

**THE POWELLS OF DEVYNOCK  
AND CHURCH LAWFORD**

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Garter Principal King of Arms

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# THE POWELLS OF DEVYNOCK AND CHURCH LAWFORD

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THE pedigrees of private families are too often dry bones, lacking the human detail which makes the past live. Where, therefore, letters, diaries or the like survive to breathe life into the skeleton, it seems worth while to put their content on record – and in some ways even more so if the family is of no special distinction, since for great families such evidence is relatively ample.

The line which here concerns us left its native Wales more than two centuries ago, but has never forgotten its origin and has continued to produce a distinctively Welsh facial type. In James Powell (1849-1925), believed to be the seventh of that name in lineal succession, this physiognomy was marked and can still be seen in his descendants. The existence of the family records on which this note is based may testify to the survival in its descendants of the old Welsh pride of ancestry and fondness for genealogy. My especial debts here are to my great-great-great-aunt Letitia Powell (1780-1865), whose notes I shall quote freely, and to my cousin Miss Dorothy Letitia Powell, sometime of the Surrey County Record Office, who has placed her family notes at my disposal.

James, the son of James Powell of Devynock, then aged 17, was matriculated in Oxford University as of Jesus College on the 2nd of November 1725. His granddaughter (Letitia Powell, 1819-1865) in her family notes provides a clue to his ancestry. She writes that he was ‘a native of South Wales—I believe of the County of Brecknock. The Williams, his relations, lived in this County at Abercamlis, near Brecon. Mr. Philip Williams who became his son-in-law, came from thence. . . My grandfather was most probably an only child,<sup>1</sup> as I never heard of his having had either brothers or sisters, but my father, the Rev. James Powell the younger (1748-1802), when a young man, went into Wales to visit the Williams and became acquainted with some relations of the name of Powell who cultivated their own estate and lived not far from Brecon’.

The pedigree of Williams of Abercamlais in Theophilus Jones, *A History of the County of Brecknock*, Vol. II, 1809, p. 699, shews the marriage of Sarah, daughter of Thomas Williams (d. 1700) to James Powel of Cefn Gweision, a farm on the borders of Devynock and Llywell parishes. All the evidence found supports an identification of James of Cefn Gweision and his wife Sarah as the parents of the James who entered Jesus College in 1725. It also seems likely that James of Cefn Gweision was the James Powell of the parish of Llywell, gentleman, lately deceased on the 7th of March 1722, when an inventory of his goods was taken by Thomas Jones and Charles Lloyd and they were valued at £58 15s. 0d. On the 14th of March

a fiat for their administration was granted in the Archdeaconry Court of Brecon to the widow Sarah Powell of Llywell, who on the 23rd of March entered into a bond therefor in the sum of £100 with Edward Williams of the town of Brecon, gentleman. This was probably the Edward Williams shown as her second brother in the pedigrees of the Abercamlais family.<sup>2</sup> Through Sarah Williams the Powells descend from many of the much intermarried indigenous old families of Brecknock, such as Games of Newton, Gwyn of Trecastle, Jeffreys of Abercynrig, Price of Brecon Priory, Vaughan of Tretower, and from such families of the *Advenae* as Aubrey, Burchell, Gunter, Havard, Solers and Walbieffe. Certain lines of especial interest, among them a descent from Owen Glendower, are set out in Table I. The parentage and ancestry of James Powell of Cefn Gweision have not so far been discovered. The clue may well lie hidden in some law suit, will or other record. The writer of these notes need hardly say that he would be most grateful for information of any such.

The Williams family had a long clerical tradition. Thomas Williams, vicar of Llanspyddid from 1571 to 1613 was called ‘Vicar gwyn Llanspyddid’, ‘the white vicar of Llanspyddid’, from his introducing the use of the surplice there. His son Daniel (d. 1643), and his grandson Thomas were likewise clergy. So was the latter’s grandson, another Thomas Williams, Rector of Llanspyddid from 1708 to 1731, who may have been responsible for sending his widowed sister’s son, James Powell, to his own Oxford College, Jesus, in 1725, and for his thereafter taking orders. The clerical tradition continued in the Williams as in the Powell family.

