^f, and died in 1902 at Rhongyr Isaf in Glyn Tawe. My great great grandmother Rachel Morgan Potter is recorded in the 1901 Census as widow living with her daughter Caroline at 2 Pen y Bont Cottages. She was the eldest daughter of William Morgan (my great great great grandfather) , who married Anne Watkins (1816 / 19 - 1855), and who was the second son of David Morgan (Dafydd ap Morgan (1771 / 78 - 1869), who married Gwenllian Powell (1785 - 1873)). The children of William Morgan (1809 - 1902) were Rachel (1837 - 1907), Gwenllian (1839 - 1871), Elizabeth (1844 - 1914), Mary (died in infancy), Ann (1848 - 1922) , Daniel (died in infancy) and Jennet (1853 - 1935). William was a farmer all his life, and his wife Anne Watkins (1816 - 1855) of Glan Twyni, Glyn Tawe, was the daughter of William Watkins of Ty Mawr, Abercra^f, a prominent mine owner and who helped found Ty'n y coed and Bethlehem chapels. Ty Mawr is still a well known house off the A4067, now a home for the elderly. William Morgan was the younger brother of Morgan Morgan, (1808 - 1889), who was a prominent figure in the Swansea Valley and who was High Constable in the 1860's. He was

known as Squire Morgan, and purchased Craig y Nos out of chancery, previously having been owned by Captain Rhys Davies Powell (Indian Army retired). He sold it two years later in 1878 to Adelina Patti, the great operatic soprano. After that it became the well known Craig y Nos Castle (developed out of the original 1845 house). Anne Watkins was the younger sister of Mary Watkins, who married Morgan Morgan. My great great great grandfather William Morgan was descended from Thomas Awbrey, Cwnstabl Coch (born 1299) who married the Gentlewoman Nest ferch Owain Gethin (born 1304) and descended from Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Prince of Brycheiniog. The youngest daughter of William and Anne Morgan was Jennet Morgan, (1853 - 1935), who became Mrs Griffiths and who lived in Number 1, "Y Grithig". Jennet's daughter Anne (1877 - 1976) was the mother of Tudor Watkins, M.P., for Breconshire, and subsequently Lord Glyn Tawe. Anne Morgan Griffiths lived to be 99 and three of her daughters are still living, two in their nineties, and one over a hundred years old. William Morgan is buried in Ty'n y Coed, close to his father in law William Watkins. The children of my great great great great grandfather, Dafydd ap Morgan (David Morgan), were Morgan, William, John, David, Elizabeth (1819 - 1887), Thomas (1819 - 1904), Rachel, Howell (1823 - 1864), Daniel (died 1826), and Daniel (1827 - 1885), who lies in his parents' grave.

The parish church at Ystradgynlais dates back to the fifth century, meaning that it was a Celtic establishment. Ynys Cedwyn Hall was a seat of Prince (Tywysog) Gruffudd Gw[^]yr, (and probably of the eleventh century Prince (Tywysog) Bleddyn ap Maenarch) but passed into the hands of the Franklyns of Swansea. The daughter and heiress of Jenkyn Franklyn married William Aubrey, which is how the hall came into the possession of the Aubreys, and later the Goughs. "Gough" is an anglicized version of the Welsh "Coch", meaning "red-haired". The Gough family are able to trace ancestry to early mediaeval times. A young widow (first married to a Morgan Evans), and called Elizabeth Portrey, married Morgan ap Thomas y Garth, Abercra[^]f on Feb. 19th 1763, but this Elizabeth Portrey (who may have been illegitimate) is not in the Ynys Cedwyn Estate Papers, through no fault of her own. However there is a gravestone for her husband and herself that definitively identifies her, (photograph sent by Stuart Davies), and there is a memory of her in the Morgan Family, newspaper items and similar. The children of Morgan ap Thomas and Elizabeth Portrey were Gwenllian, Angharad, Thomas and David Morgan (1778 - 1869).

It is known with certainty that their son Dafydd ap Morgan (David Morgan) was the father of Squire Morgan Morgan of Craig y Nos and William Morgan of Glantwyni, Rachel Morgan Potter's father and the grandfather of another William Morgan (1835 - 1905) of Tir Mawr (later Ty Mawr). The children of William Morgan (1835 - 1905) were Anne Margaret (1864 - 1942), Mary (1866 - 1903), Morgan Watkin (1868 - 1943, High Sheriff of Breconshire in 1917), Eliphaz Watkin (1870 - 1944, who wrote a history of Abercra[^]f Colliery), Charlotte (1873 - 1961), Thomas (1875 - 1964, Tommy who discovered the Dan yr Ogof Caves with his brother Jeff), Margaret Tirzah, Edwin (1880 - 1968), Jeffrey (Jeff, 1884 - 1955), and Howell Alfred (1886 - 1969, High Sheriff of Breconshire in 1930). Therefore Morgan ap Tomos y Garth (1735 - 1805) was my great great great great great grandfather. The Gough Family were landed Gentry and therefore have an extensive and well known genealogy back to early mediaeval times. They married into the powerful and very distinguished Awbrey Family, also a Gentry Family

The following has been researched with accuracy by the distinguished genealogist, my cousin, the late Leonid Morgan, whose work has been written up in published volumes and extensive archival notes deposited in the West Glamorgan Archives and Ystradgynlais Library. Leonid Morgan (1927 - 2010) was descended from Morgan Morgan (1776 - 1823), the son of Morgan ap Thomas y Garth. The wife of Morgan Morgan (1776 - 1823) was Magdalene

Hopkins. They had a son Edward Morgan who married Mary Lewis. They had a son Morgan Morgan (1859 – 1898) who married Elizabeth Williams. They had a son Edward Llewelyn Morgan (1897 – 1989) who married Mary Lewis, and their son was Leonid Morgan (1927 – 2010).

The father of Morgan ap Thomas y Garth (1723-1805) was Thomas ap Morgan (1690 - 1761), who married Elizabeth John (d. 1747). The father of Thomas ap Morgan was Morgan ap Thomas (died 1749) who married Angharad Bevan, and his father was Thomas ap Morgan ap John (1600 / 1630 – 26th June 1689), buried in Callwen on 27th June 1689, descended from the Awbrey Family. His father was Morgan ap John ap Morgan (born about 1570), who was the son of John ap Morgan ap Richard Awbrey (born about 1530 and mentioned in the Ynys Cedwyn Estate papers), in turn the son of Morgan ap Richard Awbrey who married Margred ferch Hywel Ddu in Tudor times. His father was Richard ap Jenkin ap Morgan Awbrey (born 1470), who married Gwladys ferch Morgan ap Gwilym ap Henry of Cidweli. His father was Jenkin Awbrey (born 1423), who married Gwenllian ferch Owain of the Royal line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. His father was Morgan Awbrey Hen, Lord of Brecon (born 1389), who first married Alice ferch Watkin, and secondly a daughter of Roger Vaughan. His father was Gwallter Awbrey (born 1359), who married Gwenllian ferch Rhys. His father was Richard Awbrey (born 1329), who married Crisela ferch Ffilib ab Elidir (born 1333), and his father was Thomas Awbrey, Cwnstabl Coch, aforementioned. The line this far is authenticated in Bartrum and Turner-Thomas. It may be that Cwnstabl Coch's father was Thomas Awbrey (born 1271), who married Joan ferch Trahaearn ab Einion Saes (born 1274), again of the Royal line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. His father could have been Thomas Awbrey (born 1239), who married Joan Baron, but this is possibly fabricated to gain favour with the English King.

There is another Elizabeth Portrey Gough, the daughter of William Gough, a Gentleman of Wilsbery St Briavels in Gloucestershire, who in 1717 married Catherine Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn Hall. However, Sir Arthur Turner-Thomas, V.C., K. G. (Wales), G.C., historian to HRH The Countess of Wessex, has discovered recently that this Elizabeth Portrey Gough did not marry Morgan ap Thomas y Garth, my authenticated ancestor in the Awbrey line. In the Church Records, Morgan ap Thomas married someone else, also called Elizabeth Portrey, who lived at Ynys Cedwyn Hall, but who was possibly an illegitimate daughter of a Portrey, which one is not known, and for no fault of her own, disinherited. Catherine Portrey's parents were Christopher Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn Hall (1668 / 9 – 1701) and Francise Pryse. His father was Rev. Richard Portrey of Cheriton, Vicar of Rhossili and Ystradgynlais (1638 – 1691 / 95), who married Catherine Awbrey of Ynys Cedwyn Hall. The Rev. Richard Portrey's parents (married 1631) were Christopher Portrey and Mary daughter of Richard Seys of Boverton in South Glamorgan. Catherine Aubrey's parents were Morgan Aubrey of Ynys Cedwyn Hall (1617 - 1648) and Maysod ferch Walter Tomos Abertawe (Swansea), whose wife was named Margaret. Morgan Aubrey's parents were Morgan Awbrey of Ynys Cedwyn (died 1632) and Margred ferch Tomos Games Aberbran, descended from Sir Dafydd Gam in the Royal Line of Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch. This Morgan Awbrey was High Sheriff of Breconshire in 1616 and the Games family descends from Sir Dafydd Gam ap Llywelyn ap Hywel, knighted on the field at Agincourt (see below).

The Ynys Cedwyn Estate papers (1489 - 1945) are GB 0216 DDYc in West Glamorgan Archives in Swansea. The Hall may have been one of the houses of Gruffudd Gw[^]yr, Lord of Gower, who was descended from Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch (died 1093), the brother in law of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr Fawr, the Queen's ancestor in the Tudor line. The Hall was inherited in the distaff line by the Franklyn family. The daughter of Jenkin Franklyn, Anne Franklyn of Ynys Cedwyn Hall, married William Awbrey of Palleg. This William Awbrey was the son of Morgan Awbrey of Palleg, who was disinherited by his father William Awbrey of

Abercynfrig and Slwch who was the great grandson of the aforementioned Morgan Awbrey Hen, Lord of Brecon (born 1389). There is an unproven claim in the Ynys Cedwyn Estate papers that Morgan Awbrey of Cathelyd (grandson of William Awbrey of Palleg who married Anne Franklyn and thus acquired Ynys Cedwyn Hall) sold the Hall to Morgan Awbrey (died 1632) who was the son of Ieuan Gwyn ap Morgan ap Richard Awbrey (active circa 1586), the grandson of the aforementioned Richard ap Jenkin ap Morgan Aubrey (born 1470).

