

Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig



Discovering Old
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**The Forebears
of
Anne Lloyd
and those of her two husbands
Thomas Yale and Theophilus Eaton**

researched and written by
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This account focuses on the forebears of Anne Lloyd and those of her two husbands, Thomas Yale and Theophilus Eaton, and their lives in England, Wales and Ireland. The time that Anne spent in America, between 1637-1658, has been extensively documented and so is only briefly covered here. A selection of accounts relating to the families is provided in the bibliography. It must be noted that details of births, marriages, deaths and locations do not always concur across the various documents or accounts. There are also some claims for a direct line of descent from King John of England and Llewelyn Fawr of North Wales, but no evidence for this has been found during this investigation.¹

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1. Appendix 6 – The Links between Ednyfed Fychan and Llewelyn Fawr

The Ancestors of Anne Lloyd

Anne's father, **George Lloyd** was born at Bryn Euryn, Llandrillo yn Rhos, North Wales in 1560 and was a descendant of Ednyfed Fychan ap Cynwrig (c.1170-1246).^{2 3} George's father, **Meredith ap John**, was born in Beaumaris but is believed to have lived in Llanelian yn Rhos.

N.B. A note of caution. Lineage was very important to the Welsh in times gone by. Extensive pedigrees have been compiled over many centuries by the families themselves, by the Bards and by chroniclers of local history. However, they do not always agree, particularly in relation to the wives and daughters in the families and also the numerous mistresses and their illegitimate children. The pedigrees included here have been compiled from a number of different sources but they may differ slightly from others which are available.



Detail from a map by Christopher Saxton - 1577

N.B. Bryn Euryn spelt Brynyryn on the map

Ednyfed Fychan ap Cynwrig

Ednyfed was a Welsh warrior and seneschal to Llewellyn Fawr (Llewelyn the Great, Prince of Wales). Ednyfed had estates at Brynfanigl Isaf near Abergele; Llys Euryn at Bryn Euryn, Llandrillo yn Rhos; Rhos Fynach on the shore below it; and also on Anglesey. He married twice and had six sons. His son, Goronwy gave rise to the Penmynydd branch of the family in Anglesey, from whom Owen Tudor and later Henry VII were descended. Ednyfed himself was descended from Marchudd ap Cynan (b.abt.905), Lord of Rhos and founder of the VIII Noble Tribe of North Wales who lived at Brynfanigl, Betws-yn-Rhos near Abergele.

Marchudd ap Cynan, Lord of Rhos⁴

Marchudd lived at the same time as Rhodri Mawr - King of Gwynedd (844-878). He was descended from Coel 'Hen' Godebog (b.abt.350).

2. Appendix 1 – The ancestors of George Lloyd

3. Appendix 2 – The Family of Ednyfed Fychan

4. Appendix 3 – The ancestors of Marchudd ap Cynan

Coel 'Hen' Gedebug, King of Rheged

Coel 'Hen' was the Celtic ruler of northern England and southern Scotland at the time of the departure of the Roman Legions from Britain. – i.e. about the turn of the 3rd and 4th centuries. His followers were known as 'the Men of the North' (Gwŷr y Gogledd). In the fifth and sixth centuries, many of them were driven into North Wales by the Saxons.

The retaking of northeast Wales from the Norse raiders in the 10th century.

Anarawd, son of Rhodri Mawr⁵, King of Gwynedd, is said to have offered the lands in North Wales, which were occupied by the norsemen (probably Danes), to anyone who would help to drive them out. They recruited men who would be willing to risk their lives in order to obtain their own Lordships. Some of these were descendants of the '**men of the north**' who had been forced from northern England and had resettled in North Wales.⁶

Cynan ap Elyfyn, then about 50, (the father of **Marchudd**) was one of the men to answer the call. As his reward he was made **Lord of Abergele** and granted considerable acreage surrounding it, even though his men had been involved in very little action.

.....

George Lloyd's father, **Meredith ap John ap Maredudd** married **Jonet (Janet) Conway** daughter of Huw Conway Fychan of Bryn Euryn. The Conway family were also descendants of Marchudd ap Cynan.

Meredith is believed to have been descended from Ednyfed's son, **Gruffydd**, by his second wife, Gwenllian daughter of **Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd**⁷, Prince of Deheubarth. She was reputed to be “the fairest woman in Wales”.



Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd
St.David's Cathedral, Pembrokeshire

5. Appendix 5 – The Royal House of Cunedda

6. www.ancientwalesstudies.org

7. Appendix 5 – op.cit.

Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd was the most successful and powerful Welsh Prince and after the death of Owain Gwynedd in 1170, the dominant power in Wales. He was the grandson of **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, King of Deheubarth (d.1093) (see p.10). Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd became the ruler of Deheubarth in 1155 and around this time married **Gwenllian vch Madog ap Maredudd, Prince of Powys**⁸. Soon afterwards, he was forced to submit to Henry II of England and was stripped of his lands. In 1164 all of the Welsh Princes united in an uprising. This led to another invasion by Henry II but which resulted in a humiliating defeat, and so Lord Rhys was able to win back most of his lands. Subsequently, the Norman invasion of Ireland in 1169 -1170 (see p.11), led by the Cambro-Norman lords of South Wales benefitted Rhys and he made peace with Henry in 1171. He died in 1197 and was buried in St. David's Cathedral.



The Early Kingdoms of Wales

.....

George Lloyd was educated at the King's School, Chester and Jesus College, Cambridge and was the minister of St Peter Mancroft in Norwich from about 1588; Rector of Heswall, Cheshire in 1597; Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1600; and Bishop of Chester 1605.

He married Anne, daughter of John Wilkinson of Norwich in 1594. The marriage is recorded in the parish register of St George, Colegate, Norwich:-

George fflude (*Lloyd*) single man & minister of St Peter Mancroft and Anne Wilkenson single woman of this parish were married the xiii of maye 1594.

8. Appendices 5&6

George and Anne had a family of three surviving sons and three daughters namely:-

1. **Anne Lloyd** – Date of birth not known, but if her parents married in 1594 and she married in 1612 (*see below*), presumably she was first born, but transcriptions of the Norwich registers don't reveal her baptism.

2. David, called David Floyde, was christened at St George Colegate 26 June 1597.

The baptisms of three of their subsequent children are recorded in Heswall, Cheshire.

3. Mary

4. John bap. 9th October 1599 Heswall

5. Alice bap. 20th March 1602/3 Heswall - died unmarried in 1631

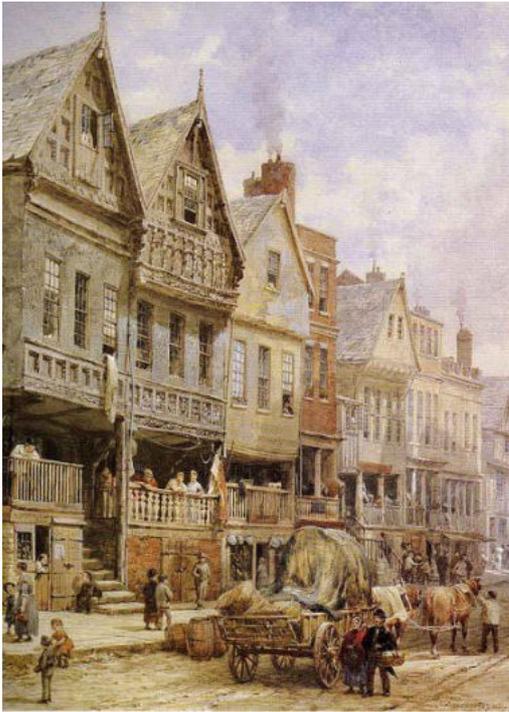
6. Edward bap. 1st May 1604 Heswall

Other children of the marriage appear, by the Heswall Register, to have died in their infancy.



Bishop George Lloyd 1606 – unknown artist

Whilst serving as Bishop of Chester, the Bishop's Palace was located at the west end of the cathedral. However, George also owned a large, finely timbered private house on Watergate Street. This is still standing and is known as Bishop Lloyd's House. It is now a Grade I listed building. It has the appearance of two houses, each under a gable, with three storeys, and an attic in each gable. The elaborate facade has carvings of Biblical scenes. It was built on two stone medieval undercrofts with timber framing above. Nikolaus Pevsner considered it to be “perhaps the best house in Chester”.