James Powell graduated B.A., in 1729 and M.A., in 1732. ‘He afterwards’, as his granddaughter records, ‘became second master in the Grammar School at Coventry at the time, I believe, that Dr. Burroughs was head master the same who afterwards became headmaster at Rugby.’<sup>3</sup> This must have been about the years 1734-35, I suppose at about the same period he married his first wife Miss Elizabeth Langley. In the year 1739 he was inducted to the living of Church Lawford, Patron John Duke of Montague<sup>4</sup> – and respecting the gift of it to my grandfather, I have to relate rather a curious circumstance. Mrs. Langley, the mother of his wife when a young woman was present at a Ball, where she was chosen as a partner by the Marquess of Monthermer, afterwards Duke of Montague. According to the custom of the period they danced together all the evening and became mutually pleased with each other and expressed a lively sense of the deep impression, and the Marquis added that should it ever be in his power to confer any service she might require it at his hands by writing and reminding him of that evening’s entertainment. Many years had passed away since this circumstance had occurred. Her daughter was now the wife of my grandfather, when the living of Church Lawford became vacant. My grandfather desired to become a candidate. The subject was discussed around the fireside circle, and it awakened in the mind of Mrs. Langley the remembrance of the above incident and her son-in-law immediately turned it to his purpose. “Write, Madam, write,” he said. The old lady urged that “she might have been forgotten and she could not frame such a letter as might forward his suit”. But her youthful client was not to be discouraged. “He would dictate one for her,” and, at length, the important epistle was sent off, and an answer soon returned “that his Grace

perfectly remembered the Lady and his promise and, if the gentleman for whom she was a candidate, should upon enquiry, prove worthy – he would certainly bestow the living upon him” and to which as before mentioned he was inducted in the year 1739. There was a print of the Duke in the Dining Room at Lawford and the friendship of his family did not terminate here for the old Duchess of Montagu<sup>5</sup> afterwards presented the same living to his son my father’.

Powell lost his first wife in 1740 but her mother, Mrs. Langley, lived with him till her death. In 1741 he was married again to Letitia Wilcox (1707-1789), second daughter and fourth child of John Wilcox (1678-1732) of Brandon and Wolston near Coventry in Warwickshire. Wolston is about three miles from Church Lawford. The Wilcox pedigree was entered at the Heralds’ Visitation of 1682,<sup>6</sup> though John Wilcox, then of Brandon, was told that he must make better proof of the arms on his seal ‘before he can be permitted the use of them’. From her mother’s family of Pinchin, Letitia (Wilcox) Powell inherited property in Great Sheepy, Leicestershire. The Pinchins came from Corsham, Wiltshire, Charles son of Richard Pinchin of that place being apprenticed to a London joiner in 1661. In 1675 he married at Great Sheepy Letitia daughter of Thomas Levinge (d. 1694) of that place, whose interesting verse epitaph is given by Nichols in his History of Leicestershire.<sup>7</sup>

Letitia Powell describes (c. 1843) the house at Wolston as occupied in her childhood by her great uncle John Wilcox (1701-1783), ‘with its pretty Chinese railing in front, its strait gravel walk to the Hall door, and on either side neatly kept grass plots with fruit trees and flower beds round each. In the entrance hall . . . were some highly finished portraits of my great-great-grandmother Pinchin and her three children Letitia, Hannah and Charles – a landscape of the Flight into Egypt – a large oval oak table at which many a festive meeting had been held – a Clock – and over the fire place an immense Rib, then said to have belonged to the famous dun cow of Guy Earl of Warwick, but which I now consider as the remains of some antediluvian animal. . . . Uncle did not like going out of this snug room which was wainscotted all over and ornamented with pretty prints in black and gilt frames of picturesque views in Derbyshire, and its neat Dutch tiles in the Chimney place’.<sup>8</sup>

