



GLAMORGAN COUNTY
RECORD OFFICE

“THE CARNE FAMILY OF
NASH MANOR”

Guide to Exhibition held at
COUNTY HALL, CARDIFF
OCT. 8TH—NOV. 29TH, 1952

(AND THE TOWN HALL, COWBRIDGE JAN. 3-10
1953)

GLAMORGAN COUNTY RECORDS COMMITTEE
CARDIFF, 1952

PREFACE

This, the 1952 Exhibition, is the fifth annual exhibition arranged by the Glamorgan County Record Office in the County Hall.

The subject chosen is "The Carne Family of Nash Manor," illustrated almost entirely by selected documents taken from the interesting and large collection of Carne muniments, deposited by Mrs. I. Nicholl Carne in the Glamorgan County Record Office in 1950.

The exhibition is likely to be of value to all interested in the history of their county and in the role played in it by a county family, which has had its seat in Glamorgan since 1431.

Besides family title deeds, documents are shown illustrating the active part played by members of the family in public affairs, as well as diaries and personal account books showing, in detail, the social life of their time.

This exhibition of private muniments of one family, shows only one facet of the material housed in the Record Office strong-rooms. Official and semi-official records have been kept by the Clerk of the Peace over the centuries. The private and official records, supplementing each other, give a picture of the political, social, and economic history of the county, and provide original sources for students and research workers. By the continued co-operation of Glamorgan families a comprehensive collection can be built up of great value and interest.

On behalf of the Glamorgan Records Committee I welcome this opportunity to express our thanks to Mrs. I. Nicholl Carne for her very generous and public-spirited action in depositing her records, on permanent loan, in the Glamorgan County Record Office, and for lending us some family heirlooms for the exhibition.

I should also like to thank Dr. Dilwyn John, Director of the National Museum of Wales, for again helping us by the loan of additional exhibition cases;

Professor William Rees for the photostat copy of Sir Edward Carne's letter from Rome; and Mr. Charles Llewellyn for aerial photographs of Nash Manor.

CENNYDD G. TRAHERNE,

*Lord Lieutenant of the County,
Custos Rotulorum and Chairman
of the County Records
Committee.*

25th September, 1952.

NOTE

1. The numbers appearing in the text in round brackets relate to documents as set out in the exhibition.
2. The place name spellings of the original deeds have been retained where the deeds are before 1400. After that date Ordnance Survey spellings have been used, except for manorial place names, where the various manorial forms are copied.

THE CARNE FAMILY traces its descent from Ynir Vachan, Prince of Gwent, who is reputed to have married a daughter of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, Lord of Glamorgan. Thomas O'r Carne, grandson of Ynir Vachan, was brought up at Pencarn in Monmouthshire, from which place the family is said to have taken its name.

The earliest mention of a Carne in Glamorgan is in the fifteenth century, when, in the Coroner's accounts for the Lordship of Glamorgan, 1425-26, Howell Carne is named as the Lord's Approver, that is, the officer who looked after the lord's interests in matters of forfeiture.¹

This Howell Carne, Howell Carne Hen [Hen=the old], tenth in descent from Ynir Vachan, acquired land at Nash through his wife, Theobalda or Tibbet, a daughter and heiress of John Giles of Nash.

The first document in Case 1 is a Grant of land at Nash, formerly held by John Giles, by Howell ap Thomas ap Howell Button and his wife Wenllian, to Howell Carne in 1431. The next deed (2) is a Quitclaim of 1432 by Joan (sister of Howell Carne's wife), and her husband to Howell Carne, of their interest in the property at Nash. It is not clear whether Wenllian had been a co-heiress with Theobalda and Joan, to John Giles' lands, but if this had been the case, Howell Carne was buying out the interest of the other co-heiresses, and securing Nash for himself and his wife.

CASE 1
NASH MANOR
HOUSE

In 1432 Howell Carne leased Nash Manor from the Bishop of Llandaff, in whose Lordship it lay. The Lease of Bishop John Wells has been lost, but the Confirmation of the fifty years' Lease, by the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff (there being no Dean at that period), is shown (3). Witnessing this deed are several members of the Mathew family of Llandaff.

In 1448 Howell Carne renewed his Lease, this time for a term of sixty years. Bishop Nicholas Ashby's Grant (4), and the Confirmation (5) are shown. Only fragments remain of the red wax seals.

¹ J. S. Corbett, "Glamorgan, papers and notes on the Lordship and its members." Cardiff, 1922, p. 115.

Howell Carne, grandson of Howell Hen, obtained a Lease of Nash for ninety years from Bishop John Ingleby, as is seen from the Confirmation of 1499 (6). The family was evidently endeavouring to obtain a Grant of the Manor. This they achieved about a century after the original Lease, when, in 1521, Bishop George Attica granted a Lease in perpetuity to Howell Carne the younger (7) and (8). This Bishop, Chaplain to Catherine of Aragon, was a Spaniard, who had been appointed to the See by the Pope in 1517. His Grant was given at Richmond, not at Llandaff, where the earlier Nash Leases had been given. Nash remained the home of the Carne family for another four centuries, until it was sold in 1951, and passed out of the family (10).

Howell Carne Hen and his successors set about augmenting their lands around Nash, and in the Vale of Glamorgan; this they did both by purchase and by marriage. In 1445 Howell Carne acquired land in Nash, from William White of Aberthin near Cowbridge (9).

CASE 2
GLAMORGAN
DEEDS

Case 2 contains a selection of fifteenth and sixteenth century deeds illustrating the growth of the Carne estates.

In 1441, Howell Carne added the lands of Jevan ap Llewellyn Gouz, or Goch, alias Map Dhue, in the Lordship of Llanblethian (11), in 1442/3 land in Llysworney (12), and in 1443/4 and 1448 more land in the Lordship of Llanblethian (13) and (14).

In 1462, Howell Carne received a Confirmation by Richard Neville, fifteenth Earl of Warwick "the King-maker" (15), of lands already granted to him by Richard Beauchamp, the thirteenth Earl of Warwick—this is the Earl of Warwick who had supervised the trial of Joan of Arc. In this deed Carne also obtained a Grant of further lands. The white wax seal, appended to the deed, although incomplete, shows clearly on the reverse the arms of the Earl of Warwick, at his Cardiff Chancery, "quarterly, four grand quarters:— I. and IV., Clare, three chevrons; quartering Le Despenser, quarterly, 2 and 3, a fret, over all a bendlet; II. and III. Montacute, three fusils conjoined in fess, quartering Monthermer, an eagle displayed." On the obverse is a figure of a knight on horseback, with sword uplifted and shield displayed, upon which is the Neville saltire

with a label ("gules, a saltire argent, a label of three points gobony argent and azure"). The horse's caparison shows the arms of Montacute, Clare and Despenser, Newburgh Earl of Warwick, Cantilupe and Beauchamp.

