



GLAMORGAN COUNTY
RECORD OFFICE
EXHIBITION

**RECORDS OF THE TURBERVILL FAMILY OF
EWENNY**

Guide to Exhibition held at

COUNTY HALL - CARDIFF

28TH MARCH — 26TH MAY, 1966

GLAMORGAN COUNTY RECORDS COMMITTEE

1966

GLAMORGAN COUNTY
RECORD OFFICE
EXHIBITION

RECORDS OF THE TURBERVILL FAMILY OF EWENNY

*Chairman of the County Records Committee,
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum*
COLONEL SIR CENNYDD TRAHERNE, T.D.

Vice-Chairman
COUNTY COUNCILLOR R. J. TRAVESS, M.B.E., J.P.

COUNTY RECORDS COMMITTEE

Representing the County Council

Chairman of the County Council
County Alderman
THEOPHILUS GRIFFITHS
Vice-Chairman of County Council
County Alderman
J. HAYDN THOMAS, J.P.
County Alderman
LLEWELLYN HEYCOCK, C.B.E.,
O.St.J., D.L., J.P., LL.D.
County Councillor A. P. JONES
County Councillor
MRS. PHYLLIS M. Y. WINN-
JONES, J.P.
County Councillor
D. S. BLATCHFORD, J.P.
County Alderman
THOMAS EVANS, J.P., M.R.S.H.
County Alderman
W. R. FRANCIS, J.P.
County Councillor
THOMAS J. BAKER, O.B.E., J.P.
County Councillor W. J. LEWIS, J.P.
County Councillor
MRS. MARTHA WILLIAMS

Representing Quarter Sessions

SIR HUGO BOOTHBY, BART., V.L.,
J.P.
MRS. AGNES JONES, J.P.

*Representing the National Library of
Wales*

E. D. JONES, ESQ., C.B.E., B.A.,
F.S.A., Librarian

*Representing the Faculty of History of
University College, Cardiff*

PROF. EMERITUS WM. REES, M.A.,
D.Sc., F.S.A.

*Representing the Faculty of History of
University College, Swansea*

PROF. GLANMOR WILLIAMS,
J.P., M.A., D.LITT., F.R.HIST.S.

Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the County Council
RICHARD JOHN

County Archivist
MISS M. ELSAS

FOREWORD

This Exhibition, arranged by the Glamorgan County Record Office under the auspices of the County Records Committee of the Glamorgan County Council, displays the records of the Turbervill family, one of the oldest County families in Glamorgan.

This Norman family established themselves at Coity Castle in Glamorgan in the eleventh century, and later, in the eighteenth century, inherited the ancient fortified Priory at Ewenny.

The family have resided at Ewenny since that time, and the County is indebted to Mr. Richard Picton-Turbervill of Ewenny Priory, the present High Sheriff of Glamorgan, for entrusting into the keeping of the Glamorgan Record Office his family's most valuable collection.

It is said that the first Turbervill of Coity married the beautiful daughter of Gwrgan, the father of Iestyn ap Gwrgan, the last Welsh Prince of Glamorgan, and thus obtained the Castle and its lands.

Many famous names are connected by marriage with this family and other County families in the Vale and beyond. General Picton will be remembered in the Peninsula and at Waterloo where he fell. Other names such as Powell of Llanharan, Edmondes, Gamage, Warlow and Carne, by whom Ewenny was purchased, will be found in these records. This is indeed part of the history of Glamorgan and this Exhibition does much to bring it all alive again in our day.

I should like to acknowledge with gratitude the extreme care that has been taken by the Archivist and Staff of the Glamorgan Record Office in the preparation of this Exhibition.

CENNYDD TRAHERNE.

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

EWENNY PRIORY lies on the east bank of the Ewenny River, a tributary of the Ogmere, and two miles south of the present town of Bridgend.

