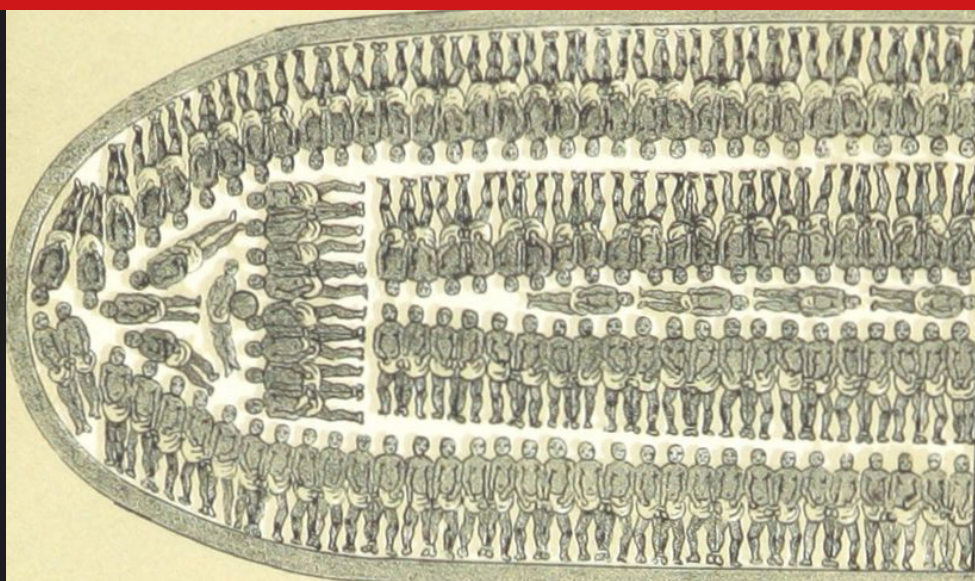


The Slave Trade and the British Empire

An Audit of Commemoration in Wales



Task and Finish Group

Report and Audit

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Report and Audit

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Front cover image – British Library, Mechanical Curator Collection

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The Slave Trade and the British Empire: An Audit of Commemoration in Wales

1. Background

In July 2020 the First Minister appointed a Task and Finish Group to audit public monuments, street and building names in Wales associated with the slave trade and the British Empire and also touching on the historical contributions to Welsh life of people of Black heritage. The objective of the audit is to collect and review the evidence, after which the Group will identify issues for a possible second stage. The Task and Finish Group comprised independent members led by Gaynor Legall and supported by a project officer and officials in Cadw.

Extract from terms of reference

The Task and Finish Group is being established at the request of the First Minister who has asked for an audit of historic monuments and memorials, street and building names across Wales that have an association with aspects of black history. He has also asked that the group overseeing the audit should identify and consider issues arising from the audit that might form the basis for a second stage of the project.

The task and finish group will oversee this audit by providing specialist advice in respect of:

- statues, memorials and other commemorative structures in public spaces in Wales that are associated with black history, including collecting information on their history, ownership and responsible bodies and whether or not they are designated.
- street and public building names associated with black history.
- identifying issues raised by these sites, names and buildings and the development of initial ideas for further work.

Although many of the entries in the audit are likely to be contentious, it is also recognised that there are a number of public works of art that celebrate the historical contribution of the black community to Welsh life. The audit will be undertaken by a specialist project officer working with support from a small project team, including staff drawn from Cadw and other relevant bodies, and reporting to the task and finish group. The officer will liaise with Local Authorities and other organisations undertaking similar surveys.

The primary objective of the audit phase of the project is to collect and review the evidence for aspects of our historic environment associated with black history, and in particular of the role of the British Empire and the slave trade as it applies to Wales.

2. Introduction

This audit is concerned with purposeful commemoration in the form of statues, street names and building names. Such commemorations in some cases put people who were responsible for slavery and exploitation literally or metaphorically 'on a pedestal', often without any accompanying interpretation.

The systematic enslavement of a civilian population is now recognised internationally as a crime against humanity. While slavery has existed in most societies, the Atlantic slave trade of the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries was unique in its scale and long-term consequences. It was followed by exploitation associated with imperialism and left long-term legacies in the destabilisation and impoverishment of communities in Africa and continuing structural inequalities and racism around the world. Wales did not stand apart from this. The slave trade and colonial exploitation were embedded in the nation's economy and society. Welsh mariners and investors took part in the slave trade, Welsh shipbuilders built vessels for it and the Royal Navy protected it. Welsh trades and industries made cloth, copper and iron for markets that were dependent on slavery in Africa and the West Indies and shopkeepers and consumers in Wales took tobacco, coffee and sugar grown by enslaved people. Money from slavery filtered into the hands of owners, investors and workers across Wales. The whole economy was supported by African industry and trade during the era of the British Empire.

While participating in the economies created by slavery and colonialism was unavoidable, some people were more directly culpable than others or responsible for particular abuses. Many reputations have been brought into question by historians, campaigners and local communities. There is a need to assess the culpability or otherwise of individuals who are publicly commemorated and celebrated. Many more people have been complicit in racism and exploitation than can ever be known, but examining the commemoration of those who can be identified is an important step on a journey of truth and reconciliation. Living individuals are in no way implicated in the abuses inflicted by their ancestors in generations past, but all of us can take responsibility for how historical figures are understood and remembered.

A further step is to evaluate the potential for commemorations of people of Black heritage. It is a concern that so few such commemorations exist in Wales at present.

3. Scope

The forms of commemoration within the scope of the project are public monuments, statues and plaques, public portraits and the naming of public buildings, places and streets. War memorial have been excluded and private commemoration, for example in the forms of graves, church memorials and names of residences is out of scope. Historic houses, estates and industrial sites that do not constitute purposeful commemoration are currently being reviewed in a project led by the National Trust

that will shortly be available to inform further consideration of the broader expression of the history of slavery in the historic environment.

The main scope of the audit covers the following categories of persons of interest:

- A. People who took part in the African slave trade
- B. People who owned or directly benefitted from plantations or mines worked by the enslaved
- C. People who opposed abolition of the slave trade or slavery
- D. People accused of crimes against Black people, notably in colonial Africa
- E. Others who require examination having been highlighted by campaigners

A second area within the scope of the audit has been to undertake some research to identify historically significant people of Black heritage (living people excluded) who may have been commemorated in Wales or might be commemorated in future.

The categories are not exclusive and some individuals fall into more than one: for example slave traders who also become plantation owners or the very few people of Black heritage who inherited interests in plantations. Given the all-pervasive nature of slavery and colonialism, many people beyond the scope of the audit must have been in chains of supply and demand that abetted the African and West Indian trades or utilised commodities produced by enslaved people. Evidence to assess this is often lacking but many of the key individuals are captured for other reasons, for example Robert Owen who opposed emancipation as well as using cotton from American plantations, and Anthony Bacon who was a slave trader as well as making goods for slavers to trade in Africa.

A positive category outside the scope is the commemoration of Welsh people who opposed slavery. Abolitionism became such a strong theme in Welsh nonconformist preaching that evaluating the full picture of the movement would be justified as a research project in its own right. Among the many examples are Maurice Morgann, who published a plan for the abolition of slavery in 1772, William Williams (Pantycelyn), who preached against the slave trade in the eighteenth century, and the remarkable Jessie Donaldson who left Swansea for the United States to provide a safe house for enslaved people escaping plantations. Among the commemorations in Wales to anti-slavery activists are the statue of Henry Richard in Tregaron, streets named for Samuel Romilly and Pantycelyn hall of residence at Aberystwyth University. Abolitionists of Black heritage who figure in the audit include American former slaves who toured Wales, Frederick Douglass and Ellen and William Craft.

4. Method

In gathering evidence the audit has approached commemorations from two directions: first, examining the background to known public monuments across Wales and, second, searching for commemorations of persons of interest who can be identified. Sources are described in section 16. Given that many who benefitted from slavery sought to keep their interests out of public view, much remains

unknown or uncertain and new evidence is continually becoming available. Working within the limitations of the timescale and the physical closure of libraries and archives during the pandemic, the method was as follows:

1. Monuments, statues, portraits and plaques in public places were identified through inventories compiled by Topple the Racists, Cadw, Art UK, the Public Sculptures and Monuments Association, Welsh civic trusts and others. The subjects of these were examined to identify whether they had links with slavery or colonialism.
2. A list was compiled of persons fitting the criteria set out above by examining a wide range of published and online sources, including people connected with Wales and national figures who might be commemorated in Wales. Every person with a Welsh address was extracted from the Legacies of British Slave Ownership database.
3. A brief biographical outline was compiled for each person of interest to identify when, how and why they were associated with Wales. A narrative was provided to enable readers to consider the culpability or otherwise of individuals and why they may have been commemorated.
4. Queries were run on the Ordnance Survey's street and building data sets to extract all occurrences of the names identified as persons of interest.
5. Over 400 building names and over 1,100 street names extracted were filtered to remove false-positives such as private dwellings or business premises (with the exception of pubs) and occurrences out of the geographical spheres of persons of interest (for example the name Smith Street in most of Wales would be assumed not to commemorate a Mrs Smith associated solely with Llangollen).
6. Each of the remaining monuments, buildings and streets was assessed to determine the probability that it commemorated a person of interest, by examining chronology and associations from historical maps, visual sources and other documentation. Not all perceived commemorations are actual, particularly with regard to street names, which may be shared coincidentally with historical figures. For example, the surname Pennant and the title Penrhyn are common Welsh place names, and Stanley is a name shared by people across Wales.
7. The results were presented in tables incorporating a brief account of each item and its relevance to the audit. Members of the Task and Finish Group scrutinised the lists and had the opportunity to provide corrections or additions. Information about ownership and designation was added where relevant. Early drafts resulted in an open and engaging discussion between members of the Group, with differing views occasionally expressed. The final content and format of the report reflects the general consensus that was reached. Some preliminary discussion of the findings was prepared by the Task and Finish Group in order to promote further lines of debate and analysis.
8. Following publication in 2020, minor corrections and additions were made in December 2021 in the light of correspondence received.

5. Audit results

Five separate tables present:

- A list of 204 **persons of interest** in the scope of the audit who were associated with Wales or might be commemorated in Wales, with brief biographical notes.
- 57 examined **monuments**, including statues, memorials, plaques and portraits.
- 93 examined **public buildings and places**, including schools, government offices, pubs and parks.
- 442 examined **street names**.
- A list of 42 historically significant **people of Black heritage** who are commemorated in Wales or might be commemorated in future.

Red-amber-green colour-coding suggests distinctions of certainty and/or culpability to aid consideration. For clarity, items are included (marked green) that it was concluded do not commemorate the individuals in question – for example where a different family member or estate was deemed to be referred to. Uncertainty inevitably remains over some streets that take a surname only. While every effort has been made to be accurate, further instances and evidence will continue to come to light. The Task and Finish Group will be pleased to receive information.

6. People who took part in the African slave trade (A)

The culpability of most people involved in slaving voyages is indisputable. It was not possible to take part directly in people-trafficking without witnessing its depravity, yet thousands of investors or seamen engaged in the African slave trade between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Many London, Bristol and Liverpool traders must have been linked with Wales but too little is known about most to make definite associations. Crew members were seldom commemorated but successful owners and investors could make fortunes which resulted in property, status and commemoration. Some, like Francis Drake, were national figures. The East India Company took enslaved people from Africa to India and east Asia but slaving was one of many activities and individuals serving in the military or trading in legitimate goods might have been unconnected with it.

| <i>Persons of interest (50)</i> | <i>Monuments</i> | <i>Buildings / places</i> | <i>Streets</i> | <i>Total instances</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Brydges , James | | 1 | | 1 |
| Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cunliffe , Foster | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Drake , Francis | | | 3 | 3 |
| Hatton , Christopher | 1 | | | 1 |
| Hawkins , John | | | 1 | 1 |
| Morris , John | 1 | | | 1 |
| Phillips , Thomas | | | 1 | 1 |
| Roberts , Bartholomew | 1 | | | 1 |
| York , Duke of (James II) | | | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 3 | 2 | 8 | 13 |

7. People who owned or directly benefitted from plantations or mines worked by the enslaved (B)

Enslavement continued for a generation after the abolition of slavery. The people involved in this category are more numerous than any other, owing both to the numbers who invested in sugar, coffee and tobacco plantations and the exceptional information available about them from compensation records in the 1830s. The majority of beneficiaries were knowingly party to a brutal and dehumanising system. Some absentee investors might have deluded themselves that plantations were run humanely and life was better there than in British slums but such views were challenged. The extent of culpability ranged from those active in exploitation through those who merely inherited to some who championed emancipation.

| <i>Persons of interest (126)</i> | <i>Monuments</i> | <i>Buildings / places</i> | <i>Streets</i> | <i>Total instances</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Barham, C. H. F. or J. F. | | | 1 | 1 |
| De la Beche, Henry | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Druce, Alexander | | | 1 | 1 |
| Grenfell, Pascoe St Leger | | | 2 | 2 |
| Hammet, Benjamin | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Miles, John | 1 | | | 1 |
| Morgan, Henry | | | 1 | 1 |
| Owen, Goronwy | | 2 | | 2 |
| Picton, Thomas | 4 | 5 | 30 | 39 |
| Shand, Frances Batty | | 1 | | 1 |
| Thomas, Rees Goring | | | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 6 | 10 | 39 | 55 |

8. People who opposed abolition of the slave trade or slavery (C)

By around 1800 it was impossible to have misconceptions about the evils of the slave trade, which had been exposed repeatedly. Nevertheless, Parliamentarians and commentators held out against abolition even in 1806-7 or objected to emancipation in the 1830s. Much opposition was driven by vested interests or racism. However, some public figures claimed to detest slavery yet doubt that a safe transition could be achieved as quickly as was proposed: in particular they feared economic collapse and social breakdown and considered plans for repatriation to Africa impractical. Some radically changed their positions during their lifetimes.

| <i>Persons of interest (13)</i> | <i>Monuments</i> | <i>Buildings / places</i> | <i>Streets</i> | <i>Total instances</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Canning , George | | | 1 | 1 |
| Clarence , Duke (William IV) | | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Herbert , Edward (Powis) | | 1 | | 1 |
| Jervis , John (St Vincent) | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Nelson , Horatio | 7 | 6 | 18 | 31 |
| Owen , Robert | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Rodney , George Brydges | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Somerset , Henry (Beaufort) | | | 7 | 7 |
| Wellesley , A. (Wellington) | 2 | 13 | 32 | 47 |
| Totals | 20 | 27 | 72 | 119 |

9. People accused of crimes against Black people, notably in colonial Africa (D)

In the period after the abolition of the slave trade and emancipation in British colonies, abuses continued in colonial Africa. Thousands of British explorers, administrators, soldiers, engineers and others may have been responsible for exploitation or cruelty yet remain largely unknown. Enthusiastic imperialists included most monarchs and prime ministers as well as innumerable people with colonial investments. There is no systematic source to uncover those who committed crimes against Africans in a colonial context, but figures in contention include Evelyn Baring, Alfred Beit, Bartle Frere, Herbert Kitchener, Cecil Rhodes, Jan Smuts and Henry Morton Stanley. Three of these are commemorated in Wales. The accusations made against them are varied and are matters of continuing dispute.

| <i>Persons of interest (3)</i> | <i>Monuments</i> | <i>Buildings / places</i> | <i>Streets</i> | <i>Total instances</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Kitchener , Herbert | | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Rhodes , Cecil | | | 1 | 1 |
| Stanley , Henry Morton | 3 | | 11 | 14 |
| Totals | 3 | 2 | 15 | 20 |

10. Others who require examination having been highlighted by campaigners (E)

Several historical figures who do not fit any of the above categories have been raised by campaigners, for example through the Topple the Racists website and in the press, or have otherwise come to light through research and discussion. Their reputations may be contested, with valid views held on either side. While the culpability or otherwise of most is far from clear-cut, they are addressed in the audit to allow a fair and open discussion of their reputations and commemoration. The individuals are diverse in roles and records, ranging from the fifteenth century to the twentieth. Many had complex personal histories embodying significant changes of circumstances or views through their lifetimes. All need to be considered as individual cases and some might be exonerated: for example while Iolo Morgannwg's

inheritance from a sugar plantation requires examination, the plantation was free of enslaved people and he had campaigned against slavery throughout his adult life.

| <i>Persons of interest (11)</i> | <i>Monuments</i> | <i>Buildings / places</i> | <i>Streets</i> | <i>Total instances</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Bruce , Henry Austin | 4 | | | 4 |
| Churchill , Winston | | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| Columbus , Christopher | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gandhi , Mahatma | 1 | | | 1 |
| Gladstone , William Ewart | 3 | 5 | 26 | 34 |
| Hood , Samuel | | | 1 | 1 |
| Iolo Morgannwg | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| 'Jim Crow' | | | 1 | 1 |
| Nott , William | 2 | | 1 | 3 |
| Peel , Robert | | | 1 | 1 |
| Yale , Elihu | | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Totals | 12 | 11 | 50 | 73 |

11. Significant historical figures of Black heritage

People identifiably of Black heritage have lived in Wales for two thousand years and made distinguished contributions to Welsh life – in sport, the arts, politics, education, health and other spheres. Africans came to Wales in the Roman army and with the beginnings of British colonial expansion under the Tudors. The ports of Cardiff, Newport and Swansea became homes to workers from Africa and the Caribbean as the Empire connected populations across the globe. Escapees from American slavery toured Britain campaigning for emancipation and people from African and Caribbean countries came to Wales to study. When Britain needed additional labour after the Second World War it invited the Windrush generation. Alongside the long-established Welsh families, communities and people of Black heritage have come people from parts of Africa and the Caribbean. Nevertheless, commemoration of people of colour in general in Wales is negligible. It is striking that until the completion of the Betty Campbell statue in 2021 the only sculpture depicting people of Black heritage was not a monument to named individuals but an anonymous statue group in Cardiff Bay.

| <i>Persons of interest (42)</i> | <i>Monuments</i> | <i>Buildings / places</i> | <i>Streets</i> | <i>Total instances</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Campbell , Betty | 1 | | | 1 |
| De Freitas , Iris | | 1 | | 1 |
| Mandela , Nelson | | | 1 | 1 |
| Robeson , Paul | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| Shand , Frances Batty | | 1 | | 1 |
| Taylor , Cuthbert | 1 | | | 1 |
| Ystumllyn , John | 1 | | | 1 |
| Totals | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 |

12. Discussion 1: The meanings of commemorations

The instances of commemoration outlined above transmit diverse meanings. Understanding of the past changes as historical researchers find new sources or ask new questions. However, those responsible for instituting commemorations, sought to set 'in stone' their own perceptions of individuals or events at a particular moment in time. In most cases, perceptions of those individuals have changed, whether because they have fallen into obscurity or they are seen in the different context of longer hindsight.

The transatlantic slave trade has affected all aspects of modern society and still has an impact on how people live their lives. While the vast majority of commemorations may be largely forgotten and ignored by most who pass them, commemorations associated with slavery in particular may be objects of continuing trauma, for people descended from the enslaved and for people whose ancestors were responsible for enslavement. In a climate of renewed visibility they can be either be seen as affronts to Welsh society or placed at the centre of a process of truth and reconciliation as evidence linking to the actions and perceptions of people in the past. Original reasons for commemoration include:

- Communal pride in the achievements of local individuals
- Gifts of land or money
- Ownership or development of land
- Political assertion of power, solidarity or approval
- Public response to untimely deaths, particularly in times of war
- The desire to find subjects for new public art works or new street names

Decisions about commemoration have always been questioned. At a time when commemorations are contested to an extent they may not have been for generations, meanings are changing. Historical reappraisals have enhanced knowledge and sometimes permanently shifted perceptions of individuals, though opposing views of historical individuals may continue to be held. Nuanced evaluations can be difficult to reconcile with classically inspired statues or grand entrances to named buildings, with the result for many that commemoration is hurtful or offensive. In the context of this project, the general absence noted of the commemoration of people of colour is remarkable, as is the lack of commemoration of women, disabled people and significant world figures.

Monuments (broadly categorised to include public statues, memorials, plaques and portraits) are the most contested forms of commemoration, as the toppling of the Colston statue in Bristol and the removal of the Thomas Philips plaque in Brecon have made clear. Very few such commemorations are accompanied by interpretation that discusses matters of contention. Without this, the figures in question appear to be presented solely as heroes or role models – as may originally have been intended – rather than representatives of challenging aspects of the past or changed attitudes and values. The most visually prominent monuments from past centuries, such as statues in parks or columns on hilltops, may have become familiar features in the

landscape and be protected as heritage assets to which aesthetic, historical and communal value are attached quite separately from the subjects commemorated.

Public buildings and places may be significant in their own right and the public may be highly conscious of commemorations that are readily identifiable: the former 'H. M. Stanley Hospital' or a 'General Picton' pub. Many such names have been removed in recent times, sometimes by choice but more often in a natural process of change, for example as pubs and hospitals have closed or schools have merged. Pub names such as 'the Black Boy' have been in contention, though it is generally not known historically whether they derive from actual people of colour, a reference to associates of the dark-haired King Charles II, a chimney sweep or even a maritime buoy. The public might have particular concerns about the impact on people of the naming of schools and government buildings after Kitchener, Columbus or Goronwy Owen. No publicly accessible interpretation to explain questions of contestation has been identified in this category.

Streets are the most numerous commemorations and the least contested. Over the past two centuries streets across Wales have been named for contemporary landowners or for figures of note soon after their deaths; though many have been dedicated to historical figures a century or more later. Residential street names particularly do not elevate an individual in the same way as a statue. Added to this, it is seldom generally known how streets came to be named; for example the name 'Picton' might be understood to refer to individuals other than Thomas Picton or to Picton Castle. Changing street names raises practical and emotional difficulties. It also strips evidence for the historical development of neighbourhoods. No existing interpretation of contentious street names has been found in Wales but Liverpool city council exemplifies an approach of stating the slave trading past behind prominent street names there.¹

13. Discussion 2: Most commemorated persons

The ten most commemorated persons in terms of their number of instances are: Wellington (47), Picton (39), Gladstone (34), Nelson (31), Churchill (15), Stanley (14), Clarence (12), Robert Owen (10), Yale (8) and Rodney (8). The prominence of these commemorations in the public eye is more subjective. Given that statues and monuments have more visibility and streets generally less, the most prominent commemoration overall may be judged to be for Wellington, Picton, Nelson, Gladstone, Stanley and Owen.

- Wellington, Picton and Nelson all represented a moment of national celebration at the victory over Napoleon – in the course of which two of them were killed. No new monuments have been created for any of them since the nineteenth century but their distinctive names have continued to be used for streets.
- Owen and Gladstone were recognised figures in the reformist and liberal traditions and continue to be recognised as historically influential. Gladstone has

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/research/streetnames-pdf/>

been little commemorated during the last hundred years but Owen has been recognised more recently in Newtown.

- Stanley was lauded as an explorer around the end of the nineteenth century and has been commemorated in the twenty-first century in his home area.

14. Discussion 3: Contention and culpability

The culpability of several of these individuals in slavery or other abuses is open to debate and interpretation. Several shifted their positions considerably as they considered issues in depth or as attitudes changed around them.

- Of all the people commemorated, Thomas Picton has been most prominent in recent campaigns and debate. Although regarded as a hero after his death at Waterloo, he was clearly culpable as an owner of enslaved people and a cruel governor of Trinidad who implemented or permitted legalised atrocities.
- Gladstone's statues have been criticised by campaigners on the grounds of his father's enormous profits from enslaved plantation workers and his own support for compensation of plantation owners at emancipation. He appears to have had no culpability in slavery personally and he became one of the leading reformers of the nineteenth century.
- While Nelson may have condoned the slave trade privately and Wellington may have supported West India interests, it is not clear whether either of them had any responsibility for the perpetuation of slavery.
- The record of H. M. Stanley is stained by his alleged actions and the consequences of his known actions in Africa, but his personal culpability is a matter of ongoing dispute; passionate views are held on both sides. As a result, his monuments in Denbigh and St Asaph have been highly contentious.
- Robert Owen's reputation as a reformist has not generally been in contention but he stated in print his belief that emancipation would be detrimental to enslaved societies. He is an example of how the approach of even progressive thinkers to the issues of slavery could favour the status quo.

15. Next steps

The terms of reference for this project separate the audit stage from issues arising, which might form the basis for a second stage. The present document seeks to capture information, not provide a set of answers. Any views, comments and suggestions for next step actions should be sent to historicenvironmentleg@gov.wales

16. Sources

In recent years, a great deal has been revealed by research into the history of slavery and Black history. This audit has benefitted from investigations carried out over many years, most notably the massive database projects on slave voyages and

legacies of British slave-ownership, together with digitisation work by public archives and investigations by individual researchers.