Howell Carne the younger continued to add to the family estates. In 1491, John ap Grono ap Ivor granted him a burgage outside Cowbridge town walls (16), and in 1536, shortly before his death, Howell Carne made a Settlement of his estate, in tail male, in which his lands, in addition to Nash Manor, include parcels in Cowbridge, Llanblethian, Michaelston [super Montem], Llantwit Major and elsewhere in Glamorgan (e.g. Llysworney) (17).

Finally, we show an Agreement of Exchange (18) made in 1548, between John Carne of Nash and his mother, Joan Dalden of Penarth, widow of Richard Carne, who was son of the second Howell. The lands involved are in Coity, Welsh St. Donat's and Sully. John Carne, who was Sheriff in 1561, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Raglan of Carnllwyd, Llancarfan. Sir John's eldest son, Thomas, is mentioned in this deed.

The Carne collection also contains earlier deeds of Glamorgan properties. These must have come into the family upon transfer of land. As the name which occurs most frequently is that of Dalden, and the properties are mainly in Cardiff, Cogan, and Penarth, it is probable that the majority of these deeds came to the Carnes upon the marriage (c. 1500) between Richard Carne of Nash and Joan Dalden, heiress of Jenkin Dalden of Penarth.

CASE 3
GLAMORGAN
DEEDS

The first document in Case 3 (19) is a Grant from Henry Worgan to William Wallot of lands in "Pennarth." The deed is not dated but appears to be c. 1260. Witnesses include several members of the Reyny family of Wrinston in Wenvoe. The next Grant (20) is from William Wallot to his son-in-law Philip Marescall of lands in "Kerdif, Cogan and Penharth." A de Reyny is again witness. Three of the other witnesses, Philip de Nerberd, William de Wincerster and John le Norries, together with Richard Crispus, witness in (19), appear on the Extents of 1262, taken upon the death of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, Lord of Glamorgan and Morgan.

Next (21) comes a Grant from William de Daldene to Walter de Quercu (probably Walter Oak, or Okes) and Agnes his wife, dated February 1289/90, of land in Cardiff.

The Quitclaim of 1317 (22) from Richard ap David to John son of John Styward and his wife Isabel, is of land in "Kerdifesdoune." This is followed (23) by a Grant of 1319 from Roger ap Jeuan of "Lustelbont" [Llystalybont] to Thomas Moryn. Llystalybont was a Manor on the river Taff just above Cardiff Castle. The land mentioned is in Overham and Netherham—names which have been lost. The appended seal is perfectly preserved. In 1326 John Gilbert of "Listelbont" [Llystalybont] grants land to John Lazful (24). Several witnesses mentioned in (23) appear again in (24).

The Grant of 1325, from Walter Balle of Roath to John Mody of Cardiff, is of a meadow called Westmor (25).

Next (26) comes a Grant of 1399, from Robert Bristoll of Cardiff, cobbler, and his wife Joan, to John Cogan of Cardiff, smith. The property concerned is half a burgage in "croker strete" [Crockherbtown, later Queen Street, Cardiff].

The Lease for one hundred years of 1431/2 from Edward Daldeyn of Penarth to Geoffrey Baker of Cardiff and Isote his wife (27) is of a tenement at a place near Homandesby [now Womanby] in Cardiff, and gives the lessees the right to build upon the property; but the timber for the building is to be found by Edward Daldeyn, who is to defray the cost of transporting the timber from the wood where it is felled, to the seawater at Penarth, at the entrance to Cardiff port.

Lastly (28) is an Agreement made in 1449 between John Daldeyn and his brother David. This Agreement is in English, and a transcription is given.

Among the witnesses to these deeds are mentioned several office holders in Cardiff. In 1289/90 Roger "le Poleter" [the poulterer] is Reeve. Roger "le Politer" appears again in 1325, but no longer in office. In 1319, Richard Elys is Reeve, and in 1399 William

David and John Shedd are Reeves, while Richard Wottum is Constable of Cardiff Castle, and John Saddler is Bailiff. In 1431/2 William Buttiller is Constable and Howell Webbe and Thomas Chepman are Bailiffs. It is interesting to note the preponderance of English names in Cardiff at this period.

Lack of space prevents us from showing any later deeds of Carne properties, though many are extremely interesting for the information they give of the topography of the Vale. In contrast to the small, neat, mediaeval deeds, seventeenth century and later conveyances become bigger and bulkier, often consisting of half a dozen large membranes. The information given increases too, but so, unfortunately, does the legal verbiage.

Three Rentals of Nash Estate are shown here. The first Rental, 1763-98, was kept by the Reverend John Carne (29). On the inside cover he notes, in 1785, that his grandfather Edward Carne built the stable north of the house, his grandmother [Edward's widow] built the little parlour adjoining the house, his father, John Carne built the little barn, and he himself built the garden walls, greenhouse, and pigeon-house, "But who built the rest of the Premises no one now knows." The book is opened at a page which gives a list of tenants in Llysworney in 1763, with their yearly rents, and details of their Leases.

CASE 4
NASH ESTATE

The second book (30) is a Rental for the Manor of Lisworney, 1769-1805. The page exhibited, set out in columns, shows tenants' names, the names of their tenements, annual rent, duties and work, rent due, and rent received. The last column shows whether they have done their "work," i.e. service due in addition to rent.

The Reverend John Carne, to make a cover for this book, cut up and used part of Thomas Carne's deed of Appointment as Deputy Lieutenant, 4 March 1687/8, from Henry, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the county at that time.

The third Rental (31) for Nash Estate in 1845, shows part of the list of tenants in Llanblethian and Cowbridge, the number of their land on the Tithe map, the field name, acreage and rent, with details of the Lease

in the last column. Several of the houses in Cowbridge are in "Carne Row," now part of Cardiff Road.

Next comes a charming map (32) of lands around Dimlands drawn about 1816 by Robert Nicholl [later Carne]. Dimlands came to the Carnes from the Nicholl family, and Robert Nicholl built the house there.

The map shows the St. Donat's Road and Dimland Lane, there is a small house, with gardens and kitchen garden laid out behind, surrounded by fields, for which the gates and hedges have been carefully marked. A small reference table at the side gives the acreages of the fields.

The picture of Dimlands house and lodge (33) shows it as it appeared in 1875.

A second plan, drawn by Robert Nicholl, shows his Hernston estate before 1823, with a reference table giving field-names and acreages (34).