In the Middle Ages the Priory was a Benedictine foundation dependent upon the Abbey of Gloucester. William de Londres, Lord of Ogmere, built a church at Ewenny before 1134, and the church is recorded amongst the possessions of Gloucester Abbey in 1138. William's son, Maurice de Londres, is described on his grave-slab in the Priory's south transept as its founder, and the Chronicle of Gloucester Abbey for the year 1141 records that his gift of the church was made ' . . . in order that a convent of monks might be formed'.

Ewenny Priory constitutes the most notable example of early Norman ecclesiastical architecture in Glamorgan, and is unique in its fortified character. The nave of the monastic church is today in use as the parish church of Ewenny. In 1949 the Turbervill family placed the remainder of the monastic church, and the battlemented precinct wall, under the guardianship of the then Minister of Works, under the provision of the Ancient Monuments Act. The Ministry has since continued the work of maintenance and restoration of the buildings.

It is unfortunate that the few documents which have survived of this medieval religious house did not pass into the Turbervill family collection, and can therefore form no part of this exhibition. The Turbervill family collection, from which the items in this exhibition have been selected, consists of documents accumulated at Ewenny since 1545. These archives have now been

placed on deposit in the strong rooms of the Glamorgan Record Office by Mr. Richard Picton-Turbervill.

Case 1.
Purchase of
Ewenny Priory

In 1545 Sir Edward Carne purchased Ewenny Priory, one of the dissolved religious houses of Glamorgan, from the Crown. Sir Edward had held the property on Lease since 1537, and was allowed to convert his holding into possession by purchase on the 14th August 1545, when he paid £727 6s. 4d. to the Court of Augmentations. The parchment document (1) which records this transaction bears the Great Seal of Henry VIII suspended from a green silk cord. There is a drawing of the King within the initial letter of his latinised name, Henricus, which is the first word of the Grant.

Sir Edward Carne who purchased Ewenny was a younger son of the Carne family of Nash Manor, and had a distinguished career in royal diplomatic service. Between 1530 and 1534 he was employed by the King in the negotiations for his divorce at Rome, and this assignment was followed by missions to France, the Netherlands, and to the Emperor Charles V. Carne was knighted by Henry VIII, probably in 1540. Under Mary, Sir Edward was English ambassador to Rome, where he chose to remain after Elizabeth's accession, despite his recall. He died on the 19th January 1561, and was buried in Rome.

The Carne family built the dwelling house which is shown in Bucks' view of Ewenny (2), engraved in 1741. It was built on the site of, and used materials from, the domestic buildings of the former Priory; parts of this house, which had fallen into a state of disrepair at the end of the eighteenth century, were incorporated into the present house (3), when it was built early in the nineteenth century, by Richard Turbervill (Picton) Turbervill.

Also exhibited in this case is the medieval matrix (4) of the seal of an Abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of Revesby (Lincolnshire), which was found in the grounds at Ewenny in 1853; how it came to the site is unknown.

The first documents in this case date from the period when the Carne family were in possession of the Manor.

The List of Tenants and details of their holdings (5) was presented to a manorial court which met on the 13th March 1678/9. Most of the tenants hold their lands by Leases for three lives, and the ages of the leaseholders are consequently given. Tenants pay rents, and owe services such as gifts of capons, and work at time of harvest; some owe loads of coal, and most pay a heriot of the best possession on the death of each life. A fine was payable on the occasion of adding a new life to a Lease. Some of the Leases in the list had been granted (or renewed) recently, others had been in existence for many years, one since 1617.

Each tenant held as his title deed a copy of the Court Roll, such as the one shown (6). This records the transaction which took place at a Court held on the 12th June 1639, when Christian Nicholl, the wife of Morrice Morgan, was admitted to property in the manor of Ewenny, upon payment of a fine of £182, to be held for three lives, her own, and those of her daughter and son.

The Court Roll (7) of 1700 names Richard Carne as Lord of the Manor. The names of the Grand Jury are given, and their answers to a set of questions relating to the manor and its customs. The first answer defines the limits and boundaries of the manor, describing the line as it follows paths, streams, walls, hedges, and passes houses, pools and mear stones. These verbal delineations of boundaries are important, for they date from a period before the surveying and mapping of estates became general.