The Turner-Thomas site "Royal Celtic Genealogy" now has the Ynys Cedwyn line as follows from Morgan ap Richard Awbrey (born about 1500) who married Margred ferch Hywel Ddu. Their son of relevance to the Ynys Cedwyn line was Ieuan Gwyn ap Morgan Awbrey who married Jonet ferch Watkin Herbert (descended from Bleddyn ap Maenarch). Their son was Morgan Awbrey of Ynys Cedwyn (died 1632) who married Margred ferch Thomas Games (descended from Bleddyn ap Maenarch). Their son was Morgan Awbrey (1617 – 1648) who married Maysod Thomas. Their daughter was Catherine Awbrey who married Richard Portrey (born about 1638). Their son was Christopher Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn (died before 1702) who married Francise Pryse (whose mother was a Wogan descended from Bleddyn ap Maenarch). Their daughter was Catherine Portrey (died 1733) who married William Gough, Gentleman of Wilsbery (1691 – 1773). Elizabeth Portrey, who married her cousin Morgan ap Thomas y Garth on 17th January 1763 lived at Ynys Cedwyn Hall. The line from Morgan ap Richard Awbrey (born about 1500) to Morgan ap Thomas y Garth (1735 – 1805) is as follows. John ap Morgan ap Richard Awbrey (bc 1530, Ynys Cedwyn Estate papers, conveyancing about 1600) to Morgan ap John ap Morgan Awbrey (born about 1570, Leonid Morgan) to Thomas ap Morgan ap John Awbrey (1600 / 1630 - 25th June 1689, Callwen Church Records) to Morgan ap Thomas ap Morgan Awbrey (died 1749) who married Angharad Bevan and owned three farms, Gwenfach Forgan, Llwyn Turnor and Blaen Cwm (Leonid Morgan) to Thomas ap Morgan ap Thomas Awbrey (1690 – 1761) who married Elizabeth John, to Morgan ap Thomas y Garth (1735 – 1805) who married Elizabeth Portrey on 17th January 1763. Elizabeth Portrey had first married Morgan Evans (St Cynog Church records) and was a young widow when she married her cousin Morgan ap Thomas y Garth

The most distinguished member of the Awbrey family in Tudor times was Dr William Awbrey (1529 - 1595), second son of Thomas Awbrey of Cantref, who married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Vaughan. He was educated at Oxford, appointed High Sheriff of Breconshire in 1545, and was a Fellow of All Souls, Principal of New Inn Hall in 1550, Member of Parliament, granted arms, and professor of civil law in 1553. He was buried in St Paul's Cathedral and was granted extensive lands by Elizabeth Tudor. He was the ancestor of the antiquary, John Awbrey. Ynys Cedwyn Hall was of great importance in South Wales in general. Richard Douglas Gough of Ynys Cedwyn Hall was High Sheriff in 1840, and his son Fleming Dansey Awbrey Gough of Ynys Cedwyn Hall was High Sheriff in 1895 and Lieutenant Colonel of the Breconshire Battalion of the South Wales Borderers. Their motto was "Nec ferrae terrent", "nor do wild beasts terrify".

Thanks to the accurate genealogy of the historian Mr Stuart Davies, based on that of my distinguished cousin Leonid Morgan, I am able prove descent as above, in an unbroken father to son line, from Thomas Awbrey Cwnstabl Coch (born 1399) to William Morgan (1809 / 11 – 1902), then from his daughter Rachel Morgan (my great great grandmother), as described already. The slight uncertainty about Elizabeth Portrey (very probably also my ancestor) does not affect this proof. Morgan Awbrey Hen, Lord of Brecon (born 1389), had two sons of relevance, Jenkin Awbrey of Abercynfrig and Thomas Awbrey of Ystradgynlais. Jenkin Awbrey had two sons of relevance, Hopkin Awbrey of Abercynfrig (circa 1460) and Richard ap Jenkin ap Morgan Awbrey, aforementioned. I descend over many centuries in two lines from the latter, whose son was Morgan ap Richard Awbrey who married Margred ferch

Hywel Ddu. The latter had two sons of relevance, Ieuan Gwyn ap Morgan Awbrey, who married Jonet ferch Watkin Herbert (also descended from Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch), and Morgan ap Richard Awbrey, aforementioned. The line from Ieuan Gwyn is from his son Morgan Awbrey (died 1632, high Sheriff 1616), who married Margaret Games, also descended from the line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. This line descends to the possibly disinherited Elizabeth Portrey as described already. The line from John ap Morgan ap Richard Awbrey (mentioned in the Ynys Cedwyn Estate papers) descends in a father to son line of Awbreys via his son Morgan ap John ap Morgan. His son was Thomas ap Morgan ap John (buried at Callwen), his son was Morgan ap Thomas ap Morgan (died 1749) who married Angharad Bevan and who owned three farms, Gwenfach Forgan, Llwyn Turnor and Blaen Cwm. Their son was Thomas ap Morgan ap Thomas (1690-1761) who married Elizabeth John, whose son was Morgan ap Thomas y Garth (1735 - 1805) who married an Elizabeth Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn Hall on Feb. 19th 1763, mentioned in several independent sources as a young widow of Ynys Cedwyn Hall. The two lines therefore converge with this marriage of distant cousins. This is of course true despite the fact that Elizabeth may have been illegitimate, obviously through no fault of hers, but a stigma in society of that time.

Hopkin Awbrey Abercynfrig (circa 1460) had three sons of relevance: Jenkin Aubrey (circa 1500), William Awbrey Abercynfrig (circa 1500) and Thomas Awbrey Cantref. Jenkin Awbrey had a son Charles Awbrey (ca. 1530, High Sheriff, who died without issue). William Awbrey Abercynfrig disinherited his son Morgan Aubrey of Palleg in Ystradgynlais, whose son William Awbrey of Palleg married Anne Franklyn of Ynys Cedwyn Hall. She was descended from Gruffydd Gw[^]yr and thus from Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch (died 1092) who married Elinor ferch Tewdwr Mawr (Elinor daughter of Prince Tudor the Great, the Queen's Tudor ancestor) and grandfather of Prince Rhys ap Gruffydd whose arms are the main element of my own arms. Their grandson was Morgan Awbrey, whose son was Jenkin ap Morgan, Cathelyd, Llangyfelach, whose son was Jenkin Morgan, whose son was David Morgan (circa 1730), whose son was Jenkin Morgan (circa 1750). Cathelyd was probably a large house with an Estate, there are two farms called Cathelyd Fawr and Fach here in Craig Cefn Parc, possibly farms of the Estate. My Newlands ancestors owned Cathelyd Fach at one time. The line from Thomas Awbrey Cantref is a famous one. His son was the eminent Dr William Aubrey (1529 - 1595) described already. His son was Sir Edward Aubrey (High Sheriff 1583, 1589, 1599) who married Joan Havard as described below. Joan Havard was born in 1559 in Tredomen near Brecon, and was the daughter of William Havard of Tredomen and a Vaughan mother, the daughter of Christopher Vaughan of Tretower Court, the oldest house in Wales, kept by CADW. (See more Vaughan history below.) Sir Edward Aubrey and Joan Havard had a son Sir William Aubrey, whose son was Edward Aubrey, killed at the Battle of Edgehill, and another son, the great antiquary John Aubrey. The names Awbrey and Aubrey were used interchangeably, and are of Norman French origin. William Awbrey of Abercynfrig (circa 1500) divorced his wife and disowned his children. It was his grandson William Awbrey of Palleg who acquired Ynys Cedwyn Hall through a marriage settlement with Anne Franklyn. Their son was killed in a family affray at Brecon Fair in about 1600, and their great grandson was Jenkin ap Morgan. William's son Richard was by his second wife. Sir William Awbrey sold Abercynfrig and the ancient Norman Abercynfrig Estate was sold out of the Awbrey family, first to the Jeffries and then to the Lloyd families.

I obtained the definitive advice of the genealogist and historian Sir Arthur Turner-Thomas on the mediaeval Awbrey line. He is the genealogist and now the historian to my distant cousin, Sophie, Countess of Wessex (the wife of Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth's youngest son) and on his suggestion the Bartrum online project was started. He advised that the line back to Thomas Awbrey, Cwnstabl Coch (born about 1299) is authentic and reliable and

appears in Bartrum, but before that is not reliable. It is said (albeit unreliably) that the Aubrey line (Norman French spelling) initiates with Alexander de Alberico (Saunder de St. Aubrey or de Sancto Alberico, estimated to be born about 1030 in Normandy) who accompanied William 1st from Normandy but does not appear in the online Domesday book. William 1st was born in about 1028. This line should be clarified when the definitive Bartram Welsh genealogy (in about 23 volumes) comes on line in 2010. The albeit unreliable sources that are used for this line are on the Ariciu website www.geocities.com/janet-ARICIU/Aubrey.htm. They are as follows.

- 1) The web online and reading room (albeit a broken link).
- 2) Thomas Nicholas, "Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales: Breconshire, Extinct Families of Norman Origin".
- 3) LDS FHC microfilm no. 104381, item 6, National Library of Wales film 6612.
- 4) The website GEN-MEDIEVAL-L@rootsweb.com, notably Lewis Dwn, "Visitation of Wales - Llyfr Achau".
- 5) "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania, Volumes I to III, Bevan Family.
- 6) Lloyd Manuscripts: Genealogies of the Families of Aubrey - Vaughan.
- 7) "Welsh Records: Lancaster Pennsylvania" (New Era Print Company, 1912).
- 8) Lewis Dwn, "Notes of the Aubrey Pedigree, Vol. ii of "Visitation of Wales", page 40.
- 9) College of Arms, Vincent Footnote (no. 136, folio 867).
- 10) Original mediaeval manuscript in All Soul's College, Oxford.
- 11) Debrett's Baronage.
- 12) Hannah Pitman, "Americans of Gentle Birth".
- 13) H. W. Lloyd, the Lloyd Manuscripts.
- 14) "The Genealogies of Glamorgan", page 337.
- 15) George T. Clark of Tal y Garn, "Genealogies of the Older Families and of the Lordships of Morgan and Glamorgan" (Wyman and Sons, London, 1886).
- 16) Domesday Book for Richard de Clare, Earl of Tunbridge and Clare, Earl of Brion (eleventh century), and his son Gilbert de Clare Earl of Pembroke.
- 17) Thomas Allen Glenn, "Meirion in the Welsh Tract", Norristown, Pennsylvania 1896, p. 308.
- 18) Carr P. Collins, Jr., "Royal Ancestors of the Magna Carta Barons / The Collins Genealogy", published 1959.
- 19) Bartrum and Bartrum online (2009), in twenty three volumes. Some of the Aubrey line is given in the table Aubrey 1, p. 44 of volume 1, "Welsh Genealogies AD 1400 - 1500" (National Library of Wales, 1983).

