



Arms of Charles Lloyd
 of Dolobran Co. Montgomery, Esq.^r (born 1613)
 Impaled with those of his Wife,
 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Stanley
 of Knochym Co. Salop, Esq.^r
 From an oak panel formerly at
 Dolobran Hall.

n Gwellian, dau. of Meredith ap Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr (or Theodore, the Great Prince of South Wales); *m.* secondly, *ju* Gwladys, dau. of Rhyd, Lord of Llwydiarth, in Powysland, one of the sons of Cynric *of* Evell, Lord Eylwyseyl, in North Wales.

EINION AP CELYNIN, of Llwydiarth, who *m.* the daughter of Adda ap Meyric, Rector of Myvod (A.D. 1265), of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog, and by her had a son, who succeeded him.

LLEWELYN AP EINION, of Llwydiarth, *m.* Lucy, daughter of Griffith Lloyd, of Bromfield, Flintshire, ap Ednyfed Lloyd, of Maclor, descended from the Earls of Hereford. (Llwyd Dwnn styles her, Lleiky v. Ednifed Lloyd ap Griffith ap Evan ap Jorworth Goch, of Trevor Sontle). Llewelyn had (1) Jenkin, ancestor of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth; (2) Jevan, ancestor of the Vaughans of Myvod; and (3) David, ancestor of the Lloyds of Dolobran. Llewelyn divided his estates among his sons, and to the younger son David he gave Dolobran and Coedcowrid. According to one ancient MS. family pedigree, David, who succeeded to Dolobran and Coedcowrid, was the second son of Llewelyn, of Llwydiarth.

DAVID, of Dolobran (ap Llewelyn of Llwydiarth), *m.* first, Mary, dau. of Griffith Goch, esq., and by her had a son, Owen, who was the ancestor of the Vaughans of Glascoed, and whose second son was probably David ap Owen Abbot, of Ystraed Marchell, and afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, who died about 1512, and whose monument is in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, and is engraved in the *Mont. Coll.*, Vol. V., page 357. David ap Llewelyn *m.* secondly Medisis, daughter of Griffith Dcuddwr, esq., of the tribe of Brochwel Ysgythrog. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IVAN TEG (or the Handsome), of Dolobran. He *m.* Maud, daughter of Evan Blaney, of Tregynon, from whom descended Lord Blaney, of Castle Blaney, in Ireland, and by her had a son.

OWEN, of Dolobran, who was the first of the family who took the name of Lloyd, from Llwydiarth the seat of his ancestors, about the year 1476. He *m.* Katherine, daughter of Reynault, son of Sir Griffith Vaughan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt, and had two sons, (1) Evan, (2) David, of Rhosvawr, and a daughter, Margaret, who *m.* John Grey, Lord of Powys, ap Humphrey Grey ap Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville. The inscription in the Vaughan pew lately in Llanfihangel Church, and now at Wynnstay, says, that "John Grey *m.* Ellen ap Owen ap Ieun Tec."

EVAN LLOYD, of Dolobran. The eldest son *m.* Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Meredith Lloyd, of Myvod, by whom he had (1)

David, (2) John, who *m.* Margeret, sister of Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, and their son Humphrey, who assumed the name of Wynne (or Wyn), of Dyffryn, had a dau. Katherine, *m.* to John Lloyd, of Dolobran. (see below).

DAVID LLOYD, of Dolobran, the eldest son, *b.* 1523, *m.* first, Eva, dau. of Edward Price, of Eglusig, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Eva, dau. of Evan David Goch, of Bodfach, by whom he had a son.

DAVID LLOYD, of Dolobran, *b.* 1549. He *m.* Ales, dau. of David Lloyd, of Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, esq., descended from Ririd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, and had a son.

JOHN LLOYD, of Dolobran, *b.* 1575, in the commission of peace for Montgomeryshire. "This John Lloyd kept his abode at Coedcowrid, and wainscoted the parlours and hall, and lived there in great state, having twenty-four men with halberts, his tenants, to attend him to Meifod Church, and placed them in his great pew under the pulpit. He bought Owen John Humphery's estate."* He *m.* his cousin Katherine, dau. and co-heiress of Humphery Wynn, of Dyffryn,† and left a son.

CHARLES LLOYD, esq., of Dolobran, in the commission of peace for Montgomeryshire, *b.* in 1613, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Stanley, of Knockin, co. Salop (son of Sir Edward Stanley, son of Sir Foulk Stanley, son of Sir Piers Stanley, son of Sir Roland Stanley, brother of Lord Strange, of Knockin, a branch of Stanley, Earls of Derby)‡. "He lived at Dolobran, and enlarged the same by adding to it the timber buildings on the north side thereof, making the said Hall's platform to resemble the figure of a capital L." He had a second son John, whom with his other two sons he educated at Oxford, and a dau. Elizabeth, who *m.* without consent, Henry Parry, of Llanfilyln. He had issue,

I. CHARLES, his heir.

II. JOHN, *b.* 1638, one of the six clerks in Chancery, *m.* Jane, only dau. of Thomas Gresham, son of Sir Edward

* Vide Ancient M.S. Family Pedigree.

† Her sister, Elizabeth, *m.* Richard Herbert, Esq., of Park, Sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1576.

‡ There was previous to the year 1780, an oak panel over the fireplace of the old hall at Dolobran, upon which was emblazoned the shield of Charles Lloyd, of fifteen quarterings, impaling the Stanley arms with six quarterings, in right of his wife, Elizabeth Stanley (see frontispiece). This panel was removed by James Lloyd before he sold Dolobran Hall, and presented to his relative Charles Lloyd, from whom it came to the grandson of the latter, James Farmer Lloyd, of London, who now owns it.—Vide *Mont Coll.*, vol. ix. 338.

