

Edwards Genealogy and History (REVISED 2021)

(The Edward family history compiled by Jeremiah Edwards, with sources from other Edwards family members including additional notes and information by Barbara Lee Rowe, a direct Edwards descendant.

The EDWARDES Coat Of Arms

COAT OF ARMS Sermine, a gold lion rampant. (Taken from Burke's General Armoury)

FAMILY MOTTO: *Duw fyddo ein cryfddwr - God be our strength.*



The name EDWARDS means literally "the son of Edward" and is of Anglo-Saxon origin. The original name was spelled EADWERD and was pronounced "E add verd". It meant "rich or prosperous guardian". The majority of EDWARDS' that immigrated to the United States, came from Wales. Edwards was part of the original 15 Tribes of Wales and have been found in Wales, England, and Scotland. The spelling of Edwardes a/k/a spelled Edwards and in Welsh, is spelled "lowerth."

The EDWARDS branch originally migrated from Wales and settled in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Isle of Wight County (I of W) VA was originally named Warrisquoyacke, one of Virginia's original shires. A number of early I of W Families migrated up to Lancaster and Old Rappahannock Counties, Virginia during the 1750s and 1760s...and some moving further south to South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Bear in mind that the Welsh are sticklers for ancestry accountability. Welsh tradition tells that to be considered a true man of heritage, one must be able to go back and recall seven (7) generations of family.

NOTE: *William Thomas Edwardes (husband of Agnes Blewet) line is traced through to its early sources in Wales, it descends on a direct line through generations of Welsh kings to **Coel Hen, the last Dux Brittorium, or King of All Britian**, b. ca 406 and stated to have been born at Denbigh, Wales.*

EDWARDS FAMILY HERITAGE – REVISED with additional information and notes *by Barbara Lee Rowe*

The history of the Edwards/Edwardes family grows deep in intrigue with documented indications that, **Agnes Blewitt**, was a mistress of King Henry VIII while he was married to Katherine of Aragon, and while she was married to **William Edwards**. Agnes gave birth to a baby boy whom, it has been acknowledged, was not her husband's son. The boy was named **Richard Edwardes**, and it is said he was favored Henry VIII who paid his support, his entry into the best schools, and also presented to Agnes a gift of property in Scotland where she would relocate with her children. *"It is indeed correct that Richard Edwardes was Henry's 'natural son', his relationship to the King was a well guarded secret and was probably the result of the lady in question having resided near the royal hunting lodge of Huntworth in Somersetshire away from the observance of those at court. From the information that is available the lady's first name was Agnes and it is quite probable that she was a member of a family of high and and long standing. No one will know jist why the secret of his birth was kept only to the Tudors and the family Richard was born into, but it may well have been out of respect for Richard Edwardes' mother and her family." Since the book was written, her last name was found. Agnes and her family were given land in Scotland and that was where Richard was raised as a young lad. Henry paid for Richard's education at Oxford. -taken from "Descendants of Henry VIII Tudor"*

The Edwards family DNA testing was done with several descendants of three early ancestors tested, the first being **Padarn Beisrudd** (Paternus of the Red Robe) b. 320 AD, the second being **Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn** b. ca. 1150, and the third being **Goronwy AP Tdr** (Tudor) b. ca. 1275, the Welsh line of Tudor and ancestor of Henry VII and VIII. A male family member from the lines of two uncles of my 5th great-grandfather, **John Edwards**, participated in the Y-DNA test and the numbers between our line and Padarn Beisrudd, Rhirid Flaidd, the Lord of Penllyn and Goronwy Tdr indicated a connecting common ancestry. Based upon these findings, it could mean that **Richard, Duke of York**, and his son, **Edward IV**, would, thus, be my 16th and 15th great- grandfathers and 16th and 17th for my children, provided both Richard and his son,

Edward IV were not “illegitimate” as some accounts are now claiming. As it stands, the **kings Henry VII and VIII** would be my 14^h and 13th great- grandfathers.

Through the descendants of **Padarn Beisrudd and Llewelyn ap Iwerth** is a connection to **Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland**.

The following information, verbatim, by Robert Sewell, is a lineage of the Kings and Princes of Wales beginning with the father of Padarn Beisrudd, Tegid. There are many connecting lines in this lineage chart to the line of Coel Hen, back to the Tudors, and down to the Edwards.

THE EDWARDS CONNECTION TO THE LINE OF PADARN BEISRUDD, Paternus of the Red Robe, POWYS, WALES.

NOTE: This information is taken from Robert Sewell and is very well- sourced. For information on the sourcing, please visit Robert Sewell's website at:

<http://www.robertsewell.ca/wales.html>

Generation One

Tegid, who was also known by the Latinised name of Tacitus. Recall that the Romans had been in Britain for 300 years by this time. Tegid (or Tacitus) had a son:

- **Padarn Beisrudd**



Brecon Gaer Roman Fort, Powys

Generation Two

Padarn Beisrudd, who was also known by the Latinised name of Paternus of the Red Robe. Very probably the "Red Robe" marked Paternus (or Pararn) as a high Roman Official. It is possible that he had been invested with his cloak as part of the efforts of Magnus Maximus to secure the borders of Britannia before departing with his army. Padarn was stationed in the Clackmannanshire area of Scotland. This is on the north side of the Firth of Forth between Stirling and Fife. Flourished circa 383. Padarn Beisrudd had a son:

- **Ædeyrn**

Generation Three

Ædeyrn, who was also known by the Latinised name of Æternus, had a son:

- **Cunedda Wledig**

Generation Four

Cunedda Wledig, King of Gwynedd who came from Manaw Gododin on the Firth of Forth with his eight sons and one grandson to drive the Irish out of Gwynedd circa 440.
Flourished circa 440

"Cunedda, it may safely be inferred from the names of his immediate ancestors, Æternus, Paternus and Tacitus, came from a family which, whatever its origin, had been for some time Roman and not Celtic in its manner of life and traditions." (John Edward Lloyd: *A History of Wales: From the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest*, Longmans, Green & Co., 1911, page 118.)

Cunedda Wledig married Gwawl, a daughter of **Coel Hen**, who was also known by the Latinised name of Caelius Votepacus. He was an ancient British King in the north of Britain when the Romans left in 410. Coel Hen is "Old King Coel" of nursery rhyme fame.

Cunedda and Gwawl had a son:

- **Einion Yrth**

Generation Five

Einion Yrth, King of Gwynedd
Flourished circa 470
Einion had a son:

- **Cadwallon ap Einion**

Generation Six

Cadwallon ap Einion, King of Gwynedd, who was also known as Cadwallon Lawhir (the Long Handed) because he had unusually long arms. Cadwallon ruled around the same time as the legendary King Arthur and his victory over the Saxons at Mons Badonicus. Flourished circa 500. Cadwallon had a son:

- **Maelgwn ap Cadwallon**
(Present day Cadwallader family)

Generation Seven

Maelgwn ap Cadwallon, King of Gwynedd who was also known as Maelgwn Gwynedd and Maelgwn Hir (the Tall) was the King of Gwynedd. Maelgwn has been portrayed as a ruthless, wicked ruler of impressive sinfulness. He was also a man of culture, and many poets and musicians attended his court at Deganwyand. He entered a monastery, perhaps to in an attempt to atone for previous sins. Died in 547 or 549 at Rhes of the yellow plague which had originated in Egypt.

Maelgwn had a son:

- **Rhun ap Maelgwyn**

Generation Eight

Rhun ap Maelgwyn, King of Gwynedd, also known as Rhun Hir, was King of Gwynedd. Died in 586.

Rhun ap Maelgwyn had a son:

- **Beli ap Rhun**

Generation Nine

Beli ap Rhun, King of Gwynedd

Died in 599

Beli ap Rhun had a son:

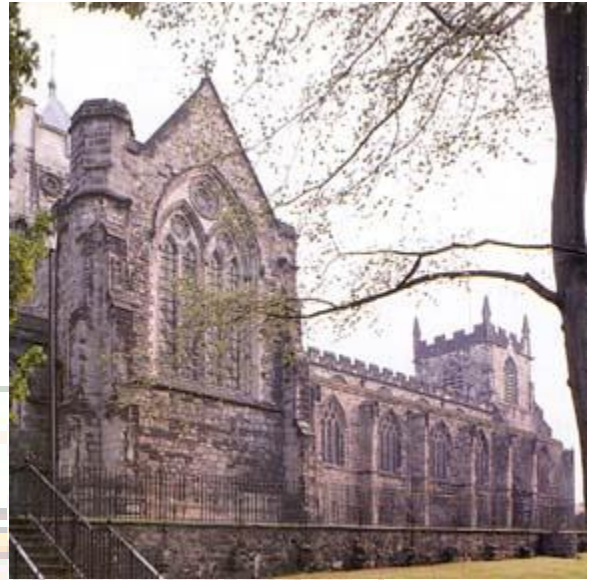
- **Iago ap Beli**

Generation Ten

Iago ap Beli, King of Gwynedd and reputed benefactor of Bangor Cathedral which is shown in the photograph as it is to-day. Died in 616

Iago ap Beli had a son:

- **Cadfan ap Iago**



Generation Eleven

Cadfan ap Iago, King of Gwynedd
Cadfan was reputed to have been a wise king.
Died circa 625

Cadfan ap Iago had a son:

- **Cadwallon ap Cadfan**

Generation Twelve

Cadwallon ap Cadfan, King of Gwynedd. Cadwallon killed Edwin of Northumbria at the battle of Meigen (Hatfield near Doncaster) in 632. In 633, he killed Edwin's successors, Osric of Deria and Eanfrith of Bernicia. The Venerable Bede declared that it was Cadwallon's intention to exterminate the English race. However, Cadwallon himself was killed in late 633 or 634 by Eanfrith's brother Oswald. This defeat denoted the extinction of the possibility of restoring Brythonic supremacy in Britain. Cadwallon died in late 633 or 634, killed in battle.