Some of the following are my estimates, these sources are not clear in the earliest genealogy of the Aubrey Family. Turner-Thomas recently advised that there is no reliable link to the Carew or de Clare families. Saunders or Saunder is said to have been the brother of Eric of Boulogne, Earl Marshall of France, and also the brother of Alberic Earl of Bullen and Dammartin. The names Alberic and Alberico are Frankish in origin. The de Clare Family are well known to be Viking in origin and to trace descent to Charlemagne, crowned Emperor in 800 AD. Sir Reginald or Rinallt Aubrey, is said to have been given Abercynfrig and Slwch by Bernard de Neufmarche (Bernard Newmarch), and is said to have been the son of Saunder de St. Aubrey, and Reginald was born in about 1055 to 1060 in Normandy or France. He is said to have taken part as an active knight in the battle of Brecon in 1093. If this is true, would have been about 30 - 35 years old in 1092. Sir Reginald's wife is said to have been Isabel de Clare, born in Normandy about 1073, but Turner-Thomas advises that this claim is unreliable. She is

said to have been the daughter of Richard de Clare, (before 1035 to 1090) Earl of Brion and of Clare and Tunbridge, son of Gilbert Count of Brion, but again this claim is unreliable. The Ariciu site attributes a quote to the Domesday Book about Richard de Clare : “Tonbridge Richard of also called Richard de Clare and Richard FitzGibert son of Count Gilbert of Brion, Lord of Clare, Suffolk, Lord of Tunbridge Castle. Holdings in eight counties from Suffolk to Devon.”, but Turner-Thomas is doubtful about this quote, indeed dismisses it out of hand along with many websites on genealogy. It is clear however that Richard de Clare’s son Gilbert de Clare is mentioned in the now online Domesday Book (under C of landowners) with the additional title of Earl of Pembroke. The son of Sir Reginald Aubrey and grandson of Saunder de St. Aubrey is said to have been Reginald d’Aubrey of Abercynfrig (estimated to have been born about 1080 to 1100) who married Anne, but according to Turner-Thomas this is unreliable. Their grandson (albeit unreliably) is said to have been Reginald Aubrey of Abercynfrig, born logically about 1165. His son is said to have been William Aubrey of Abercynfrig (born about 1199). Ariciu claims that he married Joan Gunter (born about 1210), descended from another Knight of Bernard de Neufmarche. Their son is said to have been Thomas Aubrey of Abercynfrig (perhaps 1209 - 1300) whom Ariciu claims to have married Anne or Joan ferch Carew. This claim is cited as unreliable by Turner-Thomas. Their son according to Ariciu was Thomas Aubrey of Abercynfrig who married Joan ferch Trahaearn ap Einion, and the Norman line inter marries with the Royal Line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch.

This last claim appears to me to be more reliable, because both Bartrum and Turner-Thomas cite their son, Thomas Awbrey Coch (the Red Haired) of Abercynfrig, known as Y Cwnstabl Coch (The Red Haired Constable). He appears in the Turner-Thomas site “Celtic Royal Genealogy”, which is a definitive, well researched site. Cwnstabl Coch was born probably around 1299. Bartrum and Turner-Thomas cite him as having married Nest ferch Owain Gethin ab Owain Glyn Tawe (upper Swansea Valley) and Gwenllian ferch Gwilym Wernddu, Gwent (“Gwilym” is corrupted to “Godwin” on the Ariciu site). Owain Gethin was born probably about 1260, because Turner-Thomas gives a date of birth of 1265 for a younger sister of his.

This link to Nest ferch Owain Gethin ab Owain definitively establishes my descent from Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Tywysog Brycheiniog (about 1024 to 1093), the son in law of Tewdwr Mawr, Tywysog Deheubarth, the Queen’s ancestor. Bleddyn ap Maenarch (died 1093), married Elinor ferch Tewdwr Fawr, (Tudor the Great), born in 1025. Nest was born in 1304, and her arms were “Azure, a buck springing forward argent, attired or”. She might have lived in Ynys Cedwyn Hall itself. Owain Gethin is established in Bartrum as a descendant of Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch as was the twelfth century Gruffydd Gw[^]yr ap Cydifor. Turner-Thomas establishes the line as follows. Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch (about 1024 to 1093, born Aberhonddu (Brecon)) married Princess Elinor ferch Tewdwr Mawr (born 1025). Their son was Blegwrđ ap Bleddyn (born about 1050 in Aberhonddu (Brecon), spouse unknown). Their son was Gwgon ap Blegwrđ (born before 1090 in Brecon, spouse unknown). Their son was Cydifor ap Gwgon, Arglwydd Glyntawe (Lord of Glyntawe, born there about 1133, who married Mallt ferch Llewelyn Gw[^]yr (Gower)). Their son was Meurig ap Cydifor (born 1167 in Brecon, spouse unknown). Their son was Gwilym ap Meurig, who married Cristin Turbeville. At this point Turner-Thomas ceases to give dates for this line. Their son was Caradog ap Gwilym who married Joan ferch Owain. Their son was Owain ap Caradog, who married his distant cousin Lleucu Gwyn ferch Einion Saes, also descended from Bleddyn ap Maenarch. Their son was Owain Gethin ab Owain aforementioned. His daughter Nest married Cwnstabl Coch. Turner-Thomas also mentions that Thomas Awbrey Coch and Nest ferch Owain Gethin had a son Richard ap Thomas Awbrey of Abercynfrig who reliably married Crisella ferch Ffilib ap Elidir Ddu, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre (see also information below

by Mr Stuart Davies which is another source for this marriage). This mediaeval Awbrey information is given at the top of the table "Aubrey 1" on page 44 of volume 1 of Bartram's Welsh Genealogies AD 1400 - 1500 in the National Library of Wales. Information is also available from LDS FHC microfilm 104381 item 6 and film 6612 in the National Library of Wales. Ariciu also cites "Welsh Records", Lancaster PA, New Era Print Company, (1912). These later Aubrey sources are probably known to scholars and are collected in a website by Janet Ariciu. Crisella was the daughter of Ffilib ab Elidir Ddu and Crisella ferch Seisyllt ap Llywelyn ap Moreiddig Warwyn. Ffilib ab Elidir Ddu was the great great grandfather of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K. G., (1449 – 1525) who was instrumental in bringing Henry VII to the throne.

My own arms and rank of Gentleman were not inherited (because I am not in any direct father to son line from an Armiger), but won by merit on July 7th 2008 for distinguished contributions to Britain in science, and for numerous other achievements. Nevertheless, many of my ancestors were distinguished in many ways, and genealogy gives a profound sense of history. Slwch itself was described in a 1698 history of Breconshire by Hugh Thomas (also cited on a comprehensive website by Janet Ariciu). It was described as being half a mile from the then ruined and roofless chapel of St. Elyned, sister of St. Callwen, daughters of the late fifth century Brychan Brycheiniog. St John the Baptist Callwen, Glyn Tawe, with which several of my ancestors are associated, is built on the Celtic site of St. Callwen. The chapel of St. Elyned was situated on an eminence a mile to the east of Brecon and about half a mile from a farmhouse that was the original Aubrey Manor of Slwch. By 1698 therefore it had been sold out of the Aubrey family.

Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch and Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr were both killed in the Battle of Brecon in 1093, while engaging a superior, invading Norman army under Bernard Newmarch and twelve knights with their contingents. One of these knights was Sir Walter Havard, very probably my own ancestor too. Bleddyn ap Maenarch married Elinor ferch Tewdwr Mawr (Elen daughter of Tudor the Great, Prince of Deheubarth). Their son was Gwgon ap Bleddyn (born 1090), whose son was Cydifor ap Gwgon (born 1133), whose son was Gruffudd Gw[^]yr ap Cydifor (born 1175) of Ynys Cedwyn Hall and other houses. Therefore the name "Gruffudd Gw[^]yr" (Gruffudd of Gower) first appears in the twelfth century. His son was Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd Gw[^]yr. A later Gruffudd Gw[^]yr was involved in a 1287 rising against Edward 1st, whose activities in Wales are well known to be despotic. This Gruffudd Gw[^]yr was probably the grandson of Gruffudd Fychan (probably born about 1200 give or take a few years).

The Awbrey Family (originally burghers or constables) married into the Royal lines of Wales many times. For example, Richard Aubrey, born 1329, married Crisella daughter of Ffilib ap Elidir Ddu, the latter being a Crusader Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, born about 1280. He came from Crug, about a quarter mile from the seat of the Royal House of Dinewr, now called Dynevor Castle. The original castle was a castle of the twelfth century Prince Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, whose arms were a golden lion rampant. He was the direct ancestor of Henry VII Tudor, and I was granted this main element in my coat of arms (see www.aias.us). The later Rhys Family of Dynevor claim descent from the thirteenth century Ffilib Ddu. In my arms the golden lion rampant of the Prince Rhys ap Gruffudd (third son of Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr Fawr), holds a sheaf of hay in silver representing my father, Edward Ivor, who was a coal miner and hill farmer, and my direct paternal line. This sheaf of hay is modelled on the sheaf of wheat of Ceredigion County Council. These elements are superimposed on a pattern of black hills, representing Bannau Brycheiniog (the Brecon Beacons), taken from the arms of Rhydaman (Ammanford) Town Council. The motto is "Poer y Llwch o'r Pair Llachar", a line of my cynganedd written in honour of the South Wales

coal industry. It means “Dust pours from the fiery cauldron”. The crest is the Celtic Cross of Nanhyfern rendered by the Windsor Herald, who designed it for the Arms of Penfro County Council. This denotes peace and goodwill to all Nations, and the Newlands branch of my family. It is supported by two red dragons rampant from the arms of my Alma Mater, the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, now the University of Aberystwyth. My heraldic badge is a Norman helm of the eleventh century, of the type that appears in the Bayeux Tapestry, denoting descent from the Awbrey and Havard Families. Superimposed on the helm are two heraldic goutes (drops of liquid), denoting my foundation of the European Molecular Liquids Group at the National Physical Laboratory in 1980, and concentric rings denoting my inference of the B(3) field at Cornell University in the States in late 1991. I am told that it has recently been nominated again for a Nobel Prize. Originally I wanted a ring of quartz crystals instead of the rather militaristic Norman helm, but the latter accurately denotes Norman descent in two branches. My rank on merit now is also the Armiger rank of Gentleman and I first appear in an international edition of the definitive “Burke’s Peerage and Gentry” in 2009.

Tommy and Jeff Morgan, the brothers who discovered the enormous cave system of Dan yr Ogof, (now the Welsh National Cave Centre) were two of the six sons of William Morgan, who was the eldest son of Morgan Morgan. William Morgan developed Abercra^f Colliery, and various quarries using the Swansea Canal. Morgan Morgan purchased Craig y Nos, and lived there with his wife Mary and son William and family. After the sale to Adelina Patti, it was the son William who really developed the upper Swansea Valley. The two Morgan brothers were therefore second cousins to my great grandfather, William John Potter. When William Morgan died in 1905 he left an estate of some 35,000 pounds, (about a million pounds today). Tymawr, or Tir Mawr as it was originally, came into the family through Morgan Morgan’s marriage to Mary Watkins, daughter of William Watkins. William Watkins developed Ty Mawr, and after him, William Morgan. After him the house was lived in by his widow and two of his sons, Eliphaz and Jeff Morgan. When Jeff Morgan died the house was sold out of the family and is now a nursing home. The Welsh National Cave System is owned by descendants of a sister of the Morgan brothers. Morgan Morgan also lived in an ancient house called Hen Neuadd (Old Hall) in the middle of Abercra^f when he owned the colliery in the 1860’s. These references can be found in “The History of Abercra^f Colliery” hand written by Eliphaz Watkin Morgan and deposited in the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth. This includes a section on the discovery of the caves by paddling across an underground lake in a corwg (coracle). Eliphaz was named after his grandfather, Eliphaz Watkins Pwll Coedog in Glyn Tawe, whose daughter Mary Anne married William Morgan. Tudor Watkins, the Baron Glyn Tawe, was descended from this family. The dates are: Morgan Morgan (1808 to 1889), Mary Watkins Morgan (1810 to about 1888), William Morgan (1835 to 1905), Eliphaz Watkins Morgan (1870 to 1944), Tommy Morgan (1875 to 1964), and Jeff Morgan (1884 to 1955). My father, Edward Ivor Evans, lived from 1922 to 2000, so knew the two Morgan brothers as a boy as he recounted to our family.