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Annex 1: Persons of interest

Reasons for inclusion

A – People who took part in the African slave trade

B – People who owned or directly benefitted from plantations or mines worked by the enslaved

C – People who opposed abolition of the slave trade or slavery

D – People accused of crimes against Black people, notably in colonial Africa

E – Others that require examination as having been highlighted by campaigners

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--|-------------|-----|------------------------------|---|------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Adams, Edward Hamlin | 1777-1842 | A | Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire | Adams was born in Jamaica, and supplied slave labour to the British state. He came to Britain, purchased Middleton Hall, Llanarthney, in 1824, and held it until his death. He was MP for Carmarthenshire 1832-4. | | National Botanic Garden | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146645839 |
| Assheton-Smith, Thomas | 1752-1828 | C | Caernarfon | He was MP for Caernarvonshire 1774-80 and Andover 1797-1821. Faenol near Caernarfon was one of his seats. He enclosed common land there, which enabled him to open the highly profitable Dinorwig slate quarries. As an MP he was listed as 'adverse' to the abolition of the slave trade in 1806. | | Faenol | | https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/assheton-smith-thomas-1752-1828 https://biography.wales/article/s-SMIT-ASS-1752 |
| Bacon, Anthony | 1716-1786 | A | Merthyr Tydfil | Born in Whitehaven, Bacon became a merchant in the American colonies and then invested in the Atlantic slave trade in the 1760s. From 1765, he was one of the innovative pioneers of the south Wales iron industry, using his huge wealth from slavery and colonial trade to establish Cyfarthfa ironworks and take over the Penydarren and Hirwaun ironworks. He lived in London and became an MP in Buckinghamshire. | | Cyfarthfa Ironworks, Penydarren Ironworks, Hirwaun Ironworks | | Chris Evans, 2010 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antony_Bacon_(industrialist) https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146658735 |
| Bankart, Frederick | -1862 | B | Briton Ferry | Bankart's family owned Red Jacket Copper Works at Briton Ferry. He went to the slave-worked La Consolidada mines in Cuba and died there. | | | | |
| Barham, Charles Henry Foster | 1808 – 1878 | B | Trecŵn (Pembrokeshire) | The son of Joseph Foster Barham II, he was very briefly MP for Appleby in 1832 but also maintained the family estate at Trecŵn. He subsequently became an Anglican priest in Westmorland. He inherited his father's remaining Jamaican estates and disposed of them. On retiring from the church he returned to Trecŵn until his death. He and his wife supported a local school that was refounded as the Barham School at Trecŵn (now a private house). | S | Trecŵn | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146664723 https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/foster-barham-charles-1808-1878 https://biography.wales/article/s-BARH-TRE-1700 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----|----------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|----------------------|---|
| Barham, John Foster | 1799-1838 | B | Trecŵn (Pembrokeshire) | The eldest son of Joseph Foster Barham, Whig MP for Stockbridge, and Lady Caroline Tufton. In 1832 he succeeded his father to estates in Trecŵn, Stockbridge and the West Indies. By 1836 he was under medical superintendence and in 1837 was certified as of unsound mind. He died in 1838. His widow administered his estates, entailed on his brother Charles. | S | Trecŵn | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/17690 |
| Barham, Joseph Foster II | 1759 – 1832 | B | Trecŵn (Pembrokeshire) | Son of Joseph Foster Barham I (1729-1789), from whom he inherited Jamaican plantations at the age of 30. He had already inherited from his mother Dorothea Vaughan her family estate at Trecŵn in Pembrokeshire in 1803. He had spent two years in Jamaica learning the family business from the age of 20. He was unusual as an owner: he informed his Jamaican attorney of plans for improving the welfare of the enslaved people and his concern for 'not only their health but their happiness' and he declined to make purchases from slave ships, due 'partly to some disgusting scenes I had witnessed and partly to the superior views which had been communicated to the world'. However, he was active in purchasing enslaved people within Jamaica to 'restock' his Jamaica plantations in the face of declining populations. As an MP he supported abolition of the slave trade initially, then retrenched over difficulties of enforcing it and then by 1804 supported Wilberforce. He claimed that planters had not acted inhumanely and was concerned about 'rushing at once into a state of savage liberty'. He maintained the view that the enslaved were better off than the British poor. In 1823 he published a pamphlet titled <i>Considerations on the Abolition of Negro Slavery and the Means of Practically Effecting It</i> . | S | Trecŵn | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146634950 https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/107424 https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/foster-barham-joseph-1759-1832 |
| Barnes, Henry | 1784-1837 | B | Rockfield, Monmouth, Wonastow | Barnes unsuccessfully claimed compensation as executor of Louisa Barnes, his wife, who was herself a legatee of her father, William Mackinnon's estate on Antigua. Reverend Barnes was latterly living in France but had previously been vicar of Monmouth and Rockfield, and prior to that curate at Wonastow. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146630557 |
| Barnett, Eleanor Brady | 1785-1861 | B | Leighton | Barnett was born in Jamaica and owned nine slaves there who she sold in 1825. She later lived in Cheshire but in the year of her death was living at the Parsonage, Leighton, Montgomeryshire. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146662715 |
| Bateman, Colthurst | 1771-1859 | B | Llantrisant Fawr (Monmouthshire) | Bateman acquired Jamaican plantations through marriage to the daughter of John Kemeys Gardner Kemeys of Bertholey and was compensated at emancipation. He was living at Bertholey in the 1840s and was sheriff of Monmouthshire at the trial of the Chartists in Newport in 1839. | | Bertholey | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/24526 |
| Beavan, Thomas Drew | 1802-1879 | B | Radnorshire | A trustee named for part of an estate in Jamaica, though he may not have benefitted personally. He lived at Brynrhydd, Radnorshire. | | Brynrhydd | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/17513 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Bennett, Elizabeth Corne | 1774-1852 | X | Usk | Bennet spent most of her life in Bristol and the address at Usk seems to be an error as it relates to 1891. | | Pentre House? | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/46091 |
| Bernard, Charles Edward | 1815-1886 | B | Cardiff | Possibly an engineer who was living in High Street, Cardiff in 1851 but died in Middlesex. He inherited proceeds of the sale of slaves on St Vincent with his sister Sarah Anne Reece of Elgin Cottage, Cardiff. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/27657 |
| Bernard, Dr Charles Edward | ?-1842 | B | Cardiff | Medical Doctor born in Jamaica and studied in Edinburgh before going to Bristol. He owned estates in Jamaica. He seems to have been living in Cardiff in 1834 but died in Bristol. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/14918 |
| Boats, William (or Boates) | 1716-1794 | A | ??Conwy | One of the largest slave-traders in Liverpool, involved in 149 slave voyages 1752-94, he invested in the copper industry, possibly in Wales. He invested in the Warrington Copper and Brass Company. He was an abandoned child, allegedly named after the vessels he was found in. At his death, he left an estate of over £23,000. His daughter Ellen married Sir Richard Puleston of Emral, Flintshire. | | | | https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/41336523.pdf |
| Bosanquet, Samuel II | ?-1806 | B | Dingestow (Monmouthshire) | Governor of the Bank of England, apparently with estates on Nevis for which his son was compensated. Lived in Essex but after an inheritance from his brother he bought Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire, in 1786. | | Dingestow Court | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146650015 |
| Bosanquet, Samuel III | 1768-1843 | B | Dingestow (Monmouthshire) | A banker compensated for estates on Nevis. He lived in London but inherited Dingestow Court from his father. | | Dingestow Court | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/25287 |
| Brigstocke, Charlotte | c.1820-1898 | B | Rosemarket (Pembrokeshire) | Charlotte Cunningham and her two sisters were compensated for emancipation of eight slaves in Tobago. She was born and died in Bristol but in 1861 she and her husband Rev. Silvanus Brigstocke, whom she married in 1838 were living at Vicarage House, Rosemarket, Haverfordwest. He had previously been vicar in Narbeth. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/46765 |
| Brown, George | ?-1844 | B | Amroth | Had slave plantations in Jamaica and sold them before emancipation to retire to Great Crygyborion, Amroth, Pembrokeshire. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146647315 |
| Browne, Charles | ?-1795 | B | Marchwiell (Denbighshire) | Owner of the Swansea sugar estate in Jamaica. Lived at Marchwiell Hall, which was left to his wife Lucy. | | Marchwiell Hall | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146649627 |
| Browne, Lucy | ?-c.1832 | B | Marchwiell (Denbighshire) | Wife of Charles Browne and owner of estates in Jamaica. She sold Marchwiell to another slave owner, Samuel Riley in 1801 and moved to Worcestershire. | | Marchwiell Hall | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146649629 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|----------------------|---|
| Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | 1815-1895 | E | Cardiff, Aberystwyth, Aberdare | Lawyer, industrialist, liberal MP for Merthyr Tydfil, Home Secretary, and promoter of education in Wales. From 1882 he chaired the National African Company (later the Royal Niger Company), a mercantile body that led Britain's colonial expansion in Nigeria. He lobbied for Nigeria to be recognised as British territory at the Berlin Conference in 1885. Following the conference the National African Company became the Royal Niger Company with Lord Aberdare as Governor. Its private security force violently enforced the company's trade monopolies and, following conflicts with the Nembe kingdom in 1893 and 1895, Company staff were accused of sexual assaults, though reports did not reach the UK until after Lord Aberdare's death. No specific accusations are known to implicate him in criminal acts or atrocities. His grave is at Mountain Ash. | M | | Topple the Racists | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Bruce,_1st_Baron_Aberdare |
| Brydges , James | 1673-1744 | A | Radnorshire Caernarfon | James Brydges was born in Herefordshire and was Lord Lieutenant of Radnor, though he lived in London and Middlesex. He was Earl of Carnarvon from 1714 and created Duke of Chandos in 1719. From 1720 to 1726, he took a controlling interest in the Royal Africa Company. He sought to move the company away from the slave trade after the loss of its monopoly. He was also involved in the East India Company. | B S | | | https://www.jstor.org/stable/23701720 |
| Bulkeley , William | c.1715 - c.1770 | A | Anglesey | A William Bulkeley is named in the slavevoyages database as the vessel co-owner on at least 12 slaving voyages 1745-56, in vessels named the <i>Bulkeley</i> , the <i>New Bulkeley</i> and the <i>Ellis & Robert</i> . All went from Liverpool to West Africa and then Barbados or Jamaica. He was apprenticed to Foster Cunliffe at Liverpool in 1731, and the Cunliffe family were co-owners on all his slaving voyages. He was later in business with Charles Goore and seems to have lived in Liverpool as he was a pew holder at St Thomas's church. In the Liverpool Apprenticeship Book in September 1731 he was identified as the son of Thomas Bulkeley of Anglesey, Gentleman. His exact connection to the Bulkeley families who remained in Anglesey is unclear. | | | | https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/62643 https://biography.wales/article/s-BULK-WIL-1691 https://www.hslc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/93-5-Wardle.pdf |
| Byam , Edward | ?-1768 | B | Pembrokeshire | A slave owner in Antigua who moved to Llanion, Pembroke Dock, towards the end of his life. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146655389 |
| Byrde , Rebecca (née Mais) | 1809-1893 | B | Goetre Abergavenny | Beneficiary of a trust in an estate in Jamaica, she was born in Bristol. Her second husband was Henry C. Byrde and they lived at Goytre House, Abergavenny and she was latterly at Pentre House, Abergavenny Road, Goetre. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146654731 |
| Campbell , Duncan | 1774-1858 | B | Adpar Ceredigion | Partner in a firm of West India Merchants who made a claim for compensation for an estate in Jamaica. The firm failed in 1819. Campbell came from London but in old age lived at Adpar. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146636884 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--|-----------|-----|-----------------------|---|------------|--------------|---|--|
| Canning, George | 1770-1827 | C | National | British Foreign Secretary and later Prime Minister, Canning supported the abolition of the slave trade and argued against the creation of new slave colonies but in 1823 he sought instead to ameliorate plantation life in the colonies with a series of reforms and in 1824 he considered emancipation of slaves <i>en masse</i> to be a dangerous experiment. | S | | | Paula E. Dumas 2016 |
| Champneys, Thomas | 1745-1821 | B | Mold | Sir Thomas Champneys inherited estates in Jamaica and Mold from his uncle Anthony Langley Swymmer. He went to Jamaica and lost his property through financial difficulties. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146648603 |
| Churchill, Winston | 1874-1965 | E | National | Britain's most famous statesman, voted the greatest ever Briton in a BBC public vote in 2002. Prior to his leadership during the Second World War he was a controversial figure politically. He was widely hated in South Wales mining communities for his actions as Home Secretary during the Tonyandy riots (a proposal in 2010 to rename MOD St Athan for him was withdrawn after criticism). He expressed a belief in the superiority of the 'Anglo-Saxon race' and was opposed to dismantling the British Empire, taking a romanticised view of its achievements. These were not unusual attitudes in his Victorian-born generation. Specifically, he has been accused by some historians of failing as Prime Minister to take sufficient action to relieve the Bengal famine of 1943 through his antipathy to great Indian autonomy, which he had opposed in 1935. However, this has been disputed by others who have pointed to the substantial relief provided by his government against the great difficulties of wartime grain shipment. | B S | | Westminster statue defaced during BLM demonstrations; NOT in the Topple the Racists website | |
| Clarence, William Duke of (King William IV) | 1765-1837 | C | National | The third son of George III, the Duke was a naval officer and later an admiral and a member of the House of Lords, where he spoke out strongly and on many occasions in favour of plantation owners and against abolition of the slave trade. Owing to the deaths of his older brothers he became King William IV and reigned 1830-7. | B S | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_IV_of_the_United_Kingdom |
| Clive, Edward (Earl of Powis) | 1754-1839 | A?? | Welshpool | Son of Robert Clive, he was Governor of Madras 1798-1803 and may have had continuing interests in the East India Company, possibly including slaving. Through his marriage into the Herbert family, Powis Castle became his seat. He became Earl of Powis 1804 and was Lord Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire 1804-30. His son Edward (1785-1848), who was to take the family name Herbert rather than Clive, held positions sympathetic to slave owners as an MP. | | Powis Castle | | https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/5696 https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/powis-castle-and-garden/features/the-clive-museum-at-powis |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Clive, Robert (Lord Clive) | 1725-1774 | A | National Welshpool | The East India Company took part in the slave trade from 1621 to 1843 (its territories were excluded from the abolition act of 1833). Robert Clive began as a junior employee in 1744, commanded military campaigns in India and rose to be the Company's Governor General until 1767. He made and/or stole a vast fortune. He was born in Shropshire and died in London. He was widely regarded as a hero in the British acquisition of India and many places were named after him and his surname became a popular first name. After his early death, his son Edward married the daughter of the Earl of Powis and spent much of his wealth on buildings and collections at Powis Castle. | S | | Petitions raised to remove statues of Clive in Shrewsbury and London | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company#Slavery_1621 - 1843 |
| Colston, Edward | 1636-1721 | A | National | Colston was a major merchant in London whose activities included substantial involvement from 1680 in the slave trade through the Royal African Company. He became MP for his native city of Bristol in 1710. As a significant benefactor of multiple charitable causes, especially in Bristol, he was commemorated widely. Many organisations that bore his name have since removed it, and his statue in central Bristol was torn down by protestors in 2020. He had no known connection with Wales. | S | | Highly contentious in Bristol | ODNB |
| Columbus, Christopher | c.1451-1506 | E | International | Columbus is indisputably one of the most significant figures in world history for having initiated the modern era of contact and colonisation through four trans-Atlantic voyages. Among the profound consequences were the devastation of the native populations of the Americas, European colonialism and the trans-Atlantic slave trade. He was personally accused of brutal treatment of both indigenous people and colonists. While Columbus cannot be held responsible for all that happened after him, and another explorer would have crossed the Atlantic if he had not, he symbolises a transformative moment in history once commemorated as heroic but now understood for its tragic consequences. He is very widely commemorated in Europe and the Americas by statues and place names. | B S | | On Topple the Racists for statues in London and Liverpool. Significant opposition in the USA. | |
| Coster, Thomas | 1684-1739 | A | Redbrook, Swansea Neath | Thomas Coster appears on the slavevoyages database as co-owner on five voyages 1736-8. He became MP for Bristol for the last five years of his life. He left a fortune of £40,000. The Coster family were copper smelters of Bristol. Thomas's father John Coster (1647-1718) managed a works at Upper Redbrook. Thomas was a partner in the Bristol Brass Company which took over the Redbrook works in 1722 and closed it by 1730. He also took over a works at Melincryddan, Neath, and planned the White Rock Works in Swansea, which opened soon after his death. | | | Upper Redbrook, White Rock and Melincryddan copper works | Chris Evans, 2010 https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/47489 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--|-------------|-----|------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Cotton, Stapleton (1st Viscount Combermere) | 1773-1865 | B | Lleweni (Denbighshire) | An army officer, compensated for estates on Nevis and St Kitts. He inherited his West Indian properties from his mother, Frances Stapleton, of Bodrhyddan in Denbighshire. He was born at the palatial Lleweni Hall in Denbighshire, which was sold by the family soon afterwards. The family were prominent landowners in Cheshire and Shropshire, where he is commemorated. | | Lleweni Hall | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/25180 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stapleton_Cotton,_1st_Viscount_Combermere#Slave_ownership |
| Cunliffe, Foster (3 rd Baronet) | 1755-1834 | A | Wrexham Gresford | The Cunliffe family were the largest of the Liverpool slave traders, appearing multiply as owners on voyages from 1719 to 1761 in the slavevoyages.org website. They owned 26 ships. The named individuals are the first Foster Cunliffe (1682-1758) and his sons Sir Ellis (1 st baronet) and Robert (2 nd baronet). Sir Foster (3 rd baronet) was the son of Sir Robert. He bought Acton Hall (now the site of Acton Park), Wrexham, in around 1786 and created the park in the 1790s. He was High Sheriff of Denbighshire. He also enlarged Pant-yr-ochain at Gresford. Although the family seem to have distanced themselves from trade after 1761, one of their vessels was named the <i>Young Foster</i> after his birth (another had been the <i>Ellis & Robert</i>). | S B | | | http://old.wrexham.gov.uk/english/heritage/foster_cunliffe_appeal/painting/acton_park.htm https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Foster_Cunliffe,_3rd_Baronet https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/research/streetnames-pdf/ |
| Darling, William Lindsay | c.1790-1863 | B | Cowbridge | Compensated for slaves and estates in Dominica. He was born in the West Indies and most of his life was in the West Country, but at the time of his death he lived at Pwll-y-wrach near Cowbridge. | | Pwll-y-wrach | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/9903 |
| Davies, David Byron | 1765-1822 | B | Brecon | Davies was the son of Rev. Davies of Breconshire and entered the army. He purchased a coffee estate in Jamaica, where he died. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146647327 |
| Davies, Thomas | -1667 | B | Ceunant, Welshpool | Davies was born at Ceunant on the edge of Welshpool. He was involved directly in the trade with Guinea as a factor for the East India Company c.1660. At this point the Company forbade the coercion of people to be transported. Davies oversaw the handover of the Guinea trade to the Company of Royal Adventurers, which would focus explicitly on the slave trade. However, Davies already had an estate on Barbados where he can be assumed to have owned slaves, He gave a gold cup to St Mary's Church, Welshpool, now in Amgueddfa Cymru, in thanks for his safe departure from Guinea. | | Ceunant | | https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/eicah/welshpool-gold-cup-case-study/ |
| Davis, Howell | c.1690-1719 | A | Milford Haven | Davis was born in Milford Haven and served as a mate on the slaving ship Cadogan when it was taken by pirates. He became a pirate captain and stole a large amount of gold from the Royal African Company before being killed in 1719, when he was succeeded as pirate leader by Bartholomew Roberts. | | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howell_Davis |
| Dawkins-Pennant, George Hay (né Dawkins) | 1764 – 1840 | B | Penrhyn | Heir to the Penrhyn estate from his second cousin Richard Pennant (d.1808), in recognition of which he added Pennant to his name. He received huge compensation at abolition for 764 slaves in Jamaica. He built Penrhyn Castle. He was an MP for English constituencies from 1814 to 1830. | | Penrhyn Castle Penrhyn estate | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/22227 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------|---|------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| De la Beche, Henry | 1796-1855 | B | Swansea | <p>De la Beche was a key figure in the foundation of geology as a science and highly influential through his creation of the Geological Museum, the Royal School of Mines and the British Geological Survey. His methods were copied around the world. The family moved to Jamaica in 1800 when his father inherited slave estates there but he died within the year. De la Beche spent the rest of his childhood in south-west England. He began to receive income from the plantation when he came of age and in 1823-4 spent a year there examining the management of the estate.</p> <p>He contributed to the debate on slavery by attempting to describe 'fairly and candidly' the conditions of enslaved people on his estate and others in a pamphlet: <i>Notes on the Present Condition of the Negroes in Jamaica</i> (1825). He wrote 'I entered on this investigation with a sincere desire to ascertain facts, and with no other prepossession than the dislike of slavery natural to every Englishman and which I trust the accidental circumstance of inheriting West Indian property does not necessarily obliterate: I can truly say with Bryan Edwards, "that I am no friend to slavery in any shape, or under any modification;" but the question in this case is not whether slavery in itself be the object of our love or hate but how the existing state of things in our West India colonies can be changed with justice and safety to all the parties interested.' He examined diet, clothing, medical care, holidays, religious instruction, the oversight of punishments, etc., and perceived Jamaica to be at a point when the excesses of plantation owners were curbed: 'the general improvement in the treatment of the people appears from all accounts to be very considerable; and although much remains to be done, some credit should be given for what has already been effected'. He concluded that emancipation was 'beset with difficulties, to steer through which, with safety, must require equal sagacity and caution.'</p> <p>As the estate was mortgaged, he had no compensation at emancipation and lost his income. He sought contracts to map geology and in 1835 set up the British Geological Survey, which he moved to Swansea in 1837. He became involved with the Swansea Philosophical & Literary Society which in 1838 as the Royal Institution of South Wales built the first Welsh museum. He was a close friend of the Dillwyn family of anti-slavery campaigners (the youngest of whom married his daughter Elizabeth).</p> | B S | | On Topple the Racists | <p>ODNB</p> <p>https://museum.wales/articles/2009-04-20/The-De-la-Beche-archive-at-Amgueddfa-Cymru/</p> <p>https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=Y4hmVTbd_oC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false</p> <p>https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146633718</p> |
| De Rutzen, Mary Dorothea | 1797-1860 | B | Slebech | <p>Inherited Slebech Estate and profits from Jamaican plantations from her father Nathaniel Philips. She married Charles Frederick, Baron de Rutzen, in 1822. They were Lords of the Manor of Slebech.</p> | | Slebech Park | | <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slebech#Slebech_Park_Estate</p> |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---|-----------------|-----|---|--|------------|---------------|---|--|
| Drake , Francis | c.1540 -1596 | A | National | Drake is among the most famous naval commanders and explorers in history, credited with one of the first circumnavigations of the world and with a key role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. His first trans-Atlantic voyages were as a slaver, under the command of his cousin John Hawkins in 1566 and 1567-8, when they undertook murderous attacks in Africa and against Portuguese ships to enslave people. The second expedition was severely affected by bad weather and a Spanish attack. It is believed that Drake did not deal in slaves on later voyages and in 1572 he formed an alliance with the escaped African Cimaroons and their leader Mandinga against the Spanish. | S | | On Topple the Racists | ODNB https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Drake https://www.goldenhinde.co.uk/blog/278-drake-was-a-slave-trader |
| Druce , Alexander | d. c.1892 | B | Llanelli | Partner in the Llanelli Copperworks Company, which co-owned the Cobre Company running slave mines in Cuba. | S | | | Chris Evans, 2010 https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Alexander_Druce |
| Edwardes , David John | ?-1866 | B | Rhyd-y-gors Llangain Llanstephan (Carmathenshire) | Nephew of Charlotte Maria Picton, compensated with other family members for 98 enslaved in Trinidad inherited from Rev. Edward Picton, who had himself inherited them from Thomas Picton. He moved from Rhyd-y-gors to Pilroath in Llangain and then to Llanstephan. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/46813 |
| Ellis , William Samuel Augustine | 1811-1862 | B | Brecon | Compensated for plantations in Jamaica as an heir of Mary Chandler. He lived in London but for a time was of Castell Madoc, Brecon. | | Castell Madoc | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/45811 |
| Evans , Jenkin | c.1740 - c.1799 | A | ? | Evans was Captain of the <i>Hudibras</i> , described in an account titled <i>Three Years Adventures, Of A Minor, In England, Africa, The West Indies, South Carolina And Georgia</i> by William Butterworth (1822). Evans was said to be Welsh. He is listed on slavevoyages.org on multiple voyages from Liverpool from 1781-1799. He left £1000 in his will. | | | | https://archive.org/details/b29328603_0001/page/10/mode/2up?q=evans Behrendt, 1991, <i>Slave Trade Captains</i> , p.108 |
| Ford , James | 1717-1795 | B | Llangattock (Breconshire) | Ford was a doctor in London but inherited an estate in Jamaica from his brother. He died at Llangattock, near Crickhowell. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146659309 |
| Gandhi , Mohandas K. (Mahatma) | 1869-1948 | E | International | The leader of the Indian independence movement, famous for his promotion of anti-colonialism, non-violent resistance and <i>satyagraha</i> or the force of truth. After studying law in London he went to practice in South Africa 1893-1914. He fought anti-Indian discrimination in Africa but has been accused of complicity in continuing racism against Black South Africans. His comment in a speech in 1896 that whites were degrading Hindus and Muslims 'to a level of Kaffir' is taken as suggesting that he believed Indians to be better than Black Africans. Historians have taken a range of views of his culpability, saying that it would have been premature to expect equality in turn-of-the-century South Africa or identifying Gandhi as having turned a blind eye to brutality against Africans. Nevertheless, Gandhi's later leadership in India inspired leaders in Africa, including Nelson Mandela. A statue of Gandhi in Pietermaritzburg was unveiled in 1993 by Desmond Tutu. | M | | Contestation of Ghandi statues in Leicester and Manchester. Not featured in Topple the Racists | ODNB https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-leicestershire-53025407 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Gascoyne, Sabine | 1758-1840 | B | Haroldstone | Beneficiary of a share of compensation for plantations in Jamaica, he was originally of London but died at Haroldstone House, Haverfordwest, where his daughters and son-in-law Mr Skone were still living in the 1860s. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/1342279958 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------|--|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| Gladstone, William Ewart | 1809-1898 | E | Hawarden, National | <p>Gladstone's father, Sir John Gladstone (1764-1851), was a Liverpool merchant who, while he supported the abolition of the slave trade, invested in sugar plantations from 1803 onwards and was compensated at emancipation for around 2,000 enslaved. The young Gladstone entered Parliament at the height of the debate about slavery in 1832. It has been said that he was still in thrall to his father at the beginning of his political career. His family interests predisposed him to disbelieve accusations of abuse yet he agreed that cases of cruelty provided a 'substantial reason' for abolition of slavery as a whole. Later he cited the abolition of slavery as one of the great issues in which the political classes had been wrong. He said: 'I was brought up to hate and fear liberty. I came to love it.'</p> <p>In his campaign for election, age 23, Gladstone declared his support for emancipation hand in hand with universal education. He suggested the poor in England and Ireland grew up 'in a state of almost as great ignorance and deadness of heart as the negroes of the West Indies', and sometimes worse material conditions. At the time of his maiden speech he represented West India interests, speaking in favour of compensation for owners such as his father. He cautioned 'a safe and gradual emancipation' to achieve 'the utter extinction of slavery'. After abolition, he sought to end slavery in other countries by supporting an anti-slavery expedition up the river Niger and arguing for duties on sugar in exception to his own free-trade philosophy to counter slave-based production.</p> <p>Gladstone left the Tory faction to join the Liberals and went on to be one of Britain's most progressive reforming politicians and the only Prime Minister ever to serve four terms. He said in Parliament in 1850 that slavery was 'by far the foulest crime that taints the history of mankind in any Christian or pagan country.' However, his wish to end slavery in other countries by persuasion rather than force led to a reluctance to intervene in the American Civil War, Egypt and Sudan.</p> <p>Gladstone did not own plantations or receive compensation and as the fifth child (and fourth son) of his family he did not inherit his father's estates. Nevertheless, he had received an allowance from his father to fund his political career and a substantial amount on his father's death in 1851. His wealth at his death was £59,000, whereas half a century earlier his father's had been £750,000. Gladstone's home at Hawarden belonged to the family of his wife. He declined a peerage on all three occasions one was offered to him.</p> | M B S | | <p>Topple the Racists</p> <p>Petitions for and against changing the name of the Gladstone library at Hawarden</p> | <p>ODNB</p> <p>Roland Quinault, 'Gladstone and Slavery', <i>The Historical Journal</i>, 52 (2) (2009), pp. 363–83</p> <p>https://www.gladstoneslibrary.org/news/volume/a-statement-from-gladstones-library-black-lives-matter</p> <p>https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146630326</p> |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Glascott, Mary | | B | Llanelli | Lived in London but she and her sons were proprietors of the Cambrian copper works in Llanelli, which co-owned the Cobre Company running slave mines in Cuba. | | | | Chris Evans, 2010 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/16355? |
| Grenfell, Charles Pascoe | 1790-1867 | B | Swansea | Partner in the major copper company in Swansea Pascoe Grenfell & Sons which co-owned the Cobre Company running slave mines in Cuba. | | | | Chris Evans, 2010 |
| Grenfell, Pascoe St Leger | 1798-1879 | B | Swansea | Eldest son of Pascoe Grenfell (1761-1838) and Georgiana St Leger, from his father's death he became a leader of the company that owned the Upper and Middle Bank copper works in Swansea (sites now redeveloped). He was a London banker and was compensated for enslaved people in Jamaica. He lived in London and in Swansea from 1840 when he built Maesteg House on Kilvey Hill (since demolished). The DWB refers to him as 'an active humanitarian' who built workers' houses of good standard, schools and churches and Chris Evans describes him as 'promoting earnest Christianity'. His father Pascoe Grenfell was a close friend of Wilberforce and as an MP had supported the abolition of the slave trade in 1806 'on every ground of humanity, justice and policy'. However, Pascoe Grenfell & Sons co-owned the Cobre Company, which ran copper mines with slave labour in Cuba after emancipation. Evans suggests that he and his fellow board members were distanced from the reality by the 'impersonal blankness' of a joint-stock company. A HistoryPoints plaque has been put at the site of Maesteg House to explain his role in slavery. | S | Site of Maesteg House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/43289 https://biography.wales/article/s3-GREN-FEL-1750 Chris Evans, 2010 https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/grenfell-pascoe-1761-1838 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-54641987 |
| Grenfell, Riversdale William | 1807-1871 | B | Swansea | Partner in the major copper company in Swansea Pascoe Grenfell & Sons which co-owned the Cobre Company running mines in Cuba with enslaved labour. | | | | Chris Evans, 2010 |
| Grenville, George Neville | 1789-1854 | B | Hawarden | An aristocrat by birth, he was rector of Hawarden 1814-34 and simultaneously Master of Magdalene College Cambridge, then later chaplain to Queen Victoria. He was trustee and beneficiary of compensation for a large estate in Jamaica. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/42697 |
| Griffith, William Glynne | 1775-1842 | B | Pwllheli | A solicitor who lived at Bodegroes and Rhosfawr, Pwllheli, inherited from his father. He received compensation for an estate in Jamaica that had been inherited by his wife, Catherine Longueville White, as one of the seven children of David White of Jamaica and Bristol. | | Plas Bodegroes | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/42664 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---|-------------|-----|-----------------------|--|------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Hammet, Benjamin | c.1736-1800 | B? | Llechryd | Hammet grew up in Taunton, the son of a barber. He became a building contractor in the City of London and married Louisa Esdaile in 1765, daughter of the banker Sir James Esdaile. In 1781 he became partner with Louisa's father and brother in the bank Esdaile, Hammet & Co. He was MP for Taunton from 1782 until his death. The Esdailes owned plantations in Jamaica that may have provided Hammet with capital. He bought the tinplate works at Llechryd in 1791 and expanded it. He built the mansion Castell Malgwyn next to the works and died there in 1800. His widow Louisa continued to live at Castell Malgwyn until her death in 1824, as did his son John (1767-1811), who took on his seat in Parliament. His grandsons were claimants at emancipation. | M B | Castell Malgwyn Llechryd Bridge | | https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/hammet-sir-benjamin-1736-1800 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146665115 |
| Hatton, Christopher | 1540-1591 | A? | Presteigne | A favourite of Elizabeth I, Hatton invested in voyages by Sir Francis Drake, who had previously been involved in the Atlantic slave trade. Hatton's investment in Drake's circumnavigation voyage of 1577-80 brought him a profit of £2,300 through raids and piracy against Spanish and Portuguese property and trade in spices. He supported later voyages too. It is believed Drake did not trade in enslaved people in this period. Drake renamed his ship <i>The Golden Hinde</i> in honour of Hatton's crest. Hatton lived in London in a mansion on the site of what is now Hatton Gardens but is commemorated in Presteigne. | M | Radnorshire Arms | | ODNB https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Hatton |
