

N.E. ROBERTS

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MONROE, LOUISIANA

Wed., May 10, 1978

Dear Guzan Robert & Cora:

Yours of 7 May - Mailed 8 May

It sure looks as if you have given the SMITHs a lot of attention, and certainly have a very good working knowledge of the Family. I do NOT believe I can contribute, much, but will try. Note the 1682 Survey, etc.

Please Remember: The Robert Family, of Rev. Pierre, were Welsh. Only Pierre, Pierre, Jr., Jean, & Elias were born away from Wales, unless Stafford is correct re Danile Robert b Basel 1625. I would not be much Supprised if Brayer/Bray, wf of Rev. Pierre R. turned out to be Norman/Welsh/English. Notice Dame Eliz. Tudore wtns Baptz. P. Jr. 1675. X

According to the MOTTO: DUW A DIGON 2nd part of Rev. P. Robert, & I say added after about 1530. Others that used this MOTTO, & I ASSUME we are somehow ALLIED with one or more of them: Prytherech/Prudderch/ap Rhydderch of Carmarthan, Wales; Nichol of Penline, Glamorgan; James of Radnor, or Vaughan. Also note: A Robert Family of Suisse as: Robert-Nicoud. (Some of their spelling is as poor as mine, when my fingers are clumsy!)

A. Robert I, probably m an English/Irish (McCarty, Sweet, are 2 guesses); A. Roberts II, m^g a full Welsh, Rogers; and it looks as if most of the others tried to blend into the "Main Stream", I believe the Politivans Say. G.G.F. Jas. Dixon had Brown eyes, & looked somewhat French - Dark Skined. His wife Eliz. Forman was strickly English-Perhaps Dutch, blond-blue eyes.

For Thomas Roberts est 1710 - 1789. I see where a John H^o Roberts wtnsd Will: WM. Baker St. Barth. Colleton June 1786, pg 41. The Question is: was this Robert, son of John & Eliz. (Dixon) or did Thos. R. have a son also named John H? 1850 Cens S. C. COLLETON, St. Barth. 140/140, pg 381/191: R. W. T. Roberts 34 Farm b S. C. (1816), wf Adeline 27, Child: 8, 7, 4, 2. Just to keep myself "out of devilment", have ordered the 1860 Cens M/F, to see what Roberts, Sanders, Ferguson, Thomas are there. Then think I'll write the C of C, Walterboro and ask if he'll tell me what they have on Land Plats, etc to re-start the Records after the booze head went by. All he can do, is throw the letter in the waste basket, & maybe he'll come back with something worth while.

Had a nice note fm Brent Holcomb, S. C. A. R. Quarterly, but no real help.

See 1 Stephen Roberts wtns Will of Benj. Guerrard Dec. 1788. Proved by Actoof Gen. Assembly. The Barnwell was Jr.-II, I think.

The Sanders had Sailing Ship/s. 1 Bro would sail & return, then another would take the ship out. One of the Roberts had a Ship, at least in the Rev. War Early Time, & I think-suppose, quite a spell before. Fm. S. C. Gazette, & Misc, Records.

My thinking is still: that Jean/John & Elias were b when Rev. P. was at Universite between 1675, Jan. & 1682 Feb. when he went to be Ass't Pastor of St. Immier, Suisse, ~~Not~~ betwn 1686 when he mailed for USA. They would not have left a real small baby, I do not think.

① Must be Roberts, (Possibly Son of Thos.) bc 1765

! Brown 775
7832

b1775
①

Until something else comes along, I am going to believe: The Jean Robert, wife & young dau who arrived in Henrico, Va. 1701: Sailed fm London Dec. 1700, with Jean Thomas, on Nasseau, Capt. _____ Tragian Commander (Va. Council & Auditors Books 3/9/1700) Brock, pgs 29,30,31. }

I have 2 sources: 1 says Jean Thomas to S. C. by 1694/5, another that says after 1707, when he was Natz Va. 12 May. Right now, I'm not going to fret about such. There may have been 2-3 Jean Thomas in Va. about that time, & I know 3-4 Jean/John Robert/Roberd is the spelling they use up there.