James and Letitia Powell had two children. The daughter Letitia married her second cousin Philip Williams, surgeon of Rugby, one of the Abercamlais family, by whom she left issue. The son was another James Powell (1748-1802), who followed his father as Rector of Church Lawford. The elder James (d. 1777) told his son that ‘when a young man he was very irascible and passionate but that he had by diligent care and religious principle entirely conquered this evil temper. He was ever an early riser and one of his intimate neighbours used to say that her first care in a morning was to see that the front door was unlocked lest he should come and find them napping’. His health for many years was poor. ‘He went to Bath and consulted Dr. Fothergill – the Dr. prescribed but refused his fee and in the language of his sect said, “I advise thee friend not to press thy fee too much in such cases – we ought not to take of our professional brethren but it is difficult at times to resist temptation”. ‘He sent his only son [James Powell, 1748-1802] (my father)’ writes Letitia Powell, ‘to the grammar schools of Coventry and Rugby,<sup>9</sup> and afterwards

entered him at Trinity College, Oxford, but my father thought that he was not so well supplied with money as his requirements needed and used to say that “if his father erred in anything it was in a want of liberality in this respect”, but young men are not always the best judges in these matters – they feel their own wants but not their parents’ privations, and from the force of example are often led into unnecessary expenses. An incident rather illustrative of these remarks I have heard my father relate – viz. that when at Oxford he was induced to accompany some of his College associates to London – to witness the performance of Garrick as Lear and he by no means expected or desired that the circumstance should be known at home but things fell out so perverse that almost the first person he met with in London was Mrs. Hardaway an intimate friend of his parents. “Oh Master James” said she “how came you here?” The surprised delinquent confessed the cause and enjoined secrecy but perhaps the good lady told the tale to Mama the first time they met. My grandfather and grandmother were in habits of intimacy with many of the surrounding gentry – with Sir Harry and Lady Gough at Edgbaston Hall they had much social intercourse as Lady Gough had been my grandmother’s friend in early life when she visited Lady Longueville at Brandon whose residence was in close neighbourhood with her father’s’.<sup>10</sup>

After her husband’s death Letitia Powell went to live at Wolston. ‘She had a very pleasant House there, surrounded by a garden in which were cultivated a great many pretty flowers’. ‘Cousin Letty Williams’ lived with her. Letitia Powell remembered visiting her grandmother as a child and watching ‘with eagerness the opening of her cupboard for a nice Queen-cake which she generally kept a supply of and the smell of new bread to this hour is always ‘redolent of the delicious penny hot rolls we used to have for breakfast’.

The younger James Powell, having taken deacon’s orders in 1770 and priest’s orders in 1772, was instituted Vicar of Bulkington, Warwickshire on the 13th of April 1773. On his father’s death he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Duke of Buccleuch on the 9th of May and was instituted Rector of Church Lawford on the 16th of May 1777. In December of the same year he married Frances, daughter of John Piercy (d. 1758) of Bedworth, Warwickshire, by Jane daughter of the Rev. Edward Badger, Rector of Bedworth. The Piercys were yeomen but more than one of the family entered trade with success. One of Mrs. Powell’s uncles, William Piercy, butcher of Walsgrave on Sowe, was prosperous enough to send his eldest son William (1744-1819) to Oxford, where he entered St. Edmund Hall in 1767. Taking holy orders but adopting Calvinist opinions, he became in 1772 a chaplain to Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-1791), founder of ‘Lady Huntingdon’s Connexion’ which in 1779 parted company with the Church of England. In 1772 she made William Piercy (or Percy, as he often spelt it) President of Bethesda College near Savannah, Georgia, which George Whitefield had founded and bequeathed to her. In later years she accused Piercy of embezzling her slaves and other property there. He moved to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1773 ‘and not being invited to preach in the Episcopal Churches, on account of his somewhat equivocal character as an Episcopal clergyman, he preached for his Baptist and Independent brethren. When the War of the Revolution broke out, he took a

decisive stand on the popular side, and sometimes preached to the troops; and he was the first minister in Charleston who delivered an Address on the Anniversary of (American) Independence?. In 1781 he returned to England and in 1782 became minister of a chapel at Woolwich. In 1793 he moved to Dr. Peckwell's Chapel, Westminster, and in 1798 to Queen Square Chapel in what is now Queen Anne's Gate, where he lived at No. 44 from 1799 to 1804, when he returned to Charleston. In 1807 the College of South Carolina made him a Doctor of Divinity. In 1810 he became Rector of St. Philip's Charleston and in 1816 of St. Paul's, Radcliffeborough, there. In 1819 he died while on a visit to London and was buried in St. Marylebone church.<sup>11</sup> His crossing and recrossing of both political and religious bridges throw an interesting light on the conditions of the time.