An estate map (8) shows Ewenny estate lands in Ewenny and Corntown in 1807. The field names and acreages are contained in reference tables on either side of the plan, but have also been written into the fields in a later hand.

Case 3.
The
Devolution of
the Estate

The Carne family occupied Ewenny for almost two hundred years. Their last male heir was John Carne, who died in 1700, a youth of 15. His tomb in Ewenny church bears the words:

Here lies Ewenny's hope, Ewenny's pride,
In him both flourished, in him both dyed.
Death, having seized him, lingered, loathe to be
The ruin of this worthy family.

On the death of his sister Jane without issue in 1744, Ewenny passed to the Turbervill family, as his sister Frances had married Edward Turbervill of Sutton, Llandow.

Ewenny has remained in the hands of the Turbervill family to the present day, but the succession has passed from one branch to another in a rather complicated manner. The devolution of the estate can be traced on a family tree (9) around which are grouped miniatures and mementoes of various members of the family, and of the families with whom they were allied in marriage; these have been kindly lent by Mr. Picton-Turbervill especially for this exhibition.

Case 4.
The
Devolution of
the Estate
(Cont.)

Richard Turbervill, the son of Frances Carne and Edward Turbervill, was the last descendant of Sir Edward Carne at Ewenny. When he died in 1771 he left his estate to Richard Turbervill Picton, grandson of his half-sister Cecil Turbervill and her second husband the Rev. Edward Powell of Llandow, by their daughter Cecil Powell who had married Thomas Picton of Poyston, Pembrokeshire (10) and (11).

Richard Turbervill Picton took possession of the estate on the death of Richard Turbervill's widow in 1797, and changed his name to Turbervill. The Grant of Arms (12) and Royal Warrant to the College of Arms (13), signed by George III, as well as the London Chronicle notice (14), record this change of name. Richard

Turbervill Picton (Turbervill) married Elizabeth, the eldest of the four daughters and co-heiresses of the Rev. Gervase Powell of Llanharan; many Powell family documents came into the Ewenny collection with this marriage.

The second son of Cecil Powell and Thomas Picton was General Sir Thomas Picton, who fought in the Peninsular War, and who was killed at Waterloo. The monument erected to his memory in Carmarthen is a well known landmark.

On the death of Elizabeth Margaret Turbervill in 1867, Ewenny passed to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Picton-Warlow, whose mother had been Catherine Picton. Thomas Picton-Warlow took the name of Turbervill, as did his brother Colonel John Picton-Warlow, when he in turn succeeded to the estate in 1891.

Colonel John Picton Turbervill was the head of the family when those of its members who were present at Ewenny to see in the new century on the 1st January 1901, signed their names on a parchment (15). One grandchild of the Colonel is mentioned, Eleanor Mary, 'asleep in bed'. Eleanor Mary Turbervill married Colonel Charles Thomas Edmondes, and their son, Richard Picton-Turbervill, occupies Ewenny today.

It was the complexity of these family relationships which contributed to the expansion and consolidation of the Turbervill estates. This is especially true of the alliances with the Powell family; to the estate which was already in the possession of the Turbervills, and that which they had inherited from the Carnes, the Powell family property added appreciably. When Richard Turbervill married Florence Lougher he acquired the property of her mother Alice Powell, in Maesteg, as well as the Lougher estate of Hendrewen, centred on Coychurch. The greatest Powell property, however, came with the marriage of Richard Turbervill Picton and Elizabeth Powell of Llanharan, when the consolidated Powell lands, the result of inheritance from various sources, and of purchase, passed into the Ewenny estate.