The Bishop's House, Watergate, Chester
by Louise Rayner 1832-1924



photograph of the Bishop's House 2007
Peter Vardy

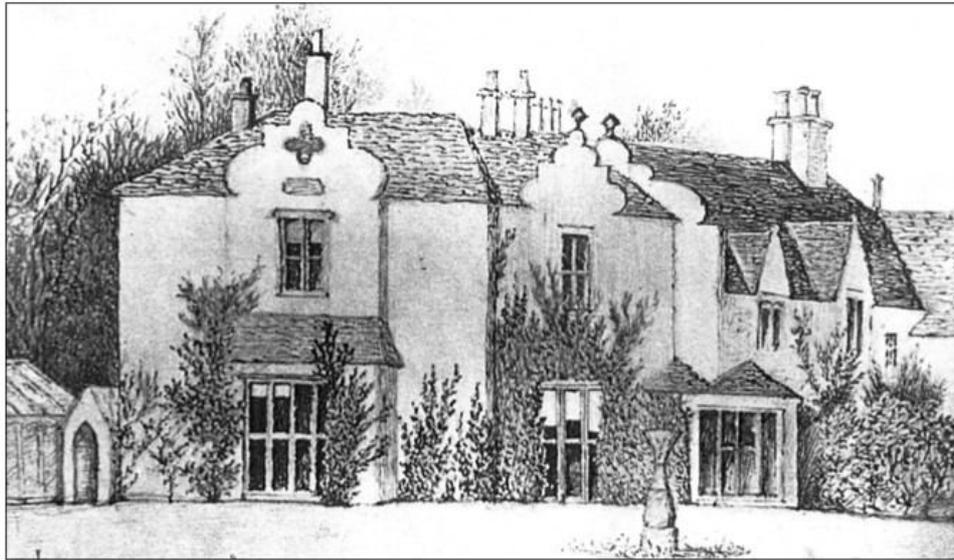
Anne Lloyd, George and Anne's eldest child, married **Thomas Yale** on the 13th May 1612.

N.B. Some accounts name him as 'David' Yale but this is incorrect.



Thomas Yale 1590-1619

In 1615, George Lloyd purchased another property in Gresford, Denbighshire called Pant Iocyn (now Pant yr Ochain), for £1,400. The house had been built in the 1550s by the Almer family of Acton Hall. It was described as the 'Chief House in Gresford' by A.N.Palmer.⁹



Pant yr Ochain: pen and ink sketch of the house c.1870s by Philip Yorke of Erddig (1849-1922)

There are very few references to it in print even though it was clearly an important house. Peter Smith, in his book – *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* 1988 – simply names it in the section on 'half-timbered' houses. It also receives a mention in Edward Llyud's *Parochialia* as 'a house of note'. Edward Lhuyd (1660 - 1709) was a botanist, geologist, antiquary, and philologist, who requested information from every parish in Wales in the form of a questionnaire about the natural history and antiquities of each area. The replies were published as a book in 1699 called '*Parochialia*'.

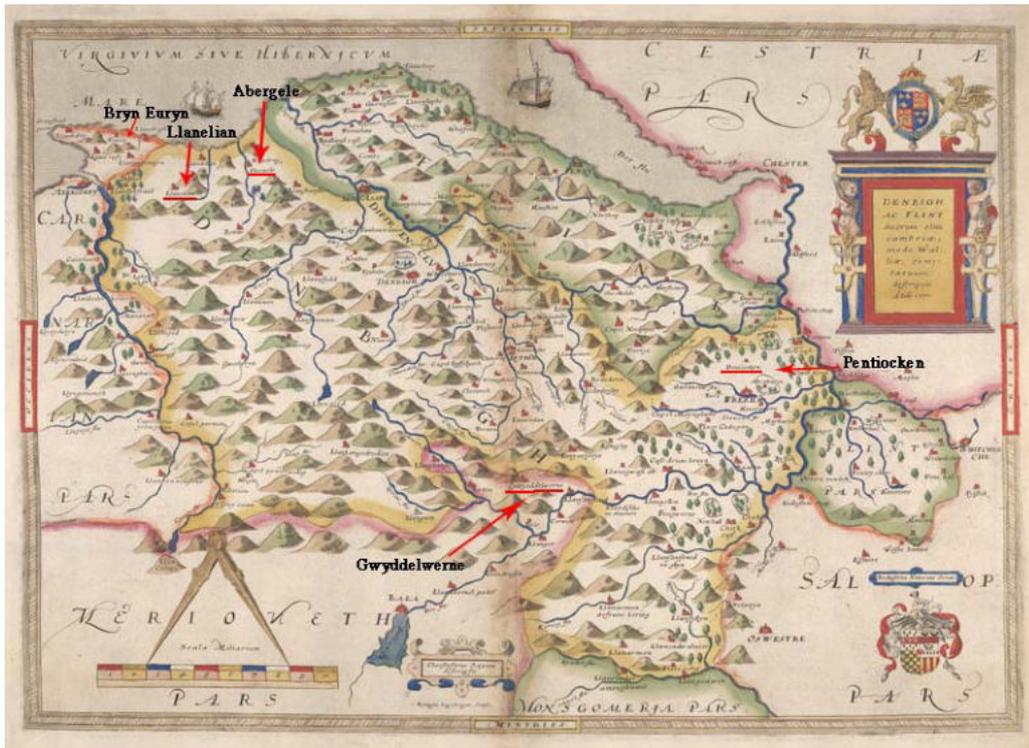
The original name, Pant Iocyn, means 'Iocyn's Hollow'. Nothing is known about Iocyn but this was a popular early Welsh Christian name. The house only acquired its current name in the 19th century.

A paper available online by Christopher J. Williams provides details of its history.¹⁰

9. A.N.Palmer - *A History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham* -1903 pp.174-177

10. Pant Yr Ochain: the chief house in Gresford – Christopher J. Williams 2002 - <http://www.academia.edu>

Christopher Saxton's map of 1579 shows it as Pentiocken.



Christopher Saxton 1579

George Lloyd died on the 1st August 1615 at the Rectory House of Thornton le Moors, Tranmere shortly after acquiring Pant Iocyn. He was in his fifty fifth year and was buried privately in the Choir of his Cathedral at Chester. Mr. Thomas Shute his lordship's domestic chaplain, according to the custom of the time, preached his funeral sermon in the Cathedral the Sunday following his death.

According to Browne Willis, the Bishop was "of a most amiable and lovely countenance and of a mild and righteous nature. King James I called him the "Beauty of Holiness". "He was liberal to his friends merciful to the poor and died in the prime of life being lamented by all."

An alabaster stone was placed in the Cathedral with a brass plate bearing a Latin inscription. Both the stone and plate disappeared before 1727, but the inscription has been preserved. Originally written in Latin, it translates as:-

"An untimely death has shut up in this Tomb the heart of George Lloyd whose memory is recorded in Chester, Who was by race a Welshman, Educated at Cambridge, a Doctor of Theology and a leader of Theologians. He directed and benefited the Bishopric of Soder and Man, presiding over it for a term of five years. His mother England recalled her Son and deemed him Worthy to possess the Bishopric of Chester where Eleven Seasons having passed away--not without storms of trouble; he died lamented and worthy to be lamented in the fifty-fifth year of his age and on the first day of the month of August 1615. Neither was there shame in his life nor shame in his death."

It is not certain that George ever lived at Pant Iocyn because he seems to have made Thornton le Moors, his residence. This may have been because of its nearness to Chester, which at the time was a dangerous place because of the prevalence of the plague.

George's widow, Anne Lloyd, was left with many children and financial problems. She sold off a barn belonging to Pant Iocyn in 1615, and the timber growing on the land soon afterwards. She finally disposed of the remaining parts of the property to her son David Lloyd in 1620. He lived there with his wife, Mary Gerard, until 1630 when he sold it to a man named Thomas Manley.

The house is now a public house and restaurant.



Pant yr Ochain

Bishop George Lloyd's widow, Anne, survived him by many years. She died about 1648. In her will dated November 4th 1640 and proved 8th January 1648/9, she requested:-

“My bodie to be buried in the Quier of the Cathederall Church of Chester where my loveinge husband George Lloyd late Bishop of Chester aforesaid was interred or as neere to the place as may be.”

She left her daughter, Anne £20 and her eldest son, David, £30 and her great Bible. She also names her other surviving children and a number of cousins.

The Ancestors of Thomas Yale¹¹

The Yale family can be traced back to **Gerald de Windsor** (aka Gerald Fitzwalter). He was probably born about 1075 in Windsor Castle, which at the time would have been a motte-and-bailey royal fortress and principal royal residence.