William John Potter, (1856 / 1857 – 1929), my great grandfather, was a lime burner at Penwyllt quarry. William John and Hannah initially lived in 1 Penwyllt Cottages above Craig y Nos. (Family History Film 1342288, Public Records Office RG11, Piece / Folio 5346 / 115, page number 10). His youngest sister was Harriet (1880 - 1972), who married William Davies and died in Tre Castell. Gwenllian was born in 1890, her sister Rachel in 1877, her brother David John in 1878, and her sister Mary Jane in 1879. The following information was kindly made known to me by Mr Stuart Davies in Sept. 2009. The children of William John Potter and Hannah Thomas were Rachel (born 1877), Mary Jane (born 1879), David John (1881 - 1930), Daniel (1883 - 1939), Olivia (b 1886), Margaret H. (born 1889), Gwenllian (born 28th. January

1891, my grandmother, recorded officially as “Gwen”, but known in the family as “Gwenllian”), Caroline (born June quarter 1893), and Blodwen (baptized 14 / 1 / 1901). All the children with the exception of Blodwen were baptized in Callwen Church on 2 / 7 / 1893. In the 1891 Census they were all living at 7 Penwyllt Cottages. There are two birth dates for David John, 1878 and 1881, and two dates of death, 1924 on the gravestone in Callwen, and 1930 in the Parish records. David John married Mary (1896 - 1958), and their son was David John Leslie Potter (1921 - 1992, buried in Callwen). Daniel Potter married Sophie Anne. A member of the Potter family has researched the origins of David Potter in Worth District in Sussex.

Penwyllt is now a cluster of houses in limestone and wild moorland around the disused Penwyllt Railway Station, which was built to accommodate distinguished guests of Adelina Patti, the famous operatic soprano who took up residence at Craig y Nos Castle. The station remains partly intact, but the elegant guest room is gone. My ancestor Morgan Morgan sold Craig y Nos to her in 1878, and she developed it extensively. The road was improved from Penwyllt Railway Station to the Castle below in the Swansea Valley. Today most of the few remaining houses in Penwyllt are still lived in and the nearby limestone quarry where my great great and great grandfathers Potter worked is still in occasional business. Patti was given a private railway carriage, and a private room in the station. Y Grithig is quite a large and well known cottage now (it has been converted into a large modern house) because of the nearby Ogof Ffynnon Ddu, (sometimes called “Grithig Cave”), the deepest cave in Britain at 308 metres with 50 kilometres of passageways now known. “Ogof Ffynnon Ddu” has over 500 entries on google, with many spectacular photographs. The mouth of the cave is only about forty metres from Grithig, where there is an outflow into the river Tawe. The cave contains paleolithic fauna and was first excavated around 1950. It was well known to my father Edward Ivor Evans, (born 1922), who grew up at Grithig with his older half brother Fred, his older half sister Blodwen, his younger brother Raymond and younger sister Nan. My father would have been amused at claims that the cave was “discovered” in 1945. Craig y Nos Castle was the home of Adelina Patti, probably the most gifted operatic singer of that era. There is a historically unique CD available of Patti made in 1905 when she was over sixty and her voice well past its best, but occasionally still of great technical ability. At the height of her fame she was unrivalled by any operatic singer, and universally admired. Her style of singing goes back almost to Mozart. Given the mindless class distinctions of her time, she was by all accounts, kindly and generous to the ordinary people of her adopted home in the haunting and most beautiful upper Swansea Valley. Across the valley is the extensive Dan yr Ogof and Ogof yr Esgyrn cave systems discovered by the two Morgan Brothers. These are known to have been inhabited by humans four thousand years ago. These would have been even more amused to find that the caves were discovered in the twentieth century

My father started work as unpaid farm servant on Banwen farm near here at the age of about 12 in 1934, still common in those depression days of the thirties, then worked at Banwen Colliery before moving to Nixon Colliery. He looked after his younger brother Raymond, born 1933, and the youngest of the family, who was moved to Banwen in 1944 after his mother died when he was only 11. Their great grandfather, Edward Evans Llanigon, and grandfather, Edward Evans Cleirwy, probably started life in the same way, as unpaid farm servants, entirely dependant on the nature of the farmer for shelter, clothes and food. My father Edward Ivor therefore moved about fifteen miles down the Swansea Valley when still a boy. After the shock of my grandmother’s drowning in the river crossing below Glyn Bedd farm near Crynant in September 1944, my grandfather William John Evans, moved to Banwen Farm to be taken care of by his step daughter Blodwen (I always called her Blod, a very kindly lady and a favourite aunt of mine). I was allowed to meet him there only once in my life, in the late fifties, for about

fifteen minutes only, and seemed a kind enough man, but subdued in a room of his own in the farmhouse. He was by other accounts cheerful as a younger man. He gave me a threepenny piece or a shilling (a silver-looking coin), I cannot quite remember which. I was great friends with my late cousin Dyson, Blod's son, and had a great time on Glyn Bedd. Later my father moved to this house in the village of Craig Cefn Parc after marrying my mother, Mary Jones, in 1948. In about 1954 they moved to Pant y Bedw, a smallholding of about one and a half acres. My birth certificate records my father as a colliery shotman underground at Nixon Colliery, responsible for bringing down a face of coal using powder. Later he became an overman at Lliw Colliery before being forced to retire at the age of about forty by 30% pneumoconiosis.

Much of the following information on my Havard and other lines was kindly provided by the editor Mr Dewi Lewis of Clydach in 2008 and 2009. In the maternal line my great great grandfather was Thomas Jones of Llanbedr Pont Steffan (Lampeter) district. He appears in the 1881 Census and 1891 Census as a coal miner living in Craig Cefn Parc, aged 50 and 60 respectively. Census records confirm this date of birth (1881 and 1891 Censi). His wife is recorded in these Censi as Mary, born 1836 in or around Craig Cefn Parc. The birth certificate of their son, Tommy Thomas Jones (born 17th Sept. 1867) shows that she was my great great grandmother Mary Hopkin. From the 1841 Census she was probably the daughter of Daniel Hopkin Fagwr (born 1811) and Hannah (also born 1811, nee unknown). In the 1881 Census there are four children, Ruth aged 15, Tommy Thomas Jones, aged 13 (my great grandfather, 17th September 1867 – 12th May 1938), Daniel aged 9 and Mary aged 6. In the 1891 Census there are Thomas Jones aged 60, Mary Jones aged 55, Daniel aged 19 and Mary aged 16. In the 1901 Census my great grandfather, Tommie Thomas Jones is recorded as living in Craig Cefn Parc, working as a coal miner born in 1867. He is said to have been an engine driver or winding gearman, either in Hendy or Nixon drifts, Craig Cefn Parc. On the marriage certificate of my grandparents in 1918 he is described as a colliery repairer. His wife was my great grandmother Mary Havard (27th Sept. 1871 – 27th. Dec. 1938). Tommie Thomas Jones of Craig Cefn Parc married Mary Havard of Craig Cefn Parc on Christmas Day 1889 at Pontardawe Registry Office (GRO 1889, Q4, vol. 11a, p. 1291 and marriage certificate). He was 22 year old collier and she was 19. Both of their fathers were colliers. From a birth certificate Mary Havard was born on 27th September 1871 either at Ty Trawst, Cwm Cerdinen or Banc y Fagwr, Craig Cefn Parc. The certificate has the mark of her father Thomas Havard, a coal miner, who was therefore illiterate as were many of the rural poor in those days. In the 1901 Census there are Tommy Thomas Jones, aged 33 (born Craig Cefn Parc), Mary his wife, aged 30 (born Craig Cefn Parc), and their children: Mary Hannah (11), Annie (8), Thomas (later Thomas Elim (6 years old), my grandfather, (Feb., 1894 – 26th Sept. 1963), Ruth (4) and John T. (2). Later Lily Maud (1906 – 1986) and Rachel, all of whom I remember. My mother Mary Evans (nee Jones, 1926 - 2002) was born on Feb. 12th. 1926 to Thomas Elim Jones, then a coal miner, and his wife Martha Jane Jones (nee Newlands, 2nd. Nov 1894 – 7th. July 1969). She was the daughter of William Newlands of Penfro (1873 – 1st Feb., 1933), an engine driver in Nixon Drift, and Elizabeth D. Hopkin of 7 Banc y Fagwr, Craig Cefn Parc (1875 – 30th Nov., 1913)). She was probably the daughter of David William Hopkin Fagwr (1844 – 26th August 1903) and Sarah, nee unknown (1840 – 14th Feb. 1920). David William Hopkin was probably the son of William Hopkin Cwm Nant y Moel (born 1823) and Elizabeth, nee unknown, born 1823. Records of the Hopkin Family of Rhyndwy Clydach go back to Ifan (Evan) Hopkin in 1628.

My mother, Mary Evans, nee Jones (12 Feb. 1926 – August 2002), had one older brother, my uncle William Mendleson Jones. (With so many Joneses middle names had to be imaginative and preferably musical.) Thomas Elim Jones later became Head Deacon of the Welsh speaking Elim Baptist Chapel, Craigcefnparc. His birth certificate records him as the son of Tommy Thomas Jones, a literate coal miner, and Mary Jones, formerly Havard, whose

mark records her as illiterate. Thomas Elim was a composer of four part harmony, a conductor, “Capel Meister”, and brass band conductor. So I grew up in this house surrounded by musical instruments, a small harmonium worked by foot pedals, and conducting batons with cork handles. By the time I was born in 1950 Thomas Elim Jones was already suffering badly from the dreaded coal miner’s disease of black lung (pneumoconiosis), and could not walk very far without a walking stick and a respirator (called a “pump”). He died of this and complications, all too early, on 26th Sept. 1963, followed in a few short years on 7th. July 1969 by his faithful wife, my grandmother, Martha Jane Jones, nee Newlands.

