

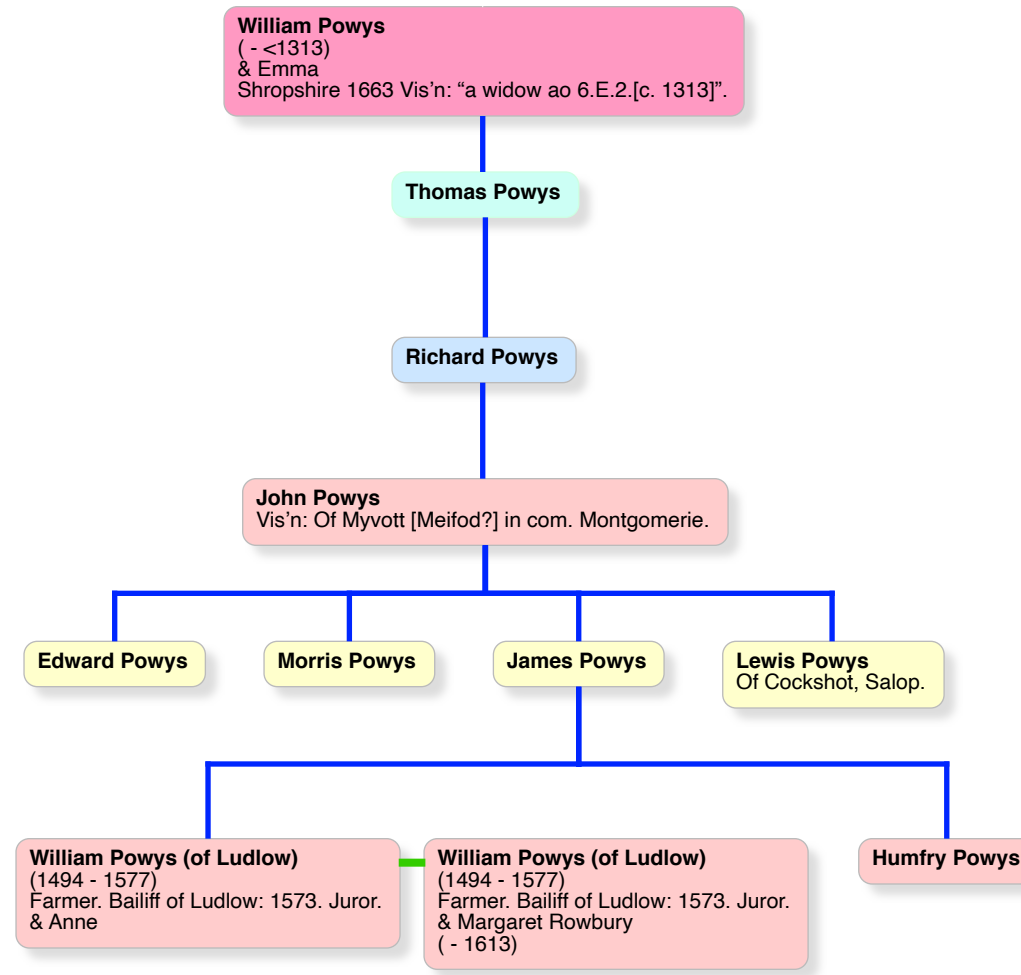
Three Pedigrees relating to William Powys of Ludlow

The pedigree below this, in the 1663 Visitation of Shropshire, has two notable features:
 1. That John Powys is said to be of Myvott,
 2. That Humfry Powys was a brother of William.