| Hawkins, John | 1532-1595 | A | National | Hawkins was the first English mariner to try to break into the trans-Atlantic slave trade, which was dominated by the Spanish and Portuguese. He commanded expeditions in 1562 and 1565 when he took several hundred Africans to the West Indies and sold them to the Spanish. He returned with his cousin Francis Drake in 1566 and 1567-8 to enslave people in Africa and from Portuguese ships, though the voyages proved disastrous and resulted in the loss of several vessels in the fleet and the deaths of many Africans. | S | | | ODNB https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hawkins_(naval_commander) https://www.goldenhinde.co.uk/blog/278-drake-was-a-slave-trader |
| Herbert, Edward (Viscount Clive, 2 nd Earl of Powis) | 1785-1848) | C | Welshpool | Son of Edward Clive (1754-1839), and grandson of Robert Clive, who took the maternal family name Herbert in 1807. He was MP for Ludlow 1806-1839, at a time when the abolition of slavery was much debated. He argued in favour of West Indian interests and was listed as 'adverse' to abolition of the slave trade. He wrote privately to Palmerston saying he wished Wilberforce were sent out to the West Indies himself and suggesting that emancipation would make the West Indies unprofitable and potentially lose them to America. He declined to condemn the indictment of the missionary John Smith for encouraging Demerara slaves to riot in 1824 and voted against condemning the Jamaican slave trials in 1825. He died at Powis. | B | Powis Castle | | http://www.histparl.ac.uk/volume/1820-1832/member/herbert-edward-1785-1848 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---|-------------|-----|--|---|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Herbert, Mary | c.1686-1775 | A | Welshpool | The daughter of the 2nd Marquess of Powis, Lady Mary Herbert is believed to have been one of the largest investors in the Mississippi Company, which had a trade monopoly from the French government for tobacco and African slaves for the West Indies and North America. She lost a considerable amount of money in the 'Mississippi Bubble' in 1721. She moved to Spain in 1727 to organise metal mines in Andalusia but this investment also failed. She died in Paris in 1775. | | Powis Castle | | https://www.andalusia.com/provincia/huelva/riotinto/lady-mary-herbert-de-powis https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/mississippicompany.asp |
| Herbert, Philip (4 th Earl of Pembroke) | 1584-1650 | A? | Welshpool | Member of the East India Company from 1614, which held the Crown monopoly for trade with India and also West Africa until it handed over to the Company of Royal Adventurers in 1662. It trafficked in slaves from West and East Africa to India, Indonesia and St Helena in the Atlantic. | | Powis Castle | | https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/eicah/welshpool-gold-cup-case-study/ |
| Hood, Samuel | 1762-1814 | E | National | Hood's cousins were famous admirals in the Royal Navy and he himself joined the navy, rising to Vice-Admiral. In 1802 he was appointed as one of the three commissioners in Trinidad with William Fullarton and Thomas Picton. The appointment was intended to control Picton's excesses in governing the island single-handed. Hood later resigned in sympathy with Picton and supported him in his trial in London, though he was never accused of Picton's crimes and does not appear to have had any direct involvement in plantations or the slave trade. | S | | | https://www.britishempire.co.uk/maproom/trinidad/thomaspicton.htm https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Samuel_Hood,_1st_Baronet |
| Iolo Morganwg (Edward Williams) | 1747-1826 | E | Llancarfan, Flemingston, Cowbridge, Pannon | A famously influential antiquarian and writer, the founder of the Gorsedd of Bards, Iolo was a fervent and active abolitionist though his brothers were plantation owners in Jamaica. When his brother John died, Iolo hoped to inherit his estate in order to solve his own financial problems and undertake a unilateral emancipation. He eventually received a cash sum in 1815, by which time the slave trade had been abolished and it so happened that his brother's land was free of enslaved people, allowing him to pay off his debts with it in conscience. | M B | Shop in Cowbridge | | Andrew Davies, 'Uncontaminated with Human Gore'? Iolo Morganwg, Slavery and the Jamaican inheritance, in <i>Rattleskull Genius</i> , 2006 |
| James I | 1566-1625 | A? | National | King James I created the Company of Adventurers of London Trading into the Parts of Africa in 1618. He granted the company a 31-year monopoly on the exportation of goods from West Africa to be imported to England. It became the Guinea Company in 1631. Its main interest initially was in gold and it did not begin slave trading until after James' death. | M | | | |
| James, Meredith Herbert | c.1744-1774 | B? | Brecon | Died in Barbados at 30, he was late of Brecon and studied at Pembroke College, Oxford. It is not clear what he was doing in Barbados. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146654555 |
| Jeffreys, Jeffrey | c.1652-1709 | A | Llywel, Brecon | Originally from Llywel, and then owner of Priory Estate in Brecon and MP for Brecon and an alderman of the city of London. Jeffreys made a fortune from the triangular slave trade. He was Assistant to the Royal African Company and later traded large number of slaves on his own account. | | Priory Estate, Brecon | | https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1690-1715/member/jeffreys-jeffrey-1652-1709 Chris Evans 2010 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--|-------------|-----|---------------------------|--|------------|-------------|----------------------|---|
| Jeffreys, John | c.1614-1688 | A | Llywel (Radnorshire) | Assistant to the Royal African Company who left his fortune to his nephew Jeffrey Jeffreys, he was a tobacco merchant and imported slaves into Virginia in the 1670s and 1680s. He appears as owner of the slave vessel <i>Rappahanok</i> sailing from London in 1656. He made a vast fortune. MP for Radnorshire. | | | | Chris Evans, 2010 |
| Jenkins, James | c.1750-1786 | B | Llanvetherine Abergavenny | Jenkins died in 1786 in Jamaica and said to be of Gelli, Llanvetherine, Monmouthshire. His will mentioned his mother Mary Jenkins and brother John, both of Abergavenny. His property in Jamaica included enslaved people he had named Cardiff, Monmouth, Pembroke and Newport and an estate called Llanblethian Hill. | | Gelli | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146658257 |
| Jenkins, Robert | c.1700-1743 | A | Llanelli | Jenkins was a master mariner who is believed to have come from Llanelli. He was famous for having been in command of a Royal Navy vessel when boarded by a Spanish privateer who cut off his ear, providing a pretext several years later to the War of Jenkins' Ear. He joined the East India Company as master of the <i>Harrington</i> carrying numerous enslaved people from Africa to India in the 1730s and was recorded as dealing in slaves on his own account. He died in Bombay. | | | | ODNB https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Jenkins_(master_mariner) |
| Jervis, John (Earl St Vincent) | 1735-1823 | C | National | Jervis was born in Staffordshire and joined the Royal Navy, rising to Admiral of the Fleet. He was highly regarded as the creator of a more efficient and better-led navy. He was and MP and later a member of the House of Lords, in which he spoke against the slave trade abolition bill of 1807 on the grounds that it would be continued by others and the nation would lose revenue. | M S | The Kymin | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Jervis,_1st_Earl_of_St_Vincent |
| Jim Crow (Thomas Dartford Rice) | - | E | International | The black-face music-hall act, Jim Crow was created by the American entertainer Thomas Rice between 1827 and 1832. The name became a pejorative term for African Americans, who were later disenfranchised in the southern states by the 'Jim Crow Laws'. Rice performed in Britain in 1836 and was widely known. A cottage, wood and later a square in Cwmbran may have taken their name from the fictional character or from a real Jim Crowe. | S | | | |
| Jones, Frances F (née Allen) | ? – 1843 | B | Holywell | Jones was the daughter of a planter and co-owner of an estate on Barbados for which she was awarded compensation. At her death she was of Holywell, Flintshire. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/4259 |
| Jones, James and Thomas | | A | ? | Brothers who became the leading Bristol slavers of the late eighteenth century and are said to have come from south Wales. Between them they managed 102 save voyages from 1767 to 1795, when Thomas died. | | | | Richardson, 1985, <i>Bristol Slave Traders</i> , Bristol Record Society. |
| Jones, John Chambres | 1750-1833 | A | Llansanffraid Glan Conwy | Jones was a Liverpool merchant who is said to have had an interest in the slave-trade – a firm of four partners titled John Chambers, Jones & Co had one vessel in the Liverpool slave trade in 1790. Jones returned to lease land in his original home parish of Llansanffraid Glan Conwy. | | | | http://discoveringgoldwelshhouse.co.uk/library/Hhistory/con%20087_HH_55_Plas_Uchaf_Conwy.pdf |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|---|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Kemeys , John Kemeys Gardner Kemeys | 1757-1830 | B | Llantrisant Fawr | Kemeys' mother was Jane Kemeys of Monmouthshire. He inherited slaves in Jamaica from his father. He was High Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1809 and owned Bertholey house, Llantrisant Fawr, though he lived in Bristol at the time of his death. | | Bertholey House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146662423 |
| Kendall , Edward | 1789-1862 | B? | Llangattock Beaufort | Kendall came from a family long involved in the iron industry in several parts of Britain. They had interests in the Conwy and Dovey furnaces that were replaced in 1779 by opening Beaufort Ironworks by Edward Kendall's father (also Edward, 1750-1807). The family lived some of the time at Dan-y-parc, Llangattock. Edward himself showed little interest in the works and sold his share in 1833. He lived at Cheltenham. He was awarded compensation for enslaved people in Dominica as trustee for the marriage settlement of William Lindsay Darling and his second wife Anna. He seems not to have had interests of his own in plantations. | S | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/41906 |
| Kewley , John | ? – 1834 | B | Wrexham | Kewley claimed compensation at emancipation for property on St Lucia and was probably from the family of slave traders of the same name in Liverpool. He gave his address at the time of his claim as Stansty Lodge, Wrexham. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/689722661 |
| Kewley , Mary (née Brocklebank) | 1799 - 1865 | B | Wrexham Montgomeryshire | Probably the widow of John Kewley, having married at 21 and been widowed at 35, she was still living at Stansty Lodge, Wrexham many years after his death. Her two sons were born in Montgomeryshire around 1830. She was awarded compensation for estates in St Lucia. Later she lived in Berkshire. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/26851 |
| Kitchener , Horatio Herbert | 1850-1916 | D | National | Kitchener was a highly decorated army officer and colonial administrator who forged his career in Africa and India. He was made Baron Kitchener of Khartoum after winning British control of the Sudan. He is heavily criticised for his actions as Chief of Staff in South Africa during the Second Boer War, 1900-2, when he pursued a 'scorched-earth' policy of burning crops, killing livestock and interning 154,000 civilians in concentration camps: 45 for the white Boers and an additional 64 for Black Africans. Mismanagement of the camps and the impoverishment of the population outside them resulted in mass starvation, exposure and disease and the deaths of some 28,000 Boers and at least 14,000 (possibly over 20,000) Black Africans. Some 28,000 British soldiers also died. A War Office inquiry found mortality was the result of administrative incompetence rather than Kitchener's policy. After the victory, Kitchener returned home to a hero's welcome in July 1902 and was given many honours. He became an icon of the First World War with his picture on army recruitment posters. He died on active service when his ship was sunk by a German U-boat in 1916. He was memorialised widely. | B S | | Topple the Racists for statues in London and Chatham | ODNB https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_concentration_camps |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|---|---|------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Knox, William | 1732-1810 | B | Slebech Narberth Llanstinan Templeton Minwear | Knox, of Soho Square in London, was born in Ireland and had been a senior British government servant in America before and during the War of Independence. He had made a fortune from rice plantations in Georgia with a large enslaved workforce. He wrote a pamphlet in defence of slavery in 1768 that was republished in 1789. He came to Pembrokeshire in 1783 and acquired the Llanstinan estate at Trwcŵn near Fishguard then in 1785 the Slebech estate and was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1786. His estates in Georgia were confiscated after American independence. He found himself in financial difficulties and sold Slebech to Nathaniel Phillips in 1792/3. He seems to have retained other estates in Pembrokeshire and resided at Llanstinan. In Pembrokeshire, he sought: 'to promote the culture and improvement of the country by the establishment of an Agricultural Society, and the amendment of the people's morals by the establishment of schools for the instruction of the children of the poor'. In 1794 he raised the Fishguard and Newport Volunteer Infantry to defend against French attack, which three years later was called out under the command of his son Thomas Knox to counter the Fishguard invasion. | | Llanstinan House (derelict) Slebech Park | | https://archives.library.wales/downloads/slebech-estate-records.pdf https://www.facebook.com/groups/trulypembrokeshire/permalink/3231850333525486/ Rena Vassar, 1970. William Knox's Defence of Slavery https://georgianpapers.com/2019/04/15/william-knoxs-counterrevolution/ |
| Laroche, James | 1730 - 1804 | A | Pyle | Laroche was a slave trader in Bristol and gained an Antigua plantation in his first marriage. His uncle, also James Laroche, from whom he inherited, was the leading slaver in Bristol in 1730s and 1740s and also the Bristol agent for the Llangyfelach copper works partnership in Swansea. He purchased Over Court in Gloucestershire, was knighted and became MP for Bodmin in Cornwall 1768-80 like his father before him. However he was bankrupted in 1778 and his first wife died in 1781. In 1795 he married Elizabeth Thursley, a widow of Llangynwyd near Bridgend. They moved to Pyle and may have lived at Pyle Cottage and later Longland Farm until his death. Both were buried at Pyle Church. | | Longland Farm, Pyle Pyle Cottage | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146640531 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_La_Roche https://www.facebook.com/groups/81923433064/permalink/10155136640058065/ |
| Laroche, James | fl. 1730s-1740s | A | Swansea | The largest Bristol slave merchant of the 1730s and 1740s, also the agent in Bristol for copper from the Llangyfelach copper works in Swansea. | | | | Chris Evans, 2010 |
| Lawrence, William | 1793 – 1844 | B | Builth Wells | Lawrence was the son of a Welsh solicitor of Dyvannor near Builth Wells. He worked for the Bank of England in London for his whole career. He appears in compensation records as an executor but not beneficiary of plantations in Jamaica. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146647481 |
| Leach, Catherine (nee Smyth) | 1763-1843 | B | Corston (Pembrokeshire) | Catherine Smyth of Barnstaple in Devon received a marriage settlement of annuities from estates in Jamaica when she married Abraham Leach of Corston in Pembrokeshire (1763-1843). | | Corston House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/46208 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----|-------------------------|--|------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Leach, Edward | 1802 - 1855 | B | Corston (Pembrokeshire) | Claimant for compensation for plantations in Jamaica at emancipation with his brothers Henry and John Frederick, inherited through their mother Catherine. He was born at Corston House in Pembrokeshire and became a solicitor in Pembroke. | | Corston House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/46208 |
| Leach, Henry | 1794 – 1864 | B | Corston (Pembrokeshire) | Claimant for compensation for plantations in Jamaica at emancipation with his brothers Edward and John Frederick, inherited through their mother Catherine. He lived at Corston House in Pembrokeshire and was heir to the estate. He was high sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1852. | | Corston House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/43036 |
| Leach, John Frederick | 1804 – 1843 | B | Corston (Pembrokeshire) | Claimant for compensation for plantations in Jamaica at emancipation with his brothers Henry and Edward, inherited through their mother Catherine. He was born at Corston House in Pembrokeshire and died there age 38. He had become a barrister at the Inner Temple. | | Corston House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/46207 |
| Lewellyn, William | 1774- 1803 | A | Monmouthshire | Recorded as a slaving captain in 1802 who had been born in Monmouthshire who died on a voyage in 1803. | | | | Behrendt, Captains in the British Slave Trade |
| Llewhellin, Michael | ?-1854 | B | Carew | Awarded compensation with Henry Palmer (d.1849) for the Carew Castle plantation in Jamaica, and therefore possibly the Michael Llewhellin aged 82 with a farm of 136 acres at Pincheston, Carew in 1851. | | Pincheston | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/43616 |
| Mackworth, Herbert | 1791- 1848 | B | Neath | Mackworth was the second son of Sir Digby Mackworth of Gnock, from the family of Neath industrialists. He joined the Navy at the age of 12. He was based in Trinidad around 1825 and was awarded compensation for seven enslaved people in his household on emancipation. He returned to live in London and later Germany. | | Gnock | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/29931 |
| Macnamara, John | 1756- 1818 | B | Llangoed (Breconshire) | MP for Leicester, Macnamara lived in Wiltshire and at Llangoed Castle (later Hall), which he is said to have acquired through gambling. He owned property at Tortola and anticipated money from other West Indian estates. His son Arthur Macnamara married Anne, daughter of John Pedley, who received compensation for his own estates in Jamaica. They inherited both Llangoed and her father's wealth. | | Llangoed | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146649889 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/15649 |
| Marryat, Joseph | 1790 – 1876 | B | Ystradgynlais | Born in Grenada, he was beneficiary of his father's many estates. As MP for Sandwich in Kent he worked against emancipation. He acquired Ynyscedwyn ironworks at Ystradgynlais and lived at Maesydderwen in the Swansea valley from c.1849 but later returned to London. | | Maesydderwen Ynyscedwyn Ironworks | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/11416 http://www.histparl.ac.uk/volume/1820-1832/member/marryat-joseph-1790-1876 |
| Meyler, Richard Sr | ?-1772 | A | Haverfordwest | Bristol slave trader from the 1730s, originally from Haverfordwest. He owned plantations in Jamaica and dealt in sugar, slaves, provisions and dry goods. He left £30,000 and had estates in Pembrokeshire, Hampshire and Somerset. His younger brother Jeremiah also acquired slave plantations. His business partner Henry Bright married his daughter Sarah Meyler | | | | Kenneth Morgan, 1993, Bristol West India Merchants |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----|---------------------------------------|---|------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Meyrick, Owen Putland | 1752 – 1825 | B | Bodorgan, Anglesey | Co-owner, apparently though the family of wife Clara Garth, of several plantations on St Kitts in 1807. His own family had long possessed the Bodorgan estate on Anglesey. His daughter Clara married Augustus Elliott Fuller (1777-1857), who had substantial plantations and was compensated for them on emancipation. Their son Owen Augustus Fuller (1804-1876) later inherited Bodorgan and took the name Meyrick. | | Bodorgan | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146665085 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/18791 https://biography.wales/article/s-MEYR-BOD-1485?&query=Meyrick&lang%5b%5d=en&sort=score&order=desc&rows=12&page=1 |
| Miles, John | 1620/1 -1683 | B | Carmarthen Hay-on-Wye Llanelli Ilston | The founder of the Baptist movement in south Wales, he was born near Hay-on-Wye. He established a Baptist church at Ilston in Gower by 1649 and travelled all over south Wales promoting the Baptist cause. He was appointed to an additional post at Llanelli in 1656. He and his followers were persecuted after the Restoration and he left for the Plymouth Colony in America, where they founded the town of Swansea in 1667. He fled Swansea during King Philip's War with the Native Americans in 1675 but returned and died there. He had Black slaves in Swansea and retained land in Carmarthenshire. An enclosure around the ruins of the chapel of St Cenydd, Ilston, in his memory was unveiled by Lloyd George in 1928. | M | | | https://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-19691?rskkey=NdRznP&result=2 |
| Miles, Philip John | 1774-1845 | B | Cardigan | The son of a Bristol merchant and Jamaican plantation owner, he was in the sugar trade on his own account and at emancipation was compensated for over 2,000 enslaved people. He invested in a large range of commercial and industrial interests and many properties. He acquired the Priory in Cardigan in 1832 and let it out. | | The Priory, Cardigan | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/19118 http://www.glen-johnson.co.uk/cardigan-priory-hospital/ |
| Morgan, Henry | c.1635 -1688 | B | Llanrumney | Privateer and Governor of Jamaica who bought his own sugar plantation, called Llanrumney after his home. He owned three plantations at his death. He was a cousin of the Morgans of Tredegar. | S | | | Chris Evans, 2010 DWB NDNB |
| Morgan, John | 1670-1719 | A | Newport Brecon | Second son of William Morgan (d.1680), probably still invested in the Royal African Company. | | | | |
| Morgan, Thomas | 1664-1699 | A | Newport Brecon | Son of William Morgan (d.1680). He died without issue and his property went to his brother John. He probably invested in the Royal African Company. | | | | |
| Morgan, Thomas | 1604-1679 | A | Llangattock Lingoed | Took 900 slaves in a raid on St Eustatius in the West Indies and delivered them to Jamaica. | | | | |
| Morgan, William | ?-1762 | A | Radyr | Mariner from Radyr, Cardiff, who died on a voyage to Guinea. | | | | Diary of William Thomas |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|---|--|------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Morgan, William | c.1640-1680 | A | Newport Ruperra New Tredegar Brecon Cardiff | William Morgan and his descendants invested in the Royal African Company. They became the Barons Tredegar, which name is found widely. None of the family are listed on UCL database so presumably not plantation owners by the time of emancipation. Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan of Ruperra and Tredegar (1792-1875) presented anti-slavery petitions as MP for Brecon in 1830, as had Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar (1760-1846) in 1826. | | Tredegar House Ruperra Castle New Tredegar | | Chris Evans, 2010 https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/morgan-charles-1792-1875 |
| Morris, John | 1706-1740 | A | Anglesey | The youngest of the four Morris brothers of Llanfihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd in Anglesey, John was a mariner. He served on the East India Company ship the <i>Harrington</i> , transporting slaves from Madagascar to India, and himself took a slave to sell. He later served on a navy warship, the <i>Torbay</i> and died in an attack on Cartagena in the Caribbean. He was described as having a 'kindly nature'. 22 of his letters survive. | M | | | http://antislavery.ac.uk/items/show/902 DWB |
| Morris, Pryse | c.1760-1797 | A | Ceredigion | The youngest son of the polymath Lewis Morris of Anglesey and later Ceredigion, Pryse was a mariner and is said to have been killed during an uprising on a slaving voyage to Barbados. Lewis Morris's brother John (1706-40) had also been involved in the slave trade while his oldest son Lewis (c.1750-1779) also died in Jamaica. | | | | |
| Morris, Valentine | c.1768-1743 | B | Chepstow | Colonel Morris owned sugar plantations in Antigua. He was descended from a Monmouthshire family, the Walters and bought Piercefield near Chepstow in 1740. | | Piercefield | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146646967 |
| Morris, Valentine II | 1727-1789 | B | Chepstow Usk | Morris was born in Antigua and went to school in London. He inherited Piercefield near Chepstow as a teenager after the death of his father, who had bought it three years earlier. He used his enormous wealth to develop the house into one of the pioneering expressions of the Picturesque movement. He also promoted the building of some 300 miles of turnpike roads in the region and bought an estate at Usk. He returned to the Caribbean and was Governor of St Vincent 1772-9, where he lost his personal fortune defending the island from the French. On returning to London, he was imprisoned for debt and had to surrender his Antigua estates and sell Piercefield. | | Piercefield | | Ivor Waters, 1964 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146636527 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----|----------------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|----------------------|--|
| Myddelton, Thomas | c.1550 -1631 | A | Chirk Galch Hill Merioneth | One of the founders and shareholders in the East India Company in 1600. The Company held the Crown monopoly for trade not only with India but also West Africa until it handed over to the Company of Royal Adventurers in 1662. From 1621 it took enslaved people from East and West Africa to the places where it required labour in Africa, India and elsewhere. Myddelton was one of the earliest sugar merchants. He also invested in the Virginia Company and appears to have invested in Atlantic voyages including at least one that carried enslaved Africans. Myddleton was the son of the governor of Denbigh Castle and acquired land across north Wales. He was an MP and became Lord Mayor of London. He bought Chirk Castle in 1593 and it remained in the family. | | Chirk Castle | | NDNB https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/eicah/welshpool-gold-cup-case-study/the-welshpool-gold-cup-case-study-thomas-davies-and-west-africa/ https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/myddelton-sir-thomas-i-1556-1631#footnoteref11_nzilbo2 |
| Nelson, Horatio | 1758-1805 | C | National | Regarded as the greatest figure in the history of the Royal Navy, Admiral Nelson died at Trafalgar and become a national hero. In his earlier career a Royal Navy officer he was tasked with commanding naval vessels that protected ships in the triangular trade to and from the West Indies. His wife Frances Herbert Nisbet <i>née</i> Woolward (1761–1831) was a member of the planter class on Nevis who met Nelson while presiding over her uncle's household at the Montpelier plantation. In a private letter of 1805, Nelson wrote: 'I ever have been and shall die a firm friend of our present colonial system I was bred as you know in the Good old school and taught to appreciate the value of our West India possessions, and neither in the field or the Senate shall their just rights be infringed whilst I have an arm to fight in their defence or a tongue to launch my voice against the damnable cruel doctrine of Wilberforce and his Hipocritical allies'. However, he did not oppose the abolition of the slave trade publicly and died before the bill came to Parliament for debate. He was highly commemorated after his death by monuments and street names all over the UK, of which most famous is Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square. | M B S | | Topple the Racists | https://www.historyextra.com/period/georgian/lord-nelson-slavery-abolition-william-wilberforce-dark-side/ https://nelson-society.com/nelson-letter-a-forgery/ DNB Fanny Nisbet |
| Nembhard, Ballard Jacques | 1789 – 1822 | B | Acrefair | Nembhard was a soldier during the Napoleonic Wars. He inherited a portion of estates in Jamaica on the death of his father in 1821. He married Jane Lloyd Jones of Plas Madoc, Wrexham, where he died shortly after his father, aged 32. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146638547 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Nott, William | 1782-1845 | E | Neath Cowbridge | Nott was born near Neath and aged 16 joined the volunteer corps in Carmarthen, where his parents were innkeepers. In 1800 he joined the army of the British East India Company, which utilised enslaved labour until 1843. He rose to the rank of general. He achieved fame during the first Anglo-Afghan war which was an attempt to install a pro-British government in Afghanistan. In 1842, he held the city of Kandahar against a revolt. During the British withdrawal, Nott's army took the city of Ghazni. He then marched on Kabul to join with General George Pollock's Army of Retribution, whose orders were to rescue hostages and demolish the ancient bazaar of Kabul but destroyed much of the city before it withdrew to India. Nott was rewarded with a knighthood. He denied allegations that his troops had committed murders and rapes during the retreat from Afghanistan, calling these 'gross and villainous falsehoods' and writing 'never did an army march through a country with less marauding and less violence than that which I commanded in Afghanistan.' Nott retired to Carmarthen in 1844 with an annuity from the East India Company but died the next year. He was buried in St Peter's, Carmarthen. | M S | | On Topple the Racists as a military leader in India and the Afghan War. | https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/20372 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Nott |
| Oakeley, Edward | 1796 - 1870 | B | Mold | One of 13 children of Sir Charles Oakeley, Governor of Madras and financier of West India mercantile business of two other sons. Edward was a co-claimant for compensation for estates. He lived in London and Burton-on-Trent but owned collieries at Coed Talon near Mold. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/24078 |
| Oakley, Thomas | 1773 - 1861 | B | Mons | Compensated for 69 enslaved people in Jamaica. His family home was Lydart House, Mitchel Troy, Monmouthshire, to which he returned from Jamaica in 1816. He remained there until his death. | | Lydart House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/24305 |
| Owen, Goronwy | 1723-1769 | B | Anglesey | Born at Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf and brought up there at Y Dafarn Goch, Owen was highly regarded as a Welsh-language poet. He returned to be the local vicar but moved on to other posts and emigrated to America in 1757. He kept slaves at his home in Williamsburg, Virginia. | B | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goronwy_Owen_(poet) http://antislavery.ac.uk/items/show/902 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|--------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Owen, Robert | 1771-1858 | C | Newtown International | Owen was born in Newtown and is world-famous as an instigator of the co-operative movement, a founder of British socialism and a campaigner for education, improved conditions for working people and the reduction of child labour. He went from a humble background in Newtown to become a cotton mill manager in Manchester, then took over his father-in-law's cotton factory at New Lanark in Scotland and ran it from around 1799 to 1825, where he developed a utopian vision of a society without crime, poverty, and misery. While he admired William Wilberforce as the enemy of the slave trade, he did not oppose the continuance of slavery. While there is no evidence that he campaigned against emancipation, he must have been conscious of influencing opinion as an intellectual commentator when he published his account of his visit to Jamaica in 1829. He stated that the present conditions of the enslaved were ones of 'happiness and independence' under 'humane masters' and suggested that abolitionists and missionaries would only worsen their position by urging them beyond their 'present happy ignorant state'. Nevertheless, he recognised the inevitability that in the longer term the gradual education of the enslaved would increase calls for their freedom. Like almost all cotton producers of the time, his mills were reliant on raw cotton grown by enslaved people in the southern United States, the Caribbean and Brazil, though his father-in-law David Dale had bought shares in the Sierra Leone Company, which sought to establish a colony of freed slaves. In the context of discussing the working classes in 1818 he wrote that he viewed 'the whole human race as men created originally with the same general faculties and qualities', and in 1828 he praised the recent Mexican abolition of slavery as 'worthy of general imitation'. The constitution of his utopian settlement of New Harmony, Indiana, (created in the mid-1820s, when slavery continued in much of the United States) excluded membership by 'persons of colour', who it was suggested might instead be accepted as helpers or enabled to join communities in Africa or elsewhere, but he wrote to the abolitionist William Allen in 1825 that 'our operations will soon extend to the blacks and the Indians'. Owen's son, Robert Dale Owen (1801-1877), was a prominent emancipationist whose two books on the subject influenced Abraham Lincoln. In the late 1820s both Robert Owen and his son were appointed trustees of the Nashoba (Tennessee) community by its founder Fanny Wright. This racially-integrated community organised on Owenite lines was intended to be in 'perpetual trust for the benefit of the Negro race'. | M B S | | | Michael Morris, 2018 https://www.academia.edu/37124983/The_Problem_of_Slavery_in_the_Age_of_Improvement_David_Dale_Robert_Owen_and_New_Lanark_Cotton |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----|---|---|------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Palmer, Henry | c.1780 - 1849 | B | Carew Milford Haven | Compensated with Michael Llewellyn for the Carew Castle plantation in Jamaica. He was originally from Coachyland, Carew in Pembrokeshire and was recorded in the Jamaica Militia by 1808. On returning, he seems to have rented a farm at Gelliswick, Hubberston, Milford Haven. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/18766 |
| Palmer, John Rose | 1785-1827 | B | Carew Lawrenny | Palmer died in Jamaica age 42. He had inherited two mortgaged plantations after the death of a cousin, Hon. John Palmer, in 1818. He was baptised at Carew and seems to have grown up at Lawrenny. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146637407 |
| Parker, Peter | 1721-1811 | B | National | Parker joined the Royal Navy at an early age and rose to Admiral of the Fleet and from 1777 Commander-in-Chief Jamaica Station. He owned a plantation in Jamaica from around 1765 until the time of his death. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146661273 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Peter_Parker,_1st_Baronet |
| Parris, Richard Neave | c.1875 -1829 | B | Cardiff | Parris was apparently from Nevis and became a soldier but was also mortgagee on a plantation. He married Fanny Henrietta Hollier in Cardiff in 1804 and they had four children in Roath, latterly at Roath Villa. His wife died in Nevis in 1817 and he remarried there and had two more children. They seem to have become destitute and lived off charity. | | Roath Villa aka Mackintosh Sports Club | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146643491 |
| Parry, John | ?- c.1795 | B | Gresford | In 1789, John Parry of Gresford leased an estate in Jamaica from Reverend George Warrington (d.1830) and his wife Mary. He was possibly John Parry of Gresford Lodge. | | Gresford Lodge | | https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/acb198a1-2476-4a60-a8e4-851a6d691de6 |
| Paxton, William | c.1744 -1824 | A?? | Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire Tenby | Paxton was born in Edinburgh and brought up in London. After joining going to sea as a cabin-boy at the age of 12 and served in the navy until he was 20. He went to India and was a free-mariner for the East India Company, which might possibly have involved him in voyages carrying enslaved Africans to India, but then concentrated on inland trade. He became an assay master in Bengal and later Master of the Calcutta Mint. He seems to have made his fortune principally by establishing an agency house to manage finance for trade within India. He returned to London around 1786. He bought the Middleton Hall Estate (now the site of the National Botanic Garden) in around 1789. He built a new mansion and a belvedere overlooking it as a memorial to Nelson. He also invested in the development of Tenby and in road and canal schemes in Carmarthenshire. He was briefly MP for Carmarthen. | | Paxton's Tower National Botanic Garden | | https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/eicah/middleton-hall-case-study/ http://kuiters.org/wqi/history/botgardpaxton.html http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/paxton-sir-william-1744-1824 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--|-------------|-----|------------------------------|---|------------|--|--|--|
| Peel, Robert | 1788-1850 | E | National | Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel's father was Sir Robert Peel MP (1750-1830), who opposed the abolition of slavery in 1794 and 1799, when the future Prime Minister was a child. Confusion of the two men led to the many statues of Peel around the UK being identified by protesters. Since the confusion has been recognised, Peel remains on Topple the Racists for the stated reasons that he gained financially from his father's business (which used imported cotton) and he was the founder of the modern police force. Robert Taylor has said Peel was part of parliamentary resistance to emancipation, to be addressed in his forthcoming book. | S | | Topple the Racists identifies statues in England | https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/jun/20/gladstone-wellington-peel-britain-pro-slavery-british-history-abolition?CMP=share_btn_tw https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-53005223 |
| Pennant, Edward | 1672-1736 | B | | Chief Justice of Jamaica and plantation owner, born in Jamaica, eldest son of Gifford Pennant (d.1676). He had 610 slaves at the time of his probate. He probably never came to Wales but his sons John, Samuel and Henry returned – John to Wales. | | | | |
| Pennant, Gifford | c.1630-1676 | B | Holywell, Bagillt | The son of Henry Pennant of Holywell and Bagillt, arrived in Jamaica as a soldier in the 1650s. He had estates and 65 slaves as probate in 1676. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146663883 |
| Pennant, John | c.1700-1782 | B | Holywell? Gwynedd | Born in Jamaica, son and heir of Edward Pennant (d.1736) and returned to Britain on his father's death. He lived in Hanover Square, London. He owned extensive estates in Jamaica and his will referred to estates in Wales. Among the estates he had begun to buy up the Penrhyn estate. | | Penrhyn estate | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146643725 |
