

## **The Pugh Pedigree** **The House of Deheubarth** (5. 6)

1. BELI MAWR (1) flourished about 100 BC.  
**Generation No. 1**
2. CASWALLON (1) flourished about 55 BC.  
**Generation No. 2**
3. LLYR (1) flourished about 20 BC.  
**Generation No. 3**
4. BRAN *THE BLESSED* (1) flourished about 1 AD.  
**Generation No. 4**
5. BELI (1) flourished about 20 AD.  
**Generation No. 5**
6. AMALECH (1) flourished about the 50s AD.  
**Generation No. 6**
7. EUGEIN (1) flourished about the 70s AD.  
**Generation No. 7**
8. BRITHGUEIN (1) flourished about 100 AD.  
**Generation No. 8**
9. DYFWN (1) flourished about the 120s.  
**Generation No. 9**
10. OUMUN (1) flourished about the 150s.  
**Generation No. 10**
11. ANGUERIT (1) flourished about the 170s.  
**Generation No. 11**
12. AMGUALOYT (1) flourished about 200.  
**Generation No. 12**
13. GURDUMN (1) flourished about the 220s.  
**Generation No. 13**
14. DYFWN (1) flourished about the 250s.  
**Generation No. 14**
15. GUORDOLI (1) flourished about the 270s.  
**Generation No. 15**
16. DOLI (1) flourished about 300.  
**Generation No. 16**
17. GUORCEIN (1) flourished about the 320s.  
**Generation No. 17**
18. CEIN (1) flourished about the 350s.  
**Generation No. 18**
19. TACIT (1) flourished about the 370s.  
**Generation No. 19**
20. PATERNUS (1) flourished about 400.  
**Generation No. 20**
21. EDERN (1) flourished about the 430s.  
**Generation No. 21**
22. CUNEDDA (1) flourished about 450 to 460.  
**Generation No. 22**
23. EINION (1) flourished about 470 to 480.  
**Generation No. 23**
24. CADWALLON *LAWHIR* (1) flourished 500 to 520.  
**Generation No. 24**
25. MAELGWN (1) died about 549.  
**Generation No. 25**

26. RHUN (1) flourished about the 560s. **Generation No. 26**
27. BELI (1) flourished 590s. **Generation No. 27**
28. IAGO (1) died about 615. **Generation No. 28**
29. CADFAN (1) died about 625. **Generation No. 29**
30. CADWALLON (1) died 634. **Generation No. 30**
31. CADWALADR (1) died 682. **Generation No. 31**
32. IDWAL (1) died about 720. **Generation No. 32**
33. RHODRI *MOLWYNOG* (1) flourished 754. **Generation No. 33**
34. CYNAN (1) died 816. **Generation No. 34**
35. ESSYLLT (1) **Generation No. 35**
36. MERVYN *FRYCH* (1) died 844. **Generation No. 36**
37. RHODRI *MAWR* (1) died 878. **Generation No. 37**
38. CADELL (1) died 909. **Generation No. 38**
39. HYWEL *DDA* (1) (2), King of all Wales, died 950. Hywel married LADY JANE, daughter of the Earl of Cornwall. **Generation No. 39**
40. OWAIN (1) (2), Prince of South Wales, died 988. Owen married LADY ANGHARAD, daughter of Llewellyn ap Mervyn, Prince of Powys. **Generation No. 40**
41. PRINCE EINION (1) (2) died 984. He married LADY NESTA, daughter of the Earl of Devonshire. **Generation No. 41**
42. CADELL (1) (2) flourished 1005 to 1018. (Included in British Kings & Queens by Mike Ashley, but not included in Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania by Charles H. Browning). **Generation No. 42**
43. TEWDWR (*TUDOR MAWR*) (1) (2), Prince of South Wales married LADY GWENLIAN. **Generation No. 43**
44. RHYS (1) (2), Prince of South Wales, died 1093. Rhys married LADY GWLADYS, daughter of Rhiwlalon, Prince of Powis. **Generation No. 44**
45. GRUFFYDD (*GRIFFITH*) (1) (2) (5) about 1090 to 1137. Gruffydd married LADY GWENLIAN, daughter of Griffith ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales. **Generation No. 45**



(5)

**Generation No. 46**

46. THE LORD RHYS (1) (2) (5) about 1133 to 1197. Lord Rhys married LADY GWENLIAN, daughter of Madoc, feudal lord of Bromfield.