CASE 5
OUT-COUNTY
DEEDS

In addition to their Glamorganshire estates, the Carne family owned property in the English counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Gloucester, Northampton, and Hertford. Most of this land came into the family by marriage, and with the land came the title deeds. We here show early deeds of properties in counties other than Glamorgan.

The first deed (35) is a Grant in Free Alms¹ from Richard, the son of Richard of Foxton [Faxton, in Northamptonshire], to the church of St. Andrew in Northampton. The property granted is three and a half carucates² of land and a mill in Scaldeford, and one bovate³ of land in Foxton. The deed is not dated, but among the witnesses appears Robert de Braibroc, Sheriff of Northampton, who held office during the years 1208-10. Simon of Orlingbury, whose son Ralph is a witness, was Surveyor of repairs to certain royal houses in 1174. The green wax seal, bearing a latin

¹ Free Alms—in spiritual service, free of secular services.

² Carucate—amount of land an ox-team (8 oxen) could plough in a year.

³ Bovate—ox-gang: or amount of land one ox could plough in a year. It varies from 10 to 18 acres.

inscription "the seal of Richard, son of Richard" is in perfect condition.

Next comes a Quitclaim (36) from Richard of Ruyhale to his brother-in-law, Philip of Matesdon, of Ameneye Sanctae Crucis. The land (half a virgate¹) is in Ameneye Sanctae Crucis, which appears to be Ampney Crucis in Gloucestershire. Conforming with early practice the deed is not dated, but it would seem to be of the early fourteenth century.

The next three Grants, all undated, form a separate group. The first (37), from William son of Geoffrey David of Cloppeleye to Stephen of Cranebroc, of lands in Cloppeleye and Clewelles Slade; the second (38), from Robert Ruphus of Brochamton to Ralph le Frances of Brochamton of a messuage and land in the town of Wittewell; and the third (39), from Nicholas le Frense of Brochamton to his brother William, of a messuage in Cloppeleye and land in Helewelade. Members of the le Frense family appear as parties or witnesses in all three deeds, with other inhabitants of Brochamton and Cloppeleye, and according to G. T. Clark, Nicholas Franceys appears in the Hundred Roll of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, in the time of Edward I.

The last four documents also form a group, and are allied to the preceding three Grants.

First is a Grant (40), from Richard Kediford to Walter, son of John Long, of rent from a messuage, and of land which adjoins Birchone mill.

Next (41) a Grant from Christiana Herbert, a widow, to William le Bret; thirdly (42) a Quitclaim from Deonissia [Denise], widow of William Herbert, to Nicholas le Franceis of Brohamton, of land in Brohamton; and fourthly (43) a Grant of 1336, from Henry Prat of Newelonde to Henry Henthlan and his wife Juliana, of land in the town of Newelonde.

In these four deeds the same witnesses and parties appear again and again, and some of them were mentioned in the three previous Grants. G. T. Clark identifies William le Bret as a Hereford man, and the

¹ Virgate—an early English land-measure, varying greatly, but averaging 30 acres.

name Bikenor as being from Hereford. Clark puts Brockhampton in Herefordshire too. Sevenhampton and Winchcombe, homes of witnesses are in Gloucestershire. There is, however, a Bicknor in Gloucestershire, and a Brockhampton very near Winchcombe and Sevenhampton. Thomas Markham, who married Eleanor Carne in 1798, held deeds of property in Brockhampton in Gloucestershire, of which these might well be earlier title deeds.

The last deed (44), relates to property in Monmouthshire. It is a Grant from Meuric ap Lewelin to Leuky, son of Birid, of lands in St. Mellons.

CASE 6
MANORIAL
DOCUMENTS

Documents shown in this case are a selection from the manorial documents found in the Carne collection.

The Compotus Roll, or roll of Ministers' Accounts (45), for the Manor of Newport in Wallia, is for the year ending Michaelmas, 1436.

The lord of the Manor was Humphrey, Earl of Stafford [created Duke of Buckingham in 1444], and the Manor continued to be held by his family until 1483, when, upon the execution of Henry the second Duke, the land escheated to the Crown. The lands were restored to Edward, the third Duke, but were again forfeited when he was beheaded in 1521. Documents of escheated land held by the Crown, are at Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. This Compotus Roll is earlier than those preserved in London among the documents of "Buckingham's lands."

The Compotus Roll gives detailed accounts, rendered by the Reeve of each Manor, for the following:—

"Rempney" Manor [Rumney]—Reeve: John Richard;

"Penkern" Manor [Pencarn, the home of Thomas O'r Carne]—Reeve: Philip Doly;

"Devyles" Manor [Dulais]—Reeve: William Jankyn;

"Diffryn" Manor [Dyffryn]—Reeve: Thomas ap David ap Madock;

"Wenllouk" Manor [Wentloog]—Coroner: Traharne ap Rosser;

“Maughau” Manor [Machen]—Reeve: David ap Jevan ap David;

“Maughau” Forest—Receiver: Jevan ap Madock;

“Maughau” Bedelary—Beadle: Jevan ap Madock ap Grono;

Newport Borough—Mayor: William Berne; and Receiver for the whole Lordship: Thomas Whitgrove.

The accounts for Newport Borough give details of the re-building of part of the Castle, the tower near the bridge, after damage caused during the rebellion of Owen Glyndwr, in 1405.

In their accounts the Reeves of Dulais and Dyffryn Manors note that they have collected no rent from the mills within these Manors as these had been destroyed and were not yet rebuilt.

The accounts are drawn up in Latin and the roll consists of nine parchment membranes sewn together with cord at the head. The roll was repaired at the Public Record Office during the nineteenth century.

The Rental and Custumal (46) of the Manor of Boviarton and Lantwit is not dated but appears to be of the first quarter of the seventeenth century. On this roll are set out both the freeholders and the customary holders of the Manor, their holdings and rents. Then follow the answers to the Articles of Inquisition, defining the extent of the Manor, the churches within the Manor, the customs of the free tenants, water mills, commons, rights of customary tenants, election of manorial officers, the two fairs held within the Manor at St. Barnabas [11 June] and St. Bartholemew [24 August], and markets held twice weekly on “the Mundaie and Wensdaie.”

The next Rental and Custumal (47) of Boverton and Lantwitt Manor is dated September 1614. The page shown gives the first four answers to the Inquisition of thirteen questions put to the Jury.

The first answer, of which the initial letter has detailed pen and ink ornamenta on, sets out the bounds of the Manor.

