

GENEALOGICAL TABLES,

SHOWING THE DESCENT OF

EDWARD AND ELEANOR FOULKE,

Emigrants from Wales to Pennsylvania, in 1698,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THOSE OF

JANE AND HANNAH JONES,

Daughters of Owen and Susannah (Evans) Jones, who married, respectively,

CALEB AND AMOS FOULKE.

ALSO

TABLES OF THE DESCENDANTS OF

EDWARD AND ELEANOR FOULKE,

Bearing the surname of FOULKE, to the Fifth Generation, omitting those who are
known to have Died Without Issue

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At the Sign of the Thistle

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Table I shows the descent from the ancient British kings, beginning with Glouyw Glwad Lydan, king and founder of the city of Caer Louyw, or Gloucester, thence through the great Vortigern, elected King of Britain, A. D. 425, and who espoused Seveira, daughter of Maximus Magnus, Roman Emperor, beheaded A. D. 388; to Brochwel Ysgythrog, King of Powys and Prince of Chester, slain in battle against the Saxons on the banks of the Dee, A. D. 612, and to his descendant, Sir Griffith Vaughan, created Knight Banneret at the battle of Agincourt, whose daughter, Anne, married Ievan Vychan, of Llanuwchllyn, from whom Edward Foulke was eighth in descent, as shown in Table V.

Another line of descent from Glouyw Glwad Lydan is traced through Caradawg Ffreichfras, reputed one of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, to Tudor Trevor, iord of Hereford, Gloucester, etc., and Founder of the Noble Tribe of the Marches; to Elystan Glodrydd, Founder of the Fifth Royal Tribe of Wales, and from whom was descended both Edward and Eleanor Foulke, as shown in subsequent tables.

Still another line shows the descent from Glouyw Glwad Lydan to Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Chief of the Third Royal Tribe of Wales, and Prince of Wales in 1068.

Table II is devoted to the descent from Bleddyn ab Cynfyn to Gruffudd Vychan, Baron of Glyndyfrdwy, whose wife was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas ab Llewelyn, a lineal descendant of Edward I, King of England, as shown in Table VII. Mary, the daughter of Reinallt ab Gruffydd, was fifth in descent from Gruffudd Vychan. She married Robert Lloyd, of Gwern y Brechtwn, and Edward Foulke was the direct descendant in the fifth generation, from this union, as shown in Table V. In Table II and the continuation of the lines in Table V, are also shown Eleanor Foulke's descent from the noble houses of Glyndyfrdwy and Nannau. Table II also shows the descent of the Jones family from Aleth, King of Dyfed or Dimitia (Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, Caermarthonsire), and the union of his line with that of the lords of Nannau.

Tables III and IV trace the descent from Roderick the Great (Roderig Mawr), King of all Wales in 843, to Howel Dda, famous for his code of laws, which he carried to Rome for the Papal sanction in 926; to Rhys ab Tudor Mawr, Founder of the Second Royal Tribe of Wales, King of South Wales, in 1078; to Llewelyn ab Owain, who married Eleanor de Barr, grand-daughter of Edward I, King of England, and from whom Edward Foulke was twelfth in descent, as shown in the continuation of the line in Tables II and V. Another line of descent from Howel Dda is that of Gwenllian, wife of Rhirid Flaidd, from whom both Edward and Eleanor Foulke were descended. Still another line from Roderick the Great is traced through his eldest son, Anarawd, Prince of Gwynedd in 913, to Gruffudd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, 1079; to Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, 1137; to Llewelyn the Great, Prince of Wales for fifty-six years, dying in 1240; to Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, and to his noted son, Llewelyn, the last Prince of the ancient Blood Royal, who married Eleanor Montfort, daughter of the great rebel Earl of Leicester. Edward Foulke was thirteenth in descent from this union, as shown in Tables II and V.

Table V shows an unbroken descent in the male line from Cunedda Wledig, "the patriotic," a chieftain of the fifth century, through Rhirid Flaidd, to Edward Foulke, and to Gwen, Eleanor Foulke's mother. Also from Marchweithian, the Welsh lord of Is Aled, to Catherine, the wife of Thomas ab Robert, of Gwern y Brechtwn, Edward Foulke's great great grand-father.

Table VI is devoted to the descent from Maelog Crwm, Chief of the Seventh Noble Tribe of Wales; Hedd Moelwynog, Chief of the Ninth Noble Tribe of Wales, and from Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Strath Clyde Britons, and a noted bard of the seventh century, who upon the death of his remaining sons in the battle of Rhiwaedog, retired to a hut or cave, and spent the rest of his days discoursing mournfully upon his harp his country's woes. This table particularly refers to the descent of the Owens, Evans and Jones families, as shown in the union of the three lines, above referred to, in the marriage of Griffith ab Howel, of Yspuddy Ievan, with Gwenllian, daughter of Einion ab Ievan Lloyd. The continuation of this line is shown in Table V. Edward and Eleanor Foulke were also descended, according to the Welsh genealogies, from Llywarch Hen through the union of Agnes, daughter of Llewelyn Eurdorchog, with Uchdrydd ab Edwyn, lord of Cyfeiliog and Meirion, as shown in this and in Tables III and V.