Anyhow, I'm convinced that Maryann/Mariah Hannah, or what ever who m John Thomas was 1st child of Jean Robert & Margaret; although I gave her b as c 1711, in 1972 Transaction, pg 70/71. she d 1762 leaving sons: Noah & John Peter Thomas; Nephews: Peter Clarmon & Enoch Clarmon; & John Robert, son of Abraham Robert desc (JOHN ROBERTS later on). Charles WILLS: QQ p 195. Wtns: Edw. Jerman & Susa. Jerman. Prob Germany later, & one m a Robert girl c 1810 Wilk Miss. Dad was in bus. with Robert W. Germany early 1900's here.

The Claremos have been worked on, slightly, but no'easy to get to'data was found. (Clarmon) (Wonder if de Clare? Glouckster/Pembroke/Cardigan)

The enclosed notes on/fm Va. were made a while back, but did not want to clutter up your thinking. I'm sure quite a few of them are ours, even if not very close. Note Jonas & Jane, bro or cuzan to Rev. Pierre???? Note Wm. 1651 an Uncle? Some still spelled ROBERT c 1800 on Eastern Shore, of Va.

Suppose you'v Read/Heard of Bartholomew Robert s -"The Greatest of them All" Pirate, fm Pembroke, S. Wales. Sure sounds like one of us. Wanted to keep a Priest for his Chaplain, but then kept his Bibles Only.

Many thanks for the Georgia Data, & 88 names. I think most of them I have. Paul Jabez 1797 Tax List, on to Rapides, then back to Butler, Ala. 1830. Then apparantly a son Jabez c 1850 in an Eastern Miss. County. Always Roberts, after leaving Rapides.

The Misc. Records, 7 Vols 1729-1825, all need to be gone over with a fine tooth comb, rather than the skip & miss I did in 1970. And they say they do not like to photo copy Indexes there! How can one work -by mail- if you do not have an Index to see what looks pertinent, then order photo copies. (S. C. Archives)

Gota quit, for now, & crank the Lawn Boy, so mom can mow her side!

Very best regards to both of you, & thanks for your concern, & prayers. Maybe, just maybe, somehow I'll get by, without blacking my face, & asking for a Hand Out.

Yours very truly,

Edward

Abraham
NOTE: A. Robert was supposed to m Madeline dau P-II, I'm sure/ She m Arch Hamilton 1719, then 1749 Wm. Gough - St. Helena.

Robert /s

VIRGINIA

3/18/78

Va. Patent Book

Jas Roberts	Henrico	1637	11/June	Wm Farrar	P.B. 1-436
Griff & Fr. Roberts	✓	1637	12/July	Math Edloe	P.B. 1-453

Wm. Robert	Northumberland	1651	6/May	Wm Reynolds	P.B. 2-312
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Bartholomew Roberts Henrico 1678 Henrico Court Records
 Sons: Wm
 Bart. Jr d 1693 on Batt.

Jonas & Jane Roberts/s	Henrico d	1689	2/Oct	Edm. Jennings	P.B. 8-2
Jno Lambright	<u>Goochland</u>			Est b 1669 or Prior	

Lewis Robert 10 Oct or 20 Sept 1700 London
 fm London wife on Peter & Anthony of London - Dan'l Perreou's Child.

X*

Jean Robert Sailed 3/Dec 1700 - 1701 London
 fm London: w/f & dau Est b 1678

ON NASSAU

Capt

TRAGIAN

Lewys/Lewis/Louis & Jean - Brock "Huguenot Emigration to Va"
 pgs 14-15. pgs 29-30-31-32-33-34
 pgs 38-42

Lewis may be son of Jean Robert & Marie Secart of Sombire,
 Sointonge, France - (Near La Rochelle), who m Eliz. Frognon,
 dau Jean & Marie Frognon of Soubire. FR. Ch. Canterbury, Eng.
 H. S. of London Vol V, Part II, p 533. 2 August 1688
 Lewis Est. b. 1767. Also Spelled: Robard - Roberd