The Turbervill collection contains title deeds relating to property in Aberdare, Bettws, Bridgend, Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Caerau, Coity, Colwinston, Coychurch, Cwmdu, Ewenny, Eglwysilan, Gelligaer, Laleston, Leckwith, Llanblethian, Llancarfan, Llandaff, Llandow, Llangeinor, Llangiwig, Llangynwyd, Llanharan, Llanharry, Llanilid, Llanishen, Llantrisant, Llantwit Major, Maesteg, Marcross, Michaelston-super-Ely, Monknash, Neath, Newcastle, Newton Nottage, Peterston-super-Montem, St. Bride's Major, St. Bride's Minor, St. Fagans, St. Mary Hill, Tythegston, Welsh St. Donat's, Wick, Ystradowen and Ystradyfodwg.

This impressive list gives an idea of the extensive nature of the combined estates of the Turbervill and Powell families. At first they were essentially agricultural, but as industry came into prominence in Glamorgan, they included such developing areas as Maesteg, Tondu and parts of the Rhondda.

Case 5.
Turbervill
Family

The Turbervills were a Norman family who held lands in England, and who established themselves as Lords of the Lordship of Coity early in the period of Norman penetration. The main line of the family flourished at Coity Castle until the fifteenth century, when the line ended in heiresses. One of these married into the Gamage family, who continued to live at Coity until their heiress, Barbara Gamage, married Robert Sidney, later Earl of Leicester, in 1584.

The cadet branch of the Turbervill family from which the Turbervills of Ewenny trace their descent, established themselves at Tythegston in the fourteenth century. In the sixteenth century a younger son founded a branch of the family at Llantwit Major, and one of his grandsons was Edward Turbervill of Sutton, Llandow, the great-grandfather of Edward Turbervill who married Frances Carne of Ewenny.

The earliest document in the Ewenny collection is

a medieval deed dating from the second half of the thirteenth century (16). It is a Grant of land by Richard de Turbervill to Geoffrey, a clerk in holy orders, son of Turbervill's steward Godwyn de Tolchet. The land is situated at Ufferstocham, and from the definition of its boundaries and the names of adjoining properties it is clear that this is in Somersetshire. Witnesses to the document include local laymen and ecclesiastics of importance, including Robert, Prior of Barlinch. Mention of this dignitary helps to date the document, for a Prior of this name is recorded between 1268 and 1277.

The second Turbervill family document shown (17) relates to James Turbervill of Sutton, grandfather of the Edward Turbervill who married Frances Carne. The document is written in English, and is a Lease during the minority of John Flemynge, of lands in Monkton and Broughton, in Wick, granted by James I through the Court of Wards and Liveries. The deed is signed by Robert Cecil, Viscount Salisbury, but unfortunately the seal has crumbled away, only the seal-tag remains.

Most members of the Turbervill family at this period remain shadowy figures, known only by their signatures on title deeds and documents; an exception to this rule is Edward Turbervill of Sker. Certain branches of the Turbervill family were staunch Roman Catholics during the second part of the sixteenth and during the seventeenth century; noted among these were the Turbervills of Penlline and the Turbervills of Sker, a lonely house, formerly a grange of Neath Abbey, near the rocky sea coast to the west of Porthcawl.

Christopher Turbervill of Sker suffered imprisonment for his faith, and for concealing priests in his house. His younger step-brother, Edward Turbervill, although brought up a Roman Catholic, turned Protestant, and informed against his former friends and associates. Turbervill was one of the witnesses called to give evidence against Lord Stafford, leader of the Catholics in England, who had been accused of complicity in the Popish Plot, and who was convicted and executed.

Turbervill's evidence was delivered at the Bar of the House of Commons on the 9th November 1680, and was ordered to be printed (18). He deposes that Lord Stafford, under a solemn oath of secrecy, had asked him to kill the King, but that he had asked for time to consider, and had avoided giving an answer to the proposal. At the time discrepancies were noted in Turbervill's story, and subsequent examination has cast doubts on the validity of his evidence. He is now seen as a weak character, used by politicians at a time when anti-Catholic feeling in the country was strong.