'Fitz' is a prefix in patronymic surnames of Anglo-Norman origin used from about the 11th century. It means 'son of' from the French 'Fils' (son). In later times, it was sometimes used for the illegitimate children of kings and princes who historically lacked a surname.

Gerald's father is believed to have been **Walter Fitzotho** (Walter of Windsor/Walter Fitzother), who was the first Castellan of Windsor and Keeper of the forest. He was a Norman follower of William the Conqueror.

Walter's father was possibly Otho fitz Otho Gherandini, born in Normandy who may have been the son of Dominus Otho of the Gherandini(Geraldini) family of Florence, Italy. Some pedigrees miss out Otho fitz Otho.

Walter Fitzotho held extensive lands, as tenant-in-chief, granted to him by King William I. By 1086, he is listed as a Domesday tenant of lands in Berks, Bucks, Middlesex, Hants and Surrey, holding a barony owing 15 or 20 knights' fees to the castle guard of Windsor.

On his death, his eldest son, William, inherited the office of Constable of Windsor; his second son, Robert, inherited Eton, whilst **Gerald** received the manor of Moulsoford and several estates in Berkshire. Henry I confirmed the grant of the manor of Moulsoford in Berkshire to Gerald in 1094. He married **Nest**¹² daughter of **Rhys ap Tewdwr**, the last king of South Wales and a descendant of Hywel Dda. He had claimed the throne of Deheubarth following the death of his cousin Rhys ap Owain. During the battle of Brecon in 1093 Rhys was killed by the Normans. This was a significant point in Welsh history as it opened up the way for the conquest of Deheubarth, South Wales and the end of its independent kingship.

Nest had formerly been the mistress of Henry I and had several children by him. After the Welsh rebellion in which her father was killed, and perhaps also because Henry had become tired of her, he married her to Gerald of Windsor. They had three sons – William, **Maurice** and David. Their daughter, Angharad was the mother of Giraldus Cambrensis¹³ (Gerald of Wales), who was the archdeacon of Brecon, historian and storyteller. Professor E.A.Freeman, in the introduction of the last volume of his Rolls Series (p.xii), wrote that he was 'one of the most learned men of a learned age'.

The death of Rhys ap Tewdwr, provided the opportunity for a Norman invasion of South Wales. A castle was built at Pembroke by Arnulf de Montgomery, described by Giraldus Cambrensis as 'a slender fortress of turf and stakes'. When Arnulf returned to England, Gerald was made constable of Pembroke and governor of South Wales, and was put in charge of the Norman forces in South Wales. The Welsh continued their battles with the Norman invaders and as Pembroke castle offered little protection, Gerald built Carew Castle, and then also Cilgerran Castle where Nest and her children lived.

11. Appendix 4 – The ancestors of Thomas Yale

12. Appendix 5 – The Royal House of Cunedda

13. Appendix 4 – op.cit,



Henry I and Nest
From a medieval manuscript held in the British Museum



Gerald of Wales
St. David's Cathedral

Gerald Fitzwalter was probably dead by about 1136, in which year the Welsh annals show Nest's second husband, Stephen (Gerald's constable of Cardigan) and the 'sons of Gerald' were fighting against Owain, son of Prince Cadwgan (Cardigan).

Gerald and Nest's second son, **Maurice FitzGerald**, Lord Llanstephan, invaded Ireland in 1169 with Richard 'Strongbow' de Clare and a body Cambro-Norman mercenaries. This was at the request of Diarmaid Mac Murchada, the ousted King of Leinster, who wanted help in regaining his kingdom from the High King of Ireland, Ruaidri Ua Conchobair. They are said to have embarked in two ships with ten knights, twenty squires and one hundred archers. The campaign had the backing of Henry II and Pope Adrian IV. Maurice was eventually granted the lordship of Wexford and was made Warden of Dublin. He remained in Ireland and founded the Geraldine dynasty of Desmond, one of the most famous of the Norman Irish families with extensive estates throughout Leinster and Kildare. His wife is believed to have been, Alice, the daughter of Arnulf de Montgomery.



Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Llanstephan
from a manuscript of the *Expugnatio Hibernica* (Conquest of Ireland) by his nephew Giraldus Cambrensis

Maurice had at least six sons – Gerald, **Thomas Fitzmaurice**, Alexander, Maurice and Walter, Robert and one daughter – Nest.

Maurice Fitzgerald died on the 1st September 1177 and was buried in the friary of the Grey Friars of Wexford.

His son, **Thomas Fitzmaurice**, married Elinor de Marisco a daughter of Jordan de Marisco. They had a son named, **John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald**. Thomas must have died whilst John was still a child because King John granted wardship of him to Thomas Fitzanthy, his senescal in Leinster.

John reached full age in 1229. He possibly married three times. His first wife was Margery(Margaret) Fitzanthy, the daughter of his ward. For his service and homage to the crown, he received the domains of Decies and Desmond from Prince Edward of England in 1260.

John was the father of a son named, **Osborn 'Wyddel' Fitzgerald**.

N.B.Wyddel = the stranger from Ireland, Irishman

Osborn came from Ireland to Wales in about the middle of the 13th century, possibly to support Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales in his battles with the English King. In return he received the domain of Corsegedol in the county of Merioneth. He married Agatha of Castille.



Corsegedol, Merionethshire¹⁴

Osborn and Agatha are believed to have lived at Corsegedol. He was certainly living in Merionethshire in 1293 as he was taxed there at Llanaber. They had a son, Cynwrig who married Nest vch Fynfrig ap Madog. Cynwrig inherited Corsegedol.

Cynwrig and Nest of Corsegedol had son, Llewelyn who married Nest vch Griffith ap adda of Dol Goch.

14. Coflein mapping

Llewelyn and Nest of Corsegedol had a son, Gruffydd, who married Efa vch Madog ap Ellis of Crynlarth

Gruffydd and Efa of Corsegedol had a son, Einion who married Tanglwst vch Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd of Gogerddan, Cardiganshire.

Einion and Tanglwst of Corsegedol had a son, Gruffydd who married **Lowri vch Tudur ap Gruffydd Fychan** of Gwyddelwern (see map p.8), a brother of Owain Glyndwr¹⁵, who was killed in battle in May 1405 at Pwll Melyn. His head was publicly exhibited in London. Einion was captain of forty archers for King Richard II.

Gruffydd and Lowri of Gwyddelwern had a son, Elise (Elissau) who married Margaret vch Jenkin ap Ieuan Llewelyn ap Gruffydd of Allt Llwyn Dragon, later called **Plas yn Iâl**, Denbighshire.

Elise and Margaret of Gwyddelwern had seven sons – **David Llwyd**; John Wynn; Richard; Jenkin; Tudur; Ieuan; Griffith and four daughters – Margaret; Angharad; Gwenhwyfer and Lowry. Elise is said to have died in 1489. Their eldest son, David Llwyd Yale, succeeded to his mother's estate, **Plas yn Iâl**, Denbighshire. He married Gwenhwyfer, daughter of Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen.

David Llwyd ap Elise and Gwenhwyfer of Plas yn Iâl had five sons - **John Wynn Yale**; Griffith; Thomas; Hugh; and Roger, and two daughters – Jane and Ellen.

John Wynn Yale married Elizabeth Mosten, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn. They had a son -Thomas and a daughter - Jane. Thomas inherited Plas yn Iâl. John also had an illegitimate son by his mistress, Agnes Lloyd vch John Lloyd, called **David Yale**. Thomas and his half brother, David, are said to be the first to definitely assume the surname '**Yale**' from the name of the house - Plas yn Iâl.

Dr. David (Lloyd) Yale, the illegitimate son of John Wynn Yale, was the rector of Llandegla 1564-1573, prebendary of Y Faenol for St.Asaph, prebendary of Chester 1582-?, chancellor of Chester from 1587-1606, Justice of the Peace 1601-1620, and finally Vicar General to Bishop George Lloyd at Chester in 1607.



Plas yn Iâl

15. Appendix 5 – The Royal House of Cunedda

David Yale married Frances(Francesca) Lloyd, daughter of Dr. John Lloyd ap David Lloyd of Cefn Amlwch, Penllech, Lleyn, of the Griffith family descended from **Rhys ap Tewdwr**. Dr. John Lloyd was himself quite an eminent man. When he died in 1607 aged 74 years, he was also buried in Chester Cathedral. A brass which covered the place of his interment has since been destroyed, but it carried the following inscription.