William Piercy's son, the Rev. Barnard Elliott Percy (1784-1871), was sent to Westminster School (K.S. 1798) and Lincoln College, Oxford (1801, B.A., 1805). He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but was ordained in 1834 and died unmarried as curate of Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire. His sister Anna Elliott married Thomas Jesson of Charlemont Hall, West Bromwich, and later of Hill Park, Westerham, Kent, a second cousin twice removed of Samuel Johnson. From them descend Lady Audley and Lord Chatfield.<sup>12</sup> In the former's family are two Piercy portrait groups. Other children of William Piercy remained in Charleston and left many descendants there.<sup>13</sup>

The Rev. Edward Badger (1685-1756), maternal grandfather of Frances (Piercy) Powell, is a man of whom one would like to know more. He was a son of George Badger, yeoman, of Fritwell, Oxfordshire, by his wife Margaret Hoare of Somerton (married at Steeple Aston, 25 November 1667). Edward Badger was that rare thing, an undergraduate of All Souls College, Oxford, which he entered in 1701, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1705. The Buttery books show him as battling in College during the academic years 1703-4 and 1704-5.<sup>14</sup> He married by licence at St. James', Duke's Place, Aldgate, London, on the 24th of December 1708, Anne Croke of the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney. He took holy orders and in 1706 was appointed Master of Coleshill Grammar School, Warwickshire, a post he held till 1736. He was Vicar of Great Packington, not far away, from 1709 till his death, Rector of Little Packington from 1732 to 1737 and Rector of Bedworth from 1738 till his death. John Nichols records<sup>15</sup> that at the close of the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 Thomas Carte (1686-1754) the historian 'was concealed at Coleshill from the search of the King's troops, in the house of Mr. Badger, then curate of that town and of Over Whitaker, chaplain to the Earl of Aylesford, and afterwards rector of Bedworth in Warwickshire. Mr. Carte officiated some time as curate of Coleshill.' Heneage Finch (1683-1757), 2nd Earl of Aylesford, had acquired the estate of Packington by marriage in 1712 to Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Clement Fisher of that place.

Letitia Powell records that when her father the Rev. James Powell died in June 1802 aged 54, leaving her mother and his seven children 'without a Protector and with a very diminished income, the Duchess of Buccleuch presented the Living of Church Lawford to Rev. Mr. Sutton and the Chancellor gave the Vicarage of Bulkinton to Dr. Bloxam of Rugby. The former gentleman behaved with great respect. The latter

exacted £50 in dilapidations although my father had, not many years before spent £200 upon the Vicarage House'. The widow, 'submissive and resigned', moved to a house in Hamstead Row, Handsworth, with three of her daughters, but in 1805 Frances, the eldest, married the Rev. Henry Dawson of Babergh Place, Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, and in 1807 her mother and two sisters moved to Sudbury to be near her. In 1817 Mrs. Powell moved to Sutton Coldfield, in 1820 to Edgbaston and about 1822 to Kenilworth, where she died in 1833. Her surviving unmarried daughter Letitia, the writer of the memoirs, lived on there till 1865. She became an Unitarian and was buried in the Kenilworth Unitarian Chapel.

The two sons became surgeons. James Powell (1782-1841), the elder, was in London by 1799 and Letitia notes that in May 1803 he and his brother John (1783-1833) became students at the London Hospital. John had been apprenticed to a London apothecary in 1797 and became L.S.A. In November 1803 John married, 'privately' his sister says, Emma Isabella Barbor and took lodgings at Walworth. Though the marriage is recorded in the St. Marylebone Register as having taken place by licence on the 23rd of November 1803, there would seem to have been some defect in it for the couple were married there again on the 4th of July 1804, and on this occasion, as before, are described as bachelor and spinster. He was later of Keppel Street and latterly of 70 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. His son and grandson followed him in the medical profession. His daughter, Catherine (1811-1863) married Thomas Jepson Wagner in 1834 and was my great-grandmother.<sup>16</sup>