Many members of the Turbervill family played an active part in the life and administration of the affairs of Glamorgan. Some served as Justices of the Peace, and some as Sheriff of the county. In 1740 Richard Turbervill was Sheriff, and we show the document by which he appointed Richard Powell of Cowbridge to act as his Undersheriff (19). Subsequent members of the family held office as Sheriff, Richard Turbervill Turbervill in 1804, Gervase Powell Turbervill in 1851, Thomas Picton Turbervill in 1876, and John Picton Turbervill in 1896.

In 1965 Her Majesty appointed Richard Picton-Turbervill to serve as Sheriff of Glamorgan, and the duplicate Warrant of Appointment from Buckingham Palace is shown (20), as well as the Sheriff's signed Declaration (21).

Especially for this exhibition Mr. Picton-Turbervill has lent the illuminated Grant of Arms (22), dated 2nd September 1964, which authorises him to bear the arms illustrated in the document.

The Ewenny collection contains a great number of documents relating to the Powell family of Llanharan, which came into the collection on the marriage of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Gervase Powell of Llanharan, with Richard Turbervill Picton. Many of these documents relate to the Rev. Gervase himself, to his father, Rees Powell of Llanharan, and to the property which they acquired.

The Rev. Gervase Powell was born in 1723, the twelfth of thirteen children of Rees Powell and his wife Elizabeth, who were married in 1703. Elizabeth was the widow of Anthony Gwyn of Llansannor (by whom she had had one daughter), and the heiress of her uncle, William Lewis of Crugau, in Cadoxton-juxta-Neath. All thirteen Powell children, their births, christenings, and 'gossips', are noted on a list (23).

The three account books of the Rev. Gervase Powell which we show are typical of accounts kept by members of the gentry and clergy in the eighteenth century, meticulously recording every item of income and expenditure. Mr. Powell was Rector of Llanfeigan, Brecknockshire, and of Merthyr Tydfil, and a Prebendary of Llandaff Cathedral.

At the beginning of one of the books he copies out Lord Mansfield's advice 'to monied men':

'If you are satisfied with Principal without Interest, buy land—if with Interest without Principal, purchase the Stocks—but if you wish to have both amply secured, lay out your money on Mortgages'.

The Rev. Gervase Powell seems to have done a little of all three. Part of his income came from his lands (some of which he had inherited from his family, and others he had bought), part came from the profits of his ecclesiastical benefices, and part from investments, money laid out in Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.

The first account book (24) gives details of the income derived from his occupation of the Prebend of Fairwell at Llandaff Cathedral, for the period 1763-94. Each year at Peterstide [29th June] the Prebendaries and officials met to divide equally amongst themselves the income arising. The amount varied considerably from year to year, especially when arrears were collected. In 1768, one item records the payment of 16 years' arrears totalling £520, by a member of the Edmondes family. The 'dividend' arrived at was subject to various deductions and additions, and the net gain was then recorded.

The second account book (25) is an account of money lent by Mortgages, Bonds and Notes, covering the years 1766-83, from which it appears that Mr. Powell lent money at 5%. He lends chiefly to local people in Cardiff or the developing industrial districts of Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly, and occasionally to members of his family. The sums vary between £100, which seems to have been general in the early years of the book, to £300 and £600 later, and his brother-in-law was able to borrow £1,200.

The third account book (26) is Mr. Powell's account with his bankers, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet Street, London, from 1770-95, the year of his death. On one side he notes his income, and on the other the payments out. These are sometimes for the purchase of Stocks, but are mainly payments to tradespeople in Bristol and London. These include jewellers, goldsmiths, cabinet makers, upholsterers, milliners (he had four daughters), silk mercers, linen drapers, hosiers, grocers and wine merchants. He also pays fees to a Boarding School in Bath.