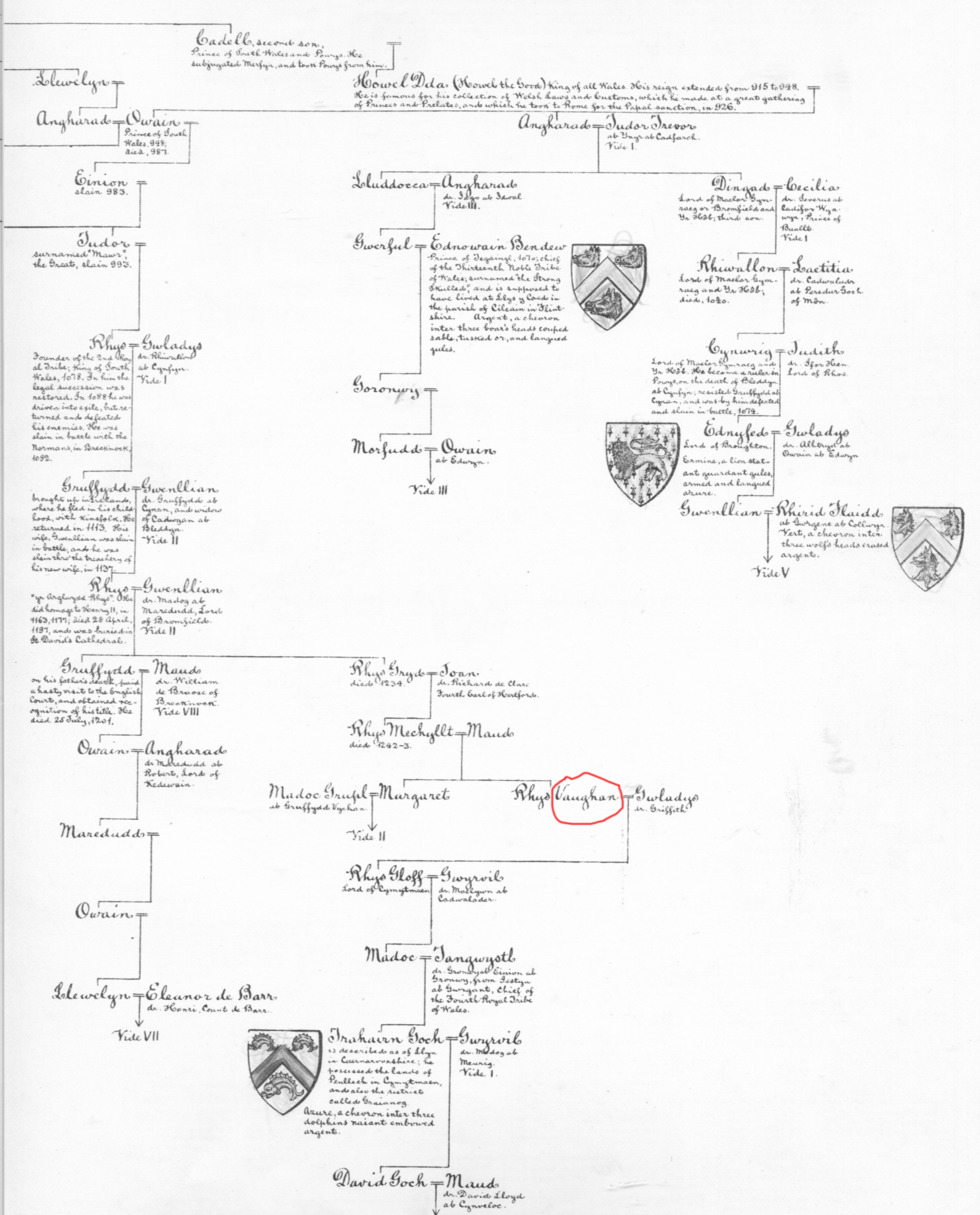
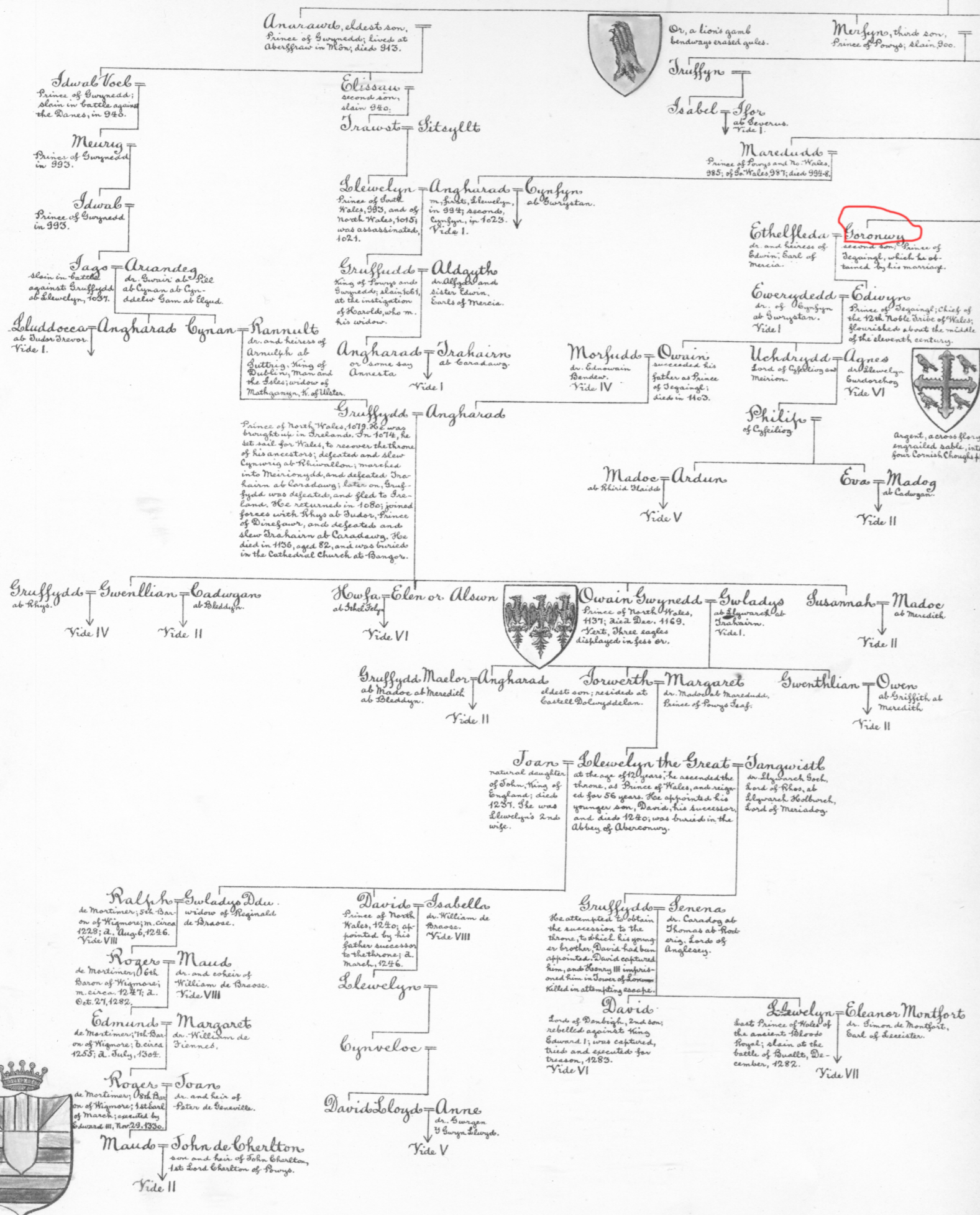
Table VII shows the descent of Edward Foulke from the Saxon, Norman, German, Castilian and Scottish royal houses of the eleventh century, through the marriage of Eleanor, daughter of Thomas ab Llewelyn, to Gruffydd Vychan, Baron of Glyndyfrdwy. This line is continued in Tables II and V. Table VII is also interesting as showing the descent of the Owens and Jones families from the same royal sources, as well as from the Capetian kings of France, and from Sir David Gam, the noted Welshman, knighted as he was dying on the battle-field of Agincourt, and who has been immortalized by Shakespeare in his drama of Henry V, under the title of "Davy Gam, esquire."