(5)

**Generation No. 47**

47. RHY-GRYD (1) (2), feudal lord of Yestradywy. He married LADY JOAN, daughter of Richard de Clare, fourth Earl of Hertford, who was one of the celebrated twenty-five Sureties for the Magna Charta, 1215.

**Generation No. 48**

48. RHYS-MECHYLLT (1) (2), feudal lord of Llandovery Castle.

**Generation No. 49**

49. RHYS-VAUGHN (2), feudal lord of Yestradywy, married LADY GWLADYS, daughter and heiress of Griffith, feudal lord of Cymcydmaen.

**Generation No. 50**

50. RHYS GLOFF (2) was born about 1167 in Radnorshire, Wales. He married GWERFYL, daughter of Maelywn ap Cadwalader.

**Generation No. 51**

51. MADOG (MADOC) (2) was born about 1225 in Radnorshire, Wales, and died after 1292. He married TANGLWYST VERCH GRONWY.

**Generation No. 52**

52. TRAHEARN GOCH (2), lord of Llyn, Grainianoc, and Penllech, was born about 1250 in Llyn, Wales, died After 1273 in England. He married GWERFYL daughter of Madoc ap Meirig.

**Generation No. 53**

53. DAVID GOCH (2), lord of Penllech, in 1314. He was a lessee of crown lands in Caernarvonshire, in the 18th year of Edward II. He married MAUD, daughter of David Lloyd ap Cyrveloc.

**Generation No. 54**

54. IEVAN GOCH (2), lord of Grainianoc and Penllech, in 1352. He married EVA daughter of Einion ap Celynnin, of Llwydiarth, Montgomeryshire, a lineal descendant of Bleddyn Cynfyn, king of Powis, 1046.

**Generation No. 55**

55. MADOC (2), lord of Grainianoc, or Grainoc appears in the Cwn Amwiche pedigree as "ancestor of the gentlemen of Ysbitty Evan," in Denbighshire.

**Generation No. 56**

56. DEIKWS DDU (2) married GWEN, the daughter of Ievan ddu, who traced his descent to Maelor Crwn, chieftain of the 7th of the noble tribes of Wales, in 1175.

**Generation No. 57**

57. EINION (2), lord of Grainoc, married MORVYDD, the daughter of Matw ap Llowarch.

**Generation No. 58**

58. HOWEL (2) married MALI, the daughter of Llewellyn ap Ievan.

**Generation No. 59**

59. GRIFFITH (2) (3) married GWENLLIAN, the daughter of Einion ap Ievan Lloyd.

**Generation No. 60**

60. LEWIS (2) (3), lord of Yshute, married ETHLI or ELLAN, the daughter of Edward ap Ievan of Llanoddyn, parish Montgomeryshire, by his wife Catharine daughter of Gryflyth Llewellyn Einion ap David, the feudal baron of Cryniarth, in Edermon, also of Royal Descent.

**Generation No. 61**

61. ROBERT (2) (3), lord of Rhiwlas, married GWRVYL, the daughter of Llewellyn ap David of Llan Rwest, in Denbighshire.

**Generation No. 62**

62. IEVAN, known as EVAN ROBERT LEWIS (2) (3), of Vron Goch farm, Merioneth, lord of Rhiwlas, was born about 1585 in Yspytty Ifan Parish, Denbighshire, Wales. He was christened in Yspytty Ifan Parish. Ievan died September 1668 and was buried September 28, 1668 in Llanfor Parish, Merioethshire, Wales. He married JANE daughter of CADWALADR. Evan had five sons: Owen, Evan, John, Cadwalader, and Griffith.

**Generation No. 63**

63. GRIFFITH (2) was born about 1628 in Ucheldre, Llanfor, Merionethshire, Wales. December of 1699 he was living in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

**Generation No. 64**

64. HUGH AP GRIFFITH, known as HUGH GRIFFITH (2), was born about 1648 in Gwernefel, Llanycil, Merioneth, Wales. The register for the parish of Llanycil records that Hugh Giffith of Cwmtirmynach married MARY EVAN June 29, 1671. Hugh settled near Spring House, and died the year of 1700 in Gwynedd Township, Philadelphia County Pennsylvania. He had several children including Robert, who married Sarah Evans. Evan who settled near the present borough of North Wales, Ellen, Griffith, Edward, and David.