Tuckney

1214

Tuckney

spondence with Whichcote, in whose preaching he noted 'a vein of doctrine' which made him uneasy, as tending to rationalism. Yet his letters are not wholly unsympathetic; and to Tuckney in 1652 was dedicated 'The Light of Nature,' by Nathanael Culverwel [q. v.] On 3 June 1653 he was admitted master of St. John's College, in the room of John Arrowsmith, D.D. [q. v.] In the same year he again acted as vice-chancellor. By the ordinance of 20 March 1653-4 he was appointed one of Cromwell's 'triers.' In 1655 he acted for Arrowsmith as regius professor of divinity, and on 1 Feb. 1655-6 succeeded him in the chair, to which should have been annexed the rectory of Somersham, Huntingdonshire. He was never a self-assertive man (Baxter thought him 'over humble'), but as master of St. John's he maintained his independence, showing 'more courage in opposing orders sent by the higher powers in those times than any of the heads of the university, nay, more than all of them' (CALAMY). Salter relates, as a college tradition, that in elections to fellowships at St. John's, 'he was determined to choose none but scholars, adding very wisely, they may deceive me in their godliness, they cannot in their scholarship.' He took great interest in the propagation of the gospel in America and the conversion of the Indians, corresponding with Cotton and raising contributions in the university. On 8 April 1659 the Boston corporation asked him to resign the vicarage; he did not actually do so till August 1660, when the corporation nominated Obadiah Howe [q. v.] 'if approved of' by Tuckney; if not, 'then he was requested to provide a most fit man.' He resigned in Howe's favour.

At the Restoration Tuckney's claim to Somersham rectory was admitted, but he did not long hold it; nor was he allowed to retain his mastership. Baker, no friend to puritans, writes indignantly of the motives which led the 'young men' of the college to 'turn upon their benefactor.' On 14 Feb. 1661 Nicholas Bullingham, the new dean, and twenty-three fellows, petitioned the king against Tuckney, their main complaint being that he did not come to common prayer in the chapel. On 25 March he was appointed a commissioner for the Savoy conference on the revision of the prayer-book; he never attended, 'alleging his backwardness to speak' (BAXTER). While the conference was still sitting he was superseded in his mastership and his chair by royal mandate of 1 June. The sole disqualification specified was his age (sixty-two). A

life pension of 100*l.* was duly paid him from the profits of Somersham. He was succeeded in his preferments by Peter Gunning [q. v.]

Removing to London in September 1661, Tuckney settled in the parish of St. Mary Axe, occasionally preaching in private. In the plague year (1665) he was the guest of Robert Pierrepoint at Colwick Hall, near Nottingham, where for some months he was placed under arrest for nonconformist preaching. He moved about in 1666, sojourning at Oundle and Warrington, Northamptonshire. His library, deposited at Scriveners' Hall, was burned in the great fire. After short residences at Stockerston, Leicestershire, and Tottenham, Middlesex, he returned to London (1669) in bad health. He died in Spital Yard of jaundice and scurvy in February 1670, and was buried on 1 March in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft. His portrait was engraved by R. White. He was thrice married; his second wife was Mary (Willford), widow of Thomas Hill (d. 1653) [q. v.], whom he had succeeded as master of Emmanuel, and whose funeral sermon he preached; his third wife (whom he married on 30 Sept. 1668) was Sarah, widow of William Spurstowe, D.D. [q. v.] By his first wife he had a son, Jonathan Tuckney (1639?-1693), educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Emmanuel College (M.A. 1659) and ejected from a fellowship at St. John's College in 1662; a man of good learning 'render'd useless by melancholy' (CALAMY); he died at Hackney in 1693, and left a son John, who was admitted to St. John's College on 7 May 1698, aged 18.