“As to the first article they present and saie that the Lordshipp & Maner of Boverton & Lantwitt

Lyethe betwixt the Lordshipp of Rawlie's Courte
and the Lordship of St. Donatts one the West sid
The Lordshipp of Munck Nashe Landowe & Litle
Nashe one the northe sid The Lordship of
Lanmichanell Lanmase Eggolisbruis and West
Orchard one the East sid And the River of Sevorne
to lowe Water Marke one the southe sid
The Lenght from Newe Waie beinge the southe
parte of the said Lordshipp to the Lordship of litle
Nashe one ye north part by estimacion contains a
Mile & a halfe And the breadthe from Rosilian
beinge the west parte of the said Lordshipp to the
Lordship of Eggolisbruis beinge one the east parte
containethe by estimation a Mile & a quarter And
the Circuit as it compassethe rounde abouts vidz.
East Weast Northe and southe, containethe by
estimacion fower Miles."

The Jury in their second answer name the churches within the Manor, but cannot say in whose gift they were. The third reply gives details of the freeholders within the Manor, and what heriots¹ they owe, and the fourth answer lists the mills and names the brook feeding them.

The Rental is in book form, and Robert Nicholl [later Carne] has noted on the cover that it was given to him by his mother, Mrs. Anne Nicholl, at Ham, in 1795.

The next paper (48), gives an account of proceedings at a Court Baron, held in 1653, in which the Lord of the Lordship of Llanblethian, Philip, Earl of Pembroke, acknowledged the right of Thomas Carne to certain freehold lands within the Lordship.

The parchment which follows (49), is a Suit Roll of the Manor of Lysworney, giving a list of freeholders and leaseholders within the Manor, for the years 1766-68.

The last document (50), is the Court book of the same Manor, for the years 1789-1808. The Reverend John Carne is Lord of the Manor, and after his death,

¹ Heriot—a feudal service. Originally weapons, horses, or other military equipment, restored to the lord on death of a tenant. Afterwards render of the best live beast or best chattel of a dead tenant.

Thomas Markham and his wife Eleanor Carne are Lord and Lady. The book records the proceedings of the Courts held once a year.

Those owing suit, and not appearing at the Court are amerced. The Homage present the following: tenants' deaths and surrender of their lands (and admission of their heir) upon payment of a heriot; details of bridges to be repaired and ditches to be cleared; and the names of the Bailiff and the Constable of the Manor for the following year.

During four centuries the Carne family has become allied by marriage with many of the prominent families of Glamorgan, some of which have now died out in the main line. The Carne family bears "gules, a pelican in her nest with wings elevated, feeding her young ones, or, vulned, proper."

CASES 7 & 8
MARRIAGE
ALLIANCES

Howell Carne Hen married, about 1430, Tibbet, who was a daughter of John Giles, a member of the Giles family who held a Manor on the sea coast, near St. Tathans [St. Athan], to which they gave their name—Gileston. The family, which bore "sable, a cross crosslet saltirewise, argent," is now extinct.

Howell's son John married Isobel, a daughter of Howel Gwilim ap Jenkin Herbert of Perthir, a branch of the very distinguished Herbert family.

Howell Carne the younger married (c. 1500), Cecil Kemys of Newport. Members of the Kemys family had held office as Mayor of Newport in the fifteenth century, and filled other manorial offices under the Duke of Buckingham. This branch of the Kemys family bore "vert, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased, argent."

Howell's son Richard, married Joan, daughter of Jenkin Dalden of West Place, Penarth. The Dalden family, now extinct, bore "azure, a lion rampant argent, creusly patee, sable." Richard's daughter Blanche Carne, married her cousin Griffith Grant of Sigingstone. For this marriage, within the fourth degree of consanguinity, a Papal Dispensation (51) was procured in 1558, from Pope Pius III, and given by Raguntius Farnese, Archbishop of Naples, in his capacity of Penitentiary of the Holy Roman Church.

John Carne, son of Richard and Joan Dalden, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Raglan of Carnllwyd, Llancarfan. The Raglans of Carnllwyd were another branch of the Herbert family, coming from Thomas ap Gwilim Jenkin (Herbert) of Perthir.

Elizabeth, wife of William Carne of Nash, was a daughter of Edward Van of Marcross and his wife Catherine Mathew of Radyr. The Van of Marcross arms were "sable, a chevron between three bees or butterflies displayed argent."

Sir Edward Carne of Nash married Ann, daughter of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam. The Mansels of Margam and Briton Ferry rose to great prominence in the county in the eighteenth century.

The Marriage Settlement made in 1620 upon the marriage of William Carne and Jane Thomas of Llanvihangel is shown (52). Thomas of Llanvihangel was a branch of the Herbert family, and bore "per pale azure and gules three lioncels rampant or."

In 1652, Thomas Carne married Jane Stradling, who was a daughter of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, a colonel in the King's army at Edgehill. Stradling bore "per pale six azure and or, on a bend gules, three cinque foils, or."

Thomas' son Thomas married (Settlement, 54) Catherine Bassett of Welsh St. Donat's in 1675. The Bassett family bore "argent, a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed, sable."

In 1699, Edward Carne (Settlement, 55), married Grace Mathew of Aberaman, a branch from Mathew of Saint-y-Null.

John Carne married Elizabeth Loder of Hinton, Berkshire, their post-nuptial Settlement, 1730, is shown (56).

The Reverend John Carne married his cousin Eleanor, daughter of Richard Carne, in 1763.

Eleanor, daughter of the Reverend John Carne, married Thomas Markham of Cheltenham in 1798. Thomas Markham, a descendant of the Markham

family of Cottam, Nottinghamshire, was the owner of a handsome pedigree with the arms emblazoned in colour (58).

This pedigree shows "The Lineall descent of Robert Markham of Cottam in the countie of Nottingham." At the head of this seven foot long parchment roll is the figure of Robert Markham, standing in full armour and plumed helmet, holding a shield which bears his arms "azure, on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant issuing gules."

The pedigree begins with Sir Alexander Markham, knight, who lived in the days of Henry II and was "castellane of Nottingham as divers auncient writings declare," and the family is traced through fifteen generations down to John Markham, grandson of Robert Markham of Cottam, Esquire, for whom the pedigree must have been made about 1600. Robert Markham's first wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Leake and Elizabeth Paston, a member of the famous Norfolk family. The Paston arms can be seen "argent, six fleur de lys azure, a chief indented, or." At the foot of the pedigree are the achievements of the Markham and Leake families, showing all their quarterings. The colours on this roll have remained remarkably bright, and have kept their brilliance for over three centuries.

When Mrs. Markham died childless, in 1842, Nash passed to her cousin Elizabeth Carne, who had married the Reverend Robert Nicholl of Ham in 1800. A Notice in the London Gazette, 1842, announces that by royal licence, Robert Nicholl may assume the name and arms of Carne (59).