My great grandfather William Newlands (1873 – 1933) was born in the farm or small cluster of houses called Orlandon, in Pembroke in 1873. The 1881 Census records him as living, aged 4, with his father James Augustus Lewis Newlands of Orlandon Pembroke, aged 29, born 1852 / 1853, a farmer of 10 acres at Cathelyd Fach, Craig Cefn Parc. His father was James Combe Newlands, a mariner who died of fever 1855. He was born probably in the Aberdeen area of Scotland. He married Sarah Lewis, daughter of an Orlandon farmer, in 1824. His father was James Newlands, a silk weaver probably from Aberdeen in Scotland, who married a Combe. The Newlands of Scotland probably originated in Norway, because the name can be traced to Caithness, Orkney and Shetland. Silk weaving was an industry of Aberdeen at that time, and Combe is a corruption of the Highland name Mac Thomaidh, or Mac Thomas, part of Clan Mac an Taoiseach (Mackintosh). The latter was part of Mac Donald Clan na Chattan, a powerful confederation of clans described with historical accuracy for example by John Prebble in his books. The name Hasguard is incorrectly recorded as “Liskard” in the 1873 Census. James Newlands’ wife, my great great grandmother, was recorded as Martha Newlands, aged 34, born 1837, of Mathry in Pembroke, nee Martha James. There were also James (6), Thomas Hendry (5) and Elizabeth (1). Orlandon at that time was either a farm or cluster of houses between St. Bride’s and Hasguard. Living with them was a brother in law, Thomas Jones, and one or two farm servants (gweision fferm).

My great grandfather William Newlands married Elizabeth D. Hopkin of Craig Cefn Parc (1875 – 1913), and had two daughters, my grandmother Martha Jane (1894 – 1969) Sarah Maud, (1897 – 26th March 1962), the younger sister of my grandmother Martha Jane, and the grandmother of my cousin Ellis Williams. When my maternal grandparents were married, both great grandfathers were in the wedding photograph, but Elizabeth Newlands had died in 1913 and my great grandmother Mary Jones, nee Havard (1871 – 1938) was not in the photograph that I have. In the 1871 Census, James Augustus Lewis Newlands is recorded as aged 18, born in 1853 consistently with the 1881 Census. He was then a farm servant in Sandy Haven House, Haverfordwest (Hwlffordd). The 1851 Census records my great great great grandmother Sarah Newlands (nee Lewis), 27 years old, married and living in Orlandon near Hasguard, St Bride’s. On the day of the 1851 Census her husband James Combe Newlands was not present, and probably on a voyage. Also recorded is her older sister Mary Lewis, aged 37, unmarried, born 1814. The 1841 Census records Martha James, aged 7, of Mathry, so Martha James was born in 1834 and was eighteen years younger than her husband, James Augustus Lewis Newlands.

The 1881 Census records the fact that my great great grandfather, David William Hopkins (1844 – 26th August 1903) was born in 1844, in Craig Cefn Parc, and lived at 7 Banc y Fagwr, Craigecefnparc. He was married to Sarah (nee unknown) of Craig Cefn Parc (1840 – 14th Feb., 1920). The Hopkins (should be spelled “Hopkin”) family can be traced back to 1628 in Rhyndwyclydach when an Evan Hopkin is mentioned in a tax record (www.a-glamorgan-family.com/Rhyndwyclydach) along with William Griffith, Hopkin David, Owen ap Evan, David Morgan and Thomas William. In 1767, several members of the Hopkin family are mentioned as members of the Unitarian Chapel of Gellionen (now listed and founded 1692),

notably David Hopkin and Evan Hopkin. In 1841, the members of the Baran independent chapel (founded 1805) included Isaac Hopkin Tan y Graig, Llewelyn Hopkin Banc y Ffynon, William Hopkin Godre'r Garth, Hannah Hopkin Heol Ddu, Ifan Hopkin Cefn Parc (the farm that gives the name to Craig Cefn Parc) and David Hopkin Tan y Graig. My great great grandfather's daughter was my great grandmother Elizabeth D. Hopkins, (1875 – 30th Nov., 1913) and who married William Newlands. Sadly, she died at the age of only about 37 or 38. Their daughters were Martha Jane and Maude Newlands. Martha Jane was my grandmother and married Thomas Elim Havard Jones, the son of Mary Havard. The same Census records my great great grandfather Thomas Havard (1840 – 1912) to be living then at 5 Banc y Fagwr, Craigcefnparc. His daughter Mary Havard was born on 27^h Sept. 1871 either at Ty Trawst Cwm Cerdinen, or 5 Banc y Fagwr, Craig Cefn Parc, and was my great grandmother, the mother of Thomas Elim Jones. Earlier, Thomas Havard had lived in Ty Trawst, Cwm Cerdinen, and was born in 1840 in Ystradfellte. Both great great grandfathers were coal miners. The Hopkin family in this area goes back to Tudor times in the records of RhyndwyClydach, the earliest record of RhyndwyClydach being in the reign of Elizabeth Tudor.

Thomas Elim Jones married Martha Jane Newlands in Pontardawe Registry Office on 26th January 1918, they were both 23. He is described on the marriage certificate as a colliery rider, who lodged at 11 Eatham Terrace, Garnswllt while working in a colliery near there. She lived here at Bryn Awel House, built by her father William Newlands. Tommy Thomas Jones was then a colliery repairer, and William Newlands then a colliery engine man. The colliery rider was a man who looked after a journey of about 25 drams, hauled out of a drift with a continuous steel rope. The engine man was the operator of the haulage engine.

The marriage of my parents took place at Elim, Capel y Bedyddwyr, Craig Cefn Parc, on 2nd September, 1948. My father Edward Ivor still lived at Banwen before moving here to Bryn Awel House and on the marriage certificate was a shot fireman who fired the blasting holes left by the miners using what was known as “pwdwr” or gunpowder. My mother Mary was born here and lived here, and at the time was a draper's shop assistant at Lewis Lewis in Swansea. They were 26 (Edward Ivor) and 22 (Mary). I was born here at Bryn Awel House on 26th May 1950. I bought it back into the family in 1992 and live here with my wife Larisa as the fourth family generation. My second cousin Ellis Williams lives “next door” with his wife Susan (really part of the same house), again as the fourth generation. William Newlands was our mutual great grandfather. I am the grandson of Martha Jane Newlands, Ellis is the grandson of Sarah Maud Newlands. Ellis's father was the universally respected Diacon (Deacon) of Elim, Cenfyn Young Williams of Boncath, Sir Benfro (1930 – 22nd August 2010, named after the great preacher Jubilee Young), and Ellis's mother was Marbeth Hopkins (1934 – 28th Oct. 2003) born here at Bryn Awel House, as was Ellis himself. Marbeth's father was Benjamin Ellis Hopkins (1900 – 25th Feb., 1945) of Bettws. Both Sarah Maud and Marbeth were Licentiates of the Royal Academy of Music, being fine pianists and organists.

Apart from the Awbreys, my most ancient and best known lineage is that of the Havard Family of Wales, Normandy and Scandinavia (spelled without the r of the famous “Harvard”, and unrelated to the Harvards). This is simply because records for the rural poor are quickly lost or are simply non existent. Those of the aristocracy or landed gentry such as the main branches of the Havards are much better preserved. Thomas Elim Jones' mother, my great grandmother, was Mary Havard Ty Trawst, either of Cwm Cerdinen or Craig Cefn Parc, a Welsh speaking nonconformist protestant descended from catholic recusants of the seventeenth century. She was illiterate because her mark appears on the birth certificate of Thomas Elim Jones, and the daughter of Thomas (Twm) Havard, who was born in 1840. The 1841 Census records his father Morgan Havard aged 30 living above Arches Row in Penderyn, born about 1808 - 1811, working as a rail straightener. His mother Mary Havard is recorded as aged 25,

with David (7), Thomas (1). Arches Row is in HO 107 /1367 of the Merthyr Tydfil Registration District. Morgan Havard could therefore have worked in the notorious Hirwaun Cyfarthfa ironworks, where conditions were appalling.

In the 1851 Census Thomas Havard is recorded as living with his grandmother Anne Knoyle in Ystradfellte because both his parents died in 1845. Anne Knoyle was married to Thomas Knoyle, (1773 - 1850), a miller and cooper, possibly of East or West Knoyle in Wiltshire because in the 1841 Census there is only one Knoyle recorded for the whole of England, in Wiltshire, and six of that name in Glamorgan in 1841. Anne Knoyle in 1851 is described as a pauper, widow of a miller. They had lived in Pont Felin Fach in Ystradfellte, now a ruin. Thomas and Anne Knoyle are buried in Ystradfellte Church. Thomas died on 19th Dec. 1850 at Tai yr heol, Ystradfellte, cause of death unknown and reported by the mark of Elizabeth Jenkins, who was therefore illiterate. Ann Knoyle (nee Williams) lived from 1779 to 1865 and died on 17th July 1865 at Tai'n yr heol, Ystradfellte, cause of death unknown and unregistered, and again reported by the mark of Elizabeth Jenkins. Thomas Havard's mother, Mary Knoyle, daughter of Thomas and Anne Knoyle, lived from 1812 to 1845 and died at the age of 33 in Merthyr, where Morgan Havard (1808 - 1845) was an ironworker. On 29th January 1833, Morgan Havard and Mary Knoyle had been married in Ystradfellte. Morgan Havard is therefore my great great great grandfather and almost certainly descended from Sir Walter Havard, an eleventh century Norman Knight and Lord of Pontgwilym in modern Brecon. Morgan's father is possibly John Havard (spelled Havart) of Defynnog, a few miles only from Pontgwilym in Brecon, the land given to Sir Walter Havard in the eleventh century. However, further research is needed here. Morgan Havard (a labourer aged 37) died of typhus on 5th Sept. 1845 in Penderyn District and his wife Mary (aged 33) died on 29th July 1845 in Penderyn District of dropsy, or heart disease. Their son Twm Havard Ty Trawst, Cwm Cerdinen, coal miner, was therefore orphaned at the age of five in 1845. He married Anne Jones in 1864 (Neath Registry) whose father was Morgan Jones. They went to live in Ty Trawst, a longhouse (Ty Hir) and small farm on the road out of the wild and hauntingly beautiful Cwm Cerdinen to Garnswllt, near Gerazim Welsh Baptist Chapel, which is situated out on the moorland. Thomas Havard died in 1912 at the age of 72 (Pontardawe Registry). At Ty Trawst and later in Craig Cefn Parc, Thomas and Anne had eight children: Morgan born 1866 (who had eleven children), Dafydd (1868) (who had five children), Thomas born 1870 (who had eight children), Mary (born 1872, my great grandmother), Ann (born 1875, who had seven children), William (born 1877, who had eight children), Elizabeth (born 1879, who had three children), and Hannah (who had three children). My great grandmother Mary Havard married Thomas T. Jones, my great grandfather, and they had several children, one of whom was Thomas Elim Havard Jones, my grandfather and Head Deacon of Elim Baptist Chapel in Craigcefnparc. Thomas Elim married Martha Jane Newlands of a Mathry family, and had two children, one of whom was my mother Mary (1926 to 2002), who married my father Edward Ivor Evans of Y Grithig, Craig y Nos (1926 to 2000) near Pen y Cae, Glyn Tawe.