“Here lies John Lloyd, a Cambririton Doctor of Laws, for forty years advocate in the Canterbury Court of Arches, London; together with Elizabeth, his most beloved wife; daughter of Thomas Piggot of Dodders Hall, in the County of Bucks. An Esquire of ancient nobility and together with his niece Elizabeth, and their daughter Francesca, wife of David Yale, Doctor of Laws. The said wife Elizabeth died the 12th December 1590. The niece Elizabeth died 4th October 1591. The aforesaid John lived 74 years, devoted to God, just toward all men. To whomsoever he could he did good. He injured no one. At length he entered upon the way of all flesh 20 February 1607 English Style.”

Dr. David Yale purchased Plas Grono, which was part of the Erddig estate near Wrexham, and made it his family seat.



Plas Grono
a sketch drawn by Philip Yorke of Erddig

He rebuilt the house. Charles James Apperley (b.1778) described the new Plas Grono and its situation as follows:-

“The house is one of humble pretensions, consisting of four sitting-rooms, with other accommodation for a household of twenty.”

He said it stood “..... in a space surrounded on some sides by shrubberies and buildings; ornamented on others by lawns and flower beds; and divided by a ha-ha from very parklike-looking grounds of some extent.”

He writes also of the surroundings – “I have never seen such noble sycamore and horse chestnut trees, as those which shelter Plas Gronow from the fury of the south western blast direct from the Welsh hills; nor tasted such fine fruit as its garden produced, nor drunk such cream, nor tasted such butter.” “... of the pretty cottages covered with honeysuckles, of the lovely lanes, of the noble woods of Erddig and of the tall and beautiful tower of Wrexham church , seen two miles away.”

Another description is included in the book by Rodney Horace Yale.¹⁶

“It was a commodious residence, of sufficient dimensions to accommodate a family of twenty, with rooms to spare; there was an excellent walled-in fruit garden, an ample lawn, a dove cot and sufficient stabling. The hearth tax returns for 1670, state that it had eight hearths.”

The house was eventually demolished in 1886 and replaced by new building.

Dr. David Yale also acquired the Erddig estate and lived there at least part of the time, from about the year 1600 to 1619. On the 3rd August 1601, Dr. David Yale conveyed the estate of Erddig to trustees, for the use of himself and his wife for the natural period of their lives, and after their deaths to Thomas Yale, their eldest son. He was also in possession, by lease of Glyn Park and Parke Coed-y-Glyn, which was English Crown land. He purchased this lease in 1606 from Peter Warburton Esq.

Dr. David Yale and his wife, Frances had at least 14 children – **Thomas Yale**, George, David, John, Hugh, Richard, Simon, Samuel, Ellen, Katherine, Frances, Devereux, and two other daughters.

Dr. David Yale sold the Erddig estate on the 9th October 1619 to Mr. Richard Davies, Vintner of London for £2,300. It consisted of 'four messuages, a dovehouse, 150 acres of arable land, eighty of meadow, hundred of pasture, twenty wood, twenty heath and bruery, and twenty of moor, in Erthick and Esclusham.'

N.B. The Erddig Hall purchased by David Yale was later demolished and replaced by the current building.



The current building at Erddig

When he died in 1626, he too was buried in Chester Cathedral. His Will is dated August 15th 1625, and was proved in Chester with two codicils on June 16th 1626. He names his two younger sons, Simon and Samuel; several daughters, Ellen, Katherine, Frances, Devereux and two who were married Elyse (nee Yale), Reynolds (nee Yale). He left chattels valued at £692.

16. Yale Genealogy – Rodney Horace Yale 1908 p.89

He also mentions the children of his eldest son, **Thomas Yale** who had predeceased him. (see below) David, Anne and Thomas were each given £20 a year. He did not mention Thomas and Anne's youngest daughter, Elizabeth, and so it is assumed that she had died in infancy.

Thomas Yale and Anne Lloyd

Thomas Yale and Anne Lloyd had four children.

| | | |
|------------|-----------|--|
| David Yale | b.1613/14 | Plas Grono |
| Anne | b.1615 | Plas Grono |
| Thomas | b.1616 | Plas Grono |
| Elizabeth | b.1618. | ? Chester - She died as an infant probably in Chester. |

The family may have lived initially at Plas Grono, but they also had a residence in Chester. A coat of arms believed to belong to Thomas Yale was at one time above a mantelpiece in Plas Grono.



The Yale Coat of Arms

Thomas Yale died about August 27th 1619 in Chester, seven years before his father, Dr. David Yale. His will is dated 15th October 1619 and it was proved on the 27th March 1620. There is again no mention of his youngest daughter, Elizabeth, which seems to confirm that she had predeceased him. His estate was valued at £36.10s 8d.

Anne Yale (nee Lloyd) remarried to Theophilus Eaton¹⁷ in about 1627.

17. Appendix 7 - The Ancestors of the Eaton Family

The Family of Theophilus Eaton



Theophilus Eaton

Theophilus was the eldest son of Richard Eaton (1563-1617), Vicar of Great Budworth and Elizabeth Shepard. Theophilus was born in 1590 or 1591 in Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, which is on the old Roman Road called Watling Street about 52 miles north of London. In the following year, the family moved to Coventry where his father became vicar of St. Trinity church.

During his early school days in Coventry, Warwickshire, Theo became an intimate and lifelong friend of John Davenport, who was seven years his junior. Davenport's father was Mayor of Coventry. On May 8th 1604, Richard Eaton and his family moved to Great Budworth in Cheshire.

When his family moved from Coventry to Cheshire, Theophilus, aged 14 years, went to London and began an apprenticeship with a merchant involved in the woollen trade. Eaton's parents are said to have been reluctant to allow him to become a merchant but after the death of his father in 1616 aged 54 years, he helped maintain his brothers and sisters and maintained his mother until she died.

Richard's Will, dated 12th July 1616, records that he had two small houses in Over Whettly, Cheshire called Pow house and the Poos house. His widow, Elizabeth was to be allowed to 'quietly and peaceably have, hold and enjoy the same duringe her naturall life togeather with all such landes rents and revenues as thereto belonginge or any wise appertaininge.'

His eldest son, Theophilus (b.Aug.1591), was to inherit these properties after the death of his mother. He also mentions 8 other surviving children – 3 daughters and and 5 sons.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hanah | b.20 th Oct.1598 |
| John | b.28 th Sept.1600 |
| Samuell | b.abt.Jan.1601/2 |
| Thomas | b.abt.1604 |
| ffrancis/Frances | b.abt.1606 |
| Nathaniell | b.abt.16 th Oct.1610 |

Jonathan b.abt.1611
Elizabeth b. 19/9/1624

Richard and Elizabeth are believed to have had at least two other sons both named Richard (b.abt.1590 and 1593) and a daughter named Rebecca (b.abt.16th March 1593/4).

At the end of his service, Theophilus became a 'freeman' of the city and then embarked successfully in trade with countries on the shores of the Baltic. He was eventually appointed deputy governor of the East Land Company, which had a complete monopoly of English commerce in the Baltic. This was a Company chartered by Queen Elizabeth in 1579, and made up of a group of merchants who carried on trade in the Baltic Sea area and Scandinavia. Theophilus traded much with Denmark and Germany and became fluent in both languages, as well as becoming acquainted with the social and official customs of these countries. He was so successful that James I appointed him his agent at the Court of Denmark. The King of Denmark, Christian VI, was the brother of James I's wife. During much of this time, Theophilus lived in the north of Europe.

Theophilus married Grace Hillier on the 3/12/1622 in London. It is believed that he took her to Copenhagen where she mingled in court circles for about two years. When he was appointed as the agent in 1624, he returned to London with his wife.

Theophilus and Grace had two daughters:-

Elizabeth baptised on the 19/9/1624 at St Nicholas Acorns, Lombard Street, London
Mary probably born about 1625.

Grace died in February 1625 (*1626 according to the Gregorian Calendar*) in London and was buried on the 27/2/1625/6. She may have died as a result of childbirth. She was buried in her father's parish on February 27th.

By the time Anne Yale (nee Lloyd) married Theophilus, he was a prosperous London merchant. They had four children who were all born in London. The first two were baptised at St. Nicholas Acorns.

Samuel bap.15/4/1628
Sarah Elizabeth bap.16/10/1629
Theophilus b.abt.1631
Hannah bap.6/10/1632.