Tuckney published nothing but a catechism (1628) for use at Emmanuel, five single sermons (1643-56), and some verses in university collections (including an elegy on Cromwell); he edited 'John Cotton on Ecclesiastes,' 1654, 8vo, and on 'Canticles,' 1655, 8vo. Posthumous were: 1. 'Forty Sermons,' 1676, 4to. 2. 'Prælectiones Theologicae,' Amsterdam, 1679, 4to; edited, like the preceding, by his son Jonathan; it has a brief account of Tuckney by W. D., i.e. William Dillingham [q. v.] 3. 'Eight Letters' (four by Tuckney) appended to Whichcote's 'Moral and Religious Aphorisms,' 1753, 8vo, edited by Samuel Salter [q. v.] with biographical preface.

[Account by W. D., 1679; Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, 1696, ii. 307, iii. 97; Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. 77 sq., 90; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, i. 114, 127 sq.; Preface by Salter, 1753; Granger's Biographical Hist. of England, 1779, iii. 305; Pishey Thompson's Hist. of Boston, 1856, pp. 80, 171, 187, 418; Baker's Hist. of St.



Tudor

1215

Tudor

5798

John's College (Mayor), 1869, i. 229 sq.; Tulloch's Rational Theology, 1872, ii. 47 sq.; Mitchell and Struthers's Minutes of the Westminster Assembly, 1874; Mayor's Admissions to St. John's College, 1882 i. 113, 1893 ii. 147; Harleian Society (1886), xxiii. 148; extract from baptismal register of Kirton, per the Rev. Meyrick J. Sutton.] A. G.

TUDOR, EDMUND, EARL OF RICHMOND, known as EDMUND OF HADHAM (1430?-1456), father of Henry VII, eldest son of Owen Tudor [q. v.], by Henry V's widow, Catherine of Valois [q. v.], was born about 1430 at Hadham, Hertfordshire. Doubt attaches to the marriage of his parents. Jasper Tudor [q. v.] was a younger brother. When his mother retired to the abbey of Bermondsey in 1436, Edmund and his brothers were given into the charge of Catherine de la Pole, abbess of Barking. There they remained till 1440, when the abbess brought them to Henry VI's notice, and he gave them in charge of certain priests to be educated. When Edmund grew up Henry kept him at his court. He was knighted by Henry on 15 Dec. 1449, summoned to parliament as Earl of Richmond on 30 Jan. 1452-1453, and created Earl of Richmond and premier earl on 6 March 1452-3 (DOYLE; RAMSAY, *Lanc. and York*, ii. 152). In the parliament of 1453 he was formally declared legitimate. Henry made him large grants, particularly in 1454, and his name occurs as being exempt from the operation of acts of resumption. On 30 March 1453 he was appointed great forester of Braydon forest; he was also a member of the privy council. In 1454 his retinue at court consisted of a chaplain, two esquires, two yeomen, and two chamberlains.

In 1455, by the king's agency, he was married to the Lady Margaret Beaufort [q. v.], daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset. She had been after Somerset's fall the ward of himself and his brother Jasper conjointly. Edmund died, on 3 Nov. 1456, at Carmarthen, and was buried in the Grey Friars there. His elegy was written by Lewis Glyn Cothi [see LEWIS]. His remains were, at the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536, removed to the choir of St. David's Cathedral. By Margaret, his wife, he had one son Henry, afterwards Henry VII of England, born posthumously on 28 Jan. 1456-7.

[Williams's 'Ponmyneidd and the Tudors' in Arch. Cambrensis, 3rd ser. xv. 394 &c.; Doyle's Official Baronage, iii. 118; Rot. Parl. v. 237 &c., vi. 228, 272; Letters of Margaret of Anjou (Camd. Soc.), xiii. 103; Ramsay's Lancaster and York, i. 320, ii. 152 &c.; Strickland's Queens of England, Katherine of Valois; Cooper's

Lady Margaret, ed. Mayor, pp. 4 &c.; Lords' Rep. on the Dignity of a Peer, iii. 213, iv. 493; G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage, art. 'Richmond,' Gwaith Lewis Glyn Cothi, p. 492; Ordinances of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas, vol. vi.] W. A. J. A.