In the Havard Family Forum (genforum.genealogy.com/Havard) there is a Havard line given from Sir Walter Havard to Sir John Havard to Sir Henry Havard to Sir John Havard to John Havard to Jenkin Havard to Walter Havard to Madog Havard to Maredydd Havard to John Havard to John Havard to Jenkin Havard to Gwallter Havard to Roger Havard (married Lleici Llywelyn) to Gwenllian Havard who married Jeffrey Gwilym Jenkin Madog of Llywel, only four miles from Defynnog (who lived in Elizabethan times). So the Defynnog branch is almost certainly descended from Sir Walter Havard. In one of the family charts on www.aias.us is recorded many marriages of Havards in the royal line of Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch.

The Havard name is originally of Norse (Norwegian) origin (Havardr), and means "Of

High Worth" (Hoy Vardr). It is a common first name in contemporary Trondheim, for example, the area from which the Dukes of Normandy and Earls of Orkney originated. Therefore its origins are probably in Norse mythology, which is very rich and highly developed. For example there is recorded in the Norse Sagas a Thorstein Havardson who was a "great chief" on Sanday in the Orkneys. In contemporary times there is a Norwegian pop singer called Havard Abusland, who transliterates his name into Howard Maple. The Havard name is contemporary with or perhaps older than the Norman conquest and arrived in Wales with Sir Walter Havard, whose Norman French name was Walter Havre de Grace (circa 1090). Havard is still a common surname in contemporary Normandy, notably the quite well known Havard Cornille foundry which cast the Liberty Bell to commemorate the Normandy Landings of June 6th 1944. Sir Walter Havard was a Norman Knight and was given the Manor of Pontgwilym, near Brecon by Bernard de Neufmarche en Lions (also known as Bernard Newmarch). Lower Pontgwilym Farm, (Brecon LD3 9LN, tel +44 1874 624914) may be the site of the original Manor House. So two branches of my family originate very close to each other in Brecon, about thirty miles north of here, but are separated by eight centuries. Bernard de Neufmarche, Ralph de Mortimer, and other Norman Barons rebelled against William II Rufus in favour of Robert Duke of Normandy, and attacked Brycheiniog. They built a strong castle on the north side of the Usk near Brecon. According to the historian Theophilus Jones, the Knights included Sir Reginald Aubrey (but probably fabricated in the opinion of Arthur Turner-Thomas), Sir John Scull, Sir Peter Gunter, Sir Humphrey Ffregill, Sir Miles Piegard, Sir John Waldebieffe, Sir Humphrey Sollers, Sir Richard de Boyes, Sir Walter Havard, Sir Hugh Surdman, Sir Philip Walwin and Sir Richard Paglin. These Barons and Knights therefore destabilized the Norman frontier with Wales against the wishes of William 1st and William 2nd. They defeated Rhys ap Tewdwr, who was killed in the battle (circa 1093). The grandson of Rhys ap Tewdwr, who was the Lord Rhys (Rhys ap Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Deheubarth) was the direct ancestor of Henry VII Tudor and therefore of the present monarch, Elizabeth II. For some reason Bernard and his Knights got away with the rebellion, probably because they were militarily too strong for the Norman King. Bernard de Neufmarche de Lions married Nest ferch Caradog ap Trahaearn. The main element of my arms, granted on 7th July 2008, is the golden lion of Prince Rhys ap Gruffudd, the ancestor of Henry VII Tudor.

After this initial hostility towards Brycheiniog, the Havards contributed quite well to Brecon society and became one of the most powerful families in the County of Brecon, which was established by the Normans to rename ancient Brycheiniog, now part of Powys. Several Havards are listed among the aristocracy and landed gentry in the contemporary Burkes' Peerage, but as usual in the Norman system, the first son inherited everything, other children often became impoverished over time and disappeared from recorded history. In the thirteenth century the Havards founded the Havard Chapel in what is now Brecon Cathedral. The Dean of the Cathedral has kindly given me access to more records there, which I hope to research soon. The Havard Chapel is now the Chapel of the Prince of Wales' Own Regiment (sixteen Victoria Crosses), formerly the regiment of Wales, formerly the 24th foot South Wales Borderers and formerly the 69th foot who were present at Waterloo and every British battle of any significance. The Havards soon became completely integrated into Welsh society and adopted the Welsh language. The poorer Havards such those in this village speak Welsh to this day, but the aristocratic Havards and the Havard landed gentry have lost the language - a typical linguistic pattern in history. At the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, for example, there was present, on the Tudor side, Thomas Havard, a Gentleman of Caerleon in Gwent. This is the battle that established the Tudor Dynasty. Again, in the sixteenth century, Joan Havard, born 1559 in Tredomen near Brecon married Sir Edward Aubrey, showing a continuity of association between the Havards and Aubreys of the eleventh century mentioned as Knights of

Bernard de Neufmarche. Joan's father was William Havard of Tredomen, and her mother was a Vaughan, a daughter of Christopher Vaughan of Tretower Court near Brecon. Joan Havard was therefore descended from Sir Roger Vaughan who married Gwladys ferch Dafydd. Sir Roger Vaughan was born in 1377 in Bredwardine in Herefordshire across the English border and died in 1415 at the Battle of Agincourt after being knighted on the field by Henry V. His father was Roger Hen (Roger the Elder) and his mother was Anne, daughter of Sir William Deveraux, another Norman family. One can see the characteristic mixing of Welsh and Norman names as the aristocracy inter-married. The father of Gwladys ferch Dafydd was Sir Dafydd Gam ap Llewelyn ap Hywel, born in 1351, and also killed at Agincourt in 1415. He is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Henry V". The metaphysical poet Henry Vaughan was born at or near Tretower Court in about 1621 and was known to be fluent in both languages all his life. He never left Wales after his education at Oxford. This shows that the landed gentry of that time had not yet lost the Welsh language, and so the Havards of that time were also probably bilingual. They were catholic recusants. Recent research has shown that the Havards were a Viking family of some social status and their first settlement in Normandy was in Les Flamands near Neuf Marche, south of the town of Gournay en Bret between Rouen and Beauvais. Sir Walter Havard's arms were a bull's head with three stars. A complete list of descendants of Sir Walter Havard, very probably from a younger son, Peter, of Walter, was sent to me recently by one of my Havard cousins and is as follows. The names change from Norman to Welsh in some cases and there are some gaps.

Walter (born about 1040, Lord of Pontgwilym), Peter born 1065, William born 1090, William born 1120, Walter born 1150, William born 1180, William born 1210, Siencin born 1240 (married Margred), Sion born 1280, William born 1325 (married Elizabeth), John born 1360 (married Gwenllian), John born 1360 (married Joan), William (?), Thomas born 1440 (married Margret), John (?), Thomas born 1440, Thomas born 1469 (married Maud), Harry born 1500 (married Katryan), David born 1530 (married Joan), Robert born 1585 (married Elizabeth), Harry born 1640, David born 1665, David born 1690, William born 1710, John born 1735, John born 1755 (married Mary), Thomas born 1782 (married Anne James), William born 1833 (married Lettuce James), John born 12/06/1872 (married Mary Griffiths), Peter Owen born 31/7/1914, Richard Havard born 15/3/35 of London. The direct line (oldest son of Sir Walter Havard) is as follows. For some reason the hereditary title of Norman Knight disappears after Sir John, and again the names change from Norman French to Welsh. Sir Walter, Sir John (married Anne Aubrey, daughter of Sir Reginald Aubrey), Sir Henry (ca. 1100), Sir John, Sir John, John, Jenkin (ca. 1200), Walter, Madog, Meredith (circa 1300). At this point I have data on two branches. The first is that of Joan Havard, who married Sir Edward Aubrey. This is Gwilym, Evan, Lewis (about 1400), John, John, William Havard of Tredomen (married Anne Vaughan), Joan Havard (Tudor times). The second branch is another son of Meredith called John, then John, Jenkin, Gwallter (Welsh form of Walter), Roger, Gwenllian (reign of Elizabeth 1st). I have some additional notes. Lord Walter Havard of Pontgwilym, the Norman Knight. His eldest son was Lord John Havard, who married Anne Aubrey. The children of Jenkin Havard were Walter, Isabel (married Thomas Dilwyn) and Ann, who married William Burchill.

Bernard de Neufmarche (circa 1050 to circa 1125) was the cousin of William of Normandy (William the Conqueror). His great great grandfather being Richard 1st, Duke of Normandy (born 933). Richard's second wife was Papia d'Enverneu, and their daughter was Papia de Normandie who married Gilbert de St Valerie (born 977). Their daughter was Ada de Hugleville (born 1011) who married Richard Fitz Gilbert (born 1008). Their daughter was also called Ada de Hugleville (born in 1025, Turner Thomas site "Celtic Royal Genealogy"). She married Bernard's father, Geoffrey de Neufmarche (born 1018). William of Normandy was the

illegitimate son of Robert Duke of Normandy and Herleve, wife of Viscount Herluin de Comteville. Robert Duke of Normandy was the son of Richard Duke of Normandy and Judith de Rennes. Bernard de Neufmarche's paternal grandfather was Turketil de Neufmarche, guardian of William of Normandy. Turketil was murdered about 1040 to 1042 by hirelings of Raoul de Grace. Turketil's other son was Hugh de Morimont, and Turketil was the second son of Torf, son of Bernard the Dane, Regent of Normandy from 912. Bernard de Neufmarche was born about 1050. In 1084, Bernard is recorded as giving the parishes of Burghill and Brisop in Herefordshire. He died in 1125 and is buried in Gloucester Cathedral. His son Mahel was declared illegitimate, and his sons Ralph and Paine settled in the north of England. As far as I know there is no record of a marriage between the de Neufmarche family and the Havard family. However, Bernard de Neufmarche married firstly Nest ferch Osborn Fitz Richard (born 1075), and secondly Nest ferch Trahaearn ap Caradog (born 1079). Both were grand daughters of Gruffudd ap Llewelyn (born 1011), who married Ealdgryth of Mercia (born 1034), daughter of Aelfgar of Mercia (born 1005). Gruffudd ap Llewelyn was descended from my ancestor Hywel Dda (born 913) and from my ancestor Rhodri Mawr (died 977).

Bishop William Thomas Havard of Neuadd Defynnog (1889 - 1956) became, by my count, the 113th Bishop of St David in 1950. He was born on 23rd October 1889, 3rd son of William Havard, a Chapel Deacon of Defynnog, and Gwen. He was educated at Brecon County School, UCW Aberystwyth (B. A. (Third class) in 1912 in history), St Michael's Llandaff and Jesus College Oxford (M. A. 1921) also D.D., D.T. He was ordained priest in 1914, and from 1915 to 1919 was a chaplain, mentioned in dispatches 1916, Military Cross, 1917, Vicar of St. Mary Swansea 1928 - 1934, Canon of Brecon Cathedral and of East Gower, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph (1934), 113th Bishop of St David (1950). Powerful preacher in Welsh and English, often at the National Eisteddfod, rugby blue for Oxford, capped for Wales 1919. He married Florence Aimee Holmes in 1922, and they had four children.