After the birth of their first two children, the family moved from the parish of St. Nicholas Acorns in London to St. Stephen's, Coleman Street where Theophilus' old friend John Davonport was the vicar. They possibly moved because they needed a bigger house. As well as their own children, Theophilus and Anne raised Elizabeth and Mary from his first marriage and David, Anne and Thomas from her first marriage. It would also have been nearer to Theo's business interests. The parish was known for its 'fair and large houses for merchants' and it was also close to 'the great market and warehouse for woollen cloths' in the adjoining Basinghall ward¹⁸.

Theophilus' daughter, Elizabeth (from his first marriage), died of the bubonic plague in 1630 and was buried at St. Stephen's church, London on the 8/9/1630 aged about 6 years. Her sister, Mary, was also afflicted but recovered.

18. The Antiquities of London and Westminster N.B. 1772 p.184

Anne and Theophilus' daughter Sarah Elizabeth died in March 1637. She may also have died in another plague epidemic.

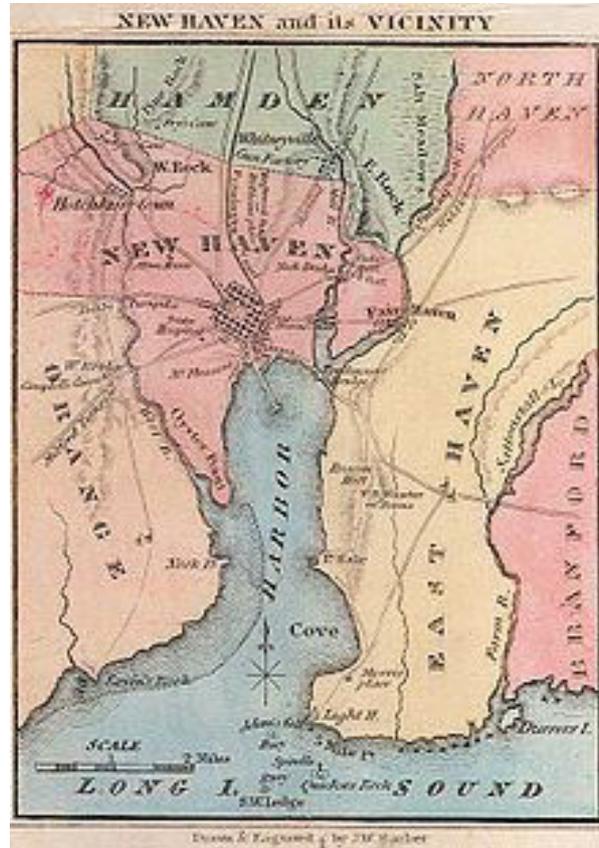
Theophilus Eaton was a strict Puritan. He was also interested in colonial development and was one of the original patent holders and president of the Massachusetts Bay Company. At that time the Puritans in Britain were being persecuted by Archbishop William Laud and many left England for a new life in America. Among them were Theophilus, old Mrs Eaton his mother and Anne Eaton with her children – David Yale, Thomas Yale and Anne Yale. They sailed for America in 1637 in the company of his friend Reverend John Davenport, who by this time was a celebrated London clergyman. Theophilus was worth about £4,000 when he left London. A considerable sum at the time. A house suitable for his position could probably have been leased for about £50 a year.

They sailed on the Hector. There were 40 passengers on board the ship. It arrived in Boston on the June 26th 1637. In the following Spring they set sail again on the Hector and travelled down the coast and arrived at Long Island Sound on April 14th 1638. They named the site, New Haven.

Edward Hopkins, who would later marry Anne's daughter, Anne Yale, was also on the passenger list. (see p. 22)

Samuel Eaton, a younger brother of Theophilus, had already gone to New England. He had identified himself as a Puritan a few years earlier and as a result had been committed to Newgate prison in 1632. His release was secured by Theophilus but it meant that England was no longer a safe place for him to live in.

Another brother, Nathaniel Eaton, the twenty eight year old 'black sheep' of the family, also joined them .



Theophilus Eaton's household in the New Haven Colony was large. It included:- his wife, his mother - Mrs Elizabeth Eaton, his only surviving child by his first marriage – Mary Eaton about thirteen years old, and three children by his second marriage – 10 year old Samuel, three year old Theophilus and five year old Hannah, also Anne's three surviving children from her first marriage as well as various servants.

The Eaton household does not appear to have been a happy one. Anne Eaton (Yale/Lloyd) did not get on well with her mother-in-law and was accused of hitting her and also hitting a servant. She may possibly have suffered from depression. She eventually started to challenge the authority of the strictly-run Puritan church, and as a consequence was initially admonished by the pastor in the hope that she would mend her ways. When this did not bring the desired result she was put on trial by the Church and excommunicated. This must have been a difficult situation for her husband, Theophilus, as he was Governor of the Colony and himself a strict Puritan.

In spite of his strict religious views, Theophilus was a slave holder, but at the time this was considered a lawful institution and so not unusual.

Theophilus Eaton died in his 67th year on January 11th 1658 at two o'clock in the afternoon. He was initially buried on the green in New Haven, and later his remains were removed to Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven. In spite of the problems Mary had with the church, Theophilus clearly still had positive feelings for her. In his will, dated August 12th 1656, he bequeathed to his wife, Anne:-

.. property in England 'being in ye parish of Great Budworth in ye county of Chester', one third of an estate in new England and “in token of my love fifty pounds more.”

Anne Eaton (Yale/Lloyd) sailed for England from Boston in 1658. She died in 1659, less than two years after returning to England.

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The Children of Anne Lloyd, Thomas Yale and Theophilus Eaton

Thomas Yale's children

1. David Yale - When David Yale sailed for America in 1637 he had an estate of £300. He married Ursula Knight about 1641 and resided in New Haven until about 1644, but he found the Puritan regime too harsh, and so moved to Boston where he established himself as a merchant. In 1645, he purchased a house with a garden and lands. He left America in about 1651 and his family followed in the following year.

He became a merchant in London and remained there until July 5th 1665. During the great plague, he made his will as he believed he was about to die. In it, he described himself as “of the Parish of Cripplegate, merchant”. He made provision for his wife, Ursula, for his sons, David, Elihu, Theophilus and Thomas and for his 'distressed' sister, Anne Hopkins. (see p.24) His eldest son, David was to have the family estate of Plas Grono in Denbighshire. His three younger sons were to each have £300 when they reached the age of 21 years from the Trust of another property, Llwyn Einion, which he had purchased in Denbighshire. His sister was also to receive support from this same Trust. However, David did not die but instead moved out of London to Plas Grono. He lived there until his death on January 14th 1690 aged 76 years. His wife Ursula died on February 7th 1698 aged 74 years. They were both buried at the parish church of Wrexham.

David Yale's Children

a. Thomas Yale

David's sons, **Thomas** and Elihu, lived in Madras for some years and were involved in trade between India and China. Thomas accumulated quite a large fortune from the business and returned to England several years before his brother, allegedly because of involvement in fraud relating to the trading operations. He became a merchant in London and died there in 1697 aged 37 years. His will is dated September 29th. It was proved on January 17th 1698.

b. David Yale

David Yale born 1645, died on the 26th January 1690 at Plas Grono 12 days after his father. He was 44 years old.

c. Elihu Yale

Elihu was about three years of age when his family relocated to London from Boston. He lived through the great plague of London in 1665 and the great fire in 1666. He took employment with the East India Company and travelled to India on one of their ships, arriving in Madras on the 23rd June 1672. He worked there for several years as a merchant and eventually rose to become the Company's President in 1687. He married Catherine (Elford), widow of Mr. Joseph Hynmers on November 4th 1680.

After numerous quarrels within the Council and charges of corruption, he was finally removed from office and he returned to England in 1699, aged fifty one years. His wife and three daughters had left India nine years before him. During this period of separation, Elihu took a mistress – Hieronima de Pavia, the widow of a Portuguese diamond merchant. She bore him a son named Charles, who died on the 23rd January 1712 aged 21 years. He was buried in Cape Town, South Africa.

On his return to London, Elihu built himself a house in Queen's Square, Great Ormond Street close to where the British Museum is now situated. It was a fashionable locality and the house was palatial and filled with works of art and valuable curios.