Cadwallon married a sister of Penda, King of Mercia; and they had a son:

- **Cadwaladr ap Cadwallon**

Generation Thirteen

Cadwaladr Fendigaid (the Blessed) ap Cadwallon, King of Gwynedd
Died in 664 of plague

Calwaladr was still a child at the time of his father's death in 633 or 634 and he was excluded from the throne of Gwynedd for twenty years or so by Cadafael ap Cynfeddw who was not of royal blood. Calwaladr eventually succeeded as King of Gwynedd circa 655; perhaps by killing Cadafael ap Cynfeddw.

Cadwaladr Fendigaid (the Blessed) ap Cadwallon had a son:

- **Idwal Iwrch ap Cadwaladr**

Generation Fourteen

Idwal Iwrch ap Cadwaladr, King of Gwynedd

Died in 712

Idwal Iwrch ap Cadwaladr had a son:

- **Rhodri Molwynog**

Generation Fifteen

Rhodri Molwynog, King of Gwynedd. Died in 754

Rhodri Molwynog had the following sons:

- Hywel ap Rhodri
- **Cynan Tindaethwy ap Rhodri**

Generation Sixteen

Cynan Tindaethwy ap Rhodri, King of Gwynedd.

Died in 816

Cynan and his brother Hywel were somehow excluded from the throne by a distant cousin Caradog ap Meirion from the time of their father's death in 754 until 798. Cynan shared the Kingdom of Gwynedd with his brother Hywel ap Rhodri. Cynan died in 816; and Hywel ruled Gwynedd until his death in 825. At this time, Hywel was succeeded by Cynan's grandson Merfyn Frych. ([See Generation Eighteen](#))

Cynan Tindaethwy ap Rhodri had a daughter:

- **Esyllt** (also Ethyllt and Ethil)

Generation Seventeen

Esyllt (also Ethyllt and Ethil), Daughter the King of Gwynedd who married Gwriad of Man, a Manx chieftan descended from Llywarch Hen, a 6th century British prince who was a grandson of **Coel Hen**, "Old King Coel" of nursery rhyme fame. Gwriad's father was Elidur, Prince of Deheubarth. Presumably, Ethyllt moved either to the Isle of Man or the area around the Firth of Forth as this is where her son Merfyn (mentioned next) came from.

Ethyllt and Gwriad had a son:

- **Merfyn Frych** (the Freckled)

Generation Eighteen

Merfyn Frych (the Freckled), King of Gwynedd

Died in 844

Merfyn became King of Gwynedd in 825 on the death of his mother Ethyllt's uncle Hywel ap Rhodri. Merfyn came from either the Isle of Man or the Firth of Forth area; and may have held some position of authority on the Island of Anglesey prior to 825. He married Nest, daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel, King of Powys, and they had a son:

- **Rhodri Mawr**

Generation Nineteen

Rhodri Mawr (the Great) ap Merfyn, Prince of Wales,

Died in 877 or 878, killed in battle with the English as was his son Gwriad.

Rhodri Mawr ap Merfyn became King of Gwynedd in 844 on the death of his father Merfyn Frych; King of Powys in 855 on the death of his uncle Caell ap Brochwell; and King of Seisyllwg in 871 on the death of his brother-in-law Gwgon. Rhodri Mawr was the first ruler recognised as Prince of Wales. He defeated the Danish leader Horn in 856. Rhodri Mawr ap Merfyn married Angharad, daughter of Meuric ap Dyfnwal ap Asthi, King of Seisyllwg, and they had the following sons:

- **Anarawd ap Rhodri Mawr, King of Gwynedd**
- Cadell ap Rhodri Mawr, King of Seisyllwg had a son:



- Hywel Dda (the Good) ap Cadell, Prince of Deheubarth who united much of Wales.
- Merfyn ap Rhodri Mawr, King of Powys.
- Gwriad ap Rhodri Mawr, killed in battle in 877 or 878, as was his father.

Generation Twenty

Anarawd ap Rhodri Mawr, King of Gwynedd

Died in 916

Anarawd became King of Gwynedd in 878 on the death of his father. He abandoned an alliance with the Danish Kingdom of York and acknowledged Ælfred the Great as overlord; as did his brothers and other lesser rulers. The precise nature of this overlordship is not known, and there was an attempt to portray this submission as a desire for unity among Christian rulers against the pagan Danes. However, this recognition by Welsh rulers that the King of England had claims upon them would be a central fact in the subsequent history of Wales.

Anarawd ap Rhodri Mawr had the following son:

- **Idwal Foel (the Bald) ap Anarawd**
- Elisedd ap Anarawd

Generation Twenty-one

Idwal Foel (the Bald) ap Anarawd, King of Gwynedd

Idwal became King of Gwynedd in 916 on the death of his father. He accepted English overlordship in 918. In 942, he was slain along with his brother Elisedd during an unsuccessful revolt against the English.

Idwal Foel ap Anarawd married Avandreg and they had the following children:

- Iago ap Idwal who was deposed by Hywel Dda (the Good) ap Cadell, Prince of Deheubarth. After Hywel's death, Iago and his brother Ieuaf defeated the sons of Hywel Dda. Iago became King of Gwynedd and later deposed Ieuaf.
- Ieuaf (Levan) ap Idwal who was deposed by Hywel Dda as was his brother Iago. After Hywel's death, Ieuaf ruled part of Gwynedd and maybe part of Powys until he was deposed by his brother. As usual in Wales, the situation was very confused as these rulers sought to extend their own petty kingdoms at the expense of their relatives and neighbours.
- **Meurig ap Idwal Foel**
- Rhodri ap Idwal Foel

Generation Twenty-two

Meurig ap Idwal Foel

Died (slain) in 986

Meurig ap Idwal Foel had a son:

- **Idwal ap Meurig**

Generation Twenty-three

Idwal ap Meurig

Died (slain) in 996 in exile

Idwal ap Meurig had a son:

- **Iago ap Idwal**

Generation Twenty-four

Iago ap Idwal, King of Gwynedd

Died in 1039, murdered by Gruffydd ap Llewelyn

Iago ap Idwal was at first excluded from the throne of Gwynedd by Llywelyn ap Seisyll from 1018 to 1023. Iago ap Idwal was King of Gwynedd from 1023 to 1039 when he was murdered by Llywelyn ap Seisyll's son Gruffydd ap Llewelyn who then ruled over the whole of Wales from 1057 until his death in 1063.

Iago ap Idwal had a son:

- **Cynan ap Iago**

Generation Twenty-five

Cynan ap Iago who was excluded from the throne by Gruffydd ap Llewelyn and exiled in Dublin, Ireland where he met his wife Ragnhildir, a great-granddaughter of Brian Bóru.

Died circa 1060

Cynan ap Iago married Ragnhildir (also Ranult and Ragnailt), daughter of Olaf who was a son of Sitric of the Silken Beard, Norse King of Dublin. Please click on [Brian Bóru](#) for details of this descent.

Cynan and Ragnhildir had a son:

- **Gruffydd ap Cynan**

Generation Twenty-six

Gruffydd ap Cynan, King of Gwynedd

Born circa 1055 in Dublin, Ireland

Died in 1137 and interred at Bangor Cathedral

Gruffydd ap Cynan defeated and killed Trahaearn ap Cardogog in the battle of Mynydd Carn in 1081 and became King of Gwynedd in 1081. The situation was chaotic and he was deposed once or twice by the Normans early in his reign. At one point, Gruffydd took refuge in Ireland. Although there were a couple of invasions from England, Gruffydd ruled Gwynedd more or less continuously from about 1101 until his death in 1137.

Gruffydd married Angharad who was a daughter of Owain ap Edwin, Lord Tegeingl and a great-granddaughter of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godgifu, who was the famous “Lady Godiva” who rode nude on her horse through Coventry.

Gruffydd and Angharad had the following children:

- **Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd**
- Cadwallader ap Gruffydd who was driven into exile in England after being involved in the murder of Anarawd ap Gruffydd, King of Deheubarth in 1143 and then having further arguments with his brother Owain.
- Susanna who married Madoc ap Maredudd, Prince of Powys

Generation Twenty-seven

Owain Gwynedd ap Gruffydd, King of Gwynedd and Prince of Wales

Died on November 28, 1170 and was interred at Bangor Cathedral.

Owain seemed to prefer the title of “Prince of Wales” as it indicated that he was the ruler of all Wales. This title defined his position in the empire that to an ever increasing extent exercised lordship over him while elevating him above English barons and other lesser rulers in Wales.

Owain took advantage of the troubled reign of King Stephen of England (1135 – 1154) and seized some neighbouring territories. In 1157, Henry II led an army into Wales and Owain

acknowledged Henry II as overlord. Owain kept all the territory he had gained with the exception of Tegeingl in the extreme north east.

Owain married Gwladys, a daughter of Llywarch ap Trahaearn ap Cardogog whose father Trahaearn ap Cardogog had been killed in 1081 by Owain's father Gruffydd ap Cynan. (See Generation Twenty-six) It would seem that our ancestors didn't hold long grudges over killings and murders, perhaps because these events were so common.

Owain and Gwladys had the following children:

- **Iorwerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd**
- Maelgwin who ruled Anglesey but was deposed by his brother Dafydd.
- Dafydd ap Owain Gwynedd who succeeded his father as Prince of Gwynedd from 1170 to 1194. His mother may have been Christina, shown below. He married **Emma (or Emme) Plantagenet**, a half sister of **King Henry II Curtmantle of England**. He was defeated by and yielded sovereignty to his nephew **Llewelyn ap Iorworth** in 1194.
- Rhodri ap Owain Gwynedd who was deposed by Dafydd but later ruled part of Gwynedd.