John's elder brother James Powell (1782-1841) had a more adventurous medical career. He entered the East India Company's Service and sailed to India as a ship's surgeon but on his return left that Service and in 1805 entered the Royal Artillery as Assistant Surgeon. His army career took him to Ireland, the West Indies, Woolwich and Jersey, and at length in 1815 to the battlefield of Waterloo, where he assisted at the amputation of the leg of the Earl of Uxbridge, later Marquess of Anglesey (1768-1854). In 1960 his great-grandson Admiral James Powell gave the saw with which the operation was performed to the National Army Museum at Sandhurst. There was also a story that in doing what he could for a dying French Cuirassier, he came on large wads of paper money fastened into the inside of the breastplate. This money he was able to restore to the French family after the war, but the breastplate passed to his descendants.

In 1816 James Powell was put in charge of the principal Ordnance Hospital of the Army of Occupation at Valenciennes. In 1718, however, he went on half pay and set up a private practice in Surrey Street, Strand, later moving to Great Coram Street, where he died in 1841. He is said to have been grave and quiet as a boy, hot tempered as a man but much liked by all.

His only son James Powell (1819-1864) succeeded to his father's practice, later moving to 77 Guildford Street. In 1859, however, his health broke down and the next year he retired to Exeter, where his widow remained till 1866, when she returned to London with her only son James Powell (1849-1925), on his becoming a clerk in the Briton Medical and General Life Assurance Company. He, the next year,

obtained a nomination for the Paymaster General's Office in the Civil Service, passed the examination and qualified in the competitive part, but was beaten by competitors. He tried again and became a clerk in the Post Office. In 1869, however, he quitted the Civil Service and was articled to his maternal uncle, William Roberts Harrids, solicitor of 40 Chancery Lane, with whom in 1874 he entered partnership, moving to Essex Street, Strand, where he practised for the rest of his life. In 1898 he was appointed Under Sheriff of Middlesex by his cousin Irwin E. B. Cox, then High Sheriff. He was a keen oar and yachtsman and in his steam yacht, with his wife, children and friends, made many cruises round the coast of England, in the waterways of France, Belgium, Holland and the Kiel canal, up to the Baltic and on to Denmark and Sweden. The Powells had used without known authority a crest of a lion rampant supporting a staff surmounted by a cross crosslet. On the 25th January 1917 James Powell obtained a grant of the arms, Sable a Lion rampant Or on a Chief of the last an Anchor cabled Azure between two Ravens rising proper, with the Crest, A Lion rampant Sable resting the dexter hind paw upon an Annulet and supporting in the forepaws a Staff erect surmounted by a Cross crosslet all Gold.

Like his grandfather and father he left an only son, another James Powell (b. 1887), who was sent to Eton in 1900 and became a Naval Cadet in 1901. After a distinguished career in the Royal Navy he retired as Rear-Admiral in 1945. His son and grandson continue the name and line.

In seven generations since leaving Wales the Powell male line has maintained itself with unusual steadiness in about the same station of life. Perhaps this is linked with the smallness of most of the families, with seldom more than one son. The wives' origins, as we have seen, show more of the social ups and downs usual in English pedigrees.