TUDOR, JASPER, EARL OF PEMBROKE and DUKE of BEDFORD, known as JASPER OF HATFIELD (1431?-1495), born about 1431 at Hatfield, was second son of Owen Tudor [q. v.] by Catherine of Valois [q. v.], widow of Henry V. He was, like his brother Edmund Tudor [q. v.], at first in the keeping of the abbess of Barking, and was, like him, subsequently educated by priests with some care. He was knighted by his half-brother, Henry VI, on 25 Dec. 1449. On 6 March 1453, or possibly earlier, he was created Earl of Pembroke, and soon afterwards he seems to have visited Norwich with Queen Margaret of Anjou. The Lancastrian king made him many grants, notably in 1454, and hence it is surprising that he was at first looked on as a Yorkist (cf. *Ordinances of the Privy Council*, vol. vi. p. liii). This may have been an error, or it may point to some jealousy on the part of the queen, to whom the Pembroke estates which Tudor had secured had been assigned in the first instance. However, when it came to fighting there was no doubt as to his opinions. He was present at the first battle of St. Albans (22 May 1455) on the king's side. He afterwards, at the meeting of parliament, took the oath to the king on 24 July 1455. His brother Edmund's widow, Margaret Tudor, was protected by him for some time after her husband's death in 1456, and it was at Jasper's residence, Pembroke Castle, that Henry, afterwards Henry VII, was born. He was occupied in Wales during 1457, and constructed some fortifications at Tenby (cf. *Arch. Cambrensis*, 5th ser. xiii. 177 &c.) He is noted as coming to the ill-fated parliament of Coventry in 1459 with 'a good felechip.' He was appointed K.G. in April 1459.

In the early part of 1460 he engaged in the siege of Denbigh, which he took later in the year. Margaret of Anjou joined him at Denbigh soon after the battle of Northampton (10 July). A letter from the council, dated 9 Aug. 1460, ordered him to give up Denbigh Castle to the Duke of York's deputy. The next year (1461) he and the Earl of Wiltshire were defeated by Edward, duke of York (afterwards Edward IV), at the battle of Mortimer's Cross (2 Feb.), near Wigmore. He was reported taken, but seems to have joined Margaret. In the plans for the invasion of England which followed the battle of Towton (29 March), it was suggested that he should go to Wales and try to land at Beau-

MMs E.13. Tudor letus Bapt Pierre Robert Jr 1675
Basel. Suisse.

maris, a scheme which was not carried out, as he went first to Ireland in that year, and then in October was reported as 'flood and taken the mounteyns.' He took part in the invasion of the north of 1462, and was blockaded in Bamborough by Warwick's men. When most of the Lancastrians came to terms, he and Lord de Roos could not make any arrangement, and about Christmas 1462 they went to Scotland.

Jasper had been attainted (29 Dec. 1461), and probably joined Margaret's little court in Bar (cf. *Archaeological Journal*, vol. vii.) In 1468, when a Lancastrian plot was discovered in England, he landed in North Wales (24 June). He took Denbigh, but could not reach Harlech, which was being besieged by William, Lord Herbert (d. 1469) [q. v.]; and indeed, though he is said to have held sessions and assizes in Henry VI's name, he effected little, and was finally defeated by the Herberts and forced once more to fly abroad. The earldom of Pembroke was now given to William Herbert on 8 Sept. 1468, no doubt as a measure of security as well as of reward.

Jasper was with Warwick when he landed in Devonshire on 13 Sept. 1470. He was appointed joint-lieutenant for Henry VI, and the earldom of Pembroke was restored to him. On 30 Jan. 1470-1 he was made commissioner of array for South Wales and the marches, and on 14 Feb. following constable of Gloucester Castle. His duties and influence then lay in the west, and it is improbable that he was at the battle of Barnet on 14 April. He joined Margaret at Beaulieu, and then apparently went to gather fresh forces in Wales. He was too late to be of any service, and came up when the battle of Tewkesbury had been fought and lost on 4 May. One of the consequences of the revolution of 1470 had been the renewal of the connection between Jasper Tudor and his nephew Henry, earl of Richmond. He had taken charge of young Henry when a little boy, and had seen to his education. Henry had fallen, however, into the hands of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, at the capture of Harlech. Jasper Tudor in 1470 took charge of him once more, and presented him to Henry VI. Uncle and nephew were together when the fall of the Lancastrians made it necessary to fly, and Jasper Tudor took the youth first to Chepstow, where one Roger Vaughan nearly captured Jasper, thence to Pembroke, where they were besieged by Morgan ab Thomas, but were released the eighth day by Morgan's brother David (on these two brothers cf. *Gwaith Lewis Glyn Cothi*, p. 145), and thence to Tenby, where they took ship for the continent. A