Owain married second to his cousin Christina (or Cristin). Christina and Owain were both grandchildren of Owain ap Edwin, Lord Tegeingl. Owain and Christina had the following children:

- Dafydd ap Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd who is shown above. It is uncertain whether his mother was Gwladys or Christina.
- additional sons and daughters

Owain is said to have had a large number of children by assorted girlfriends and other associates without undergoing the formality of a church ceremony. Among these children is reputed to have been:

- **Prince Madoc** who, according to legend, is said to have sailed to North America in the late 12th century.
- Riryd who accompanied Madoc.

Generation Twenty-eight

Iorwerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd,

Died circa 1174 at Pennant Mehangell. Iorwerth's name "Drwyndwn" means "the Broken-Nosed"; and this may indictate some deformity or disability. This may be the reason why he did not succeed his father even though he was the eldest son. Iorwerth married Margaret, daughter of Madoc ap Maredudd, Prince of Powys

- Llywelyn Fawr "the Great" ap Iowerth

Generation Twenty-nine

Llywelyn Fawr "the Great" ap Iowerth, Prince of Wales

Born in 1173 probably in the area of Dolwyddelan Castle, shown in the photograph below. Died on November 4, 1240 at Aberconwy



Llewellyn ap Iorwerth

Dolwyddelan Castle



Llywelyn defeated his Uncle Dafydd in 1194 and was acknowledged as



overlord by other Welsh princes. After King John attacked Llywelyn in 1210, Llywelyn allied himself with the barons who opposed King John. When the barons pressured King John to sign the Magna Carta in 1215, the rights of Llywelyn and the Welsh were recognized.

At first Llywelyn was on good terms with King John of England. He married ***Joan Plantagenet**, the daughter of **King John (Lackland)** and **Isabella of Angouleme** in 1206. After the marriage, Llywelyn was granted a dispensation from the Pope in 1222 to allow a disinheritance of his children born prior to his marriage to Joan. This ensured that Dafydd, his son by Joan, and nephew of King Henry III of England, would succeed him as Prince of Wales. (John Davies: *A History of Wales*, London, 1993, p. 139) **In April 1226 Joan obtained a papal decree from Pope Honorius III, declaring her legitimate on the basis that her parents had not been married to others at the time of her birth, but without giving her a claim to the English throne.**

* Joan indulged in an affair with William de Braose, 10th Baron of Abergavenny, a Norman marcher lord. De Braose was hated by the Welsh, who referred to him as Gwilym Ddu or Black William.

In 1228 he was captured by Llywelyn's forces near Montgomery but was ransomed. Llywelyn and Braose arranged the marriage Braose's daughter Isabella to Llywelyn's only legitimate son and heir, Dafydd, with the lordship and castle of Builth as her marriage dowry. However, at Easter 1230, he discovered Braose with Joan in her bedchamber "in the dead of night".

As news of the scandal spread across Wales and the Marches *"the enemies of his house hastened from every quarter to see this scone of a hated stock brought to his account, even had Llywelyn been in the mood to resist the tide of popular passion, he might have found it hard to withstand the demand that William should die."*

Llywelyn had William de Braose hanged from a tree in a field behind this palace of Garth Celyn in Abergwyngregyn on 20 May 1230.

Joan was imprisoned in a tower at Garth Celyn, where she remained for twelve months. Llywelyn later forgave her and she was reinstated as Lady of Wales. The marriage of Isabella de Braose and Dafydd, the future Prince of Wales, went ahead as planned in 1230. Joan may have given birth to another daughter early in 1231.

Joan of Wales died at the royal palace of Abergwyngregyn, on the north coast of Gwynedd, in February 1237. Llywelyn's great grief at her death was recorded at the time. Llywelyn founded a Franciscan Friary near to the shore of Llanfaes in her memory, where Joan was buried. The Friary was consecrated in 1240, just a few months before Llywelyn's death in April of the same year.

The Friary was destroyed in 1537 during the dissolution of the monasteries and Joan's tomb was desecrated. The whereabouts of the coffin were unknown for many years until it was found in the town of Beaumaris, Anglesey, where it was being used as a horse trough.

Today Joan's huge stone coffin lies in the church porch at Beaumaris Church. The effigy depicts Joan's head and shoulders, wearing a wimple and a coronet, with hands raised in prayer. Above the empty coffin is a slate panel inscribed: "This plain sarcophagus, (once dignified as having contained the remains of Joan, daughter of King John, and consort of Llewelyn ap Iowerth, Prince of North Wales, who died in the year 1237), having been conveyed from the Friary of Llanfaes, and alas, used for many years as a horse watering trough, was rescued from such an indignity and placed here for preservation as well as to excite serious meditation on the transitory nature of all sublunary distinctions. By Thomas James Warren Bulkeley, Viscount Bulkeley, Oct 1808" (taken from "English Monarchs")

Generation Thirty

The children of Llywelyn and Joan were:

- Dafydd ap Llywelyn (c. 1212–1246), son by Joan Plantagenet.
- Elen (Helen) ferch Llywelyn (c. 1206–1253), daughter by Joan. M (1). John Earl of Huntington m. (2) Robert de Quincy, 3rd Donald Malcolm, Mar Earl of Mar.
- Susanna ferch Llywelyn, died after November 1228, daughter by Joan. Henry III King of England granted the upbringing of "L. princeps Norwallie et Johanna uxor sua et...soror nostra Susannam filiam suam" to "Nicholao de Verdun et Clementie uxori sue" by order dated 24 Nov 1228[273]. Her birth date is estimated on the assumption that Susanna was under marriageable age, but older than an infant, at the time.

- Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Fawr (c. 1196–1244), a son by *Tangwystl Goch, mistress of Llewelyn (d. c. 1198).

Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Fawr, also known as "Llywelyn the Last", Prince of Wales from 1246 to 1282). Llywelyn paid homage to King Henry III in 1247, but after rebelling several times he was killed in battle on December 11, 1282 during the reign of King Edward I. Llywelyn was the last of the Welsh princes to rule over an independent Wales. Dafydd d.s.p. (decessit sine prole, died without issue) and the throne then passed to his nephew Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn Fawr.

- **Princess Gwladus Ddu “The Dark Eyed” Ferch Llewelyn of Wales** b. 1205 d. 1251 at Windsor. She married in 1231 (1) Reginald de Braose (Bruce), 9th Baron of Abergavenny, and (2) **Ralph de Mortimer, Earl of Wigmore**, son of **Sir Roger de Mortimer** and Millicent de Ferrers.

Princess Gwladus Ddu and Ralph de Mortimer had the following children: **Isabelle, Countess of Arundel.**

- **Roger Mortimer, 1st Baron Mortimer**, in 1247, married Maud de Braose by whom he had seven children.
 - Hugh de Mortimer
 - John de Mortimer
 - Peter de Mortimer
- Elen ferch Llywelyn b. 1207 d. 1253 , m (1) John the Scot, Earl of Chester and (2) Robert II de Quincy, son of Magna Charta Surety Saher de Quincy.

- **Angharad ferch Llywelyn** (c. 1212–1256) daughter of Llywelyn and Joan. She married Maelgwn Fychan of Deheubarth, a descendant of the Lord Rhys, and had four children: ^[1]

1. Rhys (?-1255) – married Isabel Marshal, the illegitimate daughter of Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.
2. Gwenllïan (?-1254) – married Maredudd ap Llywelyn of Meirionydd, son of Llywelyn Fawr.
3. Marered (?-28 Sep 1255) – married Owain ap Maredudd of Cydewain.
4. **Eleonor of Ceredigion** – married **Maredudd ap Owain of Deheubarth**, son of Owain ap Gruffydd. Their descendants included Ellen ferch Thomas of Isceod, mother of ***Owain Glyndŵr**, the last native prince of Wales. Ellen's sister, **Margaret ferch Thomas** of Isceod, was, by her marriage to ****Tudor Fychan**, an ancestor of the Royal House of Tudor.

- Tegwared y Baiswen ap Llywelyn (c. 1215), a son by a woman named as Crysten in some sources

- Marared ferch Llywelyn (died after 1268), married (1) John de Braose and (2) (about 1232) Walter III de Clifford. Marared had issue by both husbands.^[64]

- Helen born circa 1230. Helen is shown in *The Scots Peerage* vol. 4, p. 9 (Fife) and vol. 5, p. 578 (Mar) as well as in *The Complete Peerage* vol. V, p. 373 (Fife) and vol. VIII, p. 403 (Mar) as a daughter of Llywelyn Fawr "the Great" ap Iowerth, Prince of Wales. Helen married first to Malcolm MacDuff, Earl of Fife (Máel Coluim II, Earl of Fife) son of Duncan Macduff of Fife & his wife Alice Corbet. He must have been quite old because he succeeded his uncle in 1228, likely before Helen was born. When he died, his son and heir Colbran was underage and had been knighted in his teens in 1264. Colbran must have married young because when he died in 1270, he could not have been more than 24 and his heir was his son Duncan who was only 8 years of age. Helen and Malcolm MacDuff had a son:

- Colbran MacDuff, Earl of Fife

Helen married second to Domhall I (Donald), 6th Earl of Mar, son of William, 5th Earl of Mar and Elizabeth Comyn. Helen and Domhall had the following children:

- Margaret (Mary) of Mar
- **Isabel of Mar**
- Garnait(Gratney) of Mar, 7th Earl of Mar
- Duncan of Mar
- Alexander of Mar

Llywelyn was associated with *Tangwystyl Goch who is said by Sir John Edward Lloyd to have been a daughter of Llywarch the Red of Rhos. (Sir John Edward Lloyd: *A History of Wales: From the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest*, Longmans, Green & Co., 1911, page 686. Sir John gives his source as Lewis Dwnn (fl. 1580), *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, Ed. S.R. Meyrick, Llandovery, 1846, Volume II, page 107.)

Generation Thirty-one

Isabel of Mar (also Isabella and Matilda)

Isabel married **Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland** and they had one child:

- **Princess Marjorie Bruce**, born circa 1297 who became mother of the first Stewart Monarch, Robert II of Scotland.