The Nicholl family claim descent from Nigel de Albini, a Norman who came to England in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Robert Nicholl was interested in the history of his family and compiled copious notes on Glamorgan families and antiquities of the Vale (60). Nicholl bears "sable, three pheons argent."

Robert Charles Nicholl [later Carne], elder son of Robert Nicholl and Elizabeth Carne, married Sarah Jane Poyntz in 1838 (Settlement, 57). The younger son, John Whitlock Nicholl Carne, married Mary Jane Brancker in 1844.

A pedigree of the Carne family (61), with arms emblazoned in colour, beginning with the marriage of Thomas Carne and Jane Stradling in 1652, ends with the children of John Whitlock Nicholl Carne.

As well as the marriages of the main line of the family, younger sons and daughters contracted alliances with the families of Fleming, Turberville, Lougher, Gwyn, Powel, Pritchard, Lewis, and Wilkins.

CASE 9
THE FAMILY
IN OFFICE

The Carne family took an active part in local affairs, and its members have held office in the service of local and county administration and have risen, on several occasions, to offices of national importance.

Members of the family have served the county as Sheriff in 1542, 1554, 1560, 1561, 1571, 1580, 1587, 1600, 1620, 1639, 1645, 1689, and 1730, and as members of Parliament for the county in 1554 and in 1586-88 [see photo-copies of Appointments as Sheriff, enrolled in Chancery; on wall].

The most distinguished of the family was Sir Edward Carne of Ewenny (c. 1494-1560/1), second son of the younger Howell. Edward is stated by Anthony à Wood to have been Principal of Greek Hall, Oxford in 1521. Carne took his degree in Civil Law in 1524. In 1530 he went to Italy, where he was to use his skill in obtaining a divorce for Henry VIII from Catherine of Aragon. When matters reached a deadlock in Rome, Edward Carne was recalled to England. Here, for the next four years he was engaged in the work of the dissolution of the monasteries. Edward Carne acquired several properties. In 1536 he married the widow of Sir John Raglan of Carnllwyd, who brought him lands in St. Fagan's, St. Michael-super-Ely, St. George's, Llantwit, Talyvan, Llanblethian, Llandaff, Pentyrch, and Talygarn. In 1546 Ewenny Priory was purchased. Ewenny Priory was to become the home of this branch of the family, and is still held by the Picton Turbervilles, into which family Jane Carne, heiress to Ewenny, married. Edward Carne continued in royal favour, he was sent as Ambassador to the Netherlands in 1538, to the Duke of Cleves in 1539, to Francis I, King of France, in 1540, and to the Holy Roman Emperor.

Under Queen Mary, Edward Carne was Ambassador to the Pope. A photostat copy is shown (62) of part of one of Edward Carne's letters to the Queen; the original is amongst the State Papers in the Public Record Office. The first page announced the loss of Calais, news of which had reached Rome, and the last page shows Carne's signature. The letter is dated from Rome, January 1558. In England, where the year began on the 25th March until 1752, the date would have been January 1557. The Queen died in 1558 and was succeeded by her sister Elizabeth. Edward Carne, a sincere Roman Catholic, by a diplomatic manoeuvre contrived to remain in Rome, instead of obeying his recall to England, where the religious tendencies were distasteful to him.

He died in Rome in January 1560/1 and was buried in the church of St. Gregory, where a monument was erected to his memory [see photo-copy of the picture of the tomb; on wall].

The Carne family was now an important one, both in the county and in the realm. Such a position brought in its train both friends and foes. A lively picture of family quarrels in Glamorgan can be seen from the Star Chamber Proceedings.

In February 1537 William Carne of Cowbridge, eldest son of Howell Carne the younger, complained to the Star Chamber that he had been the victim of a brutal attack ordered by Sir Rice Mansel of Oxwich (later of Margam), an adherent of the powerful family of Herbert. William Carne also accused Mansel of attempting to overawe the Hundred Court at Cowbridge by sending armed retainers into the Court-house. Only a few months later Roger Carne, a younger brother of William, was involved in a brawl with servants of George Herbert at an Inn in Cowbridge. A more serious affray took place in 1540 when John Carne of Sully, nephew of Howell, was killed on his own land by Walter Herberts' retainers.¹

Sir Edward Carne of Nash was appointed Teller of the Exchequer,² he was, in addition, Receiver General

¹ Archaeologia Cambrensis. 5th series, vol. vii.

² The Tellers of the Exchequer were four in number; they received all money due to the King making out a bill for each sum received.

for South Wales. The Grant of Office in 1623, bears the Great Seal of James I (63).

In the early years of the Civil War most of the Glamorgan gentry favoured the Royalist cause. By 1645, however, many of them had become disaffected, including Colonel Edward Carne of Ewenny, and resisted the demands of Charles I for men and money. Colonel Edward Carne was one of those who invited the parliamentarian General Laugharne to enter Glamorgan; for his services to the Parliamentarians, Carne was appointed High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1645. In 1646, Carne suddenly deserted the Parliamentarian party and laid siege to Cardiff Castle. He was easily defeated by Laugharne, and apparently behaved in a somewhat cowardly fashion. "Carne himself" says one authority, "stayed not to keep them together, but like a vagabond ran up and down, bemoaning himself, and glad he was that he had a nimble horse, not to charge but to fly with."¹

An Edward Carne was Bailiff of Cowbridge in 1722 and his name is inscribed on the Church bells. John Carne was Bailiff there from 1737-42, and again in 1751.²

Succeeding generations of the family have held office as Justice of the Peace. In one of the diaries (64) of the Reverend John Carne, he notes in January 1769:

"A Ship laden with Spanish Brandy & wine was wreckd near St. Donats & tho' the Crew were savd & the Ship & Cargo thrown up almost entire & but little damaged, yet was shamefully plunderd and destroyd by the Country People."

After the Reverend John Carne had made several journeys to St. Donat's, and escorted the French Captain of the ship to Cardiff, the Justices met at Cowbridge to consider means to proceed against the wreckers, but the local Constable had meanwhile allowed the prisoner to escape.

In his diary for the following year, 1770, in April, he notes a verdict passed at the Quarter Sessions:

¹ Phillips, "Civil War in Wales." London, 1878.

² Hopkin-James, "Old Cowbridge." Cardiff, 1922.

“ We ordered a Man to be transported for 7 years for stealing two Handkerchiefs & a bit of Ribband, A Severe Sentance! ”

Transportation for seven years invariably meant transportation for life, for once shipped abroad there was little hope of return at the end of the sentence. In May of the same year, Carne attended the “ first meeting of the Land and Window Tax ” held at the “ Spread Eagle,” Cowbridge. Much of the Justices’ business was transacted at a local Inn. In August John Carne writes:

“ We balloted the Militia Glamorgan. One Man in 18.”