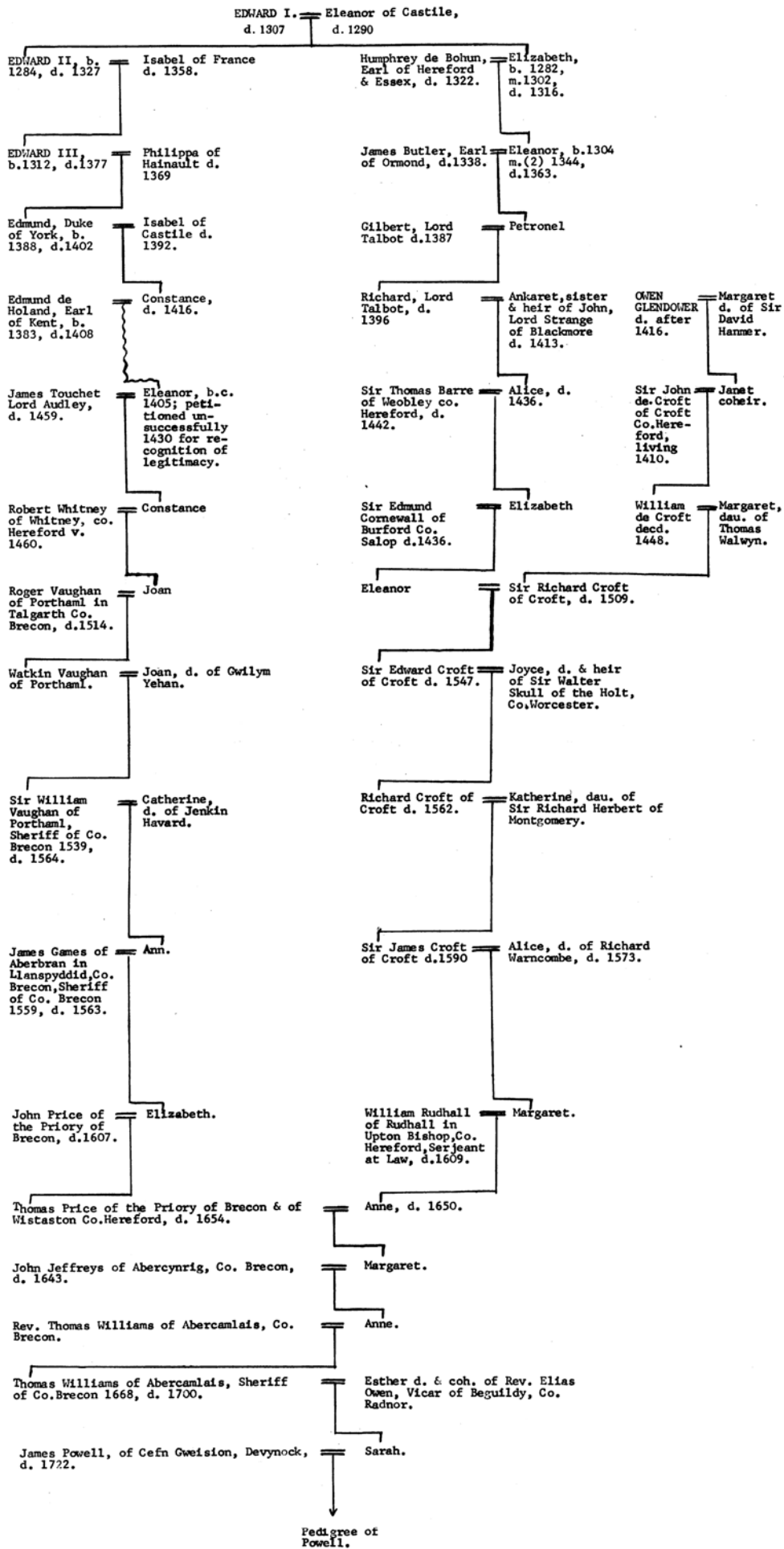
## ***FOOTNOTES***

- 1 *In fact he mentions in his will of 1776 a sister Sarah.*
- 2 *The Devynock Register records the burial of a James Powell on 16 and 26 March 1722/3. It does not seem possible to attach either entry to James of Llywell, but they may be linked with James Powell, carpenter, of Maeskar (Maes-car), whose children's baptisms are found between 1703 and 1705.*
- 3 *Stanley Burrough, c. 1726-1807, was headmaster of Rugby School 1755-1788.*
- 4 *John (Montagu), and Duke of Montagu, b. 1690. Styled Marquess of Monthermer, from his brother's death in 1702 to his succession as Duke in 1709. D. 1749.*
- 5 *Mary, youngest daughter of the first Duke of Marlborough. B. 1689. M. 1705. D. 1751.*
- 6 *Coll. Arm. MS. K. 3. p. 120; Harl. Soc., Vol. 62, p. 98. A pedigree carrying the line back to 1562 is recorded in the College of Arms (Norfolk 27, p. 172) and is summarized in Burke's Landed Gentry, 1937, p. 2436. Robert Wilcox (d. 1622) married a daughter of Richard Bradgate (d. 1572) of Peatling Parva, the Leicestershire yeoman who, though richer than many esquires, preferred to live as a yeoman to his dying day. Richard's father Thomas Bradgate was not merely the richest*