***Owain Glyndwr**

**** Tudor Fychan**

THE EDWARDES/EDWARDS LINEAGE FROM RHIRID FLAIDD, LORD OF PENLLYN, OF DENBIGHSHIRE, WALES

(Information taken from Burke's Landed Gentry and Welsh Biography Online, plus other varied sources)

BEFORE THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER EXISTED THE HOUSE OF RHEGED

COEL HEN King of All Britons b. ca. 406, supposedly in Denbigh, Wales. It is said that "Old King Cole," of the famous nursery rhyme, is the ancestor of most Celts and Brits.

RHIRID FLAIDD (fl. 1160) . Traditions preserved in late medieval genealogies make Rhirid the son of one Gwrgenau who is supported by an obscure and doubtful pedigree going back to Cunedda Wledig. The appellation of blaidd (wolf) he inherited from his maternal grandmother, Haer , daughter and heiress of Gillyn, son of Blaidd Rhudd or the Bloody Wolf of Gest , a township in Eifionydd . By Cynfyn Hirdref (Hirdref is a township in Llŷn) Haer had a daughter, Generis , the mother of Rhirid Flaidd. Haer is supposed to have taken Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (q.v.) , king of Powys , as her second husband, and Gwrgenau consequently received lands in Powys from his wife's half-brother, king Maredudd . Rhirid, who is said to have inherited his father's lands in Mochnant and Penllyn , at Pennant Melangell and Rhiwaedog , as well as the maternal inheritance at Gest , would, if all this were true, have been a cousin of **Madog ap Maredudd** (q.v.) , last king of united Powys (d. 1160) . He is also said to have m. Gwenllïan, daughter of Ednyfed ap Rhiwallon of Brochdyn or Broughton, by whom he had two sons, Einion and Madog ...

Contemporary evidence exists to prove the historicity of at least part of the above account. Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr (q.v.), the foremost bard of Powys in the time of Madog ap Maredudd , composed three poems to Rhirid, one returning thanks to his patron for a fine

sword with which he had presented him, and the other two lamenting his hero's premature death, an event which evidently occurred sometime after Madog's death in 1160. The name of his father, Gwrgeneu, is here confirmed, and we are told that he had a brother Arthen; he is described as a proprietor or priodawr in a place called Pennant, and his associations with Dunoding, the cantref in which Gest is situated, are several times emphasized; his intimate connection with Madog is made clear, and there is mention of Ednyfed ap Rhiwallon and his son Einion. There is also a significant reference to his slaughter of the English as far as the swamplands of Tern beyond Shrewsbury: the lordship of Oswestry, it is known, was in Madog's possession for some years, and it is certain that Rhirid was the recipient of a gift of land there, for a gwely linked with his name survived in the lordship down to the end of the Middle Ages. From all this, it may be concluded that he was a leading nobleman of the time, a noted warrior greatly favoured in the courts of Powys, and a proprietor unusually well-endowed with land throughout the breadth of two provinces. He may well have deserved the status attributed to him by Cynddelw — 'Priodawr Pennant pennaf, uchelwr uchelwyr vodrydaf' ('the greatest of landowners, a magnate of magnates').

Bibliography:

Archaeologia Cambrensis, IV, v, 197-8, V, viii, 197;
Heraldic Visitations of Wales and Part of the Marches, 1846;
Philip Yorke, The Royal Tribes of Wales, London / Wrexham, 1799;
Hendregadredd Manuscripts 140, 178.

Author:

Professor Thomas Jones Pierce, M.A., F.S.A., (1905-1964), Aberystwyth

Einion Efell, living in 1132, Lord of Cynllaeth, Montgomeryshire, and of Llwynymaen, Salop, at the latter of which places he is said to have resided, m. Arddyn, dau. of Madoc Vychan ap Madoc, descended from Iduerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrook, and was father of

Rhun Ap Einion Eifell b. 1167 Cynllaith, Denbighshire, Wales; m. Elizabeth Strange dau. of John, Lord Strange of Knockyn, b. 1171 at Knockin, Oswestry, Shropshire, England; and was by his son;

Cuhelyn ap Rhun of Lloran, in the lordship of Cynllaeth, who rebuilt, in 1230, the mansion-house of Lloran as we learn from some Welsh verses, important that the years from the incarnation of the Son of God were twelve hundred and three tens when Cyhelyn founded a huge and high house of wood and stone. "He erected," says the bar, "on the banks of Barrog, a house that will outstand the world. Let songs be sung to the amiable chief in the halls of Lloran." Cyhelyn m. Efa, dau. and heiress of Grono ap Cadwgan, Lord of Hen-Vache, in the Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, Montgomeryshire, descended from Ririd, younger son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, King of Powys, and was father of

ievan ap Cyhelyn, of Llwynymaen and Lloran, constable of Knockyn Castle, who, by Efa his wife, dau. of Adda ap Awr, of Trevor, had a son,

Madoc(madog) Goch ap ievan, of Lloran, b. ca. 1250 in Denbighshire who m. Lleiki, dau. of Hywel (or iowerth) Goch ap Meredith Vychan, of Abertanant, in Shropshire, derived from Hywel, son of Meredith ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, and had a son and successor,

Madoc (madog) Kyffin ap Madoc Goch, of Lloran and Gartheryr, in Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant. The surname of Kyffin, borne by Madoc, was derived from a locality of that name in the parish of Llandgodwin, where he has been nursed, and was assumed to distinguish him from his father, Madoc, then living. Madoc Kyffin m. twice: 1st, ca. 1302 Tangwystl, dau of Ievan Voel ap Iorwerth, of Pengelly, descended from Aleth, Lord of Dyvet, by whom he had a son,

Madoc (madog) Kyffin m. 2ndly, a dau of Griffith ap Rhys, great-grandson of Ririd F(V)laid, Lord of Penllyn, in Merioneth (see Myddelton of Gwaynynog), and was, by her, father of David Vychan, ancestor of the Vaughans, Earls of Carbery, Vaughans of Golden Grove, Kyffins of Maenan, &c. Madoc Kyffin was s. by the eldest son of his first marriage,

ievan Gethin (Terrible) ap Madoc (madog) Kyffin, of Lloran, Gartheryr, and Moeliwrch. He m. twice: 1st, Margaret, dau. of Llewelyn ap Rotpert, descended from Ednowain Bendew, Lord of Tegaingl, in Flint, founder of the thirteen noble tribes of North Wales and Powys; and 2ndly, Margaret, dau. of Ievan ap Madoc ap Cadwgan Wenwys. By the latter he had sons: **Morris ap ievan Gethin**

By his first marriage to Margaret, **ievan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin** had issue, **Griffith ap ievan Gethin, of Lloran**, ancestor of the Merediths of Abertanant, co. Salop. A son was:

ievan Vychan ap ievan Gethin, of Abertanant and Moeliwrch, a direct ancestor of **Thomas Ap Llewelyn, of Cyllaeth**, who resided in Llys Dynwallawn. He m. Jane, dau. of Griffith LLOYD, Esq. of Ragad, co. Merioneth, and was father of:

(+ BEGINNING OF THE NESS STRANGE LINE):

1. **Thomas Edwards, Esq.** of Trevonnen, who m. Margery, dau of Thomas Wycherley, Esq. of Eyton, in the co. of Salop, and was by his son,
2. **Robert Edwards, Esq.** of Rhydycroesau, otherwise of Lledrode, co. Denbig. This gentleman is **the first of the family who assumed a distinct surname**. He married Anne, dau. and heir of Robert Kyffin, Gent. of Cynllaeth. Their eldest son, **John Edwards, Esq.**, purchased *Ness Strange*, in the co. of Salop. This gentleman was admitted, in 1668, to the freedom of Shrewsbury. He m. Dorothy, dau. of Thomas BARNES, Esq. of the Lowe, by whom (who d. in 1714) he had issue. John Edwards, Esq. d. in Feb. 1709. Ness Strange, a small country house, is located at Great Ness, Shropshire, England.)

The 2nd son of ievan Gethin ap Madog Kyffin and 1st Margaret is unk.

The 3rd son of ievan Gethin ap Madog Kyffin and 1st Margaret was:

1. ***ieván Vychan ap Tevab Gethin** m. Gwenhwyfor. Their son was:
Hywel ap ievan Vychan b. ca. 1340 m. Ellen (?). A son was:
John ap Hywel (iorwerth, later Edwards) m. Angaharad; their son was:
Robert Hywel ap ievan Vychan b. ca. 1400 m. unk. His son was:

John Edwardes b. ca. 1420 England m. unk. Ca. 1483; d. ca. 1453, Denbigh, Wales. His son was:

John ap Edwards b. ca. 1450 at of Plas Newydd, Chirk, Denbigh d. ca. 1498, m. Anne, da. of Robert Puttenham of Hants. They had five (5) sons including: **Robert, William and John**. John ap Edwards was a Minister of religion.

1. ***Robert Edwardes** b. 1475, Somersetshire, England; m. Ann Ryfin ca. 1494. Their sons were:

a. ***William Thomas Edwardes** b. 1500, Somersetshire, England d. 1547 at Middlesex, London; m. Agnes Bloet/Bluet/ Blewet/Blewitt (my 13th great grandmother) ca. 1521; b. ca. 1509 at Ditchet, Somerset; d. 1575, London; dau. of Sir Richard Bluet and Mary Grenville.

b. Rev. **John Edwardes** b. 2 Jan. 1503, England d. 11 Oct. 1575 in Horningsham, Wiltshire, England.