In addition to his work as Justice of the Peace, the Reverend John Carne cared well for his parishioners and took an active interest in the management of his estates.

In 1824 Thomas Markham, who married the Reverend John Carne’s only daughter Eleanor, was called to attend a meeting at the Cowbridge House of Correction to appoint a turnkey, by a letter from the Keeper at Cowbridge (65).

Next (66) we show a Deposition of 1826 made by Mrs. Mary Bassett of Boverton, against her two servants, before Robert Nicholl [later Carne], Justice of the Peace.

Documents (67) and (68) are Robert Charles Nicholl’s Appointment as Deputy Lieutenant in 1828 (by John Crichton Stuart, Marquis of Bute, Lord Lieutenant), and John Whitlock Nicholl Carne’s Appointment as Deputy Lieutenant in 1852 (by Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot of Margam, Lord Lieutenant).

In the seventeenth century Thomas Carne had been a Deputy Lieutenant of the county. His Deed of Appointment, 1686/7, given by the then Lord Lieutenant of the county, Henry Duke of Beaufort, was cut later and used by the Reverend John Carne to serve as a cover of a Rental (see 30 in Case 4).

Like most county gentry, the Carne family had sons in holy orders. Amongst these were, the Reverend

Charles Carne, Rector of Llanmaes and St. Athan, who died in 1762; his nephew, the Reverend Edward Carne, Incumbent in Yorkshire; the Reverend John Carne, Rector of Plumtree, Nottinghamshire, later of Llyswoyney and Prebendary of Llandaff Cathedral; and his brother Edward, Rector of Marcross and Prebendary of Llandaff. Earlier, Edward had been a naval chaplain, and John Carne notes in his diary in March 1762 "Ned Carne set out to be Chaplain to the Dreadnought."

CASES 10 & 11
THE FAMILY
AT HOME

The Carne collection contains several interesting documents from which we may catch a glimpse of the family at home. A selection of these records is assembled in these two cases.

The earliest record is a parchment roll (69) giving an inventory, probably made for the purpose of a Probate of Will, 1628, of furniture contained in each room of a house. The roll was made of several parchment membranes, sewn together; unfortunately, the first membrane is missing and so the name of the house is lost to us. It was a house of comfort and indeed elegance for the period, as the list of the contents of the chamber over the Hall testifies:

"Item tenn greene cloth Cushions, five greene chayres, six greene stooles, fower redd stooles wrought with blewe cruell, one Tufta fita chayer, and two stooles suteable, one chamberpott, two Table clothes, one Cupboard cloth, of greene broad cloth, one stript [striped] cupboard cloth, and Table cloth of the same, darnix¹ that did hange the new chamber, one redd rugge, one downe bedd, one boulster, two pillowes, one blankett, five stript Curtaines with head and Vallence of the same, one payer of iron Andirons with brasse Topps with fire shovell and Tonges sutable thereto."

This was evidently the chief reception room of the house, and, as was usual at the period, contained a bed, upon which a hostess would recline to receive her guests. The kitchen was exceedingly well stocked:

"... one iron crocke or pott, one brasse Crocke, one brasse Pipkin, one iron pan, one brasse Kettle,

¹ Darnix or darnock—obsolete for dornick. Term applied to certain fabrics originally manufactured at Doornick a Flemish town (in French called Tournay), and used for hangings, carpets, vestments, etc.

one old skellet, fower iron spitts, one iron pestle and mortar, one backestene, one payre of Andirons, one payer of bellowes, two brasse panns, one iron dripping pan, one brasse skymmer, one choppinge knife, six pewter chamberpotts, one great andiron, six pewter Candlesticks, three pewter pottashe dishes, one bason, fower fruite dishes, eight pewter sawcers, two great pewter flagons, and 19 peeces of pewter, one pye plate, two pewter salt-sellers, two ioynt stooles & one thrumm¹ Cushion."

We may imagine the battery of brass and pewter ware arranged in rows, scoured and shining.

Two personal account books follow, one showing a summary of Robert Nicholl's expenses during his seven years' residence at Oxford University (70), and the next (71) his housekeeping expenses for the year 1797.

In 1797 Robert Nicholl then a widower, was living at Llanmaes, before his marriage to Elizabeth Carne. The page at which the book is opened shows the summary of the food and drink bought during that year, wages paid to the servants, parliamentary or government taxes, parochial rents or taxes, tailors' and cobblers' bills, journeys, books, letters and newspapers, and incidental expenses, which include 18s. for sea bathing!

Several of the diaries kept by the Reverend John Carne of Nash, 1732-98, are shown (72), (73), and (74). These diaries, one for each year, cover the period 1762-97, with gaps. They are small volumes, bound in rough calf, entitled "The Daily Journal, or Gentleman's, Merchant's and Tradesman's complete Annual Accompt book for the Pocket or Desk." At the beginning and end of each book is given a variety of printed information, from: a "List of the House of Peers," and "Proposals for establishing Life-Annuities for the industrious Poor," to "Tables of the Probability of Life in London," and "The complete Horseman, or, the Art of Riding made easy." On the right hand page of the book the Reverend John notes his expenses, while on the opposite page he enters daily

¹ Thrum—ends of the warp thread left unwoven and attached to the loom when the web is cut off, a row of fringe of such threads, a tuft or tassle.

comments. Although the diaries cover the period of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, there is but one mention of national events. This one entry records the landing of the French at Fishguard in 1797.

The personal entries throw light not only on the character of the diarist and his family life, but also reflect the social life of the times.

There is evident joy in Carne's mind as he records the birth of his daughter Eleanor. Two sons had been born to him, but died in infancy, and Eleanor, his only child, became the object of great affection.

13 November 1769—"My Daughter Eleanor born here, at five o'Clock in the Morning. Whom GOD preserve! Amen."

On 13 May 1770, he enters:

"My Daughter Eleanor put in short Petticoats, .. being this Day half a Year old."

Later in the year on 12 August:

"My Daughter Eleanor was Baptized. Mr. Kemeys, Edwd. Carne & his two sisters were Sponsors. We had a Turtle dressd for Dinner."

On the opposite page:

"Mrs. Thos. for coming to dress Turtle—9s., man bringin' Cider—2s."

In 1773 young Eleanor was inoculated against smallpox. Before the days of Edward Jenner, smallpox vaccine from another case was used for the inoculation. Inoculation with a cow-pox vaccine came later, replacing the smallpox vaccine by law in 1850.

28 March 1773—"My Little Nelly was inoculated by Bigsby of Nottingham—GOD preserve her!"

1 April 1773—"We went to Snenton near Nottingham on Account of my Child's being inoculated in order to be near the Doctors & where we took Lodgings at half a Guinea a Week."