He was also reputed to have been a slave trader whilst in Madras although there is no evidence that he himself ever owned a slave. A painting by an unknown artist from about 1708 depicting the signing of the marriage contract before the wedding of Lord James Cavendish and Elihu Yale's daughter Anne, also depicts a young slave wearing a silver collar and padlock around his neck. The slave probably belonged to the 1st Duke of Cavendish who is also in the painting. The setting appears to be Chatsworth House in Derbyshire – the seat of the Cavendish family.



unknown artist c.1708

From the left:- Lord James Cavendish, Mr.Tunstall (lawyer), Elihu Yale (centre), 1st Duke of Cavendish, a young slave



Lady Anne Cavendish (nee Yale)

In 1718, Cotton Mather contacted Elihu asking for help with a small institution of learning he had established in New Haven. Elihu responded by shipping, from London to Boston, nine bales of valuable goods to be sold for the benefit of the Collegiate College of New Haven and about 417 books. The entire proceeds amounted to about £800, which was by far the largest sum received from a private citizen during the first twenty years of its struggling existence. As a consequence the new building was named 'Yale'. In 1887 it became Yale University.

Elihu died in 1721 and his body was taken from London to Wrexham in North Wales and buried on Saturday 8th July 1721. He was aged 72 years. His tomb in Wrexham parish church carries the inscription:-

Born in America, in Europe bred
In Africa travell'd, and in Asia wed,
Where long he liv'd and thriv'd; at London dead,
Much good, some ill, he did; so hope all's even,
And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to heaven
You that survive, and read, take care
For this most certain exit to prepare,
For only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.



Elihu Yale



Elihu Yale's tomb in Wrexham churchyard

On the 12th and 13th of August 1728, the Plas Grono estate was sold by his heirs-at-law for £5,025 to George Wynne esq. of Leeswood, Flintshire. His descendants sold Plas Grono as 'heirs-at-law' and not as 'devisees' because his will was neither signed nor completed.

Elihu had four children by his wife, Catherine Hynmer.

David, born on May 15th 1684, who died in 1687, less than four years after his father became Governor. He was buried in the same Mausoleum as his mother's first husband. **Catherine** who married Dudley North of Glenham a merchant with a dowry of £20,000. **Ann** who married Lord James Cavendish on the 8th July 1708. He was the third son of the 1st Duke of Devonshire. Elihu found a common interest with the Duke as a fellow collector. From his son-in-law he leased the Manor House of Latimer, Bucks which became the home of his estranged wife, Catherine and their unmarried daughter, **Ursula**.

Ursula died on August 11th 1721, unmarried in her 36th year, at the home of her sister Lady Cavendish, a few days after her father's death. She was buried at Latimer. In her will she disposed of personal property worth £20,000¹⁹. She left £100 for the poor of Wrexham.

When Elihu's wife, Catherine, died in February 1727/8 her daughter, Lady Anne Cavendish, was appointed administratrix of her estate. Although Elihu left several grandchildren, the stock soon ran out until no direct descendants remained.

The Yale estate was finally sold in 1728.

2. Anne Hopkins (nee Yale)

Anne Yale, daughter of Thomas Yale and Anne Lloyd, married Edward Hopkins.



19. p.122 Rodney Horace Yale

He had travelled on the Hector with the Yale and Eaton families in 1637 and became Governor of Connecticut in 1640. He returned to England several times and in 1655 was made Commissioner of the Admiralty and in 1656 became a Member of Parliament during the Interregnum. His wife Anne initially remained in New Haven but returned to London with her mother in 1658. When Edward died, aged 58 years, he left a will dated 7th March 1657, which was proved on the 30th April 1657. He was born in Shrewsbury and educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School. As a young man he went to London and became a successful merchant engaging in trade with the near east. His wife is said to have been “seized of an incurable dementia”²⁰. Her brother, David Yale also mentioned his “distressed sister” in his will (see p.20). Anne is reputed to have liked reading and she even wrote books. Reading and writing, beyond the basic skills required by life, were not approved occupations for seventeenth century ladies. It was felt that such activities ruined a woman's health by exerting undue strain upon the female brain, which was believed to be weaker than the male brain. Books were later considered to have been one of the causes of her mental illness. Edward and Anne had no children. Anne died on the 14th December 1698 aged 83 years.

3. Captain Thomas Yale

Thomas Yale married Mary Turner in about 1645 in New Haven. He had also arrived in America with an estate of £300. He too returned to England in 1658 but went back the following year and purchased lands in New Haven. He died March 27th 1683 aged 67 years and left an estate of £479. His wife, Mary, died October 15th 1704.

.....

The Children of Theophilus Eaton and Grace Hillier

1. Mary Eaton

Mary married Valentine Hill. He was born in Winthorpe parish, Lincolnshire, England in 1611. In 1636, he was living in Boston and working as a merchant and was also named deacon in the church there in 1640. He had previously married Frances Freestone and they had one daughter named Hannah (b.1639) and four other children who all died young. Mary and Valentine had six children – Joseph, John, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth and Nathaniel. Valentine Hill died in 1661. Mary remarried to Ezekiel Knight. Mary died 24th April 1708.

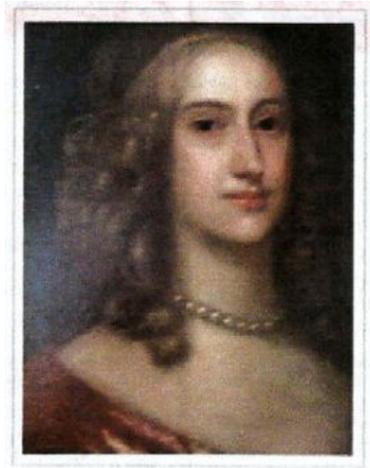
.....

20. Signers of the Mayflower Compact by Annie Arnoux Haxton 1897-1899 p.40

The Children of Theophilus Eaton and Anne Lloyd/Yale

1. Samuel Eaton

Samuel Eaton married on the 17th November 1644 to Mrs. Mabel Haynes (nee Harlakenden), whose first husband had died. She was forty years old and had a son and two daughters. The following July they both developed smallpox and died within three days of each other in 1655 in New Haven, Connecticut.



Mabel Eaton (Haynes/Harlakenden)

2. Theophilus Eaton jnr. (aka Ellis)

Theophilus jnr. returned to England with his mother in 1658 and married Anne King. After his return, he seems to have lived for a while in Cheshire; in a house named 'The Pole', in the parish of Northwich, close to Great Budworth where his grandfather had lived. He later settled in Ireland. His will is dated 27th December 1668. In it he states he has only one son named John. He also had a daughter named Anne, b.abt.1658 in Dublin. She married Thomas Maunsell.

3. Hannah Eaton

When Anne Eaton returned to England, her daughter Hannah Eaton also accompanied her. She was married on July 4th 1659 in St.Andrew's Church, Holborn, London to William Jones (1624-1707). He was a lawyer at Westminster. They returned to America in 1660. They had thirteen children. Four died in their first year – Theophilus, Samuel, Rebecca and Abigail; one died at three years – Deodat;. Eight reached maturity – William, Nathaniel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Isaac and Susanna. In 1664 William was elected Deputy Governor of New Haven. William died on October 17th 1706 aged 82 years and was buried in New Haven on the right of Governor Theophilus Eaton. Hannah died on May 4th 1707 and was buried on her father's left.

Gill Jones

2017

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The Excommunication of Anne Eaton – Old Colony Sunday at Centre Church on the Green in New Haven – preached by Sandra Olsen May 6 2012

The Ancestors of the George Lloyd

Marchudd ap Cynan

Lord of Rhos Head of the VIII Noble Tribe of North Wales b.abt.905

I

Carwedd ap Marchudd b.abt.935

I

Jafeth ap Karwedh Lord of Bryn Ffenigl b.between 945-1005

I

Nathan ap Japheth b.abt.1010

I

Edryd ap Nathan b.abt.1030 d.abt.1056

I

.....
Rhys ap Edryd

Idnerth ap Edryd, Lord of Bryn Ffenigl b.abt.1035 d.1100

I

I

Cynddeln ap Rhys

Gwrgan ap Idnerth b.Bettws yn Rhos d.1137

I

I

Iorwerth Gam

Iorwerth ap Gwygan d.May 4th 1196

I

I

Llowarch ap Iorwerth

Cynwrig ab Iorwerth

I

I

Dafydd ap Llowarch

Ednyfed Vychan m. Gwenllian (2nd marriage)

I

Lord of Brynfannigl b.abt.1161

d/o **Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd**

I

I

(see Appendices 2&5)

Meurig ap Dafydd

Gruffydd

I

I

Madog ap Meurig

Hwyel

I

I

Dafydd ap Madog

Gruffydd

I

I

Gruffydd Goch

Robert

I

I

Robin Goch

Rhys

I

I

Huw Conway Hen of Bryn Euryn

Robin

I

I

Rheinallt Conway of Bryn Euryn

Gruffydd

I

I

Huw Conwy Fychan of Bryn Euryn

Llewelyn

I

I

Jonet/Janet vch Huw Conway

Maredudd Llwyd m. Dyddgu

.