Gresham, of Titsey*, in Surrey. He presented to his native parish church of Meifod, a silver-gilt flagon and paten for the use of the communion†

By his wife Jane he had issue,
John, *d.* aged twenty-one.

Samuel, one of the six clerks in Chancery, who *m.* July, 1700, Constance Atkyns, of St. Clements Danes, London, and left one daughter.

Jane, *d.* aged seven.

John Lloyd married again, but had no family by his second wife.

III. THOMAS, *b.* 17th February, 1640, who died 10th September, 1694. He *m.* first, 9th September, 1665, Mary, dau. of Roger Jones, of Welshpool. This lady dying in 1680, he *m.* secondly, Patience Gardiner, but by her had no issue. This Thomas Lloyd joined William Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania, and was deputy governor and president of the council in that province from 1684 to 1693. His numerous descendants are citizens of the United States and reside principally in the State of Pennsylvania. The male line however soon died out, and has long been extinct in America.‡

I. Elizabeth, *b.* in 1639, *m.* to Henry Parry, of Penamser, Merioneth, and had issue.

The eldest son.

CHARLES LLOYD, esq., of Dolobran, *b.* 9th December, 1637. He added to Dolobran the timber buildings on the south end thereof, making the said Hall nearly in its platform resemble the U. This Charles Lloyd attached himself in the year 1662 to George Fox and his followers, the founders of the Society of Friends. The Independents were at that period the dominant party, the

* The Greshams of Titsey, co. Surrey, were lineally descended from John Gresham, of Holt, co. Norfolk, *temp.* Henry VII and VIII. Sir Thomas Gresham, Kt., ob. 1549, the munificent founder of the Royal Exchange, London, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, was a grandson of the said John Gresham, of Holt, Norfolk, by his second son Sir Richard Gresham.

† They are inscribed:—

"Johannes Lloyd filius natus secundus Caroli Lloyd nuper de Dolobran in Com. Montgomeryensis Armiger hanc Lagenum Ecclesie sue Parochiali de Meifod in com. predicto (ubi natus et baptizatus fuit) ad sacros Eucharistiae usus donat consecratque."

"Johannes Lloyd filius natus secundus Caroli Lloyd nuper de Dolobran in Com. Montgomeryensis Armiger hanc Patellum Ecclesie sue Parochiali de Meifod in comit. predicto (ubi natus et baptizatus fuit) ad sacros Eucharistiae usus humiliter donat consecratque."

Still in use in Meifod Church in 1877.

‡ Vide "Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter families, by a descendant, Charles Perrin Smith, Esq. Privately printed at Trenton, New Jersey, U.S., 1870.

Episcopal establishment being overthrown, and "The Friends" were as much persecuted by them as they were subsequently after the Restoration. It was at this epoch that Mr. Lloyd, having conscientiously refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy on the accession of CHARLES II., though a more loyal subject did not exist in the country, was subjected to great persecutions and losses. His possessions were put under *premunire*, his cattle sold, and his mansion at Dolobran partially destroyed. Although a magistrate for Montgomeryshire, and in nomination for its shrievalty at the time, the penal and oppressive laws against sectarians (arising from the excesses of some) were enforced against Mr. Lloyd with unmitigated rigour.* He was taken with seven other gentlemen who had embraced the doctrines of "The Friends," to Welshpool jail, and confined there until the act of JAMES II. was passed, releasing all persons detained for religious opinions, a period of ten years. His daughter, Elizabeth, *m.*

* "In the beginning of the year 1682 my dear friend, Charles Lloyd, and I went to visit friends in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, &c., &c., and came through their meetings to London before the yearly meeting. I acquainted my friends, George Whitehead and W. Penn, that I intended to go to Lord Hide to acknowledge his kindness for his letter, on my behalf, to Bishop Lloyd. George Whitehead said there was some service to be done for our suffering friends in Bristol, and it was thought convenient that three of the city and three of the country should go with the said sufferings, and desire the kindness of Lord Hide to present them to the king. The three friends for the country were Charles Lloyd, Thomas Wynne, and myself; for the city, George Whitehead, Alexander Parker, and one more. Our friend George Whitehead told me that our countryman, Sir Lionel Jenkin, secretary of state, was so cross and ill-humoured, that when the king was inclined to moderation and tenderness to suffering friends, he often stopped and hindered the relief intended them. When we went to Whitehall, we waited a long time before we could speak with them, they being upon a committee a considerable time; but we had sent in by the door-keeper to acquaint Lord Hide that we were there, and in time they sent for us in. The secretary looked grim upon us. I went to Lord Hide, and acknowledged his kindness for his letter on my behalf to the bishop. He told me that I should tell the bishop there would be liberty of conscience in England. I told him I did say so, and did believe it would be so in God's time. Secretary Jenkin spoke in a scornful manner, and asked me what was Welch for a Quaker, I answered him Crynwr Crynwr, it being the singular and plural number. But the secretary said, we had no Welch for it, for there were no Quakers in the Romans' days. My friend Charles Lloyd answered, 'If thou didst ask my friend the question aright, he hath answered thee right, for there is English, Welch, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew for a Quaker.' So the secretary said, 'Sir, I understand Welch pretty well, and English, and Latin, and Greek, but if you go to your Hebrew, I know not what to say to you.' I left my friend C. Lloyd to engage with this peevish countryman, and presented Lord Hide with a long list of names of men, women, and children, in their several prisons at Bristol. I desired him to be so kind as to present their sufferings to the king, which

THOMAS
LLOYD