The original Norse spelling is Havard, (from Havadr) and occurs in South Wales and Normandy, as well as in Norway and Denmark. The name Harvard (with an r) has a different etymology, and there is no evidence to suggest that the Havards and Harvards are related. As a matter of interest, the Harvards of Stratford upon Avon were apparently friends of the Shakespeare family, and the Harvard House in Stratford is a half timbered Tudor house open to the public. Here lived the mother of John Harvard who founded Harvard University in the early seventeenth century.

The arms of Prince Bleddyn ap Maenarch are displayed in Gregynog Hall of the University of Wales, and as was the custom of the Welsh (i.e. British Celtic) Princes, traces his ancestry to pre Roman times, in his case Beli Mawr (a few years BC to 43 AD, the date of the Claudian invasion). This name may be derived from Adminius, son of Cunobelinus, a Celtic King of Britain. His son was Lludd Llaw Gyffes ap Beli who appears in the Mabinogion as Lludd Silver Hand. Beli was the father of Caswallawn, Arianrhod, Lludd and Llefelys. His son was Canallac ap Lludd, followed by Aballac ap Canallac, Owain ap Aballac, Brithgwein ap Owain, Dwfn ap Brithgwein, Oswedd ap Dwfn, Enyrudd ap Oswedd, Amalguelidd ap Enyrudd, Gwyrdwfi ap Amalguelidd, Owain ap Gwyrdwfi, Gwyrdoli ap Owain, Doli ap Gwyrdoli, Gwyrcein ap Doli, Cein ap Gwyrcein, Iago ap Cein, Tegid (Tacitus) ap Iago (born 314 AD), Padarn Beisrudd ap Tegid, Edeyrn ap Padarn, Cunedda Wledig ap Edeyrn, Einion Yryth ap Cunedda, Llyr Marini, Caradog Freichfras (born 470 AD, King of Gwent), Cawrdaf ap Caradog, Glou ap Caw, Hoyw ap Glou, Cynfarch ap Hoyw, Cyndeg ap Cynfarch, Teithwalch ap Cyndeg (born 830 AD), Tegyd ap Teithwalch, Anarawd ap Tegyd, Gwendy ap Anarawd, Gwengy ap Gwendy, Hydd Hwgan ap Gwengy, Dryffyn ap Hwgan (m. Crisli ferch Idwal), Maenarch ap Dryffyn (m. Elinor ferch Einion), Bleddyn ap Maenarch (died 1092, m Elinor ferch Tewdwr Fawr), then to myself in indirect line over a further nine hundred years.

The continuity of names over nearly one thousand one hundred years from pre Roman Beli Mawr to Bleddyn ap Maenarch shows little or no Roman or any other influence. This agrees with the recent and important finding by Brian Sykes, professor of human genetics at Oxford, that the Celtic DNA is the indigenous majority over the whole of Britain (Wales, Scotland AND England) and the whole of Ireland and the other 6,200 islands of the British Archipelago. This DNA is essentially identical to that found in present day coastal regions of Spain and the Basque country, and originates about 6,000 years ago when Iberian fishermen were first able to build ocean going boats to cross the Bay of Biscay. This was the result of five years of research using 10,000 volunteers from Britain and Ireland. The second most common indigenous DNA in Britain is of Norse and Danish Viking raider and invader origin, and pre Norman. There is essentially no Roman, Saxon or Norman influence on the indigenous DNA of Britain. It is also known by advanced linguistic scholarship that proto Celtic emerged in Iberia (Spain and Portugal), as much as twelve thousand years ago. Proto Indo European emerged more than thirty thousand years ago on the Steppes. So the BC Celtic culture of Britain (the oldest Celtic culture) spread outwards from Britain over large parts of Europe, reaching maximum influence about 400 BC in hoards such as that of La Tene and Hallstat, and the proto Celtic language split into many different Celtic languages. In sub Roman Britain and in Ireland (never invaded by the Romans) this culture remained intact, and only very gradually disappeared in England and Scotland. In England however a small continental cultural elite and language predominated. The majority indigenous population (by DNA) of England however remained Celtic and is so to this day. The English are proud of what they remember in a semi mythical fashion as King Arthur (Owain Ddantgwyn Arth), Boudica (Buddug), Caratacus (Caradog), King Lear (Llyr) and Old King Cole (Coel Hen Godebog). In Wales we know the meaning of the original Celtic words.

This is just a summary with no pretence either to professional scholarship or to belles lettres of what I know of my family history - the traditional overture to an autobiography.

Appendix 1: Direct Line.

- 1) Edward Evans Llanigon (1802 – 1874) m1 d. of Esther Bevan; 2) Mary Anne Williams (b. 1830) d. John Williams of Eaton Bishop, Hereford County (1794 – 1874) and Anne Langford (1793 – 1835) s. Walter Williams of Hereford County (1770 – 1869) and Mary Collins (1772 – 1805).
- 2) Edward Evans Cleirwy (b. 1863) s. Edward Evans Llanigon and Mary Anne Williams, m. Mary Thomas Cleirwy (b. 1866) d. James Thomas Cleirwy (b. 1837) s. Sackville Thomas Huntington and Cleirwy (b. 1795 / 1796) m. Mary Price of Cleirwy (b. 1807).
- 3) William John Evans Llanfilo (21st July 1892 – 8th June 1971) m. Gwennllian Lodge nee Potter, of Penwyllt (28th Jan. 1891 – 9th Sept. 1944) of the Royal Celtic Line.
- 4) Edward Ivor Evans Y Grithig (22nd April 1922 – January 2000) m Mary Jones Craig Cefn Parc (12th Feb. 1926 – August 2002).
- 5) Prof. Myron Wyn Evans Gentleman with Arms of Glyn Eithrym (born 26th May 1950) m 1) Laura Joseph (born 1945), 2) Larisa Voronchuk (born 1956).

Appendix 2: Direct Maternal Line

- 1) Tomos Jones Llanbedr (b. 1831) m. Mary Hopkin Craig Cefn Parc (b. 1834 / 1836) d. Daniel Hopkin Fagwr (b. 1811) and Hannah nee unknown (b. 1811).
- 2) Tommy Thomas Jones Craig Cefn Parc (1867 – 1938) m. Mary Havard Craig Cefn Parc

- (1871 – 1938) d. Thomas Havard Ystradfellte and Cwm Cerdinen (1840 – 1912) and Anne Jones s. Morgan Havard Ystradfellte (1808 – 1845) and Mary Knoyle (1812 – 1845) d. Thomas Knoyle (1773 – 1850) and Anne Williams (1779 – 1865) s. John Havard Defynnog from Sir Walter Havard Lord of Pontgwilym (eleventh century).
- 3) Thomas Elim Jones Craig Cefn Parc (24th Feb. 1894 – 26th September 1963) m. Martha Jane Newlands Craig Cefn Parc (2nd Nov. 1894 – 7th July 1979) d. William Newlands Ordandon, Hasguard, Penfro (1873 – Feb. 1st 1933) s. James Newlands and d. Elizabeth D. Hopkin Fagwr 5 (1875 – Nov. 30th. 1913) d. David William Hopkin Fagwr (1844 – Aug. 26th. 1903) and Sarah nee unknown (1840 – Feb. 14th. 1920) s. William Hopkin Cwm Nant y Moel (b, 1823) and Elizabeth nee unknown (b. 1823) from Tudor era Hopkin Family of Rhyndwyclydach.
 - 4) Mary Jones Craig Cefn Parc m Edward Ivor Evans Y Grithig.
 - 5) Prof. Myron Wyn Evans Glyn Eithrym, born and lives in Craig Cefn Parc.

Appendix 3 : Royal Celtic Line. Ancestral Genealogy by Generation to Prince Tewdwr Mawr, unless otherwise stated the source references are Bartrum, Turner-Thomas, Leonid Morgan and Stuart Davies.

- 1) Tewdwr Mawr ap Cadell, Prince of Deheubarth, Powys, Morgannwg (bc 977) m. Gwenllian ferch Gwyn (b 977), descended from Hywel Dda, Queen's Tudor ancestor.
- 2) Elinor ferch Tewdwr Mawr (bc 1025, Caerfyrddin), m. Bleddyn ap Maenarch Prince of Brycheiniog (bc 1045 – 1093).
- 3) Blegwrdd ap Bleddyn (bc 1050 Aberhonddu), m. unknown.
- 4) Gwgon ap Blegwrdd (b < 1090 Aberhonddu) m Gwenllian ferch Ffilib Gwis of Wiston, Penfro (Wogan Family).
- 5) Cydifor ap Gwgon (b 1133), Arglwydd Glyn Tawe a Gw^yr, m Mallt ferch Llewelyn Fychan ap Llewelyn ap Gwrgan Cydweli ap Gwgan.
- 6) Meurig ap Cydifor (b 1167) m unknown.
- 7) Gwilym ap Meurig m Cristin de Turbeville d. Enerod de Turbeville Crug Hywel, s. Payn de Turbeville (bc 1140) of Coity s. Gilbert de Turbeville bc 1120 Crug Hywel, s. Payn de Turbeville (bc 1070) of Crug Hywel, died > 1129. Battle Abbey Roll.
- 8) Caradog ap Gwilym m Joan ferch Owain ap Cynharwy ap Llewelyn ap Moreiddig Warwyn ap Drynbenog ap Maenarch ap Dryffin ap Hydd Hwgan m Crisli ferch Iago of the Royal House of Aberffraw, Gwynedd.
- 9) Owain ap Caradog m Lleucu Gwyn ferch Einion Saes ap Rhys ap Hywel ap Trahaearn ap Gwgon ap Bleddyn ap Maenarch.
- 10) Owain Gethin ab Owain, Arglwydd Glyn Tawe (bc 1260) m. Gwenllian ferch Gwilym ap Jenkin (Herbert Lord of Gwern Ddu) ab Adam (bc 1190) ap Cynhaethwy ab Adam Gwent ab Iorwerth Lord of Beachley ap Caradog ap Meurig Penrhos, Herbert Family.
- 11) Nest ferch Owain Gethin, Gentlewoman with Arms (bc 1304), m. Thomas Awbrey Cwnstabl Coch (bc 1299) s. Thomas Awbrey (bc 1271) and Joan ferch Trahaearn ab Einion (bc 1274).
- 12) Richard Awbrey (b 1329) m Crisela ferch Ffilib ab Elidir (bc 1333).
- 13) Gwallter Awbrey (b. 1359) m. Gwenllian ferch Rhys ap Morgan ap Hywel Goch ap Gruffudd ap Cadwgan Fychan ap Cadwgan Hen ap Gruffudd ap Gwrgeneu ap Mabron

ap Golwy Goch ab Eidio Wyllt ap Suthric Earl of Desmond and Nest ferch Tewdwr Mawr.