The Rev. Gervase Powell died in Bath in July 1795. The Rental and Account book (27) of that year is opened to show part of the accounts for bringing his body back to Llanharan for burial, and for his funeral. A further Rental (28) records the rents due from Mr. Powell's lands in various parishes of Glamorgan, and includes the Melin Griffith Works in Whitchurch, and farm lands in the Rhondda (listed under the old parish name of Ystradyfodwg), which were later to become densely populated industrial areas. A Mineral Lease (29) of 1875, and a Building Lease (30) of 1894, are shown to illustrate this later period of development.

The pedigree book (31) with coloured coats of arms of the principal families of England and Wales, was compiled in Elizabethan times, and was a possession of the Powell family; it has the names of Anthony and Edward Powell, and the date 1731, scribbled on several pages.

The document (32) which bears the portrait of Charles II in its initial letter is an Exemplification of the Naturalisation of Florence Gamage of Coychurch, daughter of Philip Gamage, who had been born at Morlaix, in Brittany. Her naturalisation was granted under an Act of Parliament of 1676, 'An Act for the Naturalising of Children of his Majesties' English Subjects born in Foreign Countries during the late Troubles'. This document most probably refers to Florence Gamage who married the Rev. John Lougher of Llantrisant. Their son Philip Lougher of Hendrewen married Alice Powell (eldest daughter of Gervase Powell of Maesteg), and was father of Florence Lougher who became the wife of Richard Turbervill of Ewenny in 1736.

Two documents are shown relating to the Edmondes family of Cowbridge, from whom Richard Picton-Turbervill's father is descended. A printed sale catalogue (33) of John Edmondes' house in Cowbridge, sold after his death in 1778, gives a list of its contents, room by room. The accounts (34) for 1788-91, presented by William Bowen, probably a Cowbridge innkeeper, to Thomas Edmondes (brother of John), show payments such as 3d. for a glass of brandy, 2d. for a pint of ale, 2/- for a goose, 2/8 for a salmon, and beef and mutton at 3d. or 4d. per lb.

The Quietus or Quittance (35) of Mansel Stradling, Receiver-general for Glamorgan, acknowledges the accounts he had rendered in collecting £1,136 13s. 6d., the amount due from Glamorgan under an Act of Parliament of 1679, 'For granting a Supply to his Majesty of £206,462 17s. 3d. for paying off and disbanding the Forces raised since the 29 September 1677'. Stradling paid the money in six instalments of £280, £298, £164, £140 10s. 10d., £221 3s. 2d., and 8d., while the remaining £23 13s. 4d. and £9 5s. 6d. were allowed as salaries to those involved in the collection. Mansel Stradling was a younger son of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, the second baronet, and his wife Mary Mansel of Margam.

Cases 8 & 9,
Victoriana

Several decorative volumes of Victorian scrap-books have been preserved at Ewenny, probably the work of Elizabeth Margaret Turbervill. The last two cases of the exhibition contain selected pages from these volumes, including original pencil sketches, water-colours, and silhouettes. Although these books have less historical significance than the documents shown in the rest of the exhibition, they nevertheless provide colourful examples of a typical Victorian pastime.

GLAMORGAN RECORD OFFICE,
COUNTY HALL,
CARDIFF.