yeoman in Leicestershire in 1524 but has the second highest tax assessment in any class (W. G. Hoskins, *Essays in Leicestershire History*, 1950, pp. 111, 128, 153-8). Richard Bradgate's wife was a Jervis of Peatling Magna and from her brother 'Tetty' the wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson was sixth in descent. Tetty Johnson (1688- 1752) and Letty Powell (1707-1789) were thus fifth cousins. For the Johnsonian connection of the latter's daughter in law see p. 35. Such links are a natural product of neighbourhood.

- 7 He also (Vol. IV, p. 952) gives the Levinge pedigree, for which see also the *Heralds' Visitation of Leicestershire, 1682*. Coll. Arm. MS. K2. p. 179. The mother of Letitia (Levinge) Pinchin was another Letitia, daughter of William Grosvenor of Bridgnorth, Shropshire. (For whose ancestry see the *New England Historic and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 72, p. 137). The wife of Francis Levinge, great-grandfather of Letitia was Persis, daughter of Thomas Decons of Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire, through whom many interesting descents are traceable. The following references illustrate some of these. Decons, *Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619* (Cf.fo. 17b and Harl. Soc. Vol. XII, pp. 231-2) Edward Deacon The descent of the family of Deacon of Elstrme and London, Bridgeport, Conn., 1898: *Reynes of Marston Mortaine, Beds. and Clifton Reynes, Bucks., V.C.H. Beds. Vol. III p. 309* : Engaine, Bernak, Stonham, and Broughton, *Complete Peerage*, Vol. V. p. 80 ; Fauconberge, *ib.* p. 270: Ros. *ib.* Vol. XI, p. 93-6. Thomas Decons (d. 1616) married Eleanor daughter of William Spicer, surveyor under Queen Elizabeth I. ( *Visitation of Worcestershire, 1682*, ed. Metcalfe, 1883, p.89. The brother of Persis (Decons) Levinge married Anne Combe a cousin of Shakespeare's Quiney connections (E. K. Chambers, *William Shaekspeare*, pp. 104, 133).
- 8 Mrs. E. A. Hoffgaard of the Horns, Ross on Wye, the present representative of the Wilcox family, tells me (1961) that four Pinchin portraits, the reputed rib of the Dun Cow and the very large old oval gateleg table were all at Wolston Manor House until the death of her father Mr. Charles Walford Wilcox (1847-1926). The rib and the table were then included in a sale of furniture. The Pinchin portraits were in 1952 taken to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by Mr. Robert Wilcox (d. 1961) son of Mrs. Hoffgaard, and are still there. They are by Michael Dahl and are of Mrs. Pinchin, Charles Pinchin, Hannah Pinchin and Letitia Pinchin.
- 9 He entered Rugby School 28 June 1756.
- 10 Sir Henry Gough (1708-1774) of Edgbaston was created a baronet 26 April 1728. He married 2ndly 2 July 1741, Barbara (d. 1782), daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe of Elvetham, Hants, by the Hon. Barbara Yelverton, daughter of Henry Viscount de Longueville. The Lady Longueville referred to, above, was his wife Barbara, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Lacock, Wilts, married 1689, who died at Brandon 31 January 1763 aged 92. According to James Powell (1849-1925) she was godmother to James Powell (d. 1777), but probably this is an error for James Powell (1748-1802).
- 11 William B. Sprague, *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Vol. V, pp. 293-6 ; *The Life and Times of Selina Countess of Huntingdon, 1840*, Ch. 40 & 41 : W. T. Vincent. *The Records of the Woolwich District*, Vol. I, pp. 175, 181: *L.C.C. Survey of London*, Vol. X. *St. Margaret Westminster*, Pt. i, p. 133: *Evangelical Magazine*, XIX 442, XX 445, 449.
- 12 Aley Lyell Reade, *The Reades of Blackwood Hill, 1906*, pp. 138-9 : *Burke's Peerage*.
- 13 Information (1944) from Mr. Daniel Ravenel of Charleston, S.C., who names among these descendants Mr. Russell B. Guerard of 103 East Bay Street, Charleston.
- 14 Information from Professor E. F. Jacob, who suggests that Edward Badger's appointment at Colleshill may have come through the All Souls connections of the Digby family.
- 15 *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 1812*, Vol. II, P. 473.
- 16 *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. 97, pp. 35-57, A. R. Wagner, 'The Wagners of Brighton and their Connections,' p.55.