- 14) Morgan Awbrey Hen Lord of Brecon (b 1389) m 1) Alys ferch Watkin ap Thomas ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Hywel ap Einion Saes (b. 1240) ap Rhys (b. 1185) ap Hywel (b. 1160) ap Trahaearn (b. 1130) ap Gwgon ap Blegwrdd ap Bleddyn ap Maenarch. M 2) unknown daughter of Roger Vaughan Tretower Court and Gwladus ferch Dafydd Gam (b . 1351) ap Llewelyn (b. 1330) ap Hywel Fychan (b. 1304) ap Hywel ab Einion Saes (from Bleddyn ap Maenarch).
- 15) Jenkin ap Morgan Awbrey (b 1423) m Gwenllian ferch Owain ap Gruffudd ab Owain Gethin ab Owain (from Bleddyn ap Maenarch).
- 16) Richard ap Jenkin Awbrey (b. 1470) m Gwladus ferch Morgan ap Gwilym ap Henry Cydweli.
- 17) Morgan ap Richard Awbrey, Gentleman with Arms of Ynys Cedwyn (bc. 1510 - >1599) m Margred ferch Hywel Ddu ap Dafydd Tew.

I am descended from two sons of Morgan ap Richard Awbrey or Aubrey (in the Norman French spelling).

First Line of Descent

- 18) Ieuan Gwyn ap Morgan ap Richard Awbrey m Jonet ferch Watkin Herbert of the Herbert Family
- 19) Morgan Awbrey of Ynys Cedwyn (d. 1632) m Margred Games ferch Thomas Games Aberbra^n, descended from Dafydd Gam and Bleddyn ap Maenarch.
- 20) Catherine Awbrey of Ynys Cedwyn m Richard Portrey of Cheriton, Vicar of Rhosili and Ystrad Gynlais (1638 – 1691 / 1695).
- 21) Christopher Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn (1668 / 9 – 1701) m Francise Pryce of the Wogan Family and Bleddyn ap Maenarch.
- 22) Catherine Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn m. William Gough, Gentleman of Wilsbery, St. Briavels (m. 1717).
- 23) Elizabeth Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn m. Morgan ap Thomas Awbrey y Garth (1735 – 1805) on January 19th, 1763.

Second Line of Descent

- 18a) John ap Morgan ap Richard Awbrey (bc 1530, Ynys Cedwyn Estate Papers).
 - 19a) Morgan ap John ap Morgan Awbrey (bc 1570, researched by Leonid Morgan, owned Gwenfach Forgan, Llwyn Turnor and Blaen Cwm).
 - 20a) Thomas ap Morgan ap John Awbrey (1600 / 1630 – 26 / 6 / 1689, researched by Leonid Morgan, Callwen Parish records).
 - 21a) Morgan ap Thomas ap Morgan Awbrey (d. 1749), m. Angharad Bevan, researched by Leonid Morgan.
 - 22a) Thomas ap Morgan ap Thomas Awbrey (1690 – 1761) m Elizabeth John, researched by Leonid Morgan.
 - 23a) Morgan ap Thomas y Garth (1735 – 1805), m Elizabeth Portrey of Ynys Cedwyn Hall.
- 24) David Morgan (1771 / 78 – 1869) m. Gwenllian Powell (1785 – 1873).
 - 25) William Morgan (1809 / 11 – 1902) m Anne Watkins (1816 / 19 – 1855) from Watkins

Family of Glyn Tawe.

- 26) Rachel Morgan (1838 – 1907) m. David Potter (1831 – 1891).
- 27) William John Potter (1857 – 1929) m. Hannah Thomas (1857 – 1935) d. David Thomas Henrhyd Isaf, Coelbren (b. 1818) and Hannah nee unknown (b. 1819).
- 28) Gwenllian Potter (1891 – 1944) m. William John Evans (1893 – 1971).
- 29) Edward Ivor Evans (1922 – 2000) m Mary Jones (1926 – 2002).
- 30) Prof. Myron Wyn Evans Gentleman of Glyn Eithrym (born 1950), m. 1) Laura Joseph, 2) Larisa Voronchuk.

Appendix 4: Relation to Tudors and Queen Elizabeth II

Queen Elizabeth II is a distant cousin because we are descended from Tewdwr Mawr as follows. Tewdwr Mawr Prince of Deheubarth, Powys and Morgannwg, Rhys ap Tewdwr Prince of Deheubarth (ca. 1015 – 1093) m Gwladus ferch Rhiwallon, Gruffudd ap Rhys Prince of Deheubarth (bc 1081) m. Gwenllian ferch Gruffudd, Rhys ap Gruffudd Prince of Deheubarth (1132 – 1196) m. Gwenllian ferch Madog, Princess Gwenllian ferch Rhys (d. 1236) m. Ednyfed Fychan (d. 1246), Goronwy ab Ednyfed Fychan Llangoed Mo^n (d. 1268) m Morfudd ferch Meurig Grosmont Gwent (b. 1199), Tewdwr Hen ap Goronwy m Angharad ferch Ithel, Goronwy ap Tewdwr (d. 1331 Bangor, Mo^n) m Gwerful fech Madog Trefynwy (d. 1311), Tewdwr ap Goronwy Penmynydd (bc 1320) m Margred ferch Thomas Is Coed (bc. 1340), Maredudd ap Tewdwr (bc 1365, Penmynydd), Owain ap Maredudd Tudor (born 1397, Snowdon) m Queen Catherine de Valois of France (b 1401), Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond, King Henry VII Tudor, Margaret Tudor m King James IV of Scotland, James V of Scotland, James VI of Scotland and I of Scotland and England, Charles I, Charles II, James II, Queen Mary m King William, Queen Anne, George I, George II, George III, George IV, William IV, Victoria, Edward VII, George V, George VI, Elizabeth II.

Appendix 5: Relation to HRH Sophie Countess of Wessex.

Sophie Countess of Wessex is a distant cousin, we are both descended from Bleddyn ap Maenarch as follows. Bleddyn ap Maenarch (b. 1024), Blegwrð ap Bleddyn (b. 1050), Gwgon ap Blegwrð (b. 1090), Trahaearn ap Gwgon (b. 1130), Hywel ap Trahaearn (b. 1160), Rhys ap Hywel (b. 1185), Einion Saes ap Rhys (b. 1240), Hywel ab Einion, Hywel Fychan ap Hywel (b. 1304), Llewelyn ap Hywel (b. 1330), Dafydd Gam ap Llewelyn (b. 1351), Gwladus ferch Dafydd Gam (b. 1385), Richard Herbert (b. 1424), William Herbert, Gwenllian ferch William Herbert, Rhydderch ap Rhys, William ap Rhydderch, Thomas ap William, William ap Thomas, Rhys Llwyd ap William (d. 1645), John Lloyd ap Rhys Llwyd (d. 1668), Francis Lloyd (d. <1721), Rice Lloyd, Jane Lloyd Nantmoel (b. 1709), Rice Jones (d. < 1811), Theophilus Rice-Jones (b. 1799), Theophilus Rhys-Jones (b. 1839), Theophilus Rhys-Jones (b. 1871), Theophilus Rhys-Jones (b. 1902), Christopher Bournes Rhys-Jones (b. 1931), Sophie Helen Rhys-Jones (b. 1965), HRH Countess of Wessex m. Prince Edward, youngest son of Queen Elizabeth II.

Appendix 6: Relation to Dafydd ap Gwilym

The greatest of bards in the Welsh language, the fourteenth century Dafydd ap Gwilym, is my distant ancestral cousin as follows. We are both descended from Tewdwr Mawr. Tewdwr Mawr, Rhys ap Tewdwr, Gruffudd ap Rhys, Rhys ap Gruffudd, Gwenllian ferch Rhys m Ednyfed Fychan, Gwenllian ferch Ednyfed Fychan m Gwraed ap Gwilym,

Gwilym ap Gwared, Einion Fawr ap Gwilym, Gwilym ab Einion Fawr, Gwilyn Gam ap Gwilym, Dafydd ap Gwilym Gam (circa 1320 to circa 1380), born Brogyn, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

Appendix 7: Relation to Owain IV Glyndw^r of Wales

Owain Glyndw^r is regarded as one of the greatest figures in the history of Wales. I am related to him in two known ways. The most direct is his maternal line from Tewdwr Mawr as follows. Tewdwr Mawr, Rhys ap Tewdwr, Gruffudd ap Rhys, Rhys ap Gruffudd, Gruffudd ap Rhys, Owain ap Gruffudd, Maredudd ab Owain, Owain ap Maredudd, Llewelyn ab Owain, Thomas ap Llewelyn, Elinor ferch Thomas (born 1337), Owain IV of Wales (1354 – 1416). Owain Glyndw^r is also descended from Iago ap Idwal Gwynedd (b. 974), from whom I descend through Crisli ferch Iago and Bleddyn ap Maenarch. The line from Iago ap Idwal to Owain Glyndw^r is as follows. Iago ap Idwal, Cynan ap Iago, Gruffudd ap Cynan, Owain Gwynedd, Angharad ferch Owain, Gruffudd ap Madog (b. 1218), Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd, Madog Crupl ap Gruffudd, Madog Fychan ap Madog, Gruffudd ap Madog (b. 1298), Gruffudd Fychan ap Gruffudd (b. 1333), Owain IV of Wales (1354 – 1416).

Appendix 8: Relation to Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector

Oliver Cromwell was my distant ancestral cousin, his ancestor being Tewdwr Mawr as follows. Tewdwr Mawr, Rhys ap Tewdwr, Nest ferch Rhys, Heiress of Carew (bc. 1073) m Owain ap Cadwgan Prince of Powys, Einion ab Owain, Gwrgeneu ab Einion, Gwrgeneu Fychan, Gwrgan ap Gwrgeneu Fychan, Llywarch ap Gwrgan (bc 1200) Arglwydd Cibwr, Senghenydd, Goronwy ap Llywarch (bc 1225), Goronwy Fychan (bc 1250) Trecastell, Llangoed, Moⁿ, Rhun ap Goronwy, Cibwr, Madog ap Rhun, Hywel ap Madog, Morgan ap Hywel, Ieuan ap Morgan (bc 1400), William ab Ieuan Llanishen (b. 1443) m an unknown daughter of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, Duke of Bedford (bc 1431), brother of Edmund Tudor Earl of Richmond, uncle of Henry VII Tudor, descended from Tewdwr Mawr, Morgan Williams Llanishen (bc 1473) m. Katherine, sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Minister of Henry VIII Tudor, Sir Richard Williams Llanishen, Lord of Neath (1499 – 1544) m Frances Mervin, Robert Williams (took the name Cromwell, 1538 – 1603 /1604) m. Joan Warren, Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector (1599 – 1658) m. Elizabeth Bouchier.

Myron W. Evans
Craigcefnparc Wales,
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