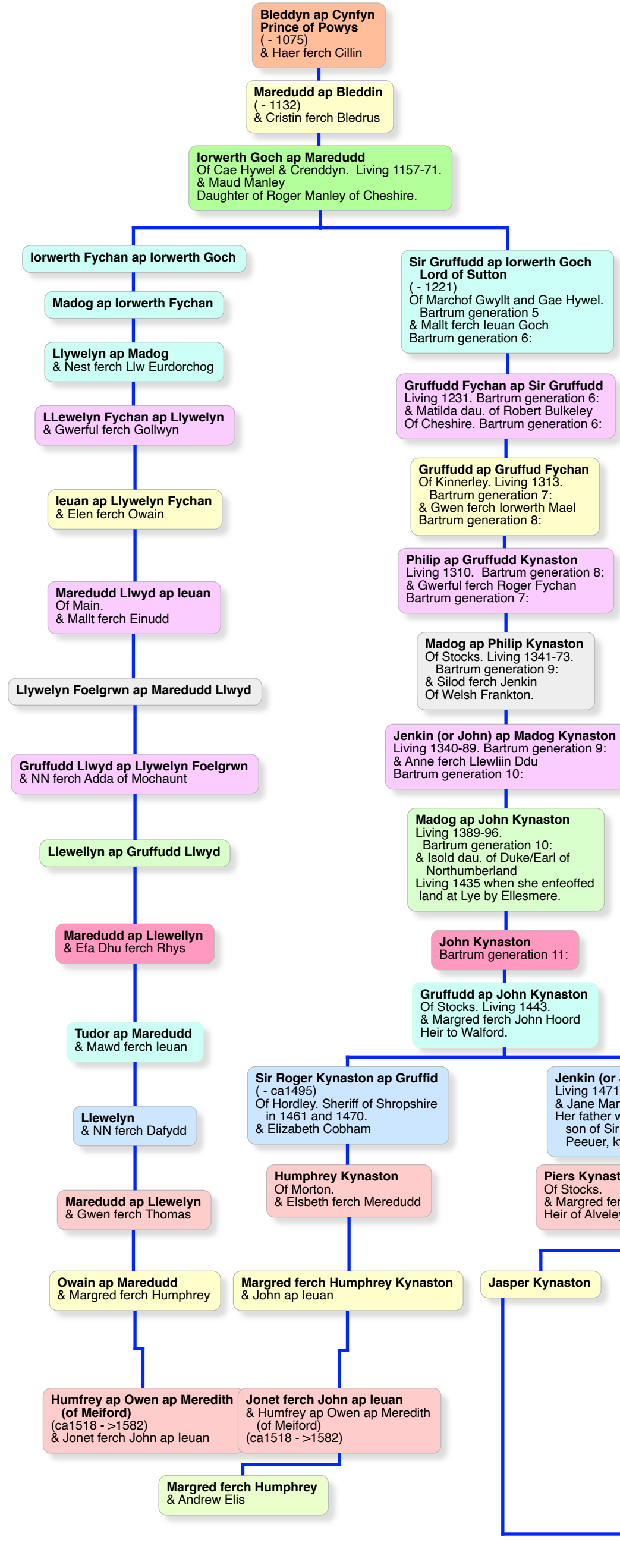
It is possible that this was to make it plausible that Humphrey Powys was the same person as Humphrey ap Owen ap Meredith of Meifod and was thus, with his brother William, descended from Bleddyn at Cynfyn, Prince of Powys.

By 1914 the above plausible hint for the 1663 Visitation had become fact and Burke's Peerage for that year has this purple prose for the origin of the family:

"Lineage—The House of POWYS deduces lineage through the BARONS OF MAIN-YN-MEIFOD, in Powysland, from IORWERTH GOGH, Lord of Mochnant, in Powysland, youngest son of MEREDITH, Prince of Powys, representative of Mervyn, King of Powys, 3rd son of Rhodri Mawe, King of Wales. The descendant, by Iorwerth Vychan, the younger son of this Iorwerth Goch, MADOC AP IEVAN, of Main-yn-Meifod, m. Angharad, dau. of Ievan ap Einion ap Iorwerth, of Mechain, and had issue,
 1. OWAIN AP MADOC, from whom descended the family of Griffiths (formerly) of Glover, in Llansilin.
 2. DAVID GOCH AP MADOC, of Meifod, Trefanney, and Deuddwr.
 3. JOHN.
 The 3rd son, JOHN POWYS, of Myfod, was the father of JAMES POWYS, whose son WILLIAM POWYS, of Ludlow, b. in 1494..."



The tree above was signed off by Thomas Powys of Henley for the 1663 Visitation of Shropshire and accepted by Dugdale, the herald for this Visitation.



The above Meiford and Kynaston pedigrees are taken primarily from:
 1. The 1623 Visitation of Shropshire for Kynaston,
 2. Bartrum's Welsh Pedigrees for both lines,
 3. Dwnn's Visitation of Wales for Humphrey of Meifod.