Ancestry of Sarah (Williams) Powell.



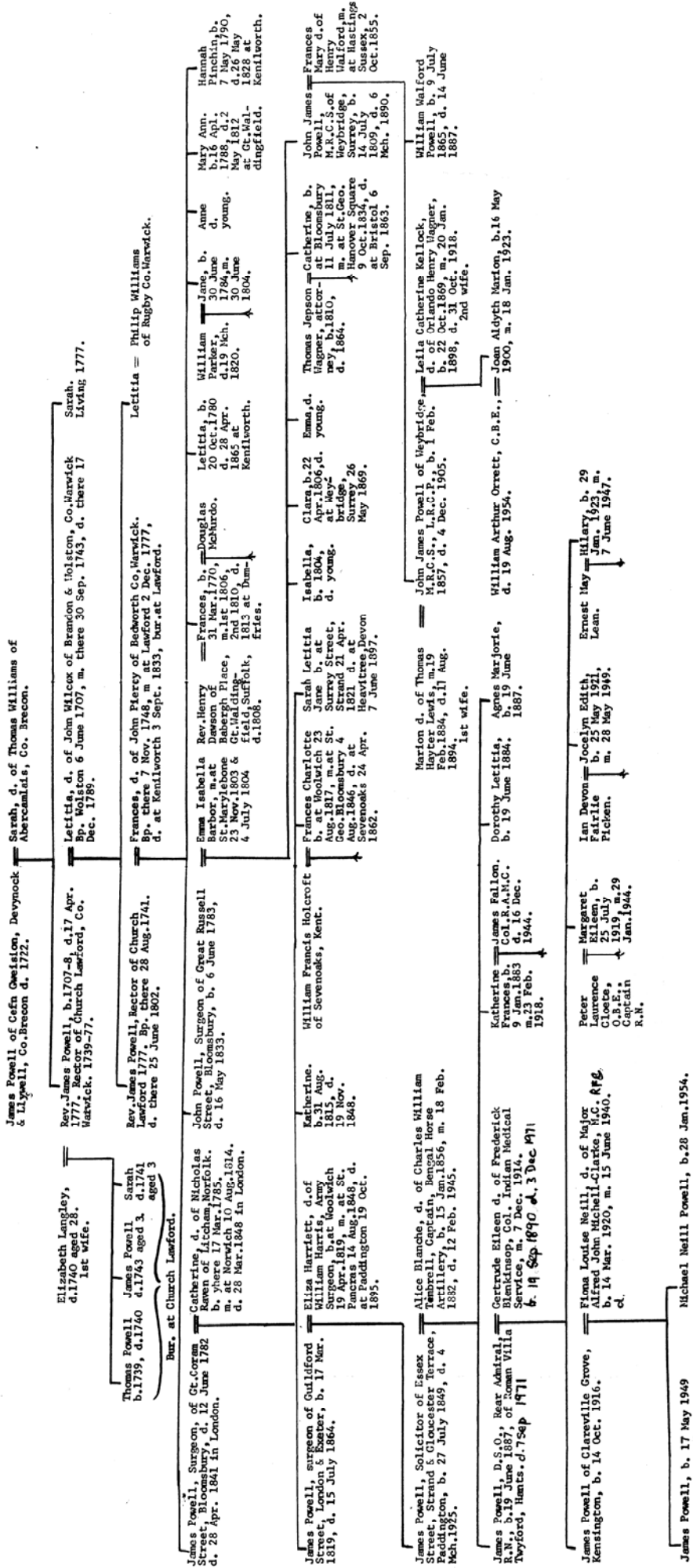


TABLE II. PEDIGREE OF POWELL OF DEVYNOK AND CHURCH LAWFORD