**Generation No. 65**

65. DAVID AP HUGH, known as DAVID HUGH (2), and DAVID PUGH (2) was born about 1678 in Wales. "Ap Hugh" became the surname Pugh. David was as widower when he married KATHERINE PRICE June 26, 1698 in Radnor Friends Meeting House. He died in 1738.

**Generation No. 66**

66. SAMUEL PUGH was born about 1707 and died in 1796 in Grassy Creek, NC.

**Generation No. 67**

67. DAVID PUGH was born December 29, 1761 in Franklin Co., VA. He married SARAH GREER in 1784 and died February 11, 1822 in Kentucky or Tennessee.

**Generation No. 68**

68. WILLIAM PUGH was born February 11, 1785. He married LUCY ANDERSON April 18, 1820 in Grayson Co., VA. He died November 27, 1837 in Grayson Co., VA.

**Generation No. 69**

69. WILLIAM ELI PUGH (4) was born about 1827, and died during the Civil War August 8, 1863 in D Camp General Hospital, Long Island, NY. He married CHARLOTTE WEAVER in 1848.

**Generation No. 70**

70. ZACHARIAH TAYLOR PUGH was born November 17, 1849, and died March 28, 1912. He married SARAH REEDY June 30, 1873.

**Generation No. 71**

71. ELIJAH "ELI" PUGH was born February 1875, and died November 22, 1910. He married SARAH ANN RHODES July 1, 1893.

**Generation No. 72**

72. ARTHUR TAYLOR PUGH

**Generation No. 73**

73. CURTIS FRANKLIN PUGH, Count of Cadasa



**Generation No. 74**

74. COLONEL DANIEL CLAY PUGH, Duke of Gischala, Archbishop of the Mystical Rose



## DEHEUBARTH

There is no contemporary evidence as to the arms borne by any of the members of the House of Deheubarth, or South-west Wales, descended from Rhys ap Tewdwr (d.1093). The arms usually attributed to them are: Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure indented (sometimes engrailed) Or. Most early references in Welsh sources do not, however, mention the bordure. Dafydd Nanmor, for example, in his poem to Edmund and Jasper Tudor, quoted earlier, says:

Bu darian rag ymwan gwr  
Baintiedig uwch ben Tewdwr  
A'i law yn dwyn hoelion dur,  
Ar vyssedd arvau assur  
Arweddedd wyr i Freddydd  
Llew o'r aur yn y lliw o rydd

There was a shield against the jousting of a man  
Painted above the head of Tewdwr  
And his hand bearing nails of steel,  
His fingers claws of Azure.  
Let Maredudd's grandson bear  
A golden lion in the field of Gules.

That is, he gives the arms as Gules, a lion [rampant] Or, armed Azure. Syr Tomas ab Ieuan ap Deicws gives the same, but with the lion passant, although he seems to make no consistent distinction between passant and rampant. The same arms were also recorded in the Friary of Carmarthen by William Fellow, Lancaster Herald, at his visitation in 1530, and by Gruffudd Hiraethog, the lion sometimes being given as passant, and sometimes as rampant. Lewis Glyn Cothi shows a lion rampant in the first quarter of the shield drawn at the head of his poem addressed to Rhys ap Dafydd ap Thomas of Blaen-tren, descended from Rhys ap Tewdwr's brother Rhydderch. A description of these arms perhaps by Gutun Owain, does however give the bordure, as does part 2 of Peniarth MS 127, from c.1535.

There are in St. David's Cathedral two effigies of knights, one in the south aisle of the choir, with a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed on the front and back of his jupon and a lion sejant coward as the crest on his helmet, and the other in the north aisle of the choir, with a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed and a label of three points over all on the front and back of his jupon, but without a crest. These are said to represent Rhys ap Tewdwr (more probably his grandson the Lord Rhys ap Gruffud, d.1197), and Rhys Gryg (d.1234), one of the Lord Rhys's sons. Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt names them as Rhys ap Tewdwr and his son Gruffudd, father of Lord Rhys. *Brut Y Tywysogyon* states that both the Lord Rhys and Rhys Gryg are buried in St. David's Cathedral. However these monuments cannot be contemporary with these princes, since their armour is described as late fourteenth-century. They were perhaps erected in memory of members of the House of Deheubarth at a later date. These effigies are not mentioned in Fellow's visitation of 1530.