| Pennant, Richard (Baron Penrhyn of Louth) | 1737-1808 | B | Bangor, Bethesda | Pennant inherited six Jamaican sugar estates from his father John (d. 1782). He was Chairman of the West India Committee to oppose abolition and campaigned as an MP. Through his marriage to Anne Warburton he continued the acquisition of estates at Penrhyn near Bangor that had been begun by his father and bought the other half in 1785 with his Jamaican inheritance, where he developed the slate quarries. He was created Baron Penrhyn in 1783. He lived at Penrhyn Hall, which was later to become Penryhn Castle after it was inherited by his second cousin George Hay Dawkins-Pennant. A slave ship built in 1786 with capacity to carry 275 people was named after his wife Anne – the Lady Penrhyn. | | Penrhyn Hall / Castle Penryhn estate and quarries Port Penrhyn | | https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/penrhyn-castle/features/penrhyn-castle-and-the-transatlantic-slave-trade https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146643723 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146643723 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady_Penrhyn_(1786_ship) |
| Penrose, Charles | ?-1848 | B | Swansea, Port Talbot Cuba | Engineer who left Cwmavon Copper Works for slave-worked La Consolidada mines in Cuba and died there. | | | | Chris Evans, 2010 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---|--------------|-----|--------------------------------------|---|------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Phillips, Thomas | c.1749 -1824 | A?? | Carmarthenshire | The son of a Pembroke tanner, Philipps travelled to India around 1769 as a surgeon with the East India Company. He spent 32 years there, rising to become Head Surgeon. He accumulated money to return home to Wales and invest in a landed estate. By 1800 he had invested £25,000 in the East India Company's funds. It is not clear whether he was involved in slaving. He bought the Aberglasney estate in 1803 and arrived home in 1807. | | Aberglasney | | https://blogs.ucl.ac.uk/eicah/aberglasney-case-study/ |
| Phillips, Nathaniel | 1733-1815 | B | Slebech Narberth | Phillips grew up in London and went to Jamaica in 1759 where he built up interests in four sugar plantations that were worked by over 700 enslaved people. He moved back to London in 1789. In 1793 he bought the Slebech Estate in Pembrokeshire. He was active in the opposition to abolition of the slave trade. After his death the Slebech estate and moneys from the plantations were inherited by his daughter Mary Dorothea and her husband the Baron de Rutzen. | | Slebech Park | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/1330090056 |
| Phillips, Thomas | c.1665 -1713 | A | Brecon | Slaving Captain, who wrote an account of his disastrous second slaving voyage, begun in 1694 from London to the Guinea coast and the West Indies on the <i>Hannibal</i> for Jeffrey Jeffreys. Almost half the Africans died. Philips was from a Brecon family but left to join the navy aged 14. | S | | Long contestation of tablet in Brecon | Chris Evans, 2010 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannibal_(slave_ship) |
| Phillips, Thomas | 1760-1851 | B | Lampeter Llandovery Llandegley | Phillips (sometimes spelled with one l) was born in London but his father was from Radnorshire and he spent some of his childhood at Llandegley. He was apprenticed to an apothecary in Hay-on-Wye, trained as a surgeon and was employed by the Royal Navy and the East India Company. He became rich through commercial trading in India and bought an estate on St Vincent around 1817 when he retired to London. He bought an additional 85 enslaved people in 1821 from the Caribbean island of Carriacou. He was compensated for 167 enslaved people in 1836. He lived in London but was a substantial benefactor to St David's College, Lampeter (now Trinity St Davids) and Llandovery College, giving valuable books and manuscripts as well as cash and endowing scholarships. He was a noted supporter of education in the Welsh language. There is a bust of him by John Evan Thomas in Llandovery College. | | TSD Lampeter Llandovery College | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/25786 ODNB John Morgan-Guy, 'A cultivated and well-stocked mind'. Thomas Phillips MRCS benefactor of St David's College Lampeter |
| Phillipotts, Thomas | 1785 – 1862 | B | Chepstow | Born in Gloucester and went to Jamaica where he developed a large number of estates for which he was a claimant on emancipation. He was identified with many different addresses after returning to Britain, mostly in London, Bath and Gloucestershire, but in 1851 he was recorded at 3 Mount Pleasant, Chepstow. | | 3 Mount Pleasant, Chepstow | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/14110 |
| Picton, Charlotte Maria (née Edwardes) | ? - 1840 | B | Carmarthenshire | The widow of Reverend Edward Picton (1761-1835) she was a claimant with him for the 98 enslaved people inherited on Trinidad from Thomas Picton (1758-1835). She remained as Iscoed until her death. | | Iscoed House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/27927 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|------------------------|--------------|-----|---|--|-------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Picton, Edward | 1761 – 1835 | B | Rudbaxton Carmarthenshire St Brides-super-Ely Wick | Edward Picton was the younger brother and heir of Thomas Picton (1758-1835), inheriting his plantations and enslaved people on Trinidad and his mansion at Iscoed. He was compensated for 98 enslaved people on emancipation. He grew up at Rudbaxton and was vicar of St Brides-super-Ely and Wick from 1798 until his death. | | Iscoed House | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/447209048 |
| Picton, Thomas | 1758 – 1815 | B | Rudbaxton Haverfordwest, Carmarthen, Ferryside, International | Of any figure associated directly with slavery Picton is the most commemorated by monuments and place names in Wales. He was born at Haverfordwest and grew up at Poyston Hall at Rudbaxton. As Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton he was the most senior officer to die at the battle of Waterloo and was regarded as a national hero, especially in his homeland, Wales. However he was also military governor of Trinidad between 1797 and 1803, where he was a plantation owner and instituted vicious abuses across the territory. He drew up a slave code that was designed to control the enslaved population through torture and exemplary executions that included burning alive and dismembering. This led to 36 charges laid against Picton, comprising torture, false imprisonment and execution without trial. He was arrested on his return to London, bailed for £40,000, and in 1806 went on trial for the single charge of permitting the judicial torture of a 14-year-old concubine, Louisa Calderón, who was not enslaved. The huge publicity given to the case, by revealing the abominations of Caribbean slave colonies in pamphlets, prints and newspaper reports, was highly influential in the fight to abolish the slave trade. Picton's conviction was overturned at a retrial in 1808, on a technicality of law rather because he was vindicated. He performed as a key general during the Peninsula War. He became a Pembrokeshire MP in 1813 and settled at Iscoed, his uncompleted mansion at Ferryside in Carmarthenshire. However, he was recalled after Napoleon's escape from Elba and was killed in action at Waterloo. He was remembered for his heroic death rather than his crimes and given a monumental tomb in St Paul's cathedral. Streets in Trinidad are still named for him and towns called Picton exist in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. | M B S | Iscoed Poyston Hall | Picton's commemoration has been of great to many people for several years – see sites. | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146654149 Chris Evans, 2010 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Picton https://gwallter.com/art/the-memory-of-sir-thomas-picton.html |
| Price, Walter | c.1791 -1848 | B | Llandovery | Awarded a small amount of compensation for enslaved people in British Guiana, he had held positions in Morocco and Demerara. He lived at Bwlch Tre Bannau in Carmarthenshire and was buried at Cilycwm. | | Bwlch Tre Bannau | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/203 |
| Priest, Richard | ?-1769 | A | Cardiff | Brought up in Cardiff and became a captain on Bristol slaving voyages to Guinea, he was said to have died on his third. He appears in the slavevoyages database in 1765 on the Brothers to Sierra Leone, which carried 226 enslaved people to Antigua. He is named as Priest Jr with Priest at owner. The Brothers is given in Bristol records as of Cardiff and owned by Richard Priest & Co. | | | | Diary of William Thomas Richardson, BRS |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| Protheroe, Edward | 1774-1856 | B | Neath, London, Gloucestershire | Protheroe was the son of Philip Protheroe and former partner in Protheroes and Claxton. He was a West India merchant and banker, and was compensated at emancipation for estates in Jamaica, St Vincent and Trinidad. As a Whig MP 1812-1820 he supported Wilberforce in actions connected with the foreign slave trade but also supported a Bristol West India merchants' petition against the registration of slaves in 1816. He was left £20,000 in his father's will and invested in coal mines, tramroads and ironworks in the Forest of Dean and in the Neath Valley, where he acquired coal concessions after around 1819 at Pwllfaron, Derlwyn Mawr, Blaengwrach and Cwmgwrach and built a private branch canal. He lived in London, Gloucestershire and Brighton. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/27337 http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/protheroe-edward-1774-1856 Information from Steven Carter |
| Protheroe, George | 1786-1860 | B | Tenby | Protheroe was a partner in Jamaican estates and awarded compensation at emancipation. He was sheriff of Bristol in 1830 but by the 1841 census lived at Norton, Tenby, where he died in 1860. He left less than £600. He was a cousin of Philip Protheroe the younger of Bristol and had family connections in Pembrokeshire. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/43582 |
| Protheroe, Philip | ?-1763 | A | Haverfordwest | Philip Protheroe was originally of the Haverfordwest area. He captained six slaving voyages in the 1730s and organised six more in the 1740s-50s, transporting some 4,000 people to the West Indies and America. He had business associations with Richard Meyler, formerly of Haverfordwest. | | | | Information from Steven Carter Slavevoyages database |
| Protheroe, Philip the elder | 1747-1803 | A | Carmarthenshire Pembrokeshire | Philip Protheroe the elder was helped into Bristol's merchant elite by his uncle Captain Philip Protheroe's wealth and business connections derived from the slave trade. Philip Protheroe He became one of Bristol's largest sugar merchants and invested in at least in at least one slave voyage with a captain William Llewelin who might have been from his home area. He owned estate in the West Indies and defended West India interests. He had acquired land in his 'ancestral counties of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, including the Manor and Lordship of Llandeilo Abercywyn, which he left to his sons Edward, Sir Henry, Philip and Lewis. In his will his cash bequests alone amounted to £112,000. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146649875 Information from Steven Carter |
| Reece, Sarah Ann | c.1820 - c.1880 | B | Cardiff | Inherited proceeds of the sale of slaves on St Vincent with her brother Charles Edward Bernard (1815-1866). Lived at Elgin Cottage, Cardiff. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/27657 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Rhodes, Cecil | 1853-1902 | D | International | Rhodes is one of the most controversial figures associated with the British colonisation of Africa, attacked as a white supremacist and ruthless imperialist and adventurer. He had no connection with Wales but was memorialised nationally and internationally. He left his vast fortune largely to educational causes. He professed a belief that the Anglo-Saxons were 'the first race in the world' and that 'the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race': views that were common in Victorian England and its Empire. He was highly regarded by many of his contemporaries but the ODNB concludes: 'Later biographers and historians who have not shared his imperialism have been more critical of his methods. They have shown how, for most of the peoples of southern Africa, his ventures hastened the pace of colonialism, capitalist development, and political reconstruction and were accompanied by brutal conquest, ruthless exploitation, sharp business practice, and the insidious corruption of public life. Nevertheless, in his lifetime Rhodes's use of power was often tempered by his ability to engage imaginatively with those who were subject to his control and to bestow largess upon them, whether fellow mining magnates, Cape Afrikaners, or even, on occasion, African notables and their subjects.' | S | | Major contestation in South Africa and Oxford | ODNB |
| Richards, Anne (Hannah) (later Rollings; née Haworth) | c.1780-1844 | B | St Mellons Cardiff | Married in Jamaica to David Richards (d.1823), originally from Llanedeyrn near Cardiff. After his death she married a George Rollings of Hereford and remained at Llanrumney Hall where she was a claimant for compensation of just under £20 on a Jamaican estate. | | Llanrumney Hall | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/16174 |
| Richards, David | ?-1823 | B | St Mellons Cardiff | Richards was a lawyer in Jamaica, originally from Llanedeyrn near Cardiff, who made his fortune in the West Indies and retired to Llanrumney Hall and was buried at St Mellons. His widow Anne (d.1844) was a claimant for compensation of just under £20 on a Jamaican estate. | | Llanrumney Hall | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146637298 |
| Riley, Samuel | ?-1823 | B | Denbighshire | Riley was a plantation owner in Jamaica who bought Marchweil Hall in 1801. He still held his estates and enslaved people at this death. He left them to Thomas Parker of Cheshire. | | Marchweil Hall | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146634328 |
| Roberts, Bartholomew (Barti Ddu) | 1682-1722 | A | Casnewydd Bach (Pembrokeshire) | Roberts changed his name from John to Bartholomew, and was known later in legend as Black Bart or Barti Ddu. He came from Casnewydd Bach / Little Newcastle and was second mate on a slaving ship. When it was captured by pirates he joined them and became one of the most notorious and successful pirate captains of the era. His crew included many Black sailors under the Pirate Code that Roberts established. A seaweed rum is made today called Bartirum. | M | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartholomew_Roberts |
| Roberts, John | c.1723-1763 | A | Cowbridge | Known as Doctor Roberts from Cowbridge, died in St Kitts in 1763 aged about forty. He had made about thirteen voyages to Guinea. | | | | John Evans, 2004 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----|-----------------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Rodney, George Brydges | 1719-1792 | C | National | Rodney was one of the most talented Admirals in the Royal Navy of his generation. He came from a wealthy family that lost its money in the South Sea Bubble, and it has been suggested that this gave him an undue focus on making money, primarily by capturing foreign ships. However, he lost a great deal through gambling and his unsalaried position as an MP for much of the period 1751-82. Among his many victories was the Battle of the Saints off St Domingo in 1782, which was credited with keeping Jamaica for Britain. Charles James Fox moved a vote of thanks in the Commons for 'the most brilliant victory that this country had seen this century' (though Rodney's personal role was later contradicted). Such actions made him both a byword for greed and a national hero. He personally promoted John Perkins to be the first Black commanding officer in the Royal Navy and when the promotion was later disallowed he wrote to the Admiralty in support of Perkins, saying that he 'bore an excellent character, and had done great service.' Rodney was made a peer in 1782 and was commemorated widely in Britain and its colonies. He spoke against abolition of the slave trade in the House of Lords and when he gave evidence in 1788 to the select committee appointed to examine the slave trade he said he had seen no evidence that Africans were treated with brutality during many years in the West Indies. He died in what was described as 'honourable poverty'. | M B S | | | ODNB https://www.philipkallan.com/single-post/2019/04/01/Admiral-Rodney https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Perkins_(Royal_Navy_officer) |
| Rogers, James | ?-1799 | A | Haverfordwest | A leading Bristol slaver who had previously been a partner in a marine insurance business in Haverfordwest. He became a Freeman of Bristol in 1774. His business failed in 1793 with debts said to amount to the colossal figure of £100,000. | | | | Richardson, Bristol Records Society |
| Rowland, Edward | ? – 1815 | B | Ruabon | Rowland was an ironmaster and coal owner at Ruabon. He lived at Garthen Lodge. His brother, Gabriel Rowland owned a coffee plantation in Port Royal and left his estate to Edward's married daughters, Ann Campbell and Mary Fraser, both of whom lived in Exeter. Edward was left a small annuity of £30 a year. | | Garthen Lodge Plas Bennion | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146651873 |
| Rowland, Jane | ?-c.1840 | B | Mold, Flintshire | Probably the widow of Edward Rowland (d.1815), she claimed compensation for an estate in Jamaica relating to her late brother-in-law. | | Garthen Lodge | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146630509 |
| Sandbach, Henry Robertson | 1807 – 1895 | B | Denbighshire | Sandbach was awarded very substantial compensation for enslaved people in British Guiana having taken on his father's interests in the Sandbach Tinne partnership in 1833. He lived at Liverpool but in the 1860s built Hafodunos on his father's estate in Denbighshire, where he died in 1895. | | Hafodunos Hall | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/8821 |
| Sandbach, Samuel | 1769-1851 | B | Denbighshire | A Liverpool merchant who went to Grenada and Demerara around 1789. He was a partner in Sandbach Tinne and made substantial claims at emancipation. He retired in 1833 after buying the Hafodunos estate but died at Liverpool. He was high sheriff of Denbighshire in 1839. | | Hafodunos | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/8083 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Scott, George Henry Cussans | 1811-1887 | B | Rhoscrowther (Pembrokeshire) | Scott appears to have been a beneficiary of some compensation on emancipation for a plantation in Jamaica. He was brought up in London. He was a vicar, first in Sussex and then from 1850 until his death at Rhoscrowther, Pembrokeshire. | | Rhoscrowther rectory | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/1111970578 |
| Shand, Frances Batty | 1815-1885 | B | Cardiff | Born in Jamaica as one of ten children to plantation owner John Shand (1759-1825) and his housekeeper Frances Brown, 'a free woman of colour'. Her father returned to Scotland with a large sum of money that he reinvested in land there c.1816 and died when she was 10; her mother remained in Jamaica. She lived with her aunt in Scotland and then from 1857 with her unmarried brother John Shand, a railway company secretary, in Cardiff, later joined by her sister Milborough. In the 1861 census she was at Park Place, Cardiff; in 1871 at 13 Windsor Place. Later she moved back to Scotland and then to Switzerland, where she died in 1885. She was buried at Cardiff. Her father left £5,000 to each of his 'reputed' children. It is not clear whether any of them had any continuing investments in Jamaica and while she left nearly £12,000 her brother and sister also in Cardiff left far less. With her brother she founded the Cardiff Institute for the Blind in 1865 to give employment to the poor and worked for it continuously until her brother's death in 1877 then left money for it in her will. Most of her estate went to the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Infirmary to maintain a children's ward in her brother's memory (this does not appear to have been carried forward into a successor hospital). The CIB's building of 1951 in Newport Road was named Shand House and is currently student accommodation. | B | Park Place, Cardiff 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642845 https://sightlife.wales/about-us/history/ https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/woman-who-gave-name-prominent-15370142 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frances_Batty_Shand https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642837 |
| Shand, John Batty | c.1804-1877 | B | Cardiff | John Batty Shand was one of ten children to plantation owner John Shand (1759-1825) and his housekeeper Frances Brown, 'a free woman of colour'. (See Frances Batty Shand for further information.) He was born in Jamaica but lived in Glasgow then moved Park Place, Cardiff, where he was Secretary of Rhymney Railway. In 1871 he was living at 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff, with his sisters Milborough and Frances. Their father left £5,000 to each of his 'reputed' children. It is not clear whether any of them had any continuing investments in Jamaica but John died in Cardiff with an estate of under £2,000. With his sister Frances he founded what became the Cardiff Institute for the Blind in 1865. | B | Park Place, Cardiff 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642837 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---|-------------|-----|-----------------------|--|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Shand , Milborough Batty | 1802-1875 | B | Cardiff | Milborough Batty Shand was born in Jamaica as one of ten children to plantation owner John Shand (1759-1825) and his housekeeper Frances Brown, 'a free woman of colour'. (See Frances Batty Shand for further information.) She moved to Scotland and married John Sandiman, a surgeon in Brechin, in 1826. By 1871 she was widowed and living with her brother John and sister Frances at 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff. She died in Leamington in 1875. It is not clear whether she had any continuing investments in Jamaica but left an estate of less than £1,000. | | 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642837 |
| Shickle , Ann | c.1770-1840 | B | Laugharne | Widow of John Shickle, with whom she lived in Laugharne in the 1820s, she was a claimant for compensation for estates in Jamaica. She died in Laugharne. | | Springwell Villa, Laugharne | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/1302686494 |
| Shickle , John | 1767-1828 | B | Laugharne | Born in Jamaica and owner of estates there. In 1800 he lived in Hertfordshire but he was later at Springwell Villa in Laugharne, which he offered for sale in 1821, then advertised his effects for sale there in March 1828 saying that he was leaving for England, and died at Brixton in October. His widow Ann seems to have returned to Laugharne. | | Springwell Villa, Laugharne | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146633556 Cambrian, 13 Oct 1821, 7 Mar 1828, 1 Nov 1828 |
| Smith , Milborough Daniel (née Tabois) | 1795-c.1857 | B | Swansea | Smith received compensation for enslaved people in Jamaica as executor for her husband. She was born in Jamaica where her father was a planter. She was living at 4 Adelaide Place in Swansea as a widow with her daughters and two boarders according to the 1841 census but by 1851 she was in Bristol. She had bonds in Swansea Harbour Trust. | | 4 Adelaide Place, Swansea | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/22013 |
| Smyth , Francis George the younger | 1770 - 1839 | B | Maenclochog | Smyth was born in Jamaica where his father owned plantations, which he inherited. In 1824 he published an anti-emancipation tract <i>An Apology for West Indians and Reflections on the Policy of Great Britain's Interference in the Internal Concerns of the West India Colonies</i> . He lived mostly in Gloucestershire. In 1814 he was referred to as 'late of' Temple Druid, Mancllochog, Pembrokeshire. He was related to the Leach family of nearby Colston. | | Temple Druid | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/644886395 |
| Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | 1766-1835 | C | National | He was the MP for Monmouth 1788-90 and for English seats until 1803 when he became Duke of Beaufort on his father's death. He voted against the abolition of the slave trade in 1796. The family had large landholdings in Monmouthshire and Breconshire that brought them substantial industrial profits with the rise of the iron industry. | S | | | https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/somerset-henry-charles-1766-1835 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------------------|---|------------|-------------|---|--|
| Spencer, Thomas | c. 1660 | B | St Athan, East Aberthaw | The Spencer family of St Athan traded in tobacco and sugar between East Aberthaw and St Kitts from the 1630s to the 1660s. Thomas Spencer, the head of the family, is also thought to have been a minor plantation owner in the Caribbean. The surname Spencer is attached to at least one slave born on a plantation on the island. A worn grave marker is in the vestry of the parish church. The family house was destroyed by works for Aberthaw power station. | | | | Correspondence from John Banks |
| Stanley, Henry Morton | 1841-1904 | D | Denbigh, St Asaph | <p>A controversial journalist and world-famous explorer who was a key figure in the 'scramble for Africa' in the 1870s and 1880s and very widely commemorated. He was born illegitimate as John Rowlands at Denbigh, abandoned as a small child and grew up in the workhouse at St Asaph. He left for America aged 17 and reinvented himself as a journalist under a new name. He conducted a series of gruelling expeditions in Africa. He first went in search of David Livingstone in Tanzania in 1871. In 1874 he began a trans-Africa expedition into dense forest that involved repeated battles and what he called 'violent chastisement' of indigenous people, resulting in criticism of Stanley in the British press. He assisted Leopold II of Belgium in establishing the Congo Free State by building roads and trading bases that would enable the region's exploitation but he left before the atrocities associated with Belgian rule began. On his last major expedition, from 1886 to 1890, a rearguard party he left behind became demented and depraved, committing appalling crimes that would later affect his reputation. He exposed and attacked the continuing Arab and East African slave trade yet was accused of himself using slaves as porters and in Sudan effectively opening up new routes for slave traders.</p> <p>Accusations of cruelty were investigated by a Parliamentary committee and others but his reputation survived in his lifetime and he was knighted in 1899. Some in Zaire today consider Stanley a positive figure dissociated from later events while others there continue to revile him. A very large literature has grown up to examine his reputation. A recent biographer, Tim Jeal, has concluded that historical accusations against Stanley were biased and unfounded but other biographers have upheld them. Nobert Mbu-Mputu has contributed in 2020: 'there is no evidence that "he had little respect for the natives of Africa". The historical evidence and facts show the opposite.' However Professor Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja of the University of North Carolina wrote in 2010 that Stanley 'committed heinous crimes against humanity in my homeland, the Congo'. His life story continues to be disputed.</p> | M S | | <p>Topple the Racists; much local argument.</p> <p>At Denbigh in 2010 more than 50 people signed a letter opposing a statue, coordinated by Selwyn Williams of Bangor University.</p> <p>In 2011 after installation at St Asaph 160 residents signed a petition for removal of the totem pole.'</p> | <p>ODNB</p> <p>https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/henry-morton-stanleys-unbreakable-will-99405/</p> <p>https://www.iwa.wales/agenda/2010/06/henry-morton-stanley-hero-or-villain/</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Morton_Stanley</p> <p>Statement from Tim Jeal about the statue controversy, June 2020</p> <p>Letter from Norbert Mbu-Mputu 2020</p> <p>Correspondence from Howard Hughes, Wanda Zyborska</p> |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----|---|---|------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| Stapleton, Catherine | 1734-1815 | B | None in Wales | Plantation owner on Nevis and St Kitts from 1776 until her death. In 1776 she bought the interests of Sir Robert Cotton and Watkin Williams in the Stapletons company [also known as Fountains]. She took principal responsibility for administration of the family plantation interests. She lived in Cheshire and Somerset. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146647791 https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/00c75886-91cc-30dd-8830-56f16c43ca64 |
| Stapleton, James Russell | 1699-1743 | B | Bodrhyddan | Acquired a Welsh estate through marriage to Penelope Conway of Bodrhyddan, Flintshire (now Wrexham), in 1731, and inherited income from plantations in St Kitts from his grandfather Sir William Stapleton (d.1686). He left his estate equally between his five daughters. His daughter Penelope married Ellis Yonge (1717-1785) of Bryn Iorcyn in Flintshire. | | Bryn Iorcyn | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146647787 https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/00c75886-91cc-30dd-8830-56f16c43ca64 |
| Stewart, James Law | 1787 – 1869 | B | Tenby | Compensated on emancipation for enslaved people in Jamaica he lived in Cheltenham until 1843 but spent his last years in Tenby. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/22434 |
| Strudwick, Henry | ?-1760 | B | Shropshire but may have had land in Wales | Henry Strudwick (or Strudwicke) built the Pantrepant estate in Jamaica 1740-60 and named it after his family home near Oswestry at Pentre Pant in Shropshire. In 1754 he was recorded as owning nearly 2000 acres in three Jamaican parishes. He left property in trust to his two mixed-race children and their mother but the remainder to his wife and his daughter Mary Warrington. He became bankrupt. | | | | |
| Swymmer, Anthony Langley | c.1724 -1760 | B | Mold | Swymmer was born in Jamaica and came from a Bristol merchant family whose surname appears on several slaving voyages 1728-1852. He owned large estates in Jamaica. He was MP for Southampton and had addresses in Winchester and Mold but he died in Jamaica aged 36. He left his estates to his nephew Sir Thomas Champneys. His Mold estate is not certain but may have been Argoed Hall. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146651303 http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1715-1754/member/swymmer-anthony-langley-1724-60 |
| Tarleton family | | A | Wrexham | The Tarletons were among the richest slave-trading families in Liverpool. Major Henry Tarleton (1788-1829) married a Fletcher of Gwernhaylod, Flintshire in 1828 at Overton. He died shortly afterwards and was buried at Malpas in Cheshire. The name Tarleton was briefly associated with Penley Hall, Wrexham, built around 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1935. The National Archives contains papers related to legacies from the estate of Colonel Henry Tarleton of Penley, 1871-2. | | Penley | | https://historicalengland.org.uk/content/docs/research/streetnames-pdf/ |
| Thomas, Rees Goring | 1801-1863 | B | Llanelli Ferryside | Thomas was a claimant for compensation at emancipation for properties in Jamaica as a partner in Sir James Edsdail and Company. He came from a family with land around Llanelli and was born at Llannon, Carmarthenshire. Towards the end of his life he lived at Iscoed, Carmarthenshire. | S | Iscoed | | https://www.llanellich.org.uk/files/440-llanelli-and-its-association-with-the-slave-trade https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/45938 |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--|-------------|-----|---------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Thompson, William | 1793-1854 | B | Merthyr Tydfil Swansea Tredegar | A major figure in the city of London and Lord Mayor. He married the daughter of Samuel Homfray and became an ironmaster of Penydarren and Tredegar. By 1831 he was chief partner and the owner of Bedwellty House. He was head of the Santiago Company, which supplied copper to Swansea and used enslaved labour at its mines. One of its ships was called the <i>Alderman Thompson</i> and another was named <i>Countess of Bective</i> after his daughter. He was an MP for various English constituencies 1820-1854. He presented parliamentary petitions for the abolition of slavery in 1830 and 1831. | | Bedwellty House | | Chris Evans, 2010 https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/thompson-william-1792-1854 |
| Townsend, Chauncy | 1708-1770 | A? | Swansea Llanelli | A merchant in London who pioneered industrial development in Swansea and Llanelli. He began as a draper and then developed interests as a merchant supplying government contracts in New England, Nova Scotia and Honduras. He invested heavily in mining in south Wales. He was also an MP. Direct interests in the slave trade have not been identified but his wife Bridget was the daughter of James Phipps of Westbury in Wiltshire (c.1687-1723), who had worked for the Royal Africa Company and married the daughter of an African woman and a Dutch soldier. Bridget's son James Townsend has been called the first 'Black' Lord Mayor of London. | | Upper Bank copper works | | https://www.academia.edu/31908338/A_Black_Lord_Mayor_of_London_in_the_Eighteenth_Century http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1715-1754/member/townsend-chauncy-1708-70 |
| Tringham, Eleanor Amelia (formerly Tarleton, née Fletcher) | 1798 - 1871 | B | Flintshire Laugharne | Tringham tried unsuccessfully to claim compensation for an estate in Jamaica inherited through her late husband's father Thomas Tarleton, who was a major Liverpool slave trader. She was born in Flintshire and married Henry Tarleton at Overton in 1828 but he died seven months later. She married William Tringham while living at Leamington in 1831. They moved to Laugharne for a few years before going to Devon and then London. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146632015 |
| Tringham, William | 1798-1559 | B | Laugharne | Tried unsuccessfully to claim compensation for an estate in Jamaica inherited by his wife Eleanor. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146632018 |
| Tyndall, Joseph | 1840 - 1899 | B | Newport | An absentee co-owner compensated in 1863 by the Dutch for enslaved people in Surinam, though the UK had made it a criminal act twenty years earlier for British subjects to hold slaves anywhere in the world. He was born in Devon and around 1860 lived for a short time at 44 Blewitt Street in the centre of Newport before moving back to Devon and then emigrating to New Zealand. | | 44 Blewitt St, Newport | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146650719 |
| Vaughan, John (3 rd Earl of Carbery) | 1639-1713 | A | Carmarthen | MP for Carmarthenshire seats 1661-89 and inheritor in 1686 of the Golden Grove estate, he was Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica 1675-8 and expedited the sugar plantations. He negotiated prices of enslaved people with the Royal African Company fought against the Jamaican Maroons, who had escaped from slavery. He sold enslaved people on his own account. | | Golden Grove | | Chris Evans, 2010 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Vaughan,_3rd_Earl_of_Carbery |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---|-------------|-----|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|---|--|
| Vaughan, Robert Williames (2 nd Baronet) | 1768 – 1843 | C | Dolgellau | Robert Williames Vaughan was MP for Merioneth for 44 years, from 1792 to 1836, yet only spoke in the House once. He was the largest landowner in Merioneth. He was accused of frustrating the Anti-slavery Society locally and yet he presented and endorsed petitions for the abolition of slavery from towns across the county. | | Nannau | | Andrew Green, 2018 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Robert_Vaughan,_2nd_Baronet https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/vaughan-sir-robert-1768-1843 |
| Warrington, Rev. George | 1744-1830 | B | Wrexham Hope St Asaph | A clergyman from Byn-y-ffynnon, Wrexham, who with his wife Mary (née Strudwick, 1740-1802) received £3,000 to relinquish claims on his father-in-law's estate of Pantre Pant in Jamaica in 1789. He was vicar of Hope and a canon of St Asaph, 1778-1830. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146664831 |
| Watts, Margaret (née Haverkam) | 1794 – 1846 | B | Llangollen | Born Margaret Haverkam in Antigua she married Samuel Watts there in 1812. They retired to Llangollen and were paid compensation for enslaved people in Antigua. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/601# |
| Watts, Samuel | ? – 1839 | B | Llangollen | A lieutenant colonel in the army who married Margaret Haverkam in Antigua in 1812. They retired to Llangollen and were paid compensation for enslaved people in Antigua. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/1229 |
| Wellesley, Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | 1769-1852 | C? | National | Wellesley was the commander of British forces against Napoleon and twice Prime Minister. He had previously put down insurgencies against British rule in India. He had been an MP 1806-9. He was given the title of Duke of Wellington in 1814 and made ambassador to Paris where a principal role was to negotiate for the suppression of the slave trade. He returned to the army to defeat Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. In 1818 he returned to politics and was Prime Minister in 1828-30 and 1834. He was a high conservative in his views and was considered by the emancipationists to be strongly sympathetic to the West India interest. He raised concerns regularly about the implications of unilateral abolition of slavery and the risks of both social breakdown in the colonies and the growth of an illegal underground slave trade and he stated his doubts about the rightness of forcing Westminster laws upon colonial administrations. Nevertheless, in a debate on emancipation in the Lords in 1833 he presented petitions in favour of abolition and claimed to have worked long and hard for the end of slavery. | M B S | | Wellington does not appear on Topple the Racists but there have been calls to remove statues in Scotland by reason of his Indian campaigns. | https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/jun/20/gladstone-wellington-peel-britain-pro-slavery-british-history-abolition?CMP=share_btn_tw https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/wellesley-sir-arthur-1769-1852 ODNB Michael Taylor, 2020. <i>The Interest: How the British Establishment Resisted the Abolition of Slavery</i> |