"Long settled in Denbighshire, the Edwards family secured lands and tithes at the dissolution of Valle Crucis abbey, and leases in the lordship of Chirk held from Sir William Stanley and the Crown." (source: The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1558-1603, ed. P.W. Hasler, 1981)

***“EDWARDS or EDWARDES family, of Chirkland, Denbighshire ,
Pembrokeshire , and Kensington .***

*This ancient Denbighshire family, descended from Tudur Trevor (see Trevor of Brynkynallt , ad. init.), settled from an early date in the cymwd of Nanheudwy and branching out into Flintshire first come into prominence in the person of **JOHN AP EDWARD** , or **EDWARDS** (d. 1498) , receiver and chief forester of Chirkland under Sir W. Stanley. His son **WILLIAM EDWARDS** (d. 1532) distinguished himself at Tournai (1513) , was chosen by the last abbot of Valle Crucis as steward of the abbey's estates , and became a member of the bodyguard of Henry VIII , who leased lands to him in the lordship of Chirk (1526) when it fell to the Crown , made him constable of its castle (1529) and granted him the motto ‘A fynno Duw derfydd.’ His son, **JOHN EDWARDS I** , became deputy-constable of the castle (1543) and sheriff of Flintshire (1546) and Denbighshire (1547); he fought at Boulogne in 1544 . The family clung to the old religion till the time of his son **JOHN EDWARDS II** (d. 1585) , of Plas Newydd or New Hall , who, although suspected in 1574 of sympathy with Mary , queen of Scots , and imprisoned in 1579 for having mass said in his house, publicly renounced the pope at Wrexham at the execution of Richard Gwyn in 1584. **JOHN EDWARDS III** (d. 1625) , son of the above, at first followed his father in outward conformity, becoming a county magistrate (by 1595) and having also parliamentary ambitions, for which he prepared the way soon after his succession by granting leases with the written provision that the tenant should vote as his landlord directed (E.H.R. , lxx, 221-2). In 1588 he set up as candidate for the shire against **WILLIAM ALMER** of Pant Iocyn (see the article on that family) , backed by the powerful Protestant influence of Salusbury of Llewenni , and, with the aid of his own Protestant father-in-law, Roger Puleston of Emral (elected for Flintshire) , and the Catholic vote of Chirkland , he carried the day. Almer challenged the return in Star Chamber as irregular, an action which Puleston denounced in the Commons as a breach of privilege, but the session was over before a decision was reached. The whole county was stirred by the issue, and many riots and lawsuits ensued. In these and in later Star Chamber actions — one in which lord S. John of Bletsoe proceeded against Edwards (1594) for disorderly resistance to his rights as lord of Chirkland in succession to Leicester , and another (1595) in which Edwards 's conduct as magistrate was impugned — much was made of his recusant background. His outward conformity ceased when, after Gunpowder Plot , new recusancy laws imposed a sacramental test and a new oath of allegiance. He was attainted and fined two-thirds of his estate under the Act (1614) , and next year the elder Sir T. Myddelton , whose son's conduct as lord of Chirkland and owner of Chirk castle had been opposed by Edwards , denounced him as a ‘dangerous recusant’ whom it would be ‘mischievous’ to pardon. Alleged breaches of the peace when Plas Newydd was entered by sheriff's officers in search of recusants , and Edwards denounced them to Great Sessions , led to a further prosecution in Star Chamber by the Attorney-General (1619) , and imprisonment in the Marshalsea . At the same time he was at odds with his own son and heir, who in 1624 petitioned Parliament for a Bill to reverse a degree for settlement of the estate which his father had obtained in the Court of Requests , the*

matter being eventually referred to arbitration by the Lords . In the midst of these troubles Edwards d. in London.

His son, JOHN EDWARDS IV (d. 1646), returned to the practice of conformity (doubtless the cause of the family quarrel). But he got the better of Myddelton in a contest over water rights, and as commissioner of array helped to raise forces against him in Denbighshire on the outbreak of civil war. For this a fine of £80 (at the rate of one-tenth) was levied on the estate in 1649 in the time of his son JOHN EDWARDS V (d. 1674), who, after being reconciled both to the Commonwealth (which he served as sheriff in 1633) and to the Myddeltons, was protected from further molestation. The line came to an end in 1685 and the estate passed by marriage to the Pulestons , who sold the New Hall estate in 1721 with the consent of the representative of the original stock in the male line, FRANCIS EDWARDES (d. 1725), M.P. for Haverfordwest , 1722-5. He had inherited the Pembrokeshire estates through his great-grandmother, who had m. a younger son of Plas Newydd early in the 17th cent. Francis Edwardes 's marriage with the daughter and heiress of Robert Rich , 5th earl of Warwick , brought to his son WILLIAM EDWARDES in 1776 the Kensington estates of the Riches and the title ' baron Kensington ' in the Irish peerage. The family kept its Pembrokeshire seat, frequently providing the county with lords-lieutenant and Haverfordwest with burgesses in Parliament until separate representation of the borough ceased in 1885 , whereupon WILLIAM EDWARDES , 5th baron Kensington (d. 1900), was made a peer of the United Kingdom.”
(source: The Library of Wales; Welsh History)

Author

Emeritus Professor Arthur Herbert Dodd, (1891 - 1975)

Sources

History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility of Powys Fadog, ii, 137, iv, 63-8;

Burke's ... Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1913, 1091-2;

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII,

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1611-18 (191, 220), 1619-23 (104-5, 112);

Acts of the Privy Council of England, 1578-9 (29), 1619-21 (34, 36, 50-5);

The Journals of the House of Commons, i, 768, 791, vii, 791;

The Journals of the House of Lords, iii, 402, 414;

Edwards, A Catalogue of Star Chamber Proceedings Relating to Wales (Cardiff 1929), 53, 58, 60, 63, 68;

Strype, The life and acts of ... John Whitgift ... Archbishop of Canterbury ... with a large Appendix of ... papers, etc. (1718)1822, i, 165-8;

Foley, Records of the English province of the Society of Jesus (1570-1800), vi, 730-1;

Catholic Record Society, xiii, 109;

Calendar of Wynn (of Gwydir) Papers, 1515–1690, in the National Library of Wales and elsewhere, 1226;

W. M. Myddelton, Chirk Castle Accounts, A.D. 1605-1666 (St. Albans 1908), 54-8, 99, 105;

W. M. Myddelton, Chirk Castle accounts, (continued) A.D. 1666-1753, 91 n., 431 n.;

Calendar of the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents, etc., 1643–1660, iii, 1720;

Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 13th R., iv, 250, 15th R., vii, 307-8;

N.L.W. Plymouth deeds at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth 175, 884-6, 890, 1679-83,

Edw. Owen deeds,

Puleston deeds,

Lucas MSS., 39-45;

Brogyntyn Welsh MS. 3 (590);

Huntington Lib. (Calif.), MS. EL 7443;

T. Pennant, A Tour (Tours) in [North] Wales1883, ii, 450-1;

M. Mahler, A History of Chirk Castle and Chirkland with a chapter on Offa's Dyke (London 1912);

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, II, iv, 56;

The Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, 1942 (16), 1945 (18);

The English historical review, xlv, 212-19, lix, 351, 355-6;

Cambrian Quarterly Magazine (1829–33), i, 67;

Bye-Gones, relating to Wales and the Border Counties, 1891-2, 343, 347, 367;

W. R. Williams, The parliamentary history of the principality of Wales, from the earliest times to the present day, 1541-1895 (Brecknock 1895), 72, 169-71;

A. H. Dodd, Studies in Stuart Wales (Cardiff 1952), 29, 44, 126, 177, 182-3.

Additional Links

Wikidata: Q20738058

Published date: 1959

Article Copyright: <http://rightsstatements.org/page/InC/1.0/>

The children of William Thomas Edwardes and Agnes Blewitt (13th great-grandparents) were:

1. William Edwardes b. ca. 1522, London
2. Henry Edwardes b. ca. 1523, London d. 1563 (*Perogative Court of Canterbury Ref. 24 Chayre – Will 1563.*)
3. Christopher Edwardes b. ca. 1524, London
4. ***Richard Edwardes** b. ca. 1525, Parish of No. Petherton, Somerset; d. 31 Oct 1566, Edwards Hall, Cardiff, Glamorgan, WALES. He married Helen/Helene Griffith ca. 1562 in London, County Middlesex (England). She was born 1545 in London, County Middlesex, ENGLAND, and died 27 Mar 1616 in Saint Olave's, Southward, County Surrey, ENGLAND. (*Source: "Helen died March 27, 1616 in St. Olave's, Southward, Surrey. Will probated in Surrey in 1616. I pg. 30 - Karen S. Rowe: Helen Griffith*)

The Story of *Richard Edwardes

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THE LEGEND OF REV. RICHARD EDWARDES

"English composer and poet, Richard became Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal in 1561 and wrote two plays for them. His five surviving songs, of which the most famous is "In Going to my Naked Bed", show the influence of the Franco-Flemish style on English music before the arrival of the Italian madrigal. Three keyboard arrangements of 3 part-songs (only one assigned to him, but the other two assumed to be his from his authorship of the words) survive in MS.

Richard Edwards was educated at Oxford, receiving both a Bachelor's and a Master's degree. He considered the law as a career, entering Lincoln's Inn Field, but never took up the practice. Instead he became master of the children at the Chapel Royal, where he created musical dramas that the children's choir could perform. The composition, 'Palamon and Arcite' was written for the Queen, and was performed at Oxford. The Queen was impressed with the piece, and intended to bestow a gift on Edwards, but he died soon after the performance.

Little more is known of Edwards' life. Edwards' importance as a playwright is that he instigated the basing of the English tragedy on the Latin classical model. His plays were classical in subject, but were set in a contemporary world. The only play of his that is still in existence is 'Damon and Pithias' (1571).

The story says that Henry VIII was known for having had 6 wives and several mistresses during his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. One mistress is said to have been Agnes Blewitt.