These arms, with the bordure, were borne by the Talbots, later Earls of Shrewsbury, as early as 1301, when Richard Talbot sealed the Baron's letter to the Pope with a seal showing a shield charged with a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed. The colours were confirmed in the First Dunstable Roll of 1308. This Richard was the son and heir of Gilbert Talbot (d.1274) by Gwenllian, the daughter of Rhys Mechyll (d.1244), lord of Dinefwr, son of Rhys Gryg. Although the Welsh pedigrees show surviving branches in male descent from Rhys Mechyll, Bridgeman quotes an *Inquistio Post Mortem* where Gilbert Talbot, son of the above-mentioned Richard, and grandson of Gwenllian, was found to be the cousin and heir of Llywelyn ap Rhys Fychan ap Rhys Mechyll. The Richard who bore these arms in 1301 is earlier recorded as having borne: Or, five bendlets Gules. the Fitzwilliam version of the Heralds' Roll, c.1270-80, gives for Gilbert Talbot, presumably the Gilbert who married Gwenllian, the arms: Barry of six, Argent and Gules. The Talbots have borne these arms ever since as their first quarter, and are said to have borne them so in the light of their descent from the House of Deheubarth, and as heirs of Rhys Mechyll. Thus it was that when in 45 Elizabeth I Walter Jones of Worcester, claiming descent from another son of the Lord Rhys, asked for confirmation to him of the traditional arms of the princes of Deheubarth, the consent of Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was sought and obtained. It is of interest to note that Walford's Roll, Charles's version, gives for a Richard Talbot the arms: Or, a lion rampant Gules, collared Or, in a bordure Vert, bezanty; Leland's version of this roll gives the same. This Richard has not been identified, but London notes the possible relation of these arms

to those of Sir Richard Talbot of Eccleswall, Hereford, above-mentioned, in 1301.

Holyoake suggests that the bordure was either a difference for the younger branch of the House of Deheubarth, descended from Rhys Gryg, or that it may have been added for a difference by the Talbots. This is possible, especially in view of the fact mentioned above, that the earliest Welsh writers do not give the bordure, but in the unfortunate absence of contemporary evidence as to the arms borne by the family of Deheubarth, it is not possible to give a definite answer.

A certain Hywel ap Rhys is among a small number of Welshmen whose arms appear in St. George's Roll of c.1280, when they were painted: Gules, three mullets Argent, pieced of the field. The most prominent Hywel ap Rhys at that time was Hywel ap Rhys Gryg, but there appears to be no special reason for his arms to be included in this roll, and the arms here given are altogether different from those borne by the Talbots as heirs to this family, and from those given in other sources for this or any other branch of the House of Deheubarth. Finally, it is worth mentioning that some later Welsh writers gave Rhys Gryg different arms. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, crowned Or, armed Gules. These arms are also attributed to Rhys Mechyll, but from sources of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, which therefore carry no real authority. (5)

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**EB. DEHEUBARTH**


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Deheubarth came into existence in 920 when Hywel Dda combined the former kingdoms of Dyfed and Seisyllwg. Occasionally rulers of Deheubarth gained control over Gwynedd and vice versa. The Normans conquered Deheubarth in 1093, though descendants of the ruling family were allowed to hold authority over Cantref Mawr (“the Great Cantref”) and Ystrad Tywi and from this base the former kingdom of Deheubarth briefly re-emerged in the twelfth century under Maredudd ap Gruffydd and the Lord Rhys. Thereafter Norman control was re-exerted and Deheubarth ceased to exist as a kingdom after 1234.



Map 8b The Later Welsh Kingdoms – Deheubarth

- (1) Ashley, Mike, *The Mammoth Book of British Kings & Queens*, London: Constable Publishers 1998.
- (2) Browning, Charles H., *Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1912, Reprint: Baltimore: Clearfield, 2003.
- (3) Browning, Charles H., *Americans of Royal Descent (Seventh Edition)*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1986, 190.
- (4) Chapla, John D., *50th Virginia Infantry*, Lynchburg, VA: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1997, 182.
- (5) Siddons, Michael Powell, *The Development of Welsh Heraldry Volume I*, Aberystwyth: The National Library of Wales, 1991, 288-290.
- (6) Ashley, Mike, *The Mammoth Book of British Kings & Queens*, London: Constable Publishers 1998, 330.