| Name | Dates | Why | Associated localities | Discussion | See tables | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------|------------------------------------|--|------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Wells, Nathaniel | 1779 - 1852 | B + G | St Arvans St Kitts Llandough | The son of plantation owner William Wells and his slave Juggy, Nathaniel inherited the plantations as a teenager. He was educated in England and bought the Piercefield Estate in 1802, which was an important feature of the Wye Valley tour. He became Sheriff of Monmouthshire, supported improvements to St Arvan's Church, and had more than 20 children. He disposed of several of his slave plantations in St Kitts in the 1820s but was compensated for the loss of 86 slaves on one remaining plantation. | | Piercefield, St Arvan's Church | | NDNB John Evans, 2004 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/25474 Correspondence from John Banks |
| Wells, William | 1730-1794 | B | Cardiff St Kitts Nevis | Born in Cardiff and went to St Kitts when he was about 19, eventually acquiring three sugar plantations. He had children by at least three of his house slaves and subsequently freed some of the women and left bequests to his children. He left his fortune and plantations to his teenage son Nathaniel, whose mother was his slave Juggy (freed name Joardine Wells). | | | | NDNB John Evans, 2004 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146647727 |
| Whittle, Latimer | 1813-1891 | B | Abergavenny | Beneficiary of a trust fund from Jamaican estates, he was a civil engineer and lived in many parts of the UK but around 1861-2 was living at Castle Street, Abergavenny. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146654817 |
| Wilkins, Walter | 1741-1828 | A?? | Brecon Maesllwch | His father was an attorney of the Priory, Brecon, and his mother was Sibyl, daughter of Walter Jeffreys of Llywel. He went to Bengal in his late teens and became a senior merchant with the East India Company, but it is not clear whether he had any involvement in slaving. He returned in 1772 and used the wealth gained to buy the Maesllwch estate in Radnorshire and invest in ironworks and canals and the Brecon Bank. He was worth £250,000 at his death. As MP for Radnorshire 1796-1828 he presented anti-slavery petitions in 1824. | | | | https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/wilkins-walter-1741-1828 H.V. Bowen, 2017. <i>Wales and the Making of British India</i> |
| Williams, Evan | ?-1769 | A | Michaelstone-super-Ely | Evan Williams with his brother William Williams of Michaelstone-super-Ely both died on a slaving voyage from Guinea to the West Indies 1769. | | | | Diary of William Thomas |
| Williams, Martin | 1782 - 1856 | B | Llanfyllin | Williams was born in Jamaica, the son of another Martin Williams of Jamaica. He acquired Bryngwyn near Llanfyllin by 1813 and lived there at his death in 1856. He received compensation at emancipation. He chaired the Board of Guardians at Llanfyllin workhouse in 1837. His daughter Elizabeth Charlotte Williams married Henry Robertson Sandbach of Hafodunos, who was a major plantation owner. | | Y Dolydd / Llanfyllin Workhouse Bryngwyn | | Andrew Green, 2018 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/16235/#addresses |
| Williams, Michael | 1784-1858 | B | Swansea | Co-owner of the Rose Copper Works in Swansea, later Williams, Foster & Co, owners of Morfa Copper Works, became an investor in the Santiago Company, which supplied copper to Swansea and used slave labour at its mines. | | | | Chris Evans, 2010 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|--|--------------|------------|---|--|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Williams, Thomas | 1737-1802 | C | Anglesey, Holywell, Swansea, Penclawdd | Known by the nicknames Twm Chwarae Teg or the Copper King, Williams was a ruthless businessman who created a virtual monopoly of the copper industry in Britain. The supply of copper good to slavers for trading in Africa and to plantation owners and shipping in the Caribbean were an important part of his business and he vigorously opposed the abolition of the slave trade, petitioning Parliament in 1788. He voted against abolition as an MP in 1796. He had several English and Welsh estates as well as his industrial concerns and his main home was Llanidan on Anglesey. | | Penclawdd, Greenfield Valley and Swansea copper works, Parys Mountain, Amwlch, Llanidan | | https://biography.wales/article/s-WILL-THO-1737 https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1790-1820/member/williams-thomas-1737-1802 |
| Williams, Watkin | 1742-1808 | B | Penbedw (Denbighshire), Erbistock (Wrexham) | MP for Montgomeryshire and Flint Boroughs, married Elizabeth Stapleton, one of the daughters and co-heirs of James Russell Stapleton. In 1776, his sister-in-law Catherine Stapleton bought out his interest in the Stapleton estates on St Kitts and Nevis. | | Erbistock | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146651955 |
| Williams-Wynn, Watkin Williams | 1772-1840 | C | North Wales | Williams-Wynn's estates extended over seven counties in north Wales and the borders. He was successively MP for Beaumaris and Denbighshire 1794-1840. He divided in Parliament against condemning the Jamaican slave trials in 1826. In the 1832 election it was said that he was 'supported by all except 'a few who are either violent reformers or violent for the immediate abolition of slavery'. | | Wynnstay | | https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/williams-wynn-sir-watkin-1772-1840 |
| Wilson, George | ? - ? | B | Monmouth | An unsuccessful claimant for enslaved people on an estate in Barbados, he was then at an address in St John Street, Monmouth, 1838. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146632498 |
| Winston, Benjamin (formerly Sandford) | 1786 – 1866 | B | Rhyl | An Anglican clergyman born Benjamin Sandford in Martinique, he was a vicar in Kent until 1848, when he seems to have retired to Flint. He changed his name as a condition of the will of his maternal grandfather Charles Winston (d.1802) and inherited estates in Dominica for which he received compensation on emancipation. A HistoryPoints plaque indicating his role in enslavement has been put at the site of his house, Bodannerch in Rhyl. | | Bodannerch | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146645575 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-54641987 |
| Workman, Francis of Barbados | ? – c.1820 | B | Swansea | Workman owned mortgages on estate and enslaved people in Barbados. He lived in Barbados and at Mainstone Court near Ledbury in Herefordshire but later lived in Cheltenham and shortly before his death was recorded in a codicil to his will as 'of Swansea'. | | | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146652727 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Why</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See tables</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Yale , Elihu | 1649-1721 | E | Wrexham Denbighshire | Yale was born in Boston, Massachusetts, to a Denbighshire family. but returned with his family to London as a child. He worked for the East India Company and amassed a mercantile fortune in India, particularly trading in diamonds. He became Governor of Fort George in 1687 He returned to Britain at the age of 50 and spent his last two decades in London and at Plas Grono near Wrexham. He became high sheriff of Denbighshire. He gave money for the foundation of what was to become Yale University but was buried at Wrexham. During his time in Madras the East India Company was dealing in enslaved people, both African and Indian. His personal involvement in slavery is disputed. He appears never to have owned or traded in slaves himself but he was responsible for controls of slaves as Governor. | B S | Plas Grono | Features on Topple the Racists There has been controversy at Yale University | https://yaledailynews.com/blog/2020/06/28/cancel-yale-not-likely/ |
| Yonge , Barbara | 1760 – 1837 | B | Rhuddlan | Barbara Yonge was the daughter of Ellis Yonge of Bryn Iorcyn (1717-1785) and Penelope Stapleton. She co-owned Stapleton's plantation on St Kitts with her cousin Sir Stapleton Cotton (Viscount Combermere) and claimed compensation for it at emancipation. | | Bodrhyddan Hall, Bryn Iorcyn | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/43944 |
| Yonge , Ellis | 1717-1785 | B | Bryn Iorcyn (Flintshire) Acton Hall (Wrexham) | Married Penelope Stapleton and thereby took an interest in the West Indies plantations of the Stapleton family. His family home was Bryn Iorcyn and he owned Acton Hall before it was bought by Sir Foster Cunliffe. | | Bryn Iorcyn | | https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/00c75886-91cc-30dd-8830-56f16c43ca64 |
| York , Duke of (King James II) | 1633-1701 | A | National | The brother of King Charles II, who was crowned James II in 1685. From 1660 he was Governor of the Royal Adventurers into Africa (later the Royal African Company), which was the principal body involved in the English slave trade. He was also the company's largest shareholder. In command of the Royal Navy during the Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665–1667), the Duke he captured forts that would facilitate slaving. The company held a monopoly in trade with west Africa and by the 1680s was transporting thousands of enslaved people a year to the West Indies, many of them branded 'DY' for the Duke of York. | S | | | |