***King Henry the VIII** is said to have fathered a son with her, whom was born after her marriage to William Edwards. She and William were said to have given the boy the surname of "Edwardes" out of shame.*

Agnes and William lived adjacent to the King's Hunting lodge in Somerset, England, and since it has been acknowledged that Agnes was not at Court prior to her pregnancy, then it might be assumed that the king met her during one of his hunting excursions. The Edwards couple had two other children, both with birth and baptism records stating William and Agnes as the parents, however, there are no records or birth information for Richard.

Author David Dean Edwards, in his 1992 book, "The Edwardes Legacy," corroborates the story that Richard was afforded many favorable opportunities as a young man, including a post at Christ Church College in Oxford. The Edwards family was poor, and, yet, young Richard's schooling, of the best kind, was paid for by Henry. Richard was included in the inner circle of the royal family, both during the lifetime and after the death of Henry VIII, becoming a close confidante' to Elizabeth I. This was the pattern of favoritism shown other known bastard children by Henry VIII."

NOTE: It should be noted here that Agnes Blewitt Edwardes was allowed to adorn the Lancaster Red Rose in her personal crest, but, also, that Agnes would have met Henry VIII through her husband who was in the bodyguard to the king. Another association of the two families comes from Sir Walter Bloet's (Blewitt) inheritance of Raglan Castle where Henry VII had spent much time in his youth.

The Tudor Heritage and "Arms of Edwardes"

The Tudors were a noble family of good stock and prominent Welsh heritage dating back centuries. Following is a statement from another descendant of Rev. Richard Edwardes, through the Rev. Jonathan Edwards whom is an exact DNA match to my Edwards line. The statement reveals the "Arms of Edwardes," as verified by the Heraldry Office in London, showing: "Lion rampant and demi lion rampant holding a castle are of gold. The background field is ermin with canton in upper left, the arms of the Blewitt famly, which is a double headed eagle on a field of crimson.(over leaf to coat of arms) The basic arms without canton was originally represented a welshman named Elidir ap Rhys Sais ap Edneyfed ap Llowarch Gam ap Lluddocca, Lord of Chirk ap Tudor Trevor (gggggrandson of Tudor Trevor) Tudor Trevor wife, Angharad, was the daughter of King Hwel Dda, descended from earlier Welsh Kings, himself by legend descended from kings of Briton. Arms being surrounded by six red roses."

Child of RICHARD BLEWITT EDWARDES and HELENE GRIFFITH (12th great-grandparents) was:

1. **RICHARD BLEWITT EDWARDES/EDWARDS, JR. (my 11th great grandfather)** b. 22 Nov 1566,¹ North Petherton, County Somerset, ENGLAND; d. 1632, buried in March of that year at Hagley near Cardiff, Glamorgan, WALES; He married ELLENOR (Eleanor)THOMAS 22 Jul 1583 in Oswestry, WALES. She was born 1562 in Oswestry, WALES to Edmund Thomas and Mary Elizabeth **King**, and died 1628, in Hagley, Cardiff, Glamorgan, WALES, She was buried 7 May 1628.

NOTE: The confirmation below of Richard Edwards, Jr. and wife, Eleanor, and their children is found in the archived records at: "Full Text – The Registers of Hopton Castle, Shropshire. 1538-1812" NOTE: The belief is that Richard and Helen/Helene had at least six children, and other than those listed, none of the other names are clear and concise enough to mention here.

The children of **RICHARD BLEWITT EDWARDS, JR. and ELEANOR THOMAS** are:

1. **William Edwards** b. c 1600, baptized Jan. 6, 1604 at Hopton Castle, Shropshire
2. **John Edwards** b. c. 1606, baptized 1607
3. **Richard Edwards** b. ca. 1613, baptized 3 March 1614. Became a minister in London.
4. **Jane Edwards** b. ca. 1619, baptized 1620

The Edwards at that time were residents of Edwards Hall, near Cardiff, probably near Hagley, in Glamorganshire, Wales.

"The ancestral home, called "Edwards Hall" was in Glen Morganshire, near Cardiff. It was built sometime around 1050-1100 in the time of William the Conquerer and came into the Edwards family later by marriage into the family of Queen Elizabeth. They occupied it for generations and it was finally abandoned in the early 1700's. Nothing but a pile of rubble now remains to mark its location in this rough, hill, rocky land." (taken from the book "Edwards Family of Northampton".)

William, son of Richard Edwards, Jr., travelled to Jamestown with his three sons: John, Thomas, and William. William Edwards was listed among those killed on April 22, 1622 during the Good Friday Massacre at Jamestown. Reference to this can be found in the Jamestown Society organizational records. A total of 347 pilgrims were killed by the Powhatan Indians of the Chesapeake area that day.

*"William 1 Edwards was an early resident of Surry County, and is mentioned among the dead in 1624. (Hotten, Emigrants to America, p. 192). He was probably father of 2 William Edwards, who is mentioned as a merchant in Virginia, in 1644, as per deed to Nathaniel Sylvester, merchant. In 1648 William Edwards and Bice Davis obtained a patent for 1080 acres on the Sunken Marsh in James City County (opposite to Dancing Point) . Among the headrights was Dorothy, his wife. In 1657 he obtained a grant for 490 acres opposite to Jamestown, and afterwards took out a new grant for the land in Sunken Marsh with the addition of 720 acres. He represented Surry County in the House of Burgesses in 1652 and 1653, and was one of the justices of the peace. According to a deposition in Surry, he was 43 years old in 1658 and in the records of the general court he is said to have died about 1673."*²

NOTE: There are two (2) different versions of whom William Edwards of Surry County, VA, married to Dorothy Withers, is the son of. William of Jamestown or his brother, Thomas are both listed as the father of said William Edwards. The aforesaid paragraph is the first mention, the following paragraph is the second. According to period records, William had arrived before his bride, Dorothy, and was there with Rice Davis to greet her arrival at James City in 1648. "and they were the parents of three children: William, John and Thomas."³ ***The ship log shows that William Edwards had preceded his wife in Virginia, as she was still in England, thus, this William may, in fact, be the son of William of Jamestown and not of Thomas.***

The following paragraph, although skeptics believe this account to be false, shows the William Edwards whom arrived in Hartford, CT with mother and step-father, John Cole, and it is, actually, accurate and factually documented. A John Edwards from Surry County, VA, was said to be the father of Capt. Nathaniel Edwards of Brunswick County, VA, is confirmed by the Will of John Edwards naming his children. Also, the William Edwards said to have married Anne Harrison, daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison, was, actually, the 4th William Edwards, and he was married to Elizabeth Harrison, who was the actual daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison. A document dated November 21, 1695, from Anne, wife of William Edwards of James City, giving Power of Attorney to William's "Brother Mr. John Edwards," pertains to the 2nd William Edwards who married Anne Mansfield, the daughter of George Mansfield as stated in his Will.⁴ As for John Edwards, there does exist on record a "John Edwards, Gent." from Spotsylvania whom was commissioned Captain of foot soldiers, 1738-1749, Page 123, as documented in the 1954 publication by William Armstrong Crozier, entitled: "Virginia Colonial Militia, 1651 – 1776," published by Baltimore Southern Book Company.

It is my firm belief that the line of William Edwards of Surry County, VA, listed above, are not connected to Thomas Edwards, but to the William Edwards, son of Richard, who first came to America via Jamestown. The son of Thomas Edwards, also William, is kin to the Surry County Edwards. Furthermore, the John Edwards listed below as the son of William and Dorothy Edwards, is another John Edwards, a cousin, no doubt, who may be the ancestor of the John Edwards of NC and GA. The son of William and Dorothy Edwards is John Edwards of Surry County, VA, not Spotsylvania. The latter does refer in his will as to having left legacies to his "cousins," William, Thomas, and John.

Thomas Edwards, supposed eldest son of Richard, was "knighted by Royal decree in 1624...Sir Thomas Edwards had five sons: **William**, John, Thomas, Robert, and Edmund. The eldest, William Edwards (1620-1685), came to America with his mother and step-father, **John Cole**, of London and settled in Hartford, Connecticut (1639), where he married and left numerous descendants, thus establishing the well-known family of that name in New England. John, Richard, William, and Thomas Edwards, grandsons of Richard of Wales, came to Virginia, and **John**, the eldest settled in Northumberland county. His son, **John Edwards, Jr.**, was a vestryman in Lancaster county, and then removed to Surry county where he was a burgess. He married **Frances Cole** and their son, **William Edwards**, member of the House of Burgesses in 1653, lived in Surry county and married **Dorothy Withers**. Among their children was **William Edwards, Jr.**, also a burgess from Surry, who married **Ann Harrison**, daughter of Col. Benjamin Harrison, the "Councillor" (progenitor of two Presidents of the United States), and they were the parents of **John Edwards** who married **Jane Arrington**. This latter couple lived in Prince William county and later moved to Spotsylvania county. **John Edwards** was a captain in the colonial

militia and was with the First Virginia Regiment in the French and Indian War. His wife, Jane Arrington was a daughter of Thomas Arrington of Westmoreland county.”⁵

² William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Volume 15, Page 79

³ Sources: U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s
Virginia Land, Marriage, and Probate Records, 1639-1850

⁴ William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Volume 15, Page 79-80

⁵ "The King Family" by Goode King Feldhauser/George M.G. Stafford – DAR Library, Washington DC

NOTE: *Thomas Edwards, son of Richard, is not to be confused with the mythical Thomas Nathaniel Edwards said to have been born 14 Oct. 1690 in South Wales and died 11 Feb. 1781 in Swansea, St. Mary's County, Maryland. ² He is said to have been a clergyman and married Elizabeth (Isabelle) Downing on 17 March 1713. She was born 3 Dec. 1693 in Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wales, and died 1742 in Georgia (USA) and is buried in Wales. Isabelle has been listed as a daughter of Sir George Downing of the famed 10 Downing Street, London, and niece to Mary Downing, wife of Anthony Stoddard whose ancestor, Esther Edwards, was the mother of Vice President of the United States, Aaron Burr. There is no Thomas Nathaniel Edwards nor is there an Isabelle Downing, daughter of Sir George Downing. The true fact here is that Mary Downing Stoddard, wife of Anthony Stoddard, was the sister of Sir George Downing, 1st Baronet for whom Downing Street was named, and they were the ancestors of Vice President Aaron Burr, whose mother, Esther Edwards, was a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Hartford, Connecticut.*