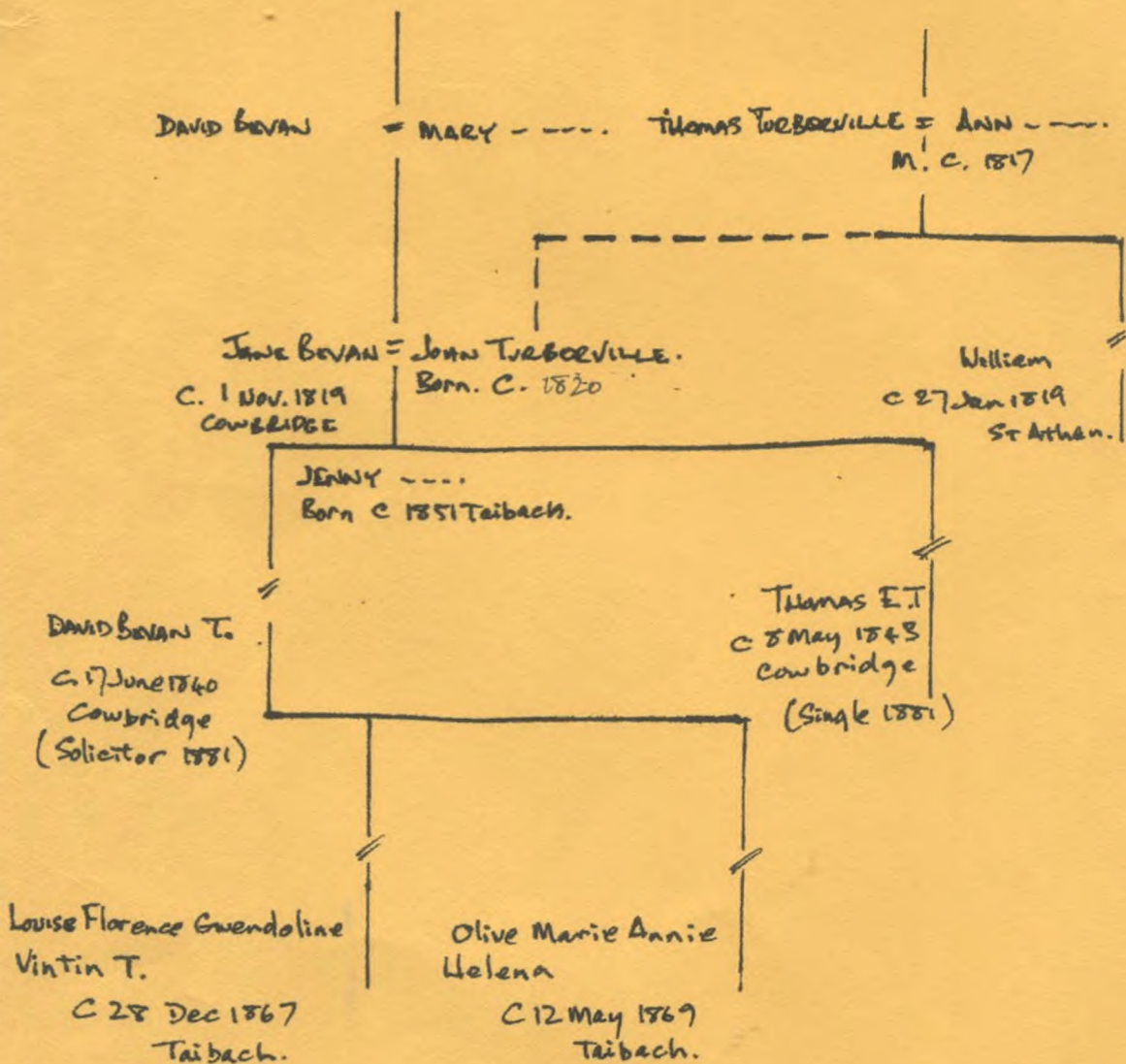
March, 1966.

1881 British Census

Dwelling: Eweny Priory House
 Census Place: Eweny, Glamorgan, Wales
 Source: FHL Film 1342284 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 5331 Folio 120 Page 11