Annex 2: Historically significant people of Black heritage who may be commemorated in Wales or might be commemorated in future

(living people excluded)

| Name | Dates | Associated localities | Discussion | See table | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Bovell, Edward | c.1870 - c.1960 | Cardiff | Bovell was among the earliest Black settlers in Butetown, arriving from Barbados in 1885 and settling in Sophia Street. He was a ship's cook until about 1940 and was an air raid warden during World War Two. He was photographed by Bert Hardy for <i>Picture Post</i> in 1950. | | | | Alan Llwyd, 2005 |
| Campbell, Betty | 1934-2017 | Cardiff | The first Black head teacher in Wales, an activist and Cardiff county councillor, chosen in a public vote to be the subject of a new statue outside BBC Wales, installed in 2021. | M | | | https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-48610689 |
| Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel | 1875-1912 | Llangollen | A noted English Edwardian composer who was the son of a surgeon from Sierra Leone and a mother from London. His music was widely performed in the early twentieth century. His identity as a Black composer was important to him and he used African, Caribbean and American themes and visited the United States three times to conduct his own works. He died of pneumonia aged 37 and thousands attended his funeral in London. He was a frequent visitor to Wales as an Eisteddfod adjudicator and conductor, for example at the Llangollen National Eisteddfod in 1908. He went to local eisteddfodau, too, and was in Dolgellau adjudicating on New Year's day 1907. He wrote to an American tour organiser concerned for his safety there in 1904, 'I do a great deal of adjudicating in Wales among a very rough class of people.' | | | | ODNB Alan Llwyd, 2005 |
| Craft, Ellen and William | 1826-1891 and 1824-1900 | Swansea | The Crafts were escaped slaves from Georgia who took refuge in Britain after the US passed the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850. They stayed for 19 years, until after the Civil War. They had their five children in Britain, wrote about their experiences and gave lectures, including one at Mount Pleasant Chapel, Swansea, in 1863. | | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellen_and_William_Craft |
| de Freitas, Iris | 1896-1989 | Aberystwyth | De Freitas came from British Guiana to study at Aberystwyth University in 1919. She became the first woman lawyer in the Caribbean. The de Freitas Room at Aberystwyth is part of the Huw Owen Library. | B | Alexandra Hall, Aberystwyth | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iris_de_Freitas_Brazao |
| Dixon, Colin | 1943-1993 | Cardiff | Dixon grew up on Butetown and played for Cardiff's youth rugby union team but was overlooked for a cap in the Wales team in 1961. He took up professional rugby league, and played 715 first-class games for northern sides, Wales and Great Britain. He set a world record transfer fee when he went to Salford in 1968. After retiring as a player he coached several teams. He died aged only 49 in Halifax. | | | | Williams, Evans and O'Leary, 2015 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colin_Dixon |

| Name | Dates | Associated localities | Discussion | See table | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|--|---|
| Douglass, Frederick | 1818-1895 | International | Douglass was born into slavery in Maryland. After escaping in 1838 he became famous as a great orator and campaigner for abolition. He wrote several volumes of autobiography. He spent two years on speaking tours in the British Isles in the 1840s, with large audiences. During his visit he became legally free when supporters bought his freedom from his American 'owner'. There are plaques marking places of his speeches in London, Edinburgh, Cork and Waterford but none are known to mark places where he spoke in Wales. He spoke at Wrexham Town Hall on 9 October 1846 where the public meeting was 'densely packed until near midnight'. | | Wrexham Town Hall | Statue in Rochester, New York, torn down July 2020 | Daniel G. Williams, 2012 |
| Drake, St Clair | 1911-1990 | Cardiff International | Drake was a pioneering African-American sociologist who made an extensive study of the multi-racial community of Tiger Bay, staying there during a two-year visit to Britain. He was appointed assistant professor of sociology at Roosevelt University in Chicago in 1946, headed the department of sociology at the University of Ghana and founded African and African American Studies at Stanford in 1969. His doctoral thesis was on 'Values, social structure, and race relations in the British Isles' and was based on research into African seamen and their families in Cardiff. He was one of the first scholars to study race relations in the UK. In April 1948, his address was 151 Bute Street (since redeveloped). One of his students at Stanford, Dr Glenn Jordan, moved to Cardiff and led the Butetown History and Arts Centre from 1987. | | | | http://archives.nypl.org/scm/20826 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Clair_Drake https://credo.library.umass.edu/view/pageturn/mums312-b118-i163/#page/1/mode/1up |
| Ellison, Ralph Waldo | 1914-1994 | International Swansea | Ellison was one of the leading Black American writers of the post-war period, best-known for his semi-autobiographical novel <i>Invisible Man</i> (1952) about the gradual self-discovery as a Black southerner who is invisible to white society. Ellison studied music and sculpture initially but wrote his first fiction while stationed with the US Merchant Marine in Swansea in 1944, setting three stories in the town. He said later this was the gestation of <i>Invisible Man</i> . | | | | http://babylonwales.blogspot.com/2006/08/ralph-ellison-in-swansea.html Daniel G. Williams, 2013 |
| Erskine, Joe | 1934-1990 | Cardiff | Erskine was British heavyweight boxing champion 1956-8. Regarded as a stylish boxer whose footwork was compared to Muhammad Ali, he won 45 of his 58 professional fights. He was born to a West Indian father and a white mother and grew up in Butetown where the family kept a seamen's boarding house. In 1958 he was signatory to a letter to <i>The Times</i> opposing apartheid in international sport and defending racial equality. He earned a great deal of money from his career but died in his Cardiff flat at the age of 56. | | | | Williams, Evans and O'Leary, 2015 Alan Llwyd, 2005 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See table</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Farah, Abdulrahim Abby | 1919-2018 | Barry International | Farah was a Somali diplomat, president of the United Nations Security Council and was later a UN under-secretary general. He was born and brought up in Barry to a Somali engineer and a British mother who ran a boarding house. After Barry Grammar School and a period in the British colonial service in Somalia he studied at Oxford then became an ambassador for the newly independent Somali Republic. In retirement he set up a hospital for landmine victims in Somalia. | | | | https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jun/14/abdulrahim-abby-farah-obituary |
| Flynn, Patti | 1937-2020 | Cardiff | Patricia (Patti) Flynn, neé Young, grew up in Butetown during the Second World War, in which her father and two brothers were killed in action. Her father came to Cardiff from Jamaica in the 1920s as a merchant seaman and married a Welsh woman. She was influenced by the music she heard around Cardiff Bay as a young woman to become a jazz singer and cabaret artiste, working in the West End and later in Spain. In Cardiff, she helped to begin the Butetown Bay Jazz Heritage Festival and campaigned for recognition of Black history and a memorial for people of minority backgrounds who fought in the two world wars. She produced the album <i>Love to You</i> in 1979. | | | | https://bhmwales.org.uk/our-team/patti-flynn/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AmTlvRxtalw |
| Francis, Roy | 1919-1989 | Cardiff Brynmawr | Francis was the first British professional sports coach and one of Britain's first professional sportsmen of Black origin. He was born in Tiger Bay and grew up in Brynmawr, where he played rugby union until he signed for Wigan in 1937. He played rugby league internationally for the Wales and Great Britain teams and went on to be a leading coach in rugby league teams. He was excluded from the touring team to Australia in 1946 owing to the country's bar on non-white immigration but then took a coaching job there briefly 1969-71. | | | | https://www.southwalesargus.co.uk/news/18439615.trailblazer-roy-francis-gwent-became-britains-first-professional-black-sporting-coach/ |
| Geta | 189-211 | Caerleon International | Geta was to become briefly co-emperor of Rome with his brother Caracalla. They came to Britain their father Emperor Septimus Severus during the campaign to conquer the whole island in 208. Geta was responsible for the existing province and it is likely that Geta came to Caerleon at that time. His father Septimus Severus (145-211), who died during the campaign, was the first Roman Emperor of North African origin: he came from Leptis Magna in the province of Africa and a painting appears to show him as a person of colour. | | Caerleon Roman sites | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Septimius_Severus https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geta_(emperor) |

| Name | Dates | Associated localities | Discussion | See table | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Hall, William Anderson | c.1815-? | Cardiff | Hall was born into slavery in Tennessee to an enslaved mother and a plantation owner and was living in Cardiff in the 1860s. In 1862 he published a pamphlet: <i>Slavery in the United States of America: Personal Narrative of the Sufferings and Escape of William A. Hall fugitive slave, now a resident in Cardiff</i> . This recorded that his father took him from his mother as a small child and rented him out to various masters. After he married he was separated from his wife and children. He escaped numerous times but finally managed to get to Chicago in 1852 where he took paid work but was advised to go to Canada. From there he went to Liverpool, London, Bristol and then Cardiff, where his narrative was printed by James Wood, Bute Street. He may subsequently have returned to Canada. | | | | David Wyatt and William Jones, 2010 https://archive.org/details/williamhall/page/n1/mode/2up |
| Hinds, John Darwin | 1922-1981 | Barry Bargoed Gelligaer | Hinds' father Leonard (1887-1948) came to Barry from Barbados as a merchant seaman and became a miner at Maerdy. He took mining work at Bargoed initially but left to work for the Colonial Office for a time before returning to Barry and converting to Islam. He became Wales' first Black or Muslim councillor, elected to Barry Council for Labour in 1958. He was mayor of the Vale of Glamorgan in 1975. | | | | |
| Jabavu, Davidson Don Tengo | 1885-1959 | Colwyn Bay International | Jabavu was a leading South African academic, educationalist and activist. He was born in Cape Colony and studied there but on being forbidden entry to a white high school in his homeland he went to the Congo Training Institute in Colwyn Bay to enable him to gain his matriculation. He went on to the University of London 1906-12. He was the first President of the All African Convention in 1935 to oppose segregation and disenfranchisement of Black citizens. He was later the leader of the Cape Native Voters' Association. Nelson Mandela acknowledged him as a mentor. | | | | https://www.sahistory.org.za/people/davidson-don-tengo-jabavu https://www.britannica.com/biography/Davidson-Don-Tengo-Jabavu |
| James, C. L. R. | 1901-1989 | International Neath | James was a highly influential historian, writer and activist from Trinidad. His seminal history of the Haitian revolution, a revolt by the enslaved of 1791-1804, <i>The Black Jacobins</i> (1938) is said by the historian Hywel Francis to have been completed while James was staying at Crynant near Neath in Camden, the house of Tillie and Brinley Griffiths, who had an extensive library. While living in Britain from 1932 to 1938 he often spoke in south Wales. | | 'Camden', 44 Neath Road, Crynant | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C._L._R._James#Return_to_Britain https://www.llyfrgell.cymru/fileadmin/fileadmin/docs_gwefan/casgliadau/archifau/archif_wleidyddol/darlith_awg/dar_awg_hywel_francis_2010.pdf |

| Name | Dates | Associated localities | Discussion | See table | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Kin Kassa | c.1874 -1888 | Colwyn Bay | Kin Kassa and N'Kansa were two boys brought to Colwyn Bay from the Congo by the missionary Rev. William Hughes in 1885, where they inspired him to set up the Congo Training Institute in 1889, which later became the African Institute and an important meeting point for people from all over the continent until 1912. Kin Kassa was around eleven when he came to Wales and died of a sickness two years later. His grave is preserved at Colwyn Bay. Some 100 other boys from African countries and the USA were trained in trades and professions that they took back to their countries. See also Christopher Draper and John Lawson-Reay, 2012, <i>Scandal at Congo House: William Hughes and the African Institute, Colwyn Bay</i> . | | Bay View Road Myrtle Villa | | https://www.northwalespioneer.co.uk/news/15750688.congoles-e-prime-minister-to-pay-respects-in-colwyn-bay/ Charlotte Williams, 2002, pp. 25-34 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-4177209 https://www.facebook.com/congo.house.colwyn.bay/ |
| Landsman, Ivor Gabriel | 1899-1945 | Cardiff | Born in Butetown, Cardiff, and fought in the First World War until he was invalided out aged 19 and returned home. During the race riots of 1919 when white mobs attacked Black homes, he defended Butetown by shooting at the mob. He was given a three-years prison sentence. He was the son of a Black Merchant Seaman from San Eustasias (Dutch West Indies) and a white Cardiff woman. His parents ran a grocery shop in Peel Street, Cardiff. He died in Cardiff in 1945. | | | | |
| Latter, Gene (Arthur Ford) | -2004 | | Ford grew up in South William Street in Butetown, Cardiff. He performed under the stage name of Gene Latter. He may have been the first Black Welsh recording artist to secure a major record deal. He released a number of songs in the 1960s and 1970s that featured in the UK Charts. He recorded the song 'Tiger Bay' to promote <i>Tiger Bay the Musical</i> . | | | | Information from Hilary Brown |
| Mandela, Nelson | 1918 – 2013 | International | Widely regarded as among the greatest leaders of the twentieth century, Mandela fought apartheid and brought about the peaceful transition to democracy in South Africa and was President 1994-9. He was widely honoured by street and building names in Britain around the 1980s when he was still a political prisoner. After his release he led a national programme of reconciliation and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He was granted the freedom of the city of Cardiff in a ceremony at Cardiff Castle in 1998. | S | | | |
| Mossell, Aaron Albert II | 1863-1951 | International Cardiff | An African-American lawyer who in 1888 was the first Black person to graduate from the law school at the University of Pennsylvania. He spent the last 30 years of his life in south Wales. He started the Cardiff International Coloured Association in 1922 following the 1919 racist riots and later led the United Committee of Coloured and Colonial Organisations. He spoke at the Fifth Pan-African Congress in Manchester in 1945. | | | | https://archives.upenn.edu/exhibits/penn-people/biography/aaron-albert-mossell https://labourcountry.wordpress.com/author/dleeworthy1/ |

| Name | Dates | Associated localities | Discussion | See table | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| N’Kansa | c.1877-1892? | Colwyn Bay | N’Kansa and Kin Kassa were two boys brought to Colwyn Bay from the Congo by the missionary Rev. William Hughes in 1885, where their presence inspired him to set up the Congo Training Institute in 1889. N’Kansa was eight when Hughes bought him out of slavery from the chief of the village of Vunda. He died when he was 16 and his grave is preserved at Colwyn Bay. | | | | https://www.northwalespioneer.co.uk/news/15750688.congoles-e-prime-minister-to-pay-respects-in-colwyn-bay/ Charlotte Williams, 2002, pp. 25-34 |
| O’Connell, Harry | 1888-c.1960 | Cardiff | A ship’s carpenter from Guiana who became an influential communist activist organising against racism in Cardiff and the shipping industry through the Cardiff Coloured Seamen’s Committee. He fought the racist policies of the National Union of Seamen, which had resulted in huge unemployment for minority ethnic seamen. | | 32 Maria Street, Butetown | | https://grahamstevenson.me.uk/2019/12/21/harry-e-oconnell/ https://labourcountry.wordpress.com/author/dleeworthy1/ |
| Oluwole, Isaac Ladipo | 1892-1953 | Colwyn Bay | Dr Oluwole has been called the father of public health in Nigeria. He went to school in Lagos and came to the Congo Training Institute (African Institute) in Colwyn Bay in around 1903. Later, the Institute seems to have been a base while he studied medicine at Liverpool and then at the University of Glasgow 1913-18 before returning to Nigeria. He was a star player in the African Institute cricket team. | | Bay View Road Myrtle Villa | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Ladipo_Oluwole https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-4177209 |
| Parris, Eddie | 1911-1971 | Chepstow | Born at Pwllmeyric near Chepstow to a mother from Leicester and a father from Barbados. He played football for Chepstow Town and Bradford. He was the first Black player capped for Wales, in 1931. | | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eddie_Parris |
| Payne, Elvira Gwenllian | 1917-2007 | Barry | Believed to have been the first Black woman councillor in Wales, elected for Labour in Barry in 1972. She was born in Barry to a Barbadian father and Welsh mother and married Colin Payne from Barbados. She was a school meals supervisor, a well-known supporter of voluntary organisations in the Vale of Glamorgan and Mayoress to her brother Darwin Hinds. In June 2020 a campaign was started to name a new community centre in Barry after her. | | | Campaign to name community centre after her 2020 | https://www.barryanddistrictnews.co.uk/news/18548484.campaign-name-barry-community-hall-first-black-councillor-launched/ |
| Picton, Cesar | c.1755-1836 | Pembrokeshire | Taken from Senegal as a boy of about six, he was given to Sir John Philipps (1701-64) of Picton Castle in Pembrokeshire, for whom he became a paid servant at Picton and Kingston, Surrey. He went by the name Cesar Picton. In his thirties, he was left a legacy by Lady Philipps and set up in business as a coal merchant in Kingston. He was left further sums by the Philipps children and died a wealthy gentleman. There are plaques to him on his two houses in Surrey. | | Picton Castle | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cesar_Picton |
| Postumius Varus, Titus Flavius | c.250 | Caerleon | Many Roman soldiers in Britain were African, but few are known as individuals. It is believed that Postumius Varus was of African family origin. After growing up in Italy he was stationed in Britain commanding the Second Augustan Legion. A third-century inscription, now in the Legionary Museum at Caerleon, recorded that he had restored a temple to Diana at Caerleon. He was later Prefect of Rome. | | Caerleon Roman sites | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titus_Flavius_Postumius_Varus |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See table</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|---|------------------|--|---|---|
| Robeson, Paul | 1898-1976 | International South Wales | An American citizen born in New Jersey, Robeson was one of the great classical singers of the twentieth century and also a political activist, professional sportsman and lawyer. He came to Britain as a performer in the 1920s. He joined South Wales miners on hunger marches in 1927 and 1928, and in the 1930s he performed throughout the Valleys and supported the Republican cause in the Spanish Civil War. He played a miner in the film <i>Proud Valley</i> (1940), with exteriors filmed at Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail and Darren valley among other locations. After the war, he was victim of McCarthyism and was forbidden to travel abroad. He performed a concert by transatlantic telephone to the Miners' Eisteddfod at Porthcawl in 1957. Among places where he spoke or performed in Wales were: Mountain Ash, the Ebbw Vale National Eisteddfod, Pontyclun, Hopkinstown, Cardiff, Swansea, Neath, Caernarfon, Porthcawl and Wrexham. | M B | | A campaign was started to put up a statue in 2013 | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Robeson |
| Selassie, Haile | 1892-1975 | Swansea International | The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie ruled from 1930 to 1973/4 and led his country during the war with Italy. As an internationalist, he took Ethiopia into the United Nations but he has also been accused of autocratic rule and oppression of cultural minorities. He is revered by the Rastafari movement. While a refugee in Britain from the occupation of his country, Selassie visited the Bible College of Wales in Swansea in 1939 and 1940, where his nephew was a student. The family stayed at the Penllergare estate. When he was removed from the throne in 1973, he was again offered Penllergare as a place of exile, but he died in internment in Addis Abbaba. | | Penllergare | Statue in Wimbledon, London, destroyed by group from Oromo ethnic minority, July 2020 | https://www.byfaith.co.uk/paulreshowells.htm |
| Shand, Frances Batty (also in category B) | 1815-1885 | Cardiff | Born in Jamaica as one of ten children to plantation owner John Shand (1759-1825) and his housekeeper Frances Brown, 'a free woman of colour'. Her father returned to Scotland with a large sum of money that he reinvested in land there c.1816 and died when she was 10; her mother remained in Jamaica. She lived with her aunt in Scotland and then from 1857 with her unmarried brother John Shand, a railway company secretary, in Cardiff, later joined by her sister Milborough. In the 1861 census she was at Park Place, Cardiff; in 1871 at 13 Windsor Place. Later she moved back to Scotland and then to Switzerland, where she died in 1885. She was buried at Cardiff. Her father left £5,000 to each of his 'reputed' children. It is not clear whether any of them had any continuing investments in Jamaica and while she left nearly £12,000 her brother and sister also in Cardiff left far less. With her brother she founded the Cardiff Institute for the Blind in 1865 to give employment to the poor and worked for it continuously until her brother's death in 1877 then left money for it in her will. Most of her estate went to the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Infirmary to maintain a children's ward in her brother's memory (this does not appear to have been carried forward into a successor hospital). The CIB's building of 1951 in Newport Road was named Shand House and is currently student accommodation. | B | Park Place, Cardiff 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642845 https://sightlife.wales/about-us/history/ https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/woman-who-gave-name-prominent-15370142 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frances_Batty_Shand https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642837 |

| Name | Dates | Associated localities | Discussion | See table | Other sites | Contestation to date | Sources |
|--|-------------|---|--|-----------|--|----------------------|--|
| Shand, John Batty (also in category B) | c.1804-1877 | Cardiff | John Batty Shand was one of ten children to plantation owner John Shand (1759-1825) and his housekeeper Frances Brown, 'a free woman of colour'. (See Frances Batty Shand for further information.) He was born in Jamaica but lived in Glasgow then moved Park Place, Cardiff, where he was Secretary of Rhymney Railway. In 1871 he was living at 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff, with his sisters Milborough and Frances. Their father left £5,000 to each of his 'reputed' children. It is not clear whether any of them had any continuing investments in Jamaica but John died in Cardiff with an estate of under £2,000. With his sister Frances he founded what became the Cardiff Institute for the Blind in 1865. | B | Park Place, Cardiff 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642837 |
| Shand, Milborough Batty (also in category B) | 1802-1875 | Cardiff | Milborough Batty Shand was born in Jamaica as one of ten children to plantation owner John Shand (1759-1825) and his housekeeper Frances Brown, 'a free woman of colour'. (See Frances Batty Shand for further information.) She moved to Scotland and married John Sandiman, a surgeon in Brechin, in 1826. By 1871 she was widowed and living with her brother John and sister Frances at 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff. She died in Leamington in 1875. It is not clear whether she had any continuing investments in Jamaica but left an estate of less than £1,000. | | 13 Windsor Place, Cardiff | | https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/2146642837 |
| Stennett, Enrico | 1926-2011 | Penmaenmawr Llandudno North Wales | An activist against racial prejudice and in support of the Windrush Generation when they arrived in Britain, Stennett came to the UK from Jamaica aged 19 in September 1947, before the arrival of the Windrush. He began the Cosmopolitan Social Society in 1950 to support Caribbean immigrants and was co-founder and Chair of its successor the African League in 1952, which supported decolonisation and the freedom struggles in Africa. He is said to have founded the first Black newspaper in Britain and was involved on the committee that prepared the first Race Relations Act. He moved to North Wales in later years and supported North Wales Race Equality Network. He published an autobiography <i>Buckra Massa Pickney</i> that told of his parents' origin on a sugar plantation. He lived in Penmaenmawr and died in Llandudno in 2011. | | Short film about Stennett funded by Welsh Government 2019. | | https://www.dailypost.co.uk/news/north-wales-news/veteran-enemy-racism-tells-story-2864935 https://gov.wales/windrush-generation-honoured-through-welsh-celebrations |
| Sullivan, Clive | 1943-1985 | Cardiff | The first Black captain of a national team in Britain in any sport, he captained the Great Britain rugby league team in 1972, taking it to win the world championships. He grew up in Splott, Cardiff, and became a professional rugby league player in Hull. He captained the Wales rugby league team in 1975. When he died of cancer at 42, the main road into Hull was renamed Clive Sullivan Way. | | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clive_Sullivan |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See table</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|---|--------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Taylor, Cuthbert | 1909-1977 | Merthyr Tydfil | Taylor was a professional bantam and lightweight boxer from Merthyr Tydfil who fought 250 official bouts from 1928 to 1947. He was born at 16 John Street, Georgetown. His father was of Caribbean heritage and his mother was white Welsh. He lived all his life in Merthyr. As an amateur, he won the Amateur Boxing Association's flyweight title and he was the first Black boxer to fight for Britain, at the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam (the third Black British Olympian in any sport). However, as a professional he fell foul of the British Boxing Board of Control regulation, abolished only in 1948, that title fighters must have 'two white parents'. In 1935, he held a charity fight in Liverpool with the American world champion lightweight Freddie Miller to raise funds for families of the Gresford mining disaster. A plaque to commemorate him was unveiled in 2021 at the Court House, Merthyr Tydfil, where he used to train. | M | | | https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/oct/30/family-of-black-boxer-barred-from-british-title-fights-call-for-apology https://boxrec.com/media/index.php/Cuthbert_Taylor https://www.merthyr-history.com/?p=3693 |
| Vincent, Juba | c.1765 -? | Ruabon | Juba, known as Juba Vincent, was a servant of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (1749-89) of the vast Wynnstay estate near Ruabon. He had been captured as a slave. He was baptised at Ruabon parish church in 1774 and was recorded as performing in Wynn's theatricals at Wynnstay. | | Wynnstay | | https://blog.library.wales/shakespeare-sir-watkin-williams-wynn-and-the-theatre/ Chris Evans, 2010 |
| Ward, Samuel Ringgold | 1817-1866 | Aberystwyth | Ward and his parents escaped slavery when he was a small child. He became a noted author and anti-slavery campaigner, recognised as an exceptional orator. He made an influential tour of Britain in 1953-4 and toured as a speaker in Wales in August 1854 and wrote, 'no country, no people, ever pleased me so much.' He later became a farmer in Jamaica. | | | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Ringgold_Ward Daniel G. Williams, 2012 |
| Wells, Nathaniel (also in category B) | 1779 - 1852 | St Arvans St Kitts Llandough | The son of plantation owner William Wells and his slave Juggy, Nathaniel inherited the plantations as a teenager. He was educated in England and bought the Piercefield Estate in 1802, which was an important feature of the Wye Valley tour. He became Sheriff of Monmouthshire, supported improvements to St Arvan's Church, and had more than 20 children. He disposed of several of his slave plantations in St Kitts in the 1820s but was compensated for the loss of 86 slaves on one remaining plantation. | | Piercefield, St Arvan's Church | | NDNB John Evans, 2004 https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/person/view/25474 |
| Willis | 1813-c.1880 | Swansea | Willis was born a slave on an American plantation who escaped down the Ohio River then hid on a ship in New Orleans taking Chilean copper to Swansea in 1833. The captain allowed him to work his passage and he was declared a free man when he arrived at Swansea harbour. He is believed to have been the same man who was well known for regularly sitting in Northampton Lane in Swansea fifty years later and telling people he had been born a slave. | | Schools resource: https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/575531 | | http://www.spanglefish.com/welshblackhistorystories/index.asp?pageid=712287 |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Dates</i> | <i>Associated localities</i> | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>See table</i> | <i>Other sites</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Ystumllyn, John | c.1740 -1786 | Criccieth | Brought from either Africa or the West Indies as a child by the Wynne family of Ystumllyn, where he worked as a gardener. He became known as John Ystumllyn or Jack Black of Jac Du and was fluent in Welsh and English. He married Margaret Gruffydd at Ynysgain and was a land steward there. They had seven children. There is a Listed memorial stone at Ynyscynhaearn churchyard. | M | Ystumllyn | | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Ystumllyn |