10 May 1773—"We returnd to Plumtree from Snenton, my Child being happily got well after Inoculation, having had the Small Pox in as fine & favourable a Manner as we wish'd I thank God! & pray him to preserve her as well through all other Evils."

John Carne loved Nash House. He built the garden walls, greenhouses, and pigeon house, and he planted trees in the gardens.

August 1769—"This Year I planted the Eastern Mulbery Tree in the Garden, & the Western one five Year ago."

and

November 1771—"Planted a White Bury Standard Pear in the eastern circle of the Garden—which came from Bristol."

He planted a row of acorns (which failed to grow!); and in April 1797 notes that he picked the first cucumber of the year. Evidently an energetic and prosperous clergyman-farmer, the Reverend John makes notes of his farm produce and animals, the state of the weather, and quality of the harvest.

Visits were exchanged with friends and relations in the Vale, in Monmouthshire, and in Nottinghamshire where John Carne had been Incumbent at Plumtree. Entries abound, such as:—

"Mr. & Mrs. Turbervill dined here."

"Dind with Nelly at 'Wenny."

"Mrs. Pryce of Duffrin and Col. Owen dined at Nash."

"Dind at Lord Talbots."

"Went with Mrs. Carne to Margam."

"Shot & Dind at St. Hillary."

"Dind at Mr. Knights at Tythegston."

"We dind & lay at Edmondes."

"I set out from Bristol to Nash in my new Chaise."

"Nelly went to Dunraven—in Mrs. Wyndham's Chaise & stayed."

The family went to the Assembly in Cowbridge, to Cowbridge Fair, and to the Cowbridge Races where he notes one year:

"We returned from the Races—I won about ten Pounds, which defrayd my Expences."

It is interesting to compare the cost of various commodities mentioned in the diaries with to-day's prices:

	£	s.	d.
a hat for self	1	1	0
½ ell of Sarcenet ¹ for Nelly	2	2	
piece of Taffaty for Mrs. Carne ..	2	5	0

¹ Sarsenet, Sarcenet—a very fine and soft silk material. Old French—sarzinet, probably a diminutive of sarzin—Saracen.

	£	s.	d.
making great coat .. ..	..	5	0
pair of leather breeches	1	5	0
4 pair silk hose	2	4	0
12 pair yarn hose	18	0	
2 lb. sausages .. ..	..	1	0
a quarter of pork at 3½—22½ lb. .. ..	..	6	6
a turbot—12 lb. .. ..	..	9	6
62 lb. of salmon, for drying .. ..	..	9	6
2 barrel of pickled oysters .. ..	..	2	0
6 doz. eggs .. ..	..	1	3
32 lb. blue cheese .. ..	..	9	8
a firkin of butter at 5d. a pound and 2s. the cask .. ..	..	3	7 5
a gallon of rum .. ..	..	12	0
a gallon of brandy .. ..	..	12	0
1 doz. of port .. ..	..	19	0
½ lb. of coffee .. ..	..	3	4
½ lb. of tea .. ..	..	8	0

Thomas Markham's only remaining diary (75) is for 1821 (three years before his death) and has not the same liveliness or charm as those of John Carne. He was ill almost entirely throughout the year, taking blue pills, or rhubarb pills and a variety of physic.

The account book of Eleanor Markham (née Carne), 1826-42, of Robert Nicholl, 1823-30, and of Elizabeth Carne (widow of Robert), 1851-56, are exhibited (76), (77), and (78). These books, covering a period fifty years later than the diaries of John Carne, show that prices, except for tea, had risen. Entries include:

	£	s.	d.
a shawl	12	0	0
a Marsiels quilt	1	5	0
6 cambrik handkerchiefs at 6/- each, and 3 at 8/3 each	3	0	9
a bedgown	1	3	0
silk for an apron .. ..	..	3	0
black silk mittens .. ..	..	2	3
4 yards ribbon .. ..	..	4	0
78 lb. of beef at 6d.	1	19	0
22 lb. of bacon .. ..	..	11	0
1 lb. of anchovies .. ..	..	2	6
a Boar's Head & ham	£1	10	9,
mutton 8s. .. ..	..	1	18 9

	£	s.	d.
4½ lb. of Cheshire cheese	4	9	
a half quarter of a pipe ¹ of Madeira ..	9	1	6
a barrel of porter	1	6	0
15 gallons of cider	15	0	
gin at 12s. per gallon	1	9	0
2¼ gallons of Cognac brandy ..	3	9	9

THE CARNE
COLLECTION

Only extracts from the Carne collection could be shown in the eleven cases at our disposal; the selection has been as wide as possible, in order to give a picture of the varied material to be found in a family collection, but even so, many aspects have not been represented. Many of the documents in the Carne collection would well repay prolonged study. The records have been repaired and are kept in a fire-proof strong room. Mrs. I. Nicholl Carne has given permission for the collection to be made available to *bona fide* students for research work.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY RECORD OFFICE,
COUNTY HALL,
CARDIFF.

September, 1952.

¹ Pipe—a measure of capacity, equivalent to half a tun, or two hogsheads, or four barrels, i.e., usually containing 105 imperial gallons.

S. Glossop & Sons Ltd.
New Street - Cardiff
C2966 GC1944 21/10/52

MEMORIALS IN COWBRIDGE CHURCH

Men, women and children of the town have worshipped in Cowbridge Church for well over seven hundred years. When we sit quietly in the church today, we can think of the thousands of people who have been there before us; it is wonderful to feel the continuity of worship, and to realise the importance the church has had for Cowbridge. For most of its existence, it was known as the church of the Holy Cross, or Holy Rood, though for much of the nineteenth century it became known as St Mary's.

Who were the people who worshipped here? Information comes from a list of the 'owners' and occupiers of pews in 1850, and graffiti - the carvings on pews and choir stalls - give some indication of the names of the schoolboys from the Grammar School who sat in the church so regularly. I wonder if hidden away there is an AH, the graffito of a certain actor?

The wall memorials and floor slabs, however, give much more information about some of the dignitaries of the town and our part of the Vale of Glamorgan, and in the forthcoming months I intend to describe a selection of these.

Certainly the most spectacular of our wall memorials is the Carne memorial in the Llanquian or south aisle, though much of the decoration - the painted coats of arms as well as the figures - has sadly faded. This large pink marble (or is it alabaster from Penarth?) monument dates from the early-seventeenth century and depicts the kneeling figures of William Carne and his wife Elizabeth. Beneath are shown the smaller kneeling figures of their three sons and three daughters as 'weepers'; then comes a sizeable inscription in Latin, followed by a skull with wings, the latter suggesting the soul's passage towards immortality.