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Thomas Picton TURBERVILL	M	53	M	Cawnpore, East Indies
Rel: Head				
Occ: Lt Col Late R.A.L.P.D.S. (... Local)				
Lucy Eliza TURBERVILL	M	46	F	Enfield, Middlesex, England
Rel: Wife				
Harry CONNOP	U	47	M	Enfield, Middlesex, England
Rel: Brother In Law				
George MOUNTFORD	U	50	M	Worcester, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Farm Bailiff				
Thomas PARTRIDGE	U	31	M	Worcester, Worcester, England
Rel: Butler				
Occ: Butler (Dom)				
Stephen SPRINGALL	U	28	M	Iver, Buckingham, England
Rel: Valet				
Occ: Valet (Dom)				
Walter FOWLES	U	22	M	Whitborne, Buckingham, England
Rel: Footman				
Occ: Footman (Dom)				
William HARRIS	U	20	M	Warminster, Wiltshire, England
Rel: Footman				
Occ: Footman				
Thomas JONES	U	25	M	Coychurch, Glamorgan, Wales
Rel: Groom				
Occ: Groom (Under)				
Mary Ann JAMES OR JONES	U	39	F	Mandiford, Hereford, England
Rel: Cook				
Occ: Cook & Housekeeper (Dom)				
Emma GRIFFIN	U	45	F	Clent, Worcester, England
Rel: Maid				
Occ: Ladys Maid				
Jane PHILLIPS	U	40	F	Monctoneye, Hereford, England
Rel: Housemaid				
Occ: Upper Housemaid				
Georgine C. HAMILTON	U	28	F	Kent, England
Rel: Housemaid				
Occ: Under Housemaid				
Jennet WILLIAMS	U	22	F	Wick, Glamorgan, Wales
Rel: Dairymaid				
Occ: Dairymaid				
Ann JONES	U	21	F	Coity, Glamorgan, Wales
Rel: Kitchen Maid				
Occ: Kitchen Maid				

"Turberville" Recorded On The I.G.I. For Glamorgan						
Forename	Surname	Event	Date	Location	Daughter/Son Of	Marriage Partner
Ann	Turberville	Marriage	16/12/1802	Cardiff St. John	---	Nethusalem DAVIES
Ann	Turberville	Marriage	11/06/1832	Cardiff St. John	---	Thomas WILLIAMS
Cecil	Turberville	Marriage	1597	Ham	---	Iltyd NICOLL
David	Turberville	Baptism	17/06/1840	Cowbridge	John & Jane TURBERVILLE	---
Edward	Turberville	Marriage	11/06/1751	Llandaff	---	Eleanor LEWIS
Elizabeth Margaret	Turberville	Birth	02/03/1801	Llanharan	Richard T. & Elizabeth PICTON	---
Louise Florence Margaret	Turberville	Baptism	28/12/1867	Taibach	David Bevan TURBERVILLE./Jan	---
Margaret	Turberville	Marriage	20/10/1813	St. Mary Hill	---	William MORGAN
Olive Maria Helena Anne	Turberville	Baptism	12/05/1869	Taibach	David Bevan TURBERVILLE./Jan	---
Richard	Tubbwill	Marriage	19/04/1740	Cilybelyll	---	Mary HERBERT
Sarah	Turberville	Marriage	08/05/1813	St. Mary Hill	---	Morgan THOMAS
Thomas	Turberville	Baptism	08/05/1843	Cowbridge	John & Jane TURBERVILLE	---
Thos.	Turberville	Marriage	05/05/1808	Llantwit Major	Martha EVAN	---
William	Turbervil	Marriage	25/07/1723	St. Brides Major	Jennet WILLIAMS	---
William	Turberville	Baptism	27/01/1819	St. Athan	Thomas & Ann Turberville	---



General Sir Thomas Picton

Younger son of Thomas Picton of Poyston, Pembs. His mother was Cecil, daughter of Rev. Edward Powell of Llandow and his elder brother Richard inherited the Ewenny estate in 1797 and then changed his name to Picton-Turberville.

The General commanded the 3rd Division throughout the Peninsular War, was in action at Bussaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, the Siege of Badajoz and Vittorio. After Napoleon's escape from Elba, Wellington recalled Picton from his retirement at Ferryside to command the 5th Division. He was badly wounded in the leg at Quatre Bras and killed in action at Waterloo.

Buried in St Pauls Cathedral Crypt.

Sources *Wellington, The years of the sword.* Elizabeth Longford. *Dictionary of Welsh Biography* *Dyfed Family History Journal* Vol 1 no.6