Three events have also been noted

| | | | | |
|------|---|--|---|---|
| 1919 | Cardiff Barry Newport | Race riots against Black seamen and their communities in three ports in June 1919 amid tensions resulting from lack of employment as troops returned from the First World War. Black residents defended themselves in their homes. One died in Barry and three in Cardiff. | | Neil Evans, 1980 https://journals.library.wales/view/1326508/1327139/2#?xywh=-1826%2C-1389%2C6501%2C3978 |
| 1944 | Abersychan Barry Pontypool Cardiff | 130,000 Black GIs came to Britain in the preparations for D-Day. The American troops were segregated by race. The Black 320th Barrage Balloon Battalion was accommodated around Pontypool, many in Trinity Methodist Chapel at Abersychan. Several local women had relationships with the soldiers and a number of children of colour were born. GIs were also accommodated in Swansea and Barry | M | https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/523728 |
| 1915 | Bangor | The U-Boat Project has noted that Black African merchant seamen gave their lives as a result of U-Boat action around the Welsh coast during the First World War. Graves have been identified at Glanadda cemetery, Bangor. | | https://rcahmw.gov.uk/commemorating-wwi-west-african-merchant-seamen/ |

Annex 3: Monuments

- 1 definite personal culpability
- 2 personal culpability uncertain
- 3 monument removed / persons of interest not commemorated / not culpable

Note: Information on ownership is not yet complete

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|---|---|------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| The Right Honourable Lord Aberdare portrait, Mansion House, Cardiff | Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | E | Cardiff | Cardiff Council | N/A | Statue in Cardiff is on Topple the Racists | 2 | A portrait of Henry Austin Bruce in the Mansion House at Cardiff. Artist: Barnett Samuel Marks Interpretation: not known | |
| Lord Aberdare statue, Alexandra Gardens, Cardiff | Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | E | Cardiff | Cardiff Council | Listed II | On the Topple the Racists. | 2 | The statue was the result of a public subscription immediately after Lord Aberdare's death and was put up in 1898. It was temporarily located near Queen Street station and moved to its permanent position in Alexandra Gardens in the centre of Cathays Park in 1914, where it looks towards Cardiff University's main entrance. It shows Aberdare in academic gown. The plinth states simply 'Henry Austin Lord Aberdare GCB PC Born 1815, Died 1895'. Artist: Herbert Hampton, 1898 Site interpretation: not known | https://www.vads.ac.uk/digital/collection/PMSA/id/1015/rec/1 |
| Lord Aberdare statue, Aberystwyth Old College | Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | E | Ceredigion | Aberystwyth University | Listed I as part of Old College | Statue in Cardiff is on Topple the Racists | 2 | A cast of the statue in Cardiff. Aberdare was the first President of the university at Aberystwyth from 1875 until his death. The statue is placed in the quadrangle of the Victorian-Gothic Old Collage, which had been roofed over in 1893. A bilingual inscription says: 'The right honourable HENRY AUSTIN BARON ABERDARE, 1815-1895, first President of this college 1875-1895, first Chancellor of the University of Wales.' Artist: Herbert Hampton, 1899 Site interpretation: not known | https://www.vads.ac.uk/digital/collection/PMSA/id/1015/rec/1 |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|---|---|-----------|--------------------------------|------------|--|---|---|---|
| Henry Bruce blue plaque | Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | E | RCT | RCT CBC | N/A | Statue in Cardiff is on Topple the Racists | 2 | The plaque is inside Mountain Ash Comprehensive School, which is on the site of Bruce's home, Dyffryn House. 2012 | https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-south-east-wales-20194030 |
| Bulkeley Monument, Beaumaris | Bulkeley | A | Anglesey | Private | Listed II | | 3 | An obelisk to Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley (1801-75) of Baron Hill. Any relation to the Bulkeley who was a slave trader is unknown 1875 Site interpretation: not known | |
| Betty Campbell statue, BBC/Central Station plaza, Cardiff | Campbell , Betty | G | Cardiff | Rightacres Property Company | N/A | | 3 | A lifelike bronze bust of Betty Campbell, many times life-size, suggests the canopy of a tree. Around the trunk are a group of children at life-size in costumes of around the 1960s. A bilingual statement by Betty Campbell is cast into the trunk of the tree which grows out of a diorama of Cardiff streets. The sculpture stands around 4m tall on a stone plinth opposite and the BBC building in central Cardiff. It was produced by the Monumental Welsh Woman campaign, with support from the Welsh Government and a large number of sponsors. It was the first statue of a named person of colour in Wales. Artist: Eve Shepherd, 2021 Site interpretation: QR code on plinth. | https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-58721710 |
| Plaque at Trinity Methodist Chapel, Abersychan | EVENT | G | Torfaen | The Methodist Church in Wales? | N/A | | 3 | A commemorative plaque was put up on Trinity Methodist Chapel at Abersychan in 2016 as part of David Olusoga's BBC series <i>Black and British</i> . The bilingual plaque says: 'In memory of the African American soldiers stationed in the Pontypool area during WWII. A BBC History Project.' Site interpretation: not known | https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/523728 |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|---|---|------------|------------------------------|------------|--|---|--|--|
| Gandhi statue, Lloyd George Avenue, Cardiff Bay | Gandhi, Mohandas K (Mahatma) | E | Cardiff | Cardiff Council | No | Petition to remove similar statue in Leicester 2020 has attracted 5000 signatures, accusing Gandhi of being a 'fascist, racist and sexual predator'. Students at Manchester University protested against statue to be taken down 2019 with hashtag #GhandiMustFall. Not featured in Topple the Racists. | 2 | A life-size bronze statue on a plinth funded by the Hindu Council of Wales, made in India by the sculptor Ram Sutar and his son Anil. It is a figurative likeness of Gandhi in his time as leader of the Indian independence movement. It was unveiled by Gandhi's great grandson, who travelled from South Africa for the event, with Carwyn Jones, Mark Drakeford and Indian diplomats. A marble plaque at the base says: 'Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man.' Designed by: Ram Sutar and Anil Sutar, 2017 Site interpretation: not known | https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-41469711 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-leicestershire-53025407 |
| Gladstone statue, Hawarden | Gladstone, William | E | Flintshire | Gladstone's Library Charity? | Listed II | Statues of Gladstone across the UK, including the one at Hawarden, feature on Topple the Racists | 2 | A bronze statue on a tall pedestal. There are four bronze figures on the sides that personify Classical learning, finance, eloquence and Ireland, representative of Gladstone's perceived qualities and achievements as a scholar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, public orator and champion of Irish home rule. The statue was commissioned by the Gladstone National Memorial Fund, set up in 1898, and was originally intended to go to Dublin but it came to Hawarden after it was declined by Dublin corporation until a statue of Parnell had been installed Artist: John Hughes Site interpretation: not known | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Gladstone Memorial Fountain, Hawarden | Gladstone, William | E | Flintshire | Flintshire County Council? | Listed II | Topple the Racists | 2 | <p>A fountain carved in stone with a triangular plan. There are roundel portraits of William Gladstone and his wife Catherine and on the remaining side an inscription:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">‘DRINK YE / THE WATER / OF LIFE 1839 1889 This Fountain was erected by Parishioners of Hawarden, In Commemoration of the golden wedding of William Ewart Gladstone, and Catherine Gladstone, July 25. 1889. as a slight token of the admiration and affection inspired by residence of fifty years’</p> <p>Designer: Edward Griffith, 1890 Sculptor or replacement head of Catherine, 1935, Donald Hastings</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> | |
| Gladstone Monument Penmaenmawr | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Conwy | Conwy County Borough Council? | Listed II | Topple the Racists | 2 | <p>Gladstone and his family visited Penmaenmawr frequently and he officially opened Paradise Road, where the monument is placed, shortly before his death. A life-size bust of Gladstone stands on a short granite column in a triangular flower garden. The original bust was stolen in 1977 and was replaced by public subscription in 1991. It bears an inscription giving Gladstone’s dates 1809-1898 with the words ‘Statesman, Orator, Scholar’ and ‘Erected by Public Subscription 1899’</p> <p>Artists: Albert Toft, 1896 Peter London, 1991</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=16515 |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|--|----|-------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Plaque for Sir Benjamin Hammet, Castle Malgwyn canal bridge | Hammet, Benjamin | B | Pembrokes hire | Pembrokeshire County Council & private owners. | Listed & Scheduled | | 2 | On a bridge over the canal dug by Hammet to connect his tinplate works to the river Teifi in 1799. The arch on each side bears a cast-iron plaque saying 'Sir Benj Hammet 1799' with a pair of crossed cannon and a castellated mansion. Perhaps not to be regarded as commemoration as Hammet had it put up himself as insignia or property marker. 1799 | |
| Plaque for Sir Benjamin Hammet at Hammet Bridge, Garnon's Mill Road | Hammet, Benjamin | B | Pembrokes hire | Pembrokeshire County Council & private | Listed | | 2 | The plaque states: 'Hammet Bridge was erected and Garnons Mill Road made at the sole expense of Sir Benjamin Hammet Knt. Opened 21 August 1800'. Perhaps not to be regarded as commemoration as Hammet probably had it cast himself before his death in July 1800. | |
| Christopher Hatton blue plaque, Presteigne | Hatton, Christopher | A | Powys | Presteigne PA | N/A | | 2 | A blue plaque on the Radnorshire Arms in Presteigne, said to have been the house of Sir Christopher Hatton. | |
| Iolo Morganwg blue plaque, Llancarfan | Iolo Morganwg (Edward Williams) | E | Vale of Glamorgan | Llancarfan Society on private | N/A | | 3 | Unveiled March 2020 on a bungalow that stands on the site of Iolo's birthplace. It was put up after a crowdfunding exercise by the Llancarfan Society, which raised £640 from 24 people. The bilingual text refers to Iolo as 'the Bard of Liberty' Site interpretation: not known | http://www.cowbridge-today.co.uk/article.cfm?id=131730&headline=Iolo%27s%20Llancarfan%20birthplace%20gets%20a%20Blue%20Plaque&sectionIs=news&searchyear=2020 |
| Iolo Morganwg memorial plaque, Cowbridge | Iolo Morganwg (Edward Williams) | E | Vale of Glamorgan | Cowbridge Town Council? | N/A | | 3 | A marble plaque in Welsh set into the wall of the shop in Cowbridge that Iolo formerly owned. Site interpretation: not known | |
| James I portrait, Denbigh Town Hall | James I | A? | Denbighshire | Denbigh Town Council | N/A | | 3 | An early portrait of King James I. Artist: unknown Site interpretation: not known | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Last Invasion Tapestry, Fishguard | Knox, William | B | Pembrokeshire | Fishguard Invasion Centre Trust | N/A | | 3 | Created to mark the bicentenary of the Fishguard invasion by Fishguard Arts Society as a permanent legacy of the Bicentenary Commemorations. It was designed to evoke the Bayeux Tapestry by Elizabeth Cramp with embroidery advisers Rozanne Hawksley, Eirian Short and Audrey Walker and 77 volunteers. The tapestry features the role of Thomas Knox but not his father, William. Designer: Elizabeth Cramp, 1997 Site interpretation: not known | https://lastinvasiontapestry.co.uk/ |
| Ilston enclosure, Gower | Miles, John | B | Swansea | Baptist Union of Wales | Scheduled GM158 | | 1 | An enclosure around the ruins of the chapel of St Cenydd, Ilston, with a stone pier on which sits an open book. It was unveiled by Lloyd George in 1928. The tablet states: 'Gorau cof, cof crefydd. To Commemorate the Foundation in this valley, of the First Baptist Church in Wales 1649-60 and to honour the Memory of its Founder John Myles. This Ruin is the site of the Pre-Reformation Chapel of Trinity Well, And is claimed by tradition as a meeting place of the above Cromwellian Church. This Memorial has been erected with the permission of Admiral A. W. Heneage-Vivian, C.B., M.V.O., and was unveiled by the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P., O.M., 13th June, 1928.' Designer: unknown, 1928 Site interpretation: tablet does not mention travel to America or slavery | http://daibach-welldigger.blogspot.com/2012/03/john-miles-and-welsh-pilgrim-fathers.html |
| Morgan family, Tredegar House | Morgan family | A | Newport | Newport Civic Society | N/A | | 3 | Blue plaque at Tredegar House stating: 'For 500 years until 1951 the ancestral home of the Morgans of Tredegar. Listed grade I as one of the finest Restoration houses in Britain. Now in the care of Newport City Council. | |
| Morris brothers memorial tablet, near Brynrefail, A5025 | Morris | A | Anglesey | Private? | No | | 3 | A memorial to three of the Morris brothers, but it omits John. A carved slate fixed to stone steps leading up to a stile. Installed at the farm where they grew up, by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. Site interpretation: not known | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|--|--------------|---|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Morris Brothers / Morusaid memorial, City Dulas, Moelfre | Morris, John | A | Anglesey | Private? | Listed Grade II | | 1 | <p>A Celtic cross of white granite about 2m high on a walled outcrop within the farmstead of Pentre Eirianell, where the famous Morris brothers grew up, including John, a mariner for the East India Company. The cross shaft has a panel which depicts a sailing ship and sea creature; the sail of the ship is adorned with the image of an opened book. The base has lengthy bilingual inscriptions on three sides which to 'THE BROTHERS MORRIS OF PENTREIRANELL PENRHOSLLIGWY / LEWIS / RICHARD / WILLIAM / JOHN / FOUR PATRIOT BROTHERS OF THE CYMRIC RACE.'</p> <p>Designer: unknown, 1910</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=80866 |
| Lewis Morris statue, Bangor University Arts Building, Bangor | Morris, John | A | Gwynedd | Bangor University | Listed I | | 3 | <p>The main building of Bangor University has several statues. That of Lewis Morris is in a niche atop the gable of the Prichard Jones Memorial Hall. Morris holds his surveying equipment, a map and compasses. Lewis Morris was not himself involved in the slave trade though his brother John and two of his sons appear to have been.</p> <p>1911</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=3963 |
| People Like Us, Mermaid Quay | N/A | G | Cardiff | Mermaid Quay Management Company | No | | 3 | <p>A figurative sculpture of a man and woman relaxing with their dog on the railings at the waterfront in Cardiff Bay. The only monument currently in Wales that depicts a person of colour, although the couple it shows are fictional. It was designed to represent the people and culture of Butetown / Tiger Bay. It is one of the most popular of the many sculptural works in Cardiff Bay.</p> <p>Artist: John Clinch, 1993</p> <p>Site interpretation: none</p> | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|--|---|
| The Nelson Monument (aka Paxton's Tower), Llanarthney | Nelson, Horatio | C | Carmarthen shire | National Trust | Listed Grade II* | Nelson monuments on Topple the Racists and discussed in the press. | 2 | <p>Paxton's tower is also known as the Nelson Monument. It was a belvedere built by William Paxton to adorn his Middleton estate and designed by S. P. Cockerell. Paxton built it shortly after Nelson's death at Trafalgar and dedicated it to him. It originally bore inscriptions that no longer survive: 'To the invincible Commander, Viscount Nelson, in commemoration of the deeds before the walls of Copenhagen, and on the shores of Spain; of the empire every where maintained by him over the Seas; and of the death which in the fullness of his own glory, though ultimately for his own country and for Europe, conquering, he died; this tower was erected by William Paxton.'</p> <p>Since the inscription no longer exists, most visitors may be unaware of the connection with Nelson.</p> <p>Designer: S. P. Cockerell, c.1805</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known; NT website mentions Nelson dedication</p> | https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/features/feel-on-top-of-the-world-at-paxtons-tower- |
| Statue of Nelson, Portmeirion | Nelson, Horatio | C | Gwynedd | Portmeirion Trust | Listed Grade II | Other statues of Nelson appear on Topple the Racists and in the press. | 2 | <p>A statue located immediately in front of the Observatory Tower beside the estuary at the far south end of Portmeirion village, the famous Italianate collection of buildings created by Sir Clough Williams-Ellis at Penrhynedraeth and now a major tourist attraction. It is a relatively primitive, life-size statue of Nelson cast in reconstituted stone and painted. Like many things in Portmeirion, it was a found object and was given to Clough by Sir Michael Duff.</p> <p>Artist: unknown, possibly mid-nineteenth century</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=4895 |

| <i>Name and location</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Owner</i> | <i>Designated</i> | <i>Contestation to date</i> | | <i>Discussion</i> | <i>Sources</i> |
|--|---------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Lord Nelson's Seat and Nelson's Garden, Monmouth | Nelson, Horatio | C | Monmouth | Private | Listed Grade II* | Other Nelson monuments appear on Topple the Racists and have been discussed in the press. | 2 | <p>A loggia and seat in a garden that once belonged to the Mayor of Monmouth where Nelson and Lady Hamilton were entertained to a tea party in 1802. The loggia is believed to have been built about 1840. A bench incorporates a chair that had been brought out of the house for Nelson with a tablet stating: 'Lord Nelson's Seat, August XIX MDCCCII'.</p> <p>The garden is open to the public on Friday afternoons in summer. It was restored after 1996 with the help of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust through a Nelson Garden Preservation Trust Committee, which took a lease from the then owners, Lloyds Bank. Access is now arranged through the Nelson Museum.</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> | <p>https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=2290</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Garden</p> <p>https://www.visitmonmouthshire.com/Monmouth-Nelson-Garden/details/?dms=3&venue=1164560</p> |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| The Naval Temple, The Kymin | Nelson , Horatio Jervis , John Rodney , George Bridges | C C C | Mons | National Trust | Listed Grade II War memorial | | 2 | <p>The temple was built to honour the Naval victory at the Battle of the Nile. It bears plaques to each of the 16 Admirals who had led other Naval victories in the Napoleonic Wars. Five are persons of interest. Nelson visited the Temple himself in 1802.</p> <p>Vice Admiral Charles Thompson Rear Admiral Adam Duncan Vice Admiral Edward Boscawen Admiral Samuel Hood (1724-1816) Admiral Howe Admiral John Warren Admiral John Gell Admiral Lord Nelson Admiral of the Fleet John Jervis Vice Admiral George Rodney Admiral Hawke Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Hood Vice-Admiral William Cornwallis Admiral Hyde Parker (1739-1807)</p> <p>Admiral George Elphinstone Admiral Andrew Mitchell</p> <p>Designer: unknown, 1800</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> <p>National Trust are proposing to close the site.</p> | https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/the-kymin/features/discover-the-naval-temple-at-the-kymin |
| Blue plaque at site of Blue Ball Inn, Tenby | Nelson , Horatio | C | Pembrokes hire | Tenby Civic Society | N/A | Nelson monuments on Topple the Racists and discussed in the press. | 2 | A blue plaque saying: 'Site of the Blue Ball Inn. Admiral Lord Nelson with Sir William and Lady Hamilton in 1802 attended a performance in its "Fit Up" theatre.' | |
| East Rock House blue plaque, Tenby | Nelson , Horatio | C | Pembrokes hire | Tenby Civic Society | N/A | Nelson monuments on Topple the Racists and discussed in the press. | 2 | A blue plaque to Nelson on a property in Tenby commemorating a stay there by Nelson with Sir William and Lady Hamilton in 1802. | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Statue of Nelson, Menai Strait | Nelson, Horatio | C | Ynys Môn | MOD | Listed Grade II Marker on navigation charts | Topple the Racists. There has been discussion about Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square but no press coverage of the Menai statue. | 2 | A three-times life-size statue sited on a rock extending out into the Menai Strait below St Mary's Church and close to the All-Wales Coast Path, accessible only at low tide. The concrete figure of Nelson facing the Strait was sculpted by Paget on his own land in 1873 and stands on a stone plinth with a balustrade - in all about 10m high. The base says 'NELSON'. Slate tablets on either side of the plinth read 'FELL / AT / TRAFALGAR / 1805 and A LADDWYN / YN / TRAFALGAR / 1805' and one facing the water reads 'ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY'. Lord Clarence Paget, 1873 Site interpretation: none | https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/aug/22/toppling-statues-nelsons-column-should-be-next-slavery |
| General Nott Monument, Carmarthen | Nott, William | E | Carmarthen shire | Carmarthenshire County Council (presumed) | Listed II | Topple the Racists | 2 | A statue said to have been cast using cannon captured at the battle of Maharajpur. It was presented by the East India Company. Queen Victoria donated 200 guineas to the memorial fund. AN inscription says: 'NOTT, Born 20th January, 1782, Died 1st January, 1845. Artist: Edward Davies, 1851 Site interpretation: not known | |
| General Nott portrait, Carmarthen Guildhall | Nott, William | E | Carmarthen shire | Carmarthenshire Museums Service | N/A | Statue of Nott in Carmarthen on Topple the Racists. | 2 | A portrait of General Nott than hangs in the Guildhall in Carmarthen. It shows Nott at the time of his retirement, looking into the past rather than the future, with a still pose and his sheathed sword balanced across his arm and hat on the ground beside him. He is placed in a landscape that suggests India. The portrait must have been completed posthumously. Brigstocke was one of the principal portraits of the Victorian era and in his mid-thirties when he received this commission. Artist: Thomas Brigstocke, 1845 Site interpretation: not known | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|--|--------------|---|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Jones and Owen plaque, Welshpool | Owen, Robert | C | Powys | private | On listed building | | 2 | A bronze plaque setting out the history of the former house of Gilbert and Ann Jones, later of Robert Owen Sr and Robert Owen, which later became the Coach and Horses Inn and then Coach Chambers. The building was extensively remodelled in the 1830s. Site interpretation: none | |
| Robert Owen house plaque, Newtown | Owen, Robert | C | Powys | ? | No | | 2 | A simple plaque noting the site of the house where 'Robert Owen (social reformer)' was born and died Site interpretation: none | |
| Tablet on Robert Owen museum, Newtown | Owen, Robert | C | Powys | Robert Owen Museum | Building Listed Grade II | | 2 | A tablet on the Arts and Crafts style Robert Owen Museum in Newtown flanked by putti. Designer: Frank Hearn Shayler, 1902 Site interpretation: not known; opportunities in the Museum to tell a fuller story of Owen | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=8029 |
| Robert Owen memorial plaque, Argos store, Wesley Street, Newtown | Owen, Robert | C | Powys | Private | No | | 2 | A bronze plaque 1.4m square set into brickwork on the Wesley Street side of the Argos store, forming a representational bas-relief with the figure of Owen sheltering two children under his cloak and a scene of Newtown and St Mary's Church. The cast text below says 'Newtown's Robert Owen (1771-1858), / enlightened employer at New Lanark, built schools and inspired the co-operative / movement. From the cradle of Montgomeryshire to teach the world.' It was designed with the cooperation of Newtown Civic Society and the Robert Owen Memorial Museum and supported by the Davies charity. Artist: Barry Davies, 2000 Site interpretation: none | |