Table VIII, with the continuation of its lines in Tables III, II, and V, gives the descent of Edward and Eleanor Foulke from William de Braose, lord of the Honor of Braose or Brieuze in Normandy; from Milo Fitz Walter, Earl of Hereford, and from William Marshall, the Elder, Earl of Pembroke, elected Regent of England upon the death of King John, and from the Mortimers, Barons of Wigmore, including the celebrated Roger, first Earl of March. In addition, this table shows the descent of the Owens and Jones collateral branches from William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, d. 1298; from Robert de Ferrers, created Earl of Derby, 1138, and from Henry de Bohun, created Earl of Hereford, 28th April, 1st John.

In the Notes, which follow the Genealogical Tables, will be found information as to some of the personages mentioned, the insertion of which in the Tables, was precluded by lack of space, but even with this additional amplification, it could not be hoped that everything of interest in their lives could be recorded. Nor would such a proceeding be compatible with the scope or character of a work of this kind. It is not a *history*. All that has been attempted is the *identification* of these personages: their histories and biographies are written by more able and fluent pens.

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descent from Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, A.D. 560. Merfyn Frych was King of all Wales; he divided his Kingdom between his three sons, giving to Anarawd, Gwynedd; to Cadell, South Wales or Breckinon, and to Merfyn, Powys. Roderick was slain in battle against the Saxons, in 873.



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