

LLOYD (FLOYD, FLOOD, FLOUD, or FLUDD), EDWARD (c. 1570 - 1648?), of Llwyn-y-maen, near Oswestry,

Name: Edward Lloyd
Date of birth: c. 1570
Date of death: 1648?
Child: Richard Lloyd
Parent: Richard Lloyd
Gender: Male
Home: Llwyn-y-maen
Area of activity: Law; Public and Social Service, Civil Administration; Politics, Government and Political Movements
Author: Arthur Herbert Dodd

belonged to a group of inter-related families of ancient Welsh lineage in north-eastern Powys who resisted the Reformation. His remote ancestor MEURIG LLWYD, from whom the surname is derived, had fought in the French wars of the later middle ages and acquired Llwyn-y-maen through marriage with the heiress of the line of Einion Efell of that place (died 1196), an illegitimate offshoot of the ancient princes of Powys. Edward's father, RICHARD LLOYD (died 1601), had been denounced in 1575 for receiving secret messages from **Hugh Owen** of Plas Du (1538 - 1618), on his flight abroad after the Ridolfi plot, and was an avowed recusant in 1588. Edward himself was entered at the Middle Temple in 1585; by 1592 he was bracketed with his father as a recusant, but that did not prevent him from practising as a barrister before the Council at Ludlow nor from acting as steward in Shropshire to lord chancellor Ellesmere and to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk. The removal of his patron the lord chancellor in 1617 made him more vulnerable, and in July 1619 he got into trouble for promoting a petition to displace Sir Francis Eure from his judgeship of the North Wales circuit in favour of a fellow Inner Templar, Rowland Baugh, on the ground that Eure's marriage within his circuit, to the grand-daughter of **Sir William Maurice** of Clenennau, was contrary to the Act of Union. He was imprisoned by order of the Privy Council in the Tower and then the Fleet, and the final order for his release did not come till the end of 1620. Meanwhile his rash exhibition of joy at the defeat in Bohemia in November of the king's Protestant son-in-law the elector palatine was reported, and became the subject of a heated debate in the Commons, the following May, when the determination of the House to take on itself powers to punish Lloyd was backed by many of the Welsh members, but eventually quashed on his appeal to the king, who referred the matter to the Lords. They sentenced him to pillory, branding, fine, and degradation from the status of a gentleman. He was not finally released till July, and did not recover his papers till December. Resumption of his practice must have been impossible, and there is no further reference to him until an uncertain report of his death in July 1648. His son, RICHARD LLOYD (died 1663), fought as a colonel in the Royal army and was governor of Oswestry for the king in the Civil War.

Author

Emeritus Professor Arthur Herbert Dodd, (1891 - 1975)

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