tradition relates that they were some time at Barmouth (cf. *Arch. Cambrensis*, 4th ser. ix. 58). It was by an accident of the weather that they landed in 1471 in Brittany, where they found a dangerous asylum for some years. On the restoration of Edward IV, Jasper was attainted again.

In Brittany, at the court of Francis II, Jasper shared the perils of young Henry, whom both Edward IV and Louis XI were anxious to get hold of. In the days of Richard III he was the adviser doubtless of his nephew, and one of the leading schemers in the many-headed outbreak of the autumn of 1483. They then sailed to the coast of Dorset or Devonshire, but arriving there about 12 Nov. or perhaps a little earlier, when all was over, they at once returned. Landing on the coast of Normandy, they passed to Brittany once more. At Rennes on Christmas-day 1483 the oath to Henry was taken by all his adherents.

The danger of the exiles now greatly increased, owing to the domestic politics of Brittany. The duke Francis was sinking into dotage, and his minister, Pierre de Landois, to secure Richard III's influence, consented to give up young Henry to the English king. Of this plan Christopher Urswick [q. v.] brought timely warning from Morton, and Jasper Tudor was sent first into France with some of the refugees, Henry following. They all reached Paris safely.

Jasper Tudor sailed with the little army of Lancastrians from Harfleur on 1 Aug. 1485, and landed at Dale in Milford Haven on 7 Aug. He was of peculiar importance owing to his influence as earl of Pembroke. Before the landing of the exiles Lewis Glyn Cothi had addressed poems to him which show the general expectation that was felt in Wales of Henry's arrival [see LEWIS, *fl.* 1450-1486]. The men of Pembroke at once sent an encouraging message. Jasper Tudor accompanied his nephew Henry to Bosworth and thence to London, where Henry became king. Jasper was now, 27 Oct. 1485, created Duke of Bedford and a privy councillor; he was on 11 Dec. 1485 restored to his earldom of Pembroke, and succeeded his old rival Herbert as chief justice of South Wales. He was also made for a time lieutenant of Calais, and had many grants from the king. From 11 March 1486 to 1 Nov. 1494 he was lord lieutenant of Ireland, but it does not appear that he ever went thither. Among other offices which he held were those of high steward of Oxford University in 1485, and earl marshal of England in 1492. Bedford took a prominent part in suppressing the Lovel and Stafford rebellion

of 1486, advancing against the insurgents with a small army, and dispersing them not far from York. Again, in the Simnel insurrection, he was one of the commanders of Henry VII's forces, and helped to win the battle of Stoke on 16 June 1487. He took a leading place at the coronation of the queen in November 1487. On 14 July 1488 he was named one of the conservators of the truce with France, and is there spoken of as 'for the time being' lieutenant of Calais. He was one of the commanders of the army which invaded France in 1492. In 1495 the young Duke of York (afterwards Henry VIII) received the grant of the reversion to his estates.

Bedford died on 21 or 26 Dec. 1495, and, if his will was carried out, was buried in the abbey church of Keynsham, near Bristol, where he desired that four priests, for whom he left maintenance, should sing masses for his soul, and for those of his father and mother. His will is printed in 'Testamenta Vetusta,' p. 430. His autograph is extant in the British Museum Addit. MS. 21505, f. 10. He married, between 2 Nov. 1483 and 7 Nov. 1485, Catherine Woodville, youngest daughter of Richard, earl Rivers, and widow of Henry Stafford, second duke of Buckingham [q. v.], by whom he left no issue. His widow married Sir Richard Wingfield [q. v.] Bedford left an illegitimate daughter, Helen, who is said to have married William Gardiner, and to have been the mother of Stephen Gardiner [q. v.]