Source: *"Cipher/Code of Dishonor; Aaron Burr, an American Enigma By Alan J. Clark M. D., Alan J. Clark/ Pg. 36: Senator Timothy Pickering was descended from Sir Henry Pickering (born 1634) whose wife was Philadelphia Downing. Her father, Sir George Downing's (b. 1623) sister, Mary Downing (husband Anthony Stoddard was ancestor of Aaron Burr's mother Esther Edwards. Pg. 42: Both the Robert Edwards and Timothy Edwards families came from Hartford, Connecticut and were related back in England through Mary Downing Stoddard (husband Anthony), half-sister of Sir George Downing of 10 Downing Street. "*

Beginning with the arrival of William Edwards to Jamestown, his son, William, who first purchased plots of land and later acquired several plantations to be used for farming tobacco, the early settlers of Virginia, including many in the Edwards line, most notably, promulgated trade with the Native Americans of the surrounding areas, which increased during wartime, and the major production of tobacco and influx of tobacco planters became almost "cult-like," a centralized organization, if not an unbounded corporation, which later carried into the fertile

areas of North Carolina. Licenses were granted to the planters in various states, and those moving from Virginia to the Carolinas had to obtain new licenses in order to begin planting their tobacco crop.

The extent of Edwards family members in Virginia is only further confounded by the naming, and re-naming of the three prominent family names: William, Thomas and John, which seem to carry on further into North Carolina and points therefrom, making it near to impossible, from generation to generation, to pinpoint which William, Thomas or John is whom. Dates are not always accurate, and, therefore, not always helpful, and records are largely scarce; lost or destroyed. In variant circumstances, there are more unfamiliar names like Ambrose, James, Jesse, Peter and Augustine which do not seem to appear as frequently. However, in the situation of my 5th great-grandfather, John Edwards, there are certain indications of who his family members may have been, according to both family names and profession.

Thomas Edwards of Dobbs County, NC, owned a plantation and many acres of land. Born in 1722 to John Edwards and his wife, Zilpah Blount, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Blount, Thomas was their only child. He married three (3) times, the first to Mary?. On the 1769 tax list of Dobbs County, NC, Thomas is shown with sons John and Thomas (Jr.), and there is also listed a separate John Edwards. John Edwards, son of Thomas, stands a very good chance of being the John Edwards later from Wilkes County, GA. According to some records, John's grandson, Wiley B. Edwards, bore the initial "B" which stood for "Blount." Further research continues, however, this appears to be a most likely candidate. John's grandfather, also John Edwards, was born ca. 1696, VA. d. 1765 in NC. He was married to Dorcas Darnell(?) b. ca. 1680 in VA.

*** John Edwards (my 5th great grandfather)** b: 1740 NC d. 2 Jul. 1787 in Wilkes Co., GA; m. (1) Rebecca or Mary ? ca. 1756; m. (2) Ruth Nelms .

NOTE: John is believed to have lived on the Pee Dee River in Montgomery County, North Carolina and Fishing Creek in Wilkes County, Georgia. John was married a second time to Ruth, who died in 1820. Some of this information is from her probate records in Wilkes County, GA. There are also two (2) documents showing that John Edwards, "refugee from North Carolina" received land grants at Wilkes County, GA, for assistance and service to GA during the American Revolution.

Find A Grave information submitted by Jerry L. Edwards.

***The children of John Edwards and Rebecca or Mary unk. Edwards were:**

1. Sarah Edwards b. 21 August 1758 m. John Palmer
2. Nancy Edwards b. 7 April 1760 m. Moses Gordon
3. Nathaniel Edwards b. 29 May 1762 d. Montgomery Co., NC 1810 m. Nancy Howard
4. Rebecca Edwards b. 7 January 1765 m. John Hogan
5. Mary Edwards 7 April 1768 m. Palatiah Stallings of NC
6. Delilah "Dilly" Edwards b. 7 March 1770, Halifax, NC d. Mar. 1851 in GA.; m. William Green Worrell Mar. 1790 in NC. (Some records show her as being born in Virginia.) Their grandson was A.S. Worrell of GA, noted preacher.
7. Elizabeth "Betsy" Edwards b. 16 October 1773 m. Rev. Robert Moore

The children of John Edwards and Ruth Nelms Edwards were:

1. William Edwards; died ca. 1798
2. Benjamin Edwards m. Lucy Roper Randle (widow) d. Henry County, TN, in 1820. Their sons were: Jared S. Edwards, b: June 30, 1805, Stewart County; m. November 1830 Fatama Rodgers; d. March 16, 1860 and (Rev.) Wiley B. "Willie" Edwards b. 20 Feb. 1808, Stewart County; m. (1) Sept. 7, 1836, Lawrence County, Tenn., Jane Ann McDougal; m. (2) Dec. 7, 1858, Lawrence County, Rachel Casey; d. Jan. 29, 1867, and a daughter, Lucinda Edwards, plus 7 Randle step brothers and sisters.
3. Greene B. Edwards d. Knox Co., TN
4. ****Jacob Edwards (4th g-grandfather)** b. ca. 1783 at Wilkes Co., GA d. aft. 1860; m. **Matilda Jane Acre/Acree** b. 20 May 1797 in GA. d. 9 Jun 1892 at Walton Co., GA.; m. 14 Dec. 1815 in Greene Co., GA.

****The children of Jacob Edwards and Matilda Jane Acre/Acree were:**

1. *****Nancy Edwards** b. ca. 1820 at Greene Co., GA; m. **William B. Bullock. (my 3rd great grandparents)** at Greene Co., GA on
2. William E. Edwards
3. John W. Edwards b. 12 May 1826 at Walton Co., GA. CSA appointed 5th sergeant Mar. 1863; surrendered at Greensboro, NC, 26 April 1865.
4. Mahala Edwards
5. Jesse Edwards
6. Sarah Edwards
7. **Manerva Edwards**
8. Wiley W. Edwards

9. Frances Matilda Edwards b. 16 Oct. 1843 at Walton Co., GA d. 12 Jun 1916; m. William Moore 7 Nov. 1872
10. Mary C. Edwards

*****The children of Nancy Edwards and William B. Bullock were:**

1. ?
2. ?
3. ?
4. James Nathaniel Bullock b. 1836 at Walton Co., GA. CSA
5. ******Mary Jane Bullock** b. 28 Mar. 1841 at Walton Co., GA. d. 11 Feb. 1905; m. **Judge Ransom Harrison Clegg** b. Jun 1837 at Walton Co., GA. d. 23 Oct. 1905 at Sabine Parish, LA.; m. 17 Jul. 1859 at Walton Co., GA. (**my 2nd great grandparents**)
6. Cassandra T. (Cancey) Bullock
7. William Wiley Bullock
8. Nancy J. Bullock
9. Wiley Henson Bullock
10. Manerva S. Bullock
11. Josiah Bullock

****** The children of Mary Jane Bullock and Judge Ransom Clegg were:**

1. *******Matilda Jane Clegg** b. 17 May 1860 at Walton Co., GA. d. 7 Feb. 1934 at Walton Co., GA.; m. **James M. Rowe** 29 Nov. 1875 at GA. (**my great-grandparents**)
2. Nancy H. Clegg b. 28 May 1862 at Walton Co., GA. d. 28 Jun 1934; m. Frederick Stanley Powell 6 Nov. 1880 at LA.
3. Elizabeth Frances Clegg b. 26 Feb. 1866 at Walton Co., GA. d. 25 Feb. 1936 at Caddo Parish, LA.; m. Tommy Alexander Spinks 28 Nov. 1882
4. Martha E. Clegg b. 23 Jul. 1868 at Walton Co., GA. d. 18 Feb. 1934 at Bienville Parish, LA.; m. William Henry Hope 10 Dec. 1885 at Bienville Parish, LA.
5. William Ransom Clegg b. 4 Jan. 1872 at Walton Co., GA. d. 9 Sep. 1881 at Lincoln Parish. LA.
6. Emma Florence Clegg b. 4 Jun 1876 at Walton Co., GA. d. 7 Nov. 1952 at Caddo Parish, LA.; m. Daniel Webster Carpenter 23 Mar 1898 at Bienville Parish, LA.

*******The children of Matilda Jane Clegg and James M. Rowe were:**

1. ***Rev. Charles William H. Rowe (my grandfather)** b. 26 Sept. 1878 at Walton Co., GA. d. 1

May 1937 at Texarkana, Texas; m. (1) Mary Boyd 10 Oct. 1897 at Walton Co., GA; and (2) m. **Blanche Winchester** ca. 1927 in Webster Parish, LA.

2. James Lovic Rowe b. 3 Apr 1880 at Walton Co., GA d. 14 May 1931 at Newton Co., GA; m. Addie Cordelia Hackett 16 Dec. 1900 at Walton Co., GA.

3. Claud C. Rowe b. 12 Dec. 1885 at Shreveport, LA. d. 29 May 1953 at Newton Co., GA.

4. Georgia I. Rowe b. 12 Feb. 1887 at Gibbsland, LA. d. 23 Jul 1961 at Walton Co., GA; m. William E. Perkins

5. Martha Mary Rowe b. 2 Dec. 1889 at Gibbsland, LA. d. 12 Nov. 1981 at Newton Co., GA.; m. William Columbus Faulkner

6. Elizabeth H. Rowe b. 5 Mar 1892 at Gibbsland, LA. d. 30 Nov. 1967 at Walton Co., GA.

7. Thomas Faust Rowe b. 7 Mar. 1894 at Gibbsland, LA. d. 1960 at Walton Co., GA.; m. Mary Lou Toney

8. Travis Wood Rowe b. 29 Jan 1896 at Walton Co., GA. d. 4 Dec. 1974 at Walton Co., GA

9. Florence Rowe b. 3 Dec. 1898 at Walton Co., GA. d. 28 May 1981 at Walton Co., GA; m. Oscar Miller 8 Dec. 1914 at Walton Co., GA.