I

.

John Llwyd m. Margaret Gethin

.

I

m

Meredith Llwyd ap John of Llanelian yn Rhos

I

George Lloyd Bishop of Chester

b. 1560 Bryn Euryn
d. 1615 bur. Chester Cathedral
m. 13/5/1594 St.John's Colgate, Norwich, Norfolk

Anne Wilkinson d/o John Wilkinson of Norwich

b.1564
d. abt.1648
Will dated 4/11/1640
codicil dated 4/11/1640
probate 8/1/1648/9 Chester

I

.....
Anne Lloyd David Mary John Alice Edward + 1 other

b.abt.1590 bap.26/6/1597
d.1659

m. 13/4/1612

1. **Thomas Yale** s/o David Yale & Frances Lloyd
of Plas Grono & Chester
d.1619

m.1625

2. **Theophilus Eaton** s/o Richard Eaton,
Vicar of Great Budworth & Elizabeth Shepherd
b.abt.1590 Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire
d.7/1/1657 New Haven
bur. Grove St. Cemetery, New Haven
will 12/8/1656 proved 31/5/1685

Continued in Appendices 4 & 7

The Family of Ednyfed Fychan

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
| Ednyfed 'Fychan' ap Cynwrig | | m. 1. Tangwysti Goch vch Llowarch of Menai | |
| Lord of Brynfannigl | | (aka Efa vch of Llowarch) | |
| | | I | m. 2. Gwenllian vch Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd , |
| | | I | I Prince of Deuheubarth |
| | | I | I..... |
| | | | |
| Sir Tudur of Nant & Llangynhafal | Llewelyn of Creuddyn | Hywel Bishop of Llanelwy | Rhys of Garth Garmon |
| | | | Cynwrig of Creuddyn |
| | | | Iorwerth of Abermarlais leper |
| | | | I I I I |
| | | | |
| | Rhys | Goronwy | Gruffudd |
| | | 6 generations | 11 generations |
| | | later Henry VII | later George Lloyd |
| | | | Gwenllian Angharad |
| | | | possible link to Llewelyn Fawr (see Appendix 6) |

“This page agrees with the original being composed by us.” *
 Will^m Hughes
 John Davies

•*Lewys Dwnn Heraldic Visitations of Wales: part of the Marches Vol.II ed. By Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick pub. 1846 p.101*

The Ancestors of Marchudd ap Cynan

Coel Hen Godebog, King of Rheged m. Ystradwel vrch Cadvan
b.abt.350 in England
d.420 Coilsfield, Tarbolton, Ayrshire

I

Ceneu ap Coel Hen, King of Northern Britain
b.abt.382 Pennines

I

Mor Maeswig Gloff ap Ceneu, King of Ebrauc m. St.Gwenllian vrch Brychan
b.420 Greater Ebrauc, England

I

Arthwys ap Mor, King of the Pennines m. St.Cywair of Ireland
aka Prince of Elmet
b.abt.455 d.530

I

Cynfelin ab Arthwys, King of Middle Britain
b.abt.475

I

Cynwyd Cynwydion ap Cynfelin, m. Peren vrch Greidal
b.abt.491 Pennines

I

Cadrod Calchfynnydd ap Cynwyd, m. prob. Wynne(Wynyn Wen)
King of Calchfynnydd or poss. Gwrygon Goddeu
b.abt. 522

I

Yspwys ap Cadrod, m. Urwen of Ghent
Lord of Ercing d.581

I

Yspwys Mwyntyrch ap Yspwys

I

Mynan ap Yspwys
b.Wales

I

Mor ap Mynan
b.Wales

I

Elfyw ap Mor
b. Wales

I

Cynan ab Elfyn, Lord of Abergele
b.Wales

I

Marchudd ap Cynan

Lord of Rhos, resided Brynffanigl
b.abt.905 Uwch Dulas, Denbighshire
Founder of the VIII noble tribe of North Wales

The Ancestors of the Yale Family

| | |
|--|---|
| Dominus Otho Gherandini of Tuscany |] |
| I |] |
| |] |
| Otho fitz Otho Gherandini of Normandy |] |
| I |] |
| |] |
| Walter Fitzotho (Fitzother) of Windsor |] |
| Norman follower of William the Conqueror |] |
| I |] |
| |] |

the links between these three generations are not proven
Otho fitz Otho is not included in some pedigrees.

Gerald Fitzwalter of Windsor m. **Nest** vch Rhys ap Tewdwr the last king of Deheubarth, S. Wales former mistress of Henry I and had children by him
 I (see Appendix 4)

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| William | Maurice Fitzgerald | David | Angharad |
| | Lord Llanstephan | | m. |
| | Norman lord who invaded Ireland | | William de Barri |
| | Progenitor of the Irish 'Geraldines' | | I |
| | the most famous of the Norman Irish | | |
| | families with extensive estates in | | Giraldus Cambrensis |
| | Leinster and Kildare. | | (Gerald of Wales) |
| | m. | | |
| | Alice de Montgomery | | |
| | I | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----------|---------|--------|-----------------------|
| Gerald | Thomas | Alexander | Maurice | Walter | Nesta |
| | Fitzmaurice | | | | |
| | Lord Connello | | | | |
| | I | | | | |
| | John Fitzthomas Fitzgerald m. 1. Margery/Margaret Fitzanthony | | | | |
| | Lord of Decies and Desmond | | | | |
| | I | | | | |
| | Osborn 'Wyddel' (Irish) Fitzgerald m. Agatha of Castille hrs of of Corsegedol, | | | | Merionethshire, Wales |
| | I | | | | |
| | Cynwrig ap Osbern Wyddel m. Nest vch Vynfrig ap Madog | | | | |
| | of Corsegedol | | | | |
| | I | | | | |
| | Llewelyn ap Cynwrig ap Osbern m. Nest vch Griffith ap Adda of Dolgoch | | | | |
| | of Corsegedol | | | | |
| | I | | | | |
| | Gruffydd ap Llewelyn m. 1. Efa vch Madog ap Ellis | | | | |
| | of Corsegedol | | | | |
| | m. 2. Tanglwst vch Rhydderch ap Evan Llwyd ap Evan | | | | |
| | I | | | | |
| | Einion ap Gruffydd m. Gwenllian vch Cynwrig | | | | |
| | of Corsegedol, b. Gelli Iorwerth, Trawsfynydd | | | | |

I
Gruffydd ap Einion m. Lowri vch Tudur ap Gryffydd Fychan (*see Appendices 4&5*)
of Gwyddelwern killed in battle May 1405 at Pwll Melyn

I
Elise(Elisau) ap Gruffydd ap Einion m. Margaret (Angharad) d & cohers of Jenkin ap
b.1440 Gwyddelwern Ieuan of Allt Llwyn Dragon later Plas yn Iâl

I
David Llwyd ap Elise Yale m. Gwenhwyfer vch Richard Lloyd ap Robert Lloyd of
b.1487 of Allt Llwyn Dragon in Arudwy Llwyn y Maen

I
John Wynn Yale m. Elizabeth Mostyn vch Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn
b.1531 of Plas yn Iâl

Agnes Lloyd his mistress

I
.....
Thomas Yale Jane

I
.....
illegit. son **Dr. David Lloyd Yale**
b.1558 Plas yn Iâl, Denbighshire
d.
m.
Frances Lloyd dau. of Dr. John Lloyd of Cefn Amlwch

I
I 13/5/1612

Thomas Yale m. Anne Lloyd vch George Lloyd
b.abt.1589 Plas Grono b.abt.1590
d.1619 d.1659

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| David Yale | Anne | Capt. Thomas | Elizabeth |
| b.1613/14 | b.1615 | b.1616 | b.1618 |
| Plas Grono | Chester | Plas Grono | d. before 1625 |
| d.14/1/1690 | d.17/12/1698 | d.27/3/1683 | possibly Chester |
| Plas Grono | Plas Grono | New Haven Connecticut | |
| m.1641 | m.1631 | m.1645 New Haven | |
| Ursula Knight | Edward Hopkins | Mary Turner | |
| d.7/2/1698 aged 74 | d.1657 London aged 58 | | |