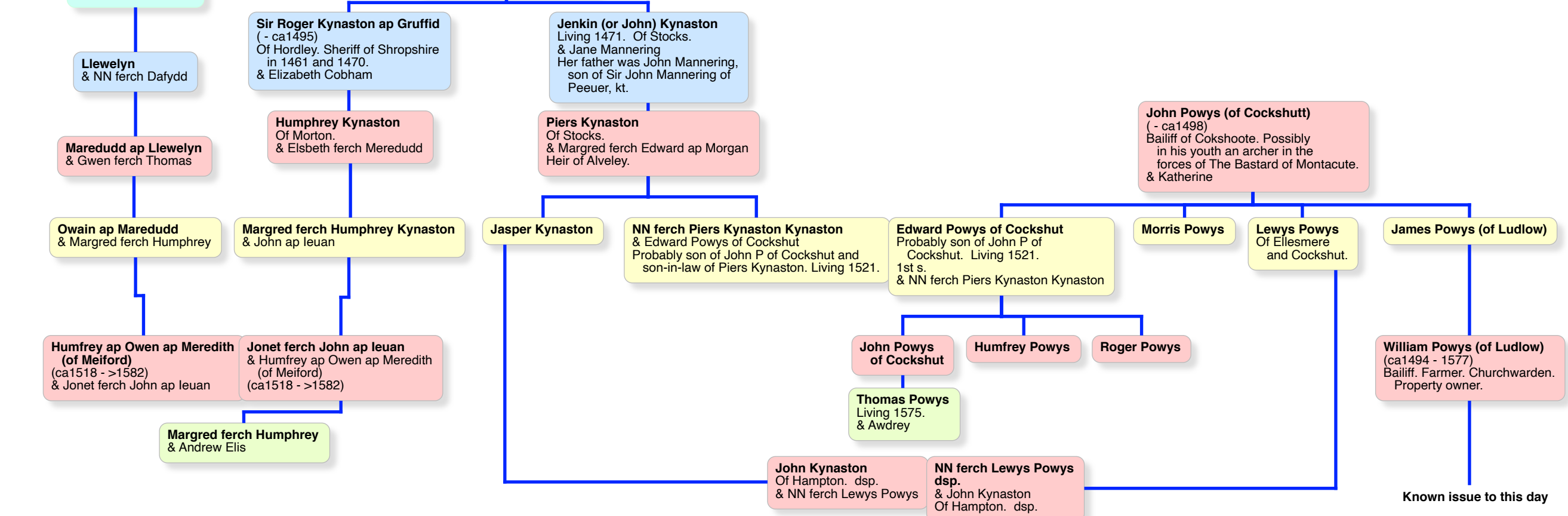
Apologies if I insult you by explaining that 'ap' is "son of" and 'ferch' is "daughter of".

Mick Powis, a genealogist of this family, has dug deep into the archives of Shrewsbury record office and come up with several documents for the probable Welsh archer who fought for the English in France, one John Powys of Cockshot. These documents include some definite and some very probable descendants of John who then married daughters of the Kynaston family. So Powyses and Kynastons become related. Humphrey of Meifod was also related to the Kynastons and Humphrey was acknowledged to be a descendant of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, as were the Kynastons. Mick suggests that these amorphous relationships caused the misunderstandings about the Powys connection to Bleddyn.

Remarkably I was struck to find that deciding to ignore Burke's purple prose does not even reduce by one the 127 lines of descent that we have through our Barrington and Trotter descents from the same Bleddyn.

Mick once sat through a talk given by Bartrum; he regrets that he was not then aware of how important Bartrum's work was to be and failed to take any notes, much as he relates that Bartrum was an entertaining and interesting speaker.

At a later date I shall pass on Mick's two significant accounts, one on the life of John Powys of Cockshot and the other on finding the links between Humfry of Meifod, the Kynastons and the Powyses.



The pedigree above has been constructed from the few documents that survive from the 15th and 16th centuries and gives a plausible account of the ancestry and family of William Powys of Ludlow. But the evidence is thin for James as the father of William and for Humphrey and Roger as sons of Edward.