***The children of Rev. Charles Rowe and Blanche Winchester Rowe were:**

1. Charles E. Rowe deceased b. 1929 d. 1992
2. ***William Harrison Rowe**, deceased b. 1931 d. 1992 m. Annette
3. Anna Eleanor Rowe, deceased
4. Franklin D. Rowe, deceased

The children of William Harrison Rowe and Annette Cecelia Barbara:

1. **Barbara Lee Rowe (living)**
2. **G.W. Rowe (living)**

NOTE: The living descendants of the recent families and of the Rowe family, including my own family, may wish to remain anonymous and, therefore, remain unpublished for privacy reasons.

The Hartford, Connecticut Branch of the Edwards Family

Cipher/Code of Dishonor; Aaron Burr, an American Enigma By Alan J. Clark M. D., Pg. 210.

This book outlines the lineage of Reverend Jonathan Edwards, however, the author also cites the falsified lineage of Robert Edwards and Margaret Cuelin and “their son,” Thomas Nathaniel married to “Isabella Downing.” A worthy book for historians is unworthy due to these minor insertions. The remaining lineage should be thoroughly accurate, with credit to the author for his diligent work.

NOTE from Barbara Lee Rowe: The DNA “exact match” links Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the famous evangelist from Hartford, CT, to three (3) Edwards family members from North Carolina and Georgia. The “exact match” includes an “Isaac Edwards,” who was born 27 July 1775 in Lunenburg County, VA, and died 13 November 1845 in Neshoba County, MS and is buried in Philadelphia, Mississippi. He was married to Lydia Nail of the Nail family of Albermarle, VA, and Wilkes County, Georgia. Her grandfather, Capt. Joseph Nail, commanded Fort Nail in Wilkes County during the American Revolution. Isaac may have been the son of either Ambrose or Simon Edwards.

It stands to reason that the following Ambrose Edwards, the very same as mentioned as “brother” in the Will of my 5th g-grandfather, John Edwards, of Wilkes County, GA, and the connection of said John Edwards to Ambrose, to Simon, Isaac, and, eventually, to Rev. Jonathan Edwards, proven by DNA to be “exact” matches, will, therefore, confirm that these four (4) Edwards; two (2) from different NC branches, are connected to the same bloodline, and though not father, nor sons, nor siblings, would be directly connected as “1st cousins.”

Ambrose Edwards b: 1755 d. 24 Feb. 1823, Jones Co., GA; m. Elizabeth “Betsy” Kimbrough, a/k/a Jemima.

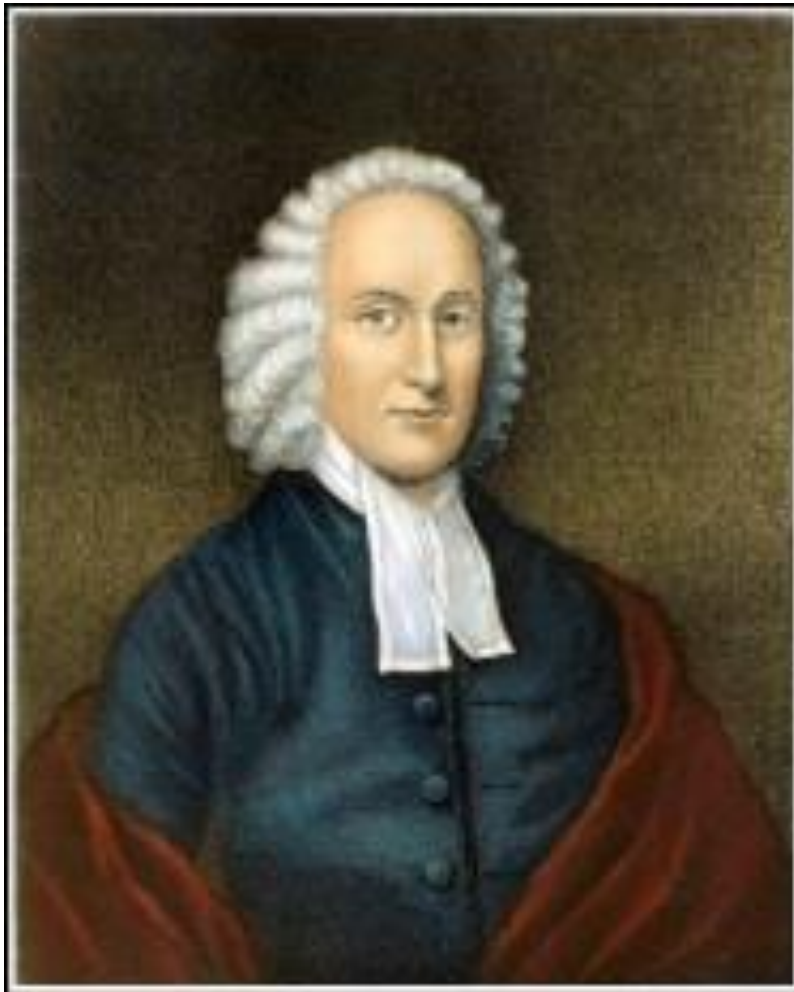
NOTE: A Descendant of Ambrose has participated in the Edwards family DNA tests. According to his Will read in Jones Co, GA on 24 Feb 1823, Ambrose and Jemima had the following children: John Edwards, Elizabeth Edwards Bowen, Charity Edwards Campbell, Nancy Edwards Lewis, William Edwards, with son John being the Executor. In John Edwards Will, probated in 1787, this Ambrose is listed as John’s “brother.” Since during that time period, many times the term “brother” was referenced, also, in denoting one’s cousin, it may be that this Ambrose Edwards is a 1st cousin of John. Thus far, no proof has been found to confirm either case.

Simon Edwards b: July 04, 1752 in Orange County, North Carolina, Colonial America d: December 1831 (79) Edgecombe County, North Carolina, United States m. Sarah Dowden and had the following children: **Joseph Edwards; Kinchen Edwards; Lemmon Edwards; Randolph Edwards; Elizabeth Edwards, Pamela Edwards; Katey Flora; Benjamin Edwards and Levi Edwards**

R1b1 DNA Matches Gp28

N43638 Edwards	Rev. Jonathon Edwards b.1703 CT d.1758 New Jersey Unknown Origin									
R-M26913	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	14	29
18 9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	13-15-17-17			
243102 Edwards	Ambrose Edwards, B. Abt. 1750 died Feb. 24, 1823 Unknown Origin									
R-M26913	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	14	29
18 9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	13-15-17-17			
B88505 Edwards	Isaac Edwards, b. 1775 and d. 1845 United States									
R-M26913	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	14	29
18 9-10	11	11	25	15	19	30	13-15-17-17			
160280 Edwards	Simon Edwards, b. 1760/65, d. 1831, Edgecombe Co., NC Unknown Origin									
R-M26913	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	14	29
18 9-9	11	11	25	15	19	30	13-15-17-17			

Rev. Jonathan Edwards line is minus Thomas Nathaniel Edwards and Isabella Downing; non-existent due to the false reporting of the "Edwards Fortune" scandal that gave rise to a false lineage, which has, for decades, hampered the research of Edwards family members and discouraged many from achieving the final goal of completion. Edwards family members should know to "skirt around" any suggestion that Robert Edwards, of the Edwards' Fortune ordeal, and his mythical son, Capt. Thomas Nathaniel, along with his mythical wife, Isabella Downing, are not to be accepted into the lineage charts. This, so that we may further move on with an accurate history of the Edwards family from Wales to America for our future generations, for the sake of TRUTH.



Reverend Jonathan Edwards

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Edwards_%28theologian%29

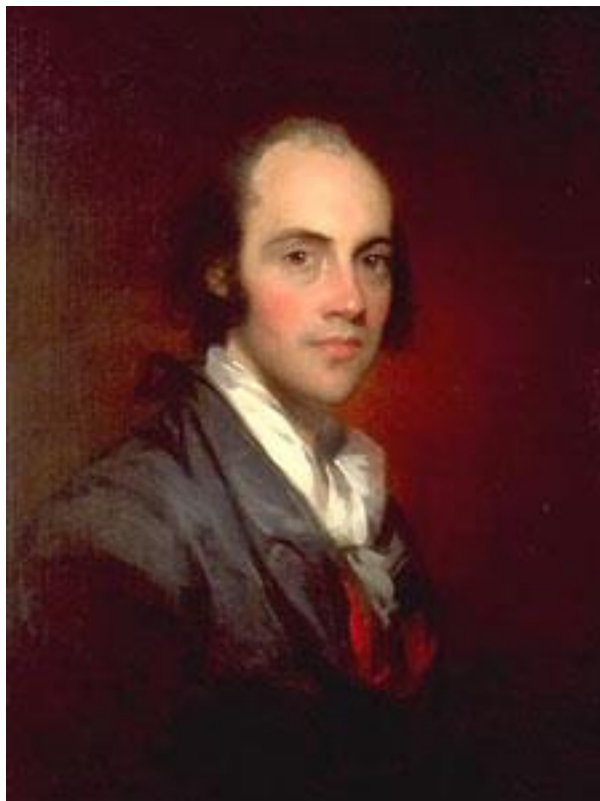
THE THEOLOGICAL VISION *of* JONATHAN EDWARDS



G O D ' S G R A N D
D E S I G N



S E A N M I C H A E L L U C A S



Aaron Burr – Edwards descendant, grandson of Rev. Jonathan Edwards