I I
I I

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Elizabeth | David | Elihu Yale | Theophilus | Thomas | |
| b. May 1644 | b.1645 | b. April 5 th 1649 | b. January 1652 | b. 1660 | |
| Boston | | in or near Boston | | London | |
| d. August 1644 | d. 26 th Jan.1690 | d. July 8 th 1721 | died young | d. October 12 th 1697 | |
| Boston | Plas Grono | London | | aged 37 years. | |

.....
John Thomas Mary Nathaniel Martha Abigail Hannah Elizabeth
b.1646 1648 1650 1651 1655 1660 1662 1666
..... all born in New Haven
d.1711 1735 1710 1730 1669 1708 1743 1702

The Royal House of Cunedda

Cunedda Wledig progenitor of the royal house of Gwynedd
 I
 Einion Yrth
 I
 Cadwallon Lawhir
 I
 Maelgwyn Gwynedd
 I
 Rhun Hir
 I
 Beli ap Rhun
 I
 Iago ap Beli
 I
 Cadfan
 I
 Cadwallon
 I
 Cadwaladr Fendigaid
 I
 Idwal Iwrch
 I
 Rhodri Molwynog
 I
 Cynan Dinaethwy
 I
 Ethyllt (daughter) m. Gwriad ap Eliydr
 I
 Merfyn m. Nest vch Cadell
 I
Rhodri Mawr m. Angharad of Seisyllwg
 I

.....

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Anarawd | Cadell 3 rd son |
| eldest son | I |
| | Howel Dda m. Elen vch Llywarch |
| | I |
| | Owain ap Howel 2 nd son |
| | I |

.....

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Mareddydd ap Owain | Einion ap Owain |
| I | I |
| Angharad (daughter) | Cadell ap Einion |
| m. | m. |
| 1. Cynfyn ap Gwerstan | Eleanor vch Gwerstan |
| I | I |
| killed at the battle of Mechain | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | I | m.2 Llewelyn ap Seisyllt | I |
| | I | | I |
| | | | |
| Bleddyn ap Cynfyn | | Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn | Tudur Mawr ap Cadell |
| I | | I | m. |
| I | | I | Gwenllian vch Gwyn |
| I | | I | I |
| Mareddydd ap Bleddyn 2 nd son | | Gladys m. | Rhys ap Tewdwr |
| I | | I | King of Deheubarth, S. Wales |
| I | | | |
| Madog ap Maredudd m. Susanna | | Nest (daughter) | Gruffudd |
| last king of united Powys | vch Gruffydd | m. | m. |
| | ap Cynan (<i>see Appendix 6</i>) | Gerald Fitzwalter | Gwenllian |
| | I | (<i>see Appendix 4</i>) | I |
| | Gruffydd Maelor I m. Angharad | | Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd |
| | I | | Prince of Deheubarth |
| | I | | m. |
| | I | | Gwenllian vch Madog ap |
| | I | | Maredudd, the last Prince of |
| | I | | Powys |
| | I | | I |
| Madog ap Gruffydd Maelor | | | Gwenllian |
| | I | | m. |
| | I | | Ednyfed Fychan |
| | I | | |
| | Gruffydd II ap Madog | | |
| | I | | |
| | Gruffydd Fychan I 2 nd son | | |
| | I | | |
| | Madog Crypl m. Margaret vch Rhys Fychan | | |
| | I | | |
| | Madog Fychan ap Madog Crupl Gloff m. Gwenllian vch Ithel Fychan | | |
| | I | | |
| | | Gruffydd Fychan II m. Elen vch Tomos ap Llewelyn | |
| | | Lord of Gwyddelwern I of Deheubarth | |
| | | | |
| | Owain Glyndŵr | | Tudur ap Gruffydd |
| | b.abt.1354 -c.1414 | | killed at Pwll Melyn 1405 |
| | m. | | m. |
| | Margred Hanmer | | Maud vch Ieuaf |
| | | | I |
| | | | Lowrie (<i>see Appendix 4</i>) |
| | | | m. |
| | | | Gruffydd ap Einion |

The Links between Llewelyn Fawr and Ednyfed Fychan

Rhodri Mawr m. Angharad vch Seisllwg (see appendix 5)
 I
 Anarawd
 I
 Idwal Foel
 I
 Meurig ap Idwal
 I
 Idwal ap Meurig
 I
 Iago ap Idwal
 I
 Cynan ap Iago
 I
 Gruffydd ap Cynan m. Angharad vch Owain of Flint
 I

.....
Gwenllian* **Susanna**** **Owain Gwynedd*****
 King of Gwynedd

+++++

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| Gruffydd ap Rhys m. 1. Angharad King of Deheubarth II I | Madog ap Maredudd m. Susanna** King of Powys (see Appendix 5) | I..... I |
|---|---|-------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|--|--------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| Anarawd | Cadell | Maredudd | Rhys Lord Rhys of South Wales | Morgan | Maelgwyn | Gwenllian | Marared |
| | | | m. ----- m. | | | | |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| I I I I | Iorwerth Drwyndwn ap Owain Gwynedd*** King of Gwynedd I |
|------------------|---|

Lord Rhys had 4 legitimate sons by Gwenllian & up to 19 illegitimate children by many mistresses.

.....
Gwenllian
 d/o Lord Rhys ap Gruffudd
 (see Appendix 5)

.....
Llewelyn Fawr
 Llewelyn the Great,
 Prince of Gwynedd

In some accounts, Llewelyn is reported to have married **Gwenllian**§ d/o Ednyfed, but nothing has been discovered which actually supports this. When Llewelyn died, he left 9 children – 2 legitimate, 1 possibly legitimate and *at least 6 illegitimate.*

m.
Ednyfed Fychan
 Lord of Brynffannigl
 seneschal to Llewelyn Fawr
 I

m.
 Joan illegitimate d/o
 King John
 Llewelyn also had a mistress
 Tangwystl Goch d/o
 Llowarch Goch of Rhos

.....
Gwenllian§

The Family of Theophilus Eaton

Ludlow
 Richard Eaton m. Elizabeth Shepard
 Vicar of Great Budworth, Chester
 d.7/1/1616
 Will proved 14th January 1616/17
 I

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|---------|---|--------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|
| Theophilus | Richard | John | Rebecca | Samuel | Thomas | Frances | Hannah | Nathaniel | Elizabeth | Jonathan |
| b. August 1591, Stony Stratford, Bucks | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. 7/1/1657 New Haven | | | | | | | | | | |
| bur. Grove St. Cemetery, New Haven | | | | | | | | | | |
| will 12/8/1656 proved 31/5/1685 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | m. 3/12/1622 St. Mary, Woolchurch Haw, London | | | m. 1625 | | | |
| 1. Grace Hillier | | | | | | | | | 2. Anne Yale (nee Lloyd) | |
| bur. 27/2/1625 | | | | | | | | | d. 1659 | |

I

I

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------|------|--|--|---|
| Elizabeth | Mary | Samuel | Sarah Elizabeth | Theophilus | Hannah | | | | | |
| bap. 19/9/1624 | b. abt. 1625 | bap. 14/4/1628 | bap. 16/10/1629 | b. abt. 1631 | bap. 6/10/1632 | | | | | |
| St. Nicholas Acorns London | d. 24/4/1708 | St. Nicholas Acorns | | | | | | | | |
| | | d. 1655 smallpox | d. March 1637 London | | | | | | | |
| | m. 1647 | m. 1654 | | m. | m. 1659 | | | | | |
| | 1. Valentine Hill | Mabel Haynes | | Anne King | Lt. Gov. William Jones | | | | | |
| I | m. abt. 1680 | (Harlakenden) | | | 1624-1706 | | | | | |
| I | 2. Ezekiel Knight | d. 1655 | | | | | | | | |
| I | | smallpox | | I | I | | | | | |
| | | | | | I | | | | | |
| Joseph | John | Samuel | Mary | Elizabeth | Nathaniel | John | Anne | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | I |
| | | | | | | | | | | I |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hannah | Theophilus | Sarah | Nathaniel | Elizabeth | William | Samuel | John | Deodat | Isaac | Rebecca | Abigail | Susanna |
| b. 1660 | 1661 | 1662 | 1663 | 1664 | 1664 | 1666 | 1667 | 1670 | 1672 | 1673 | 1673 | 1675 |
| d. 1717 | 1661 | 1702 | 1691 | 1712 | 1717 | 1666 | 1719 | 1670 | 1745 | 1673 | 1673 | 1705 |

N.B. Dates of birth and death for the children of William Jones and Hannah Eaton do vary between different sources.