[G. E. C[okayne]'s Peerage; Doyle's Official Baronage; Ramsay's Lancaster and York, vol. ii.; Busch's England under the Tudors; the poetical works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, which contain much information; Meyrick's Cardiganshire, p. cccii; Letters of Margaret of Anjou (Camd. Soc.), xiii. 103; Rot. Parl. v. 237 &c., vi. 29 &c.; Trevelyan Papers (Camd. Soc.), i. 90, ii. 4, 52; Arrival of Edward IV (Camd. Soc.), pp. 24, 27, 44; Warkworth's Chron. (Camd. Soc.), pp. 12, 61; Polydore Vergil (Camd. Soc. transl.), pp. 109, &c.; Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan, p. 405; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 2nd ser. iv. 178, 4th ser. ix. 58, 5th ser. xii. 177 &c.; Commines-Dupont, ii. 159; Waurin-Dupont, ii. 254, iii. 135, 170, 176, 181; Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, i. 254 &c., ii. 52 &c., iii. 17, 316; Brit. Mus. Egerton MS 2644, f. 1; Cal. Inquisitions Henry VII, pt. i. 1898, passim; authorities for family history given under TUDOR, OWEN.]

W. A. J. A.

TUDOR, MARGARET (1441-1509), mother of Henry VII. [See BEAUFORT, MARGARET.]

TUDOR, MARGARET (1489-1541), queen of James IV of Scotland. [See MARGARET.]

TUDOR, OWEN (d. 1491), grandfather of Henry VII, belonged to a Welsh family of great antiquity (cf. especially the appendix to Wynne's edition of Powell's *History of Wales*, 1697, where Henry VII's descent is recorded). Its connection with Cadwaladr (d. 1172) [q. v.] is shadowy, but his pedigree is traced from Ednyfed Fychan, who was descended probably from Maredudd ap Cynan, and was a considerable personage at the court of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth (Williams's 'Penmynydd and the Tudors' in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd ser. xv. 282). Ednyfed lived chiefly at Tregarnedd in Anglesey, and from his second wife, Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys, prince of South Wales, were descended the Tudors. His son Gronw was, by his wife Morfydd, the father of Tudor, afterwards called Tudor Hên. Tudor Hên lived in the days of Edward I, and re-founded about 1299 the Dominican friary at Bangor (DUGDALE, *Monasticon*, vi. 1500; cf. Palmer, in the *Reliquary*, xxiv. 226). The Tudors were latterly supposed to have been rich, and they took no part in the Welsh rebellion in Edward I's reign.

Tudor Hên's grandson, Tudor Vychan ap Gronw (d. 1367?), is the subject of various traditions. He is said to have assumed knighthood, and then to have received it at the hands of Edward III. He is described as of Treacstell, one of his manors. He left a family by a wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owen, and of these Gronw Fychan (d. 1382), the forester of Snowdon, who was drowned, was the favourite of the Black Prince, and after his death was appointed (probably in reversion) in 1381 constable of Beaumaris Castle, with a salary of forty marks. By his wife Mevanwy he was the father of a son Tudor whose descendants formed a branch of the family which lasted some hundreds of years. Other sons of Sir Tudor Vychan ap Gronw were Rhys and William ap Tudor, who were captains of archers in the service of Richard II.

The fourth son, Meredydd, father of the subject of this article, was escheator of Anglesey in 1392, and held some office under the bishop of Bangor, that of scutifer, or butler, or steward. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Dafydd Fychan ap Dafydd Llwyd. It has been said that Meredydd killed a man, was outlawed, and fled to Snowdon with his wife, and that there Owen Tudor was born; but it seems more likely that Meredydd fled alone, and that Owen was born about the beginning of the fifteenth century in his absence. Meredydd was cousin through his mother to Owen Glendower, whom the Tudors seem to have actively supported (cf.