William Carne lived both at Nash Manor, the family seat, and at Great House in Cowbridge, which was the family's town house. The Carnes were a family of regional and national importance, who in the sixteenth century frequently showed their strength by clashing in the streets of Cowbridge with other significant families. In the 1530s, Sir Edward Carne had been the last English Ambassador to Rome before Henry VIII broke off relations with the papacy, while William's son, another Sir Edward, was responsible for erecting the monument to his parents in Holy Cross and perhaps for a piece of self-glorification, for the Latin inscription on the wall memorial states that he was Receiver-General for South Wales.

Just visible among the various coats of arms shown on the monument is that most associated with the Carne family, "a pelican in its piety" on a background of gules, or red. Inn names are often derived from the coats-of-arms of local gentry families; Cowbridge once had two Pelican Inns, and of course the Carne Arms is at Llysworney. The *Guardian* newspaper recently, while praising the pub food, raised a metaphorical eyebrow at the unusual name of the inn near Ogmores Castle; now you know where the name, "The Pelican in its Piety" comes from.

JA

CG5

CARNE, Charles

Entry in Golden Book
(between 1723 + 1738)

Son of Ed^d Carne of Nash. Matric Jeno CU Ox 1724/5
BA 1728 MA 1733. Rector of St Athan 1734, St Mary Ch 1734
Llanives 1740. Canon of Llandaff.

The Revd Robert Nicholl Carne, who according to the Tithe Apportionment and Map for Cowbridge, owned a group of houses on the south side of Cardiff Road in 1843 (where the black and white half-timbered ones are today), was the youngest son of Whitlock Nicholl of the Ham in Llantwit Major. He was born in 1763 and in 1781 followed in his father's and his uncle's footsteps and entered Jesus College, Oxford, graduating as Master of Arts in 1787.

Unusually for a student, Robert Nicholl kept meticulous accounts in which he recorded his investments, the money coming from bequests he received. He notes that "during these last two years (i.e. 1786-7) what I received from my scholarship and from my curacies enabled me to maintain myself". In fact, his income during his time as a student at Oxford exceeded his expenditure by over £300.(1)

Robert had entered holy orders in 1786 at Christ Church, Oxford and was ordained the following year. During this time he had visited Chavenage, a country house and chapel, within the parish of Horsley near Stroud, Gloucester. Later he was to become curate at Chavenage and in 1792 married Mary Woodward, a relation of the Stephens family, who had owned the Chavenage estate since 1553.(2)

Whitlock Nicholl had died in 1788, leaving his youngest son £105 p.a. and some 100 acres of land in Llantwit Major abutting the parish boundary with St. Donats (3). Both Robert and his wife benefited on the death of the last of the Stephens of Chavenage, when the estate passed to a cousin, Henry Willis. Willis found the pressures of running an estate of 1750 acres too great and fled to a Trappist community (4). Also at this time Robert was appointed a chaplain to the Marquis of Bute and subsequently to the rectorship of Port Eynon.(5)

Robert and Mary seemed to have difficulty deciding where they were to live. Houses were purchased in Bristol and an estate purchased from the late Thomas Lewis in Llanblethian in 1791 for £821 5s. . This estate, which included Hill House, was sold four years later for £886 and the family settled into Llanmaes House, a Nicholl home for centuries (6). He then concentrated on his property in Llantwit Major, increasing the estate and building a family home at Dimlands. Unfortunately Mary died in 1799 but Robert did not stay a widower for long, marrying Elizabeth Carne, the heiress to the Nash Estate, the following year.

In 1842 Eleanor Markham died and Robert Nicholl inherited the Nash Estate through his wife, provided they took the name Carne. In 1828 the Nash Estate had brought in £4112, so this was a considerable increase in fortunes.(7)

The Cardiff Road properties in Cowbridge were part of the Nash Estate and may have been disposed of later when the family concentrated on their Dimlands and Nash properties. Robert died in 1849, leaving household goods to the value of £750 and bequests totalling £8000 (8). It is somewhat ironic that the properties seemed to disappear on the construction of the railway line from Cowbridge to Aberthaw, as Robert invested heavily in railways with great success(9)

Sources

1. G.R.O., D/D C F16 Account book of Robert Nicholl.
2. Victoria County History, Gloucestershire Vol. XI pp 175-184.
3. G.R.O. D/D C 1069 Will of Whitlock Nicholl 1779.
4. Victoria County History, Gloucestershire Vol XI ibid.
5. G.R.O. D/D C F16.
6. G.R.O. D/D C F17 Account book of Robert Nicholl.
7. G.R.O. D/D C E6 Rent Roll of the Nash Estate 1828.
8. G.R.O. D/D C F1064/1065 An Inventory of Dimlands and Personal Property bequeathed.
9. G.R.O. D/D C F36 Papers concerning investment in the Midland Railway.

To

Mr. D. Tilley -
Conbridge / Deputy Mayor

Nov⁶ 19th / 17

Dear Sir,

I am so very sorry I have not answered your note of Oct: 31st ere this. I hope you will excuse the delay.

I have much pleasure in enclosing a small cheque^{21/-} for the very deserving purpose - viz The National Society for the Blind. at 1-1-0. I wish I could make it more worth having! but there are so many equally? urgent calls just now.

Yours very truly

Alice Carne

CLIENT _____

PERIOD _____

Prepared by _____

Date _____

SUBJECT _____

CARNE

Reviewed by _____

Date _____

Revd John Carne = Eleanor Carne (sic)
(died Nov 1798)

Eleanor Carne b 1769 d 1842

= 1798 Thos MARKHAM of Cheltenham

line then to Elizabeth Carne

= (2nd husband) Revd Robt Nicholl
of Biantons.

Carne family research

From memorials in Holy Cross church :

Capt. Charles Loder Carne, died 13 March 1819 aged 76, son of John & Elizabeth Carne.

Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Loder Carne died 29 May 1922 aged 48.

Cicill (?) Carne, daughter of John Carne, died 1 March 1748 aged 10 (?)

William & Elizabeth Carne – she was the daughter of William Van of Marcross (10 children)

William, son of Wm & Elizabeth Carne, married Ann, daughter of Edward Mansell of Margam (9 Children)

Another son was Thomas, and another Ricus (?).

William, son of Edward Carne, married Jane, daughter of William Thomas of Llanmihangel.

Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Carne, married William Jenkin of Cowbridge, gent.

John & Elizabeth Carne of Nash.

John Carne, father of Anne Williams.

William Nicholl, 5th son of Whitlock Nicholl, died 5 February 1828 aged 76

Frances, his wife, the daughter of William Cadogan MD, died 7 December 1879 aged 72.

Whitlock Nicholl of Ham, Llantwit Major.