| Name and location | Person | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | Discussion | Sources |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| Robert Owen relief, Short Bridge Street, Newtown | Owen, Robert | C Powys | Newtown Town Council? | | | 2 A bas-relief on the wall behind the statue of Robert Owen in Newtown showing agricultural and factory workers with the text 'Robert Owen, pioneer social reformer and philanthropist, 1771-1858'. Artists: probably Gilbert William Bayes and William Charles Holland King, 1956 Site interpretation: not known | https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/robert-owen-17711858-272000/view_as/grid/search/keyword:bayes-work_type:sculpture/page/1 |
| Tomb of Robert Owen, St Mary's Church, Newtown | Owen, Robert | C Powys | Newtown Town Council | Listed Grade II* | | 2 The tomb of Owen in the former churchyard of St Mary's Church, now a public gardens next to the ruined church, which was abandoned in 1856. The grave itself was surrounded by a larger monument by Alfred Toft in 1902, consisting of ornate art-nouveau railings, a bronze panel frieze of workers and an oval portrait of Owen. A plaque below notes that the restoration of the tomb was unveiled by Ann Clwyd MP, 1993. Site interpretation: panel covers history of church and Owen but not slavery | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=8154 |
| Robert Owen statue, Short Bridge Street, Newtown | Owen, Robert | C Powys | Newtown Town Council? | | | 2 A romantic and sensitive life-size statue of Robert Owen with a child sheltering by his feet. A memorial had been considered soon after Owen's death and a fund was set up but it was opposed by the town 'fathers' of Newtown owing to his atheism. A committee was formed in Newtown to erect a statue in 1950. Gilbert Bayes was commissioned and the Co-operative Union provided funds. Gilbert Bayes began the project but he died in 1953. After his death it was completed by W. C. H. King. It is not clear whether the wall panel was the work of Bayes or King. The statue and panel were unveiled in April 1956 by the Chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Another cast of the statue was erected in Manchester in 1994. Artists: Gilbert William Bayes and William Charles Holland King, 1956 Site interpretation: not known | https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/robert-owen-17711858-272000/view_as/grid/search/keyword:bayes-work_type:sculpture/page/1 |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|--|---|-----------|-----------------------|------------|--|---|---|---|
| Robert Owen memorial gates, St Mary's Church, Newtown | Owen, Robert | C | Powys | Newtown Town Council? | | | 2 | <p>The gates to St Mary's Church, Newtown, were given in memory of Robert Owen by his children. The gates are simple and contain no specific commemoration but a prominent plaque on the gate pier says 'Thee gates were presented by the children of Robert Owen in 1858'. They are said to have been given by his son the emancipationist Dale Owen.</p> <p>Site interpretation: panel covers history of church and Owen but not slavery</p> | |
| Thomas Phillips plaque, Brecon | Phillips, Thomas (c.1665-1713) | A | Powys | Brecon Town Council | N/A | The plaque caused much consternation locally and was taken | 3 | <p>REMOVED 2020</p> <p>A plaque put up in 2010 by Brecon Town Council on Captain's Walk in Brecon, where Philips reputedly took his walks after retiring from the sea. The plaque recorded that Phillips wrote an account of the voyage of the Hannibal to Africa and Barbados but not the purpose of the voyage or the terrible events described. The Council agreed to review it in 2020 but it was removed anonymously and its current location is unknown.</p> <p>Site interpretation: none</p> | <p>https://www.brh.org.uk/site/articles/should-society-memorialise-a-slave-trader/</p> <p>http://www.brecon-radnor.co.uk/article.cfm?id=112444&headline=Controversial%20plaque%20commemorating%20Brecon%27s%20links%20to%20slavery%20trader%20is%20removed%20ahead%20of%20review&sectionIs=news&searchyear=2020</p> |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Picton statue, Cardiff City Hall | Picton, Thomas | B | Cardiff | Cardiff Council | Listed Grade I as part of City Hall | The most contentious monument in Wales. It features on Topple the Racists and has had continuing press coverage. | 1 | <p>City Hall was built 1901-4 by Lanchester, Stewart and Rickards as centrepiece of Cathays Park. Its monumental classical style expressed Cardiff's place as a capital of the Empire. Its sumptuous interior included the processional space of the Marble Hall, the design for which allowed for a group of statues. The bases were built but statues were not commissioned until a decade later, when D. A. Thomas offered to fund them. The 11 over-life-size statues were all by different sculptors but unified in matching marble. They were unveiled by Lloyd George in 1916. Picton's statue overlooking one of the staircases shows him in uniform with an active pose as though in battle.</p> <p>The group was planned as 'a National Valhalla of Welsh Notables'. A competition in the <i>Western Mail</i> in 1913 invited the public to nominate the 'most eminent Welshmen or Welshwomen' in history before 1837. The 364 entries nominated 250 subjects, which were adjudicated to obtain a balance of 'Welsh characteristics and aspirations'. Picton was chosen to represent 'Valour and Generalship' having won 49 votes, slightly fewer than the top 10 (Henry VII, chosen for kingship, scored 36). The others were Dafydd ap Gwilym (poetry), St David (early Christianity), Giraldus (culture and patriotism), Owain Glyndŵr (statesmanship), Hywel Dda (law), Prince Llewellyn (heroism), Bishop Morgan (religion) and William Williams Pantycelyn (hymnology). An eleventh sculpture of Boudica and her daughters was added. By the time of the unveiling, at the height of WWI, the statues had taken on additional meaning for reviewers and city councillors who referred to 'the spirit of freedom' and 'a gallant race'.</p> <p>Artist: Thomas Mewburn Crook, 1916</p> <p>Site interpretation: not known</p> | <p>Hilling, 2016, pp. 106-10</p> <p>Angela Gaffney, 1998: https://journals.library.wales/view/1386666/1425397/132#?xywh=-1918%2C-59%2C6249%2C3824</p> |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton portrait, Carmarthen Guildhall | Picton, Thomas | B | Carmarthenshire | Carmarthenshire Museum Service | N/A | Highlighted in the press and on Topple the Racists with international support for petition to 'end commemoration'. Under consideration by Carmarthenshire County Council task and finish group, June 2020. | 1 | <p>Shee was an Irish portrait painter who became very successful in London and was President of the Royal Academy. He had painted Picton a few years earlier now in the National Portrait Gallery in London and Amgueddfa Cymru-National Museum Wales. A copy formerly in Haverfordwest County Court is now at Scolton Manor Museum. This one was painted posthumously. It shows Picton in full uniform, bare headed but with his hat in his hand and his sword drawn. Battle is continuing behind him. Several portraits of Picton by other artists exist in public collections.</p> <p>Artist: Martin Archer Shee (1769-1850), c. 1815-20</p> <p>Interpretation: not known</p> | <p>https://www.thepetitionsite.com/en-gb/251/323/762/end-commemoration-of-colonial-murderer-'sir'-thomas-picton-picton-memorial-carmarthen/?taf_id=65949028&cid=fb_na</p> <p>https://www.theonlinebookcompany.com/OnlineBooks/Waterloo/Celebrations/WaterlooArtefacts/36</p> |
| Picton Monument, Picton Terrace, Carmarthen | Picton, Thomas | B | Carmarthenshire | Carmarthenshire County Council (presumed) | Listed II War Mem | Highlighted in press and on Topple the Racists. Petition to end commemoration. There has been at least one demonstration on site. There is also support from residents for retaining it as a landmark. Under consideration by Carmarthenshire County Council task and finish group, June 2020. | 1 | <p>A 25-metre limestone obelisk and plinth set in gardens to form a landmark in an island of the former A40 on the outskirts of Carmarthen. A public subscription for the monument was begun in 1815 immediately after Picton's death at Waterloo and raised £3000. John Nash designed a column topped with a statue, completed in 1828, but this was taken down in 1846 due to decay and the present plain obelisk replaced it the following year. It was rebuilt stone by stone in 1988 and appears to be in excellent condition. The base bears applied metal lettering showing 'PICTON' on all four sides. The west and east sides say: 'Born August 24, 1758. Fell at Waterloo June 18 1815.' The north and south sides name battles of the Napoleonic Wars: 'Orthes, Toulouse, Waterloo, Busaco, Badajos, Vittoria'. A frieze intended to replace a decayed one on the original monument and never used is in Carmarthen Museum.</p> <p>Designed by: Francis Fowler and/or J. L. Collard 1847 (originally John Nash 1828)</p> <p>Site interpretation: none</p> | <p>https://www.thepetitionsite.com/en-gb/251/323/762/end-commemoration-of-colonial-murderer-'sir'-thomas-picton-picton-memorial-carmarthen/?taf_id=65949028&cid=fb_na</p> <p>https://www.theonlinebookcompany.com/OnlineBooks/Waterloo/Celebrations/WaterlooArtefacts/36</p> <p>https://www.msn.com/en-gb/money/other/no-decision-on-picton-monument-in-carmarthen-despite-statues-being-removed-elsewhere/ar-BB1790pb?ocid=spartan-ntp-feeds</p> |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|--|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|
| Picton reliefs on Wellington Monument, Brecon | Picton , Thomas | B | Powys | Powys County Council (presumed) | Listed Grade II | Other commemorations of Picton have attracted fierce criticism. | 1 | The Wellington monument stands in the centre of Brecon (see separate entry for Wellington). Panels on the sides commemorate Thomas Picton. One shows Picton meeting Wellington at Waterloo, the other shows Picton's death in the same battle. Picton was said to have stopped in Brecon on his way from his home to return to battle for the last time in France. The whole monument was designed by the successful Brecon-born sculptor John Evans Thomas, put up in the year of Wellington's death. The majority of the cost was the sculptor's gift to his home town, with the rest raised by subscription. The bronze relief on the SW side alludes to the Peninsular War; the NE panel depicts Picton charging the French cavalry at Waterloo. The NW side of the pedestal bears the inscription "Picton, MDCCCXV"; Artist: John Evan Thomas, 1852 Site interpretation: not known | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=6838 |
| Picton plaque, Haverfordwest | Picton , Thomas | B | Pembrokes hire | Haverfordwest Town Council | N/A | Picton has been a subject of significant concern. | 3 | REMOVED A blue plaque formerly on 89 Hill Street, Haverfordwest saying: 'General Sir Thomas Picton GCB 1758-1815 Born here 20 August 1758.' It was removed by the owner of the building on 10 June 2020. Site interpretation: N/A | http://pembrokeshire-herald.com/59504/sir-thomas-pictons-plaque-will-be-placed-on-display-in-museum/ |
| Barti Ddu monument, Little Newcastle / Casnewydd Bach | Roberts , Bartholomew (Barti Ddu) | A | Pembrokes hire | ? | No | | 1 | A monolith bearing a cast bilingual plaque referring to the birth of the 'famous pirate' in the village. Site interpretation: not known | |
| Paul Robeson plaque, Onllwyn Welfare Hall | Robeson , Paul | G | Neath Port Talbot | Onllwyn Welfare Hall | | | 3 | There is believed to be a plaque to Paul Robeson in the Onllwyn Welfare Hall. Site interpretation: not known | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| Rodney's Pillar | Rodney, George Brydges | C | Powys | Trustees of the Crigion Estate? | Listed Grade II* Inside Schedule d hill fort | | 2 | Rodney's Pillar was put up after the Battle of the Saints, in which Jamaica was kept for Britain and Rodney returned home as a national hero. Situated at the summit of the Breidden Hill overlooking Welshpool, it is a simple Doric column of stone quarried on site that forms a well-known landmark visible for miles around. A granite panel states it was erected by the 'Gentlemen of Montgomeryshire' to commemorate Rodney's naval successes in the West Indies. It was Repaired in 1847, 1896 and 1984. A recently established charity hopes to resolve further structural problems. Designer: unknown, c.1782 Site interpretation: not known | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=7667 http://saverodneyspillar.org.uk/home/ |
| Stanley mosaic, Denbigh | Stanley, Henry Morton | D | Denbighshire | Denbigh Town Council? | N | Stanley is highly contested in Denbigh and St Asaph. | 2 | A mosaic portrait of Stanley on his birthplace, in front of Denbigh castle. It was put up as part of Denbigh Townscape Heritage Initiative in 2010 in a Denbighshire mosaic trail, funded by the Heritage Lottery. It is located on the outside wall of a café. Stanley appear in a roundel wearing a jungle pith helmet, surrounded by the legend 'Dr Livingstone I presume'. A text panel underneath gives further information. 2010 Site interpretation: not known | http://news.bbc.co.uk/local/northeastwales/people_and_places/arts_and_culture/newsid_8635000/8635250.stm https://www.walesartsreview.org/poorhouse-to-powerhouse-denbighs-stanley-statue/ https://north.wales/news/councillor-insists-explorer-commemorated-on-denbigh-statue-is-not-racist-16862.html |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------|------------|--|---|--|--|
| H. M. Stanley Obelisk, St Asaph | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Denbighshire | Denbighshire Council | No | In 2011 after installation 160 residents signed a petition for removal of the totem pole. After another petition in 2020 gained 1,100 signatures, on 24 June 2020, the city council voted to retain the obelisk but set up a working party to reconsider the information placed with it. On Topples the Racists. | 2 | An obelisk of galvanised steel. It uses what is claimed to be a traditional Congolese sculptural form of a snake winding up the column to create a continuous frieze of Stanley's life in the manner of Trajan's Column in Rome. Some of the images were devised in workshops with the children of three local schools. At the top is a Congolese effigy. It was commissioned by Cadwyn Clwyd rural development agency, the Welsh Government and Denbighshire Council. Artists: Gary Thrussell and Thomas Thrussell, 2011 Site interpretation: An adjacent panel gives a timeline of Stanley's life and describes it as an 'inspiration' and like an 'adventure novel'. An adjacent trail panel, however, refers to Stanley's 'controversial' life and 'hatching schemes' with Leopold of Belgium. | https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/h-m-stanley-obelisk-271887/view_as/grid/search/keyword:henry-morton-stanley--work_type:sculpture/page/1 https://www.rhyljournal.co.uk/news/1853882-2-st-asaphs-hm-stanley-obelisk-will-stay-historical-context-will-added-say-councillors/ |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|----------------------|------------|--|---|--|--|
| Stanley statue, Denbigh | Stanley, Henry Morton | D | Denbighshire | Denbigh Town Council | No | Highly controversial: in 2010 more than 50 people signed a letter opposing a statue, coordinated by Selwyn Williams of Bangor University. A petition for removal was signed by 7000 people. Denbigh Town Council held a public ballot in October 2021 that resulted in 471 votes to retain it and 121 to remove it. The council decided to keep it but consider further interpretation. Performance artists have held an annual 're-veiling' ceremony since 2011. On Topple the Racists. | 2 | <p>A life-size, representational statue of Stanley in a prominent position in front of the library in the town of his birth. The figure stands at ground level with his right hand held out, inviting people to shake hands as in the story of Stanley and Livingstone in Africa. A bilingual tablet on a plinth in front says, 'Sir Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904). Born in Denbigh and baptised John Rowlands. Africa's greatest explorer. Bula Matari'. The statue was installed in 2010 against a mixed background of enthusiasm and strong opposition. The sculptor, Nick Elphick is based in Llandudno.</p> <p>(Bula matari in Kongo means 'breaker of rocks' and was a name given to Stanley when he was seen working to make roads but also suggested nothing could stand in the way of the colonialists.)</p> <p>Nick Elphick, 2010</p> <p>Site interpretation: tablet only</p> | <p>https://www.walesartsreview.org/poorhouse-to-powerhouse-denbighs-stanley-statue/</p> <p>https://north.wales/news/councillor-insists-explorer-commemorated-on-denbigh-statue-is-not-racist-16862.html</p> <p>Vote to retain 2021 https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-59069612</p> <p>Correspondence from Wanda Zyborska</p> |
| Stanley plaque, formerly at Stanley Memorial Hospital, St Asaph | Stanley, Henry Morton | D | Denbighshire | Denbigh Library | N/A | Stanley's commemoration is strongly contested in St Asaph and Denbigh. | 3 | <p>REMOVED</p> <p>Placed on the exterior wall of the hospital, formerly the workhouse where Stanley had his childhood. Removed to Denbigh Library 2013.</p> <p>Site interpretation: N/A</p> | |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|----------------|---|---|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Cuthbert Taylor plaque | Taylor Cuthbert | G | Merthyr Tydfil | Court House | N/A (Building Listed II) | | 3 | Plaque at Court House, Merthyr Tydfil, unveiled October 2021 for Black History Month. It states: 'British amateur flyweight champion Cuthbert Taylor trained on this site. He was prohibited from competing for professional titles under the British Board of Boxing Control's colour bar rule, which was in place between 1911 and 1948. Denied the chance to succeed because of the colour of his skin.' | https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/oct/30/family-of-black-boxer-barred-from-british-title-fights-call-for-apology https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-59091465 |
| Wellington Monument, Aberystwyth | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Ceredigion | Ceredigion County Council & private owner | Listed Grade II inside Scheduled hillfort | | 2 | An 18-m tall rubble-stone tower that forms a major landmark dominating the harbour and bay at Aberystwyth, in the centre of the Pendinas Iron Age hillfort. It is very close in form to an industrial chimney and was perhaps built by workers from nearby lead mines. It was funded by Colonel Richards of Bryneithin as a memorial to Wellington c.1858 (he died in 1852). It was originally intended to have a statue on top. Struck by lightning in 1997 it was fully consolidated in 1999, with a lightning conductor. Designer: unknown, c.1858 Site interpretation: not known | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=10420 |
| Wellington Monument, Brecon | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Powys | Powys County Council (presumed) | Listed Grade II | | 2 | Designed by the successful Brecon-born sculptor John Evans Thomas, put up in the year of Wellington's death. Thomas had made a marble statue of Wellington in 1840. A bronze statue of Wellington stands 2.5 metres high on a stone pedestal with bronze bas-reliefs (see separate entry on Thomas Picton). Wellington is shown in civilian costume, but his dual life as General and Prime Minister is indicated by his left hand grasping a sword and his right a scroll. SE side is inscribed "Wellington, MDCCCLII." Artist: John Evan Thomas, 1852 Site interpretation: not known | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=6838 |

| Name and location | Person | | Authority | Owner | Designated | Contestation to date | | Discussion | Sources |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| John Ystumlyn memorial, Ynyscynhaiarn | Ystumlyn, John | G | Gwynedd | Friends of Friendless Churches | Listed Grade II | | 3 | <p>A memorial stone at Ynyscynhaiarn church in Gwynedd raised some years after John Ystumlyn's death. It bears an englyn written by Dafydd Siôn Siâms (1743-1851).</p> <p>Yn India gyna fe'm ganwyd – a ngamrau Ynghymru medyddiwyd; Wele'r fan dan lechan lwyd Dy oerredd im daerwyd</p> <p>Translation by Andrew Green: Born in India, to Wales I came To be baptised See this spot, a grey slate marks My cold resting place</p> <p>c.1790 Site interpretation: not known</p> | https://friendsoffriendlesschurches.org.uk/john-ystumlyn-from-africa-to-ynyscynhaiarn/ |

Annex 4: Public buildings and places

Types: education, health, sports, museum, pub, hotel, park, government or local government, bridge, community use (private houses, offices and commercial premises are out of scope)

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | certain commemoration and definite personal culpability |
| 2 | commemoration in doubt and/or culpability uncertain |
| 3 | persons of interest not commemorated and/or not culpable |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|--|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| Aberdare Hall, Cardiff | Cardiff | education | Listed Grade II | Cardiff University | Bruce , Henry (Lord Aberdare) | E | Founded by Lady Aberdare in 1885 as a hall of residence for women students, built 1893, and named after her not her husband. | | | 3 | |
| Churchill Park | Caerphilly | park | | private | Churchill , Winston | E | On OS map 1969/70 so probably named to commemorate Churchill's death in 1965. Now a housing estate. | | | 2 | |
| Churchill Buildings, Walters Road | Swansea | education? | | private | Churchill , Winston | E | Privately-let accommodation presumably named after Winston Churchill. | | | 2 | |
| Clarence Bridge, Butetown | Cardiff | bridge | | Local Authority | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Clarence Bridge and the new road and embankment were named for the Duke who opened it in 1890, not the Duke who opposed abolition. | | | 3 | |
| King William, Brynmawr | Blaenau Gwent | pub | | private | Clarence , William Duke of (William IV) | C | Clear name and in a town newly developed in William IV's reign. | | | 1 | |
| King William IV, Newport | Newport | pub | | private | Clarence , William Duke of (William IV) | C | Clear name. | | | 1 | |
| The Clarence Inn, The Watton, Brecon | Powys | pub | | private | Clarence , William Duke of (William IV) | C | Early/mid nineteenth-century pub so probably named after William IV before accession. | | | 1 | |
| King William IV (aka The Billy), Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | pub | | private | Clarence , William Duke of (William IV) | C | Clear name | | | 1 | |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|--|-------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|---|--|---------------------|---|---|---|
| King William Inn, Summerhill | Wrexham | pub | | private | Clarence , William Duke of (William IV) | C | Clear name and in existence before mid-nineteenth century. | | | 1 | |
| Clarence House Hotel, Tenby | Pembrokeshire | hotel | Listed Grade II | private | Clarence , William Duke of (William IV) | C | Built as three houses in 1870s, becoming a hotel in mid-twentieth century, so unlikely to have been named after Duke of Clarence who was crowned William IV 1830 and died 1837. | | | 3 | |
| Clarence Hall, Crickhowell | Powys | community | | Clarence Hall Trust | Clarence , William Duke of (William IV) | C | Built in 1890 and the foundation stone laid by the then Duke of Clarence, unconnected with slavery. | | | 3 | |
| Clive Arms Hotel, Penarth | Vale of Glamorgan | pub | | private | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | This area of Penarth was built in the 1870s and connected with the Windsor-Clive family. | | | 3 | |
| Columbus House, Langstone | Newport | government | | Ministry of Justice | Columbus , Christopher | E | Modern office block in Langstone Business Park, which is the base for Newport Asylum and Immigration Tribunal. Clear name association. | | | 1 | |
| Cunliffe Arms | Wrexham | pub | | private | Cunliffe , Foster (3 rd Baronet) | A | A new Marston's pub with the Cunliffe family crest on its logo. | | | 2 | |
| Cunliffe Centre, Rhosddu | Wrexham | government | | Wrexham Council | Cunliffe , Foster (3 rd Baronet) | A | An enablement day centre. It is not clear why this takes the name Cunliffe. | | | 3 | |
| Penrhyn Hall, Bangor | Gwynedd | community | Listed Grade II | City of Bangor Council | Dawkins-Pennant , George Hay | B | Built as a concert hall following a donation in 1857 by the Lord Penrhyn who inherited the Penrhyn estates in 1840 from George Hay Dawkins-Pennant through marriage, several years after emancipation. | | | 3 | https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=&id=4126 |
| Iris de Freitas Room, Aberystwyth University | Ceredigion | education | Listed Grade II | Aberystwyth Uni. | De Freitas , Iris | G | A room in the Huw Owen Library, named after de Freitas as a former student of the university in 2016. | | | 3 | |
| De la Beche Park, Swansea | Swansea | park | | Local Authority | De la Beche , Henry | B | Adjacent to De la Beche Road, which was laid out after De la Beche moved his work to Swansea | | De la Beche Road is on Topple the Racists | 1 | https://museum.wales/articles/2009-04-20/The-De-la-Beche-archive-at-Amqueddfa-Cymru/ |
| Gladstone Primary School, Whitchurch Road | Cardiff | education | Listed Grade II | Local Authority | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Built 1899-1900 as an infants and junior school and named after W. E. Gladstone | | | 2 | https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/411641/details/gladstone-primary-school-whitchurch-road-cathays |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|---|--|----|--|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Gladstone's Library, Hawarden | Flintshire | education | Listed Grade I | Trust | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | A library founded in 1894 as a public educational resource by W. E. Gladstone and named St Deiniol's Library until 2010. A new building was created for it as a memorial to Gladstone, designed by John Douglas, funded by public subscription and opened in 1902. | | A petition to change the name back to St Deiniol's Library has been signed by just over 100 people and a petition to keep the name has been signed by just over 5,000 | 2 | https://www.gladstoneslibrary.org/news/volume/a-statement-from-gladstones-library-black-lives-matter |
| The Gladstone Centre, Broughton | Flintshire | community | | Scout Association | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Training centre/camp site between Hawarden and Broughton. Possibly named for W. E. Gladstone or family trust. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Gardens, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | park | | Local Authority | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Council website confirms the park is named after W. E. Gladstone | | | 2 | https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/enjoying/Parks-and-Gardens/Gladstone-Gardens.aspx |
| Gladstone Primary School, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | education | | Local Authority | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | School built in 1906, a few years after Gladstone's death. | | | 2 | |
| Herbert Gladstone Playing Fields, Hawarden | Flintshire | sport | | Herbert Gladstone Recreation Ground Charity | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Not named for W. E. Gladstone but his grandson Herbert Gladstone, who left the land to create the playing fields | | | 3 | https://beta.charitycommission.gov.uk/charity-details/?reqid=524087&subid=0 |
| Hammet House Hotel, Llechryd | Carmarthenshire | hotel | | Private | Hammet, Benjamin | B? | Hotel in Hammet's former house, Castell Malgwyn. | | | 2 | |
| Herbert Arms, Kerry | Powys | pub | Listed Grade II | private | Herbert, Edward (Viscount Clive, 2 nd Earl of Powis) | C | Pub clearly named after the Herbert family of Powis Castle, and sign has three lions rampant. Built as a hostelry 1780-90 but may have taken the name a little later. The Herberts owned the Dolforgan estate of which Kerry was part until 1846. | | | 2 | https://whatpub.com/pubs/MON/13090/herbert-arms-kerry#:~:text=The%20Herbert%20Arms%20was%20originally,now%20safely%20in%20local%20hands.&text=Pub%20games%20are%20very%20popular,the%20pub%20as%20their%20base. |
| The Hood Memorial Hall, Devauden | Mons | community | | Devauden Village Hall | Hood, Samuel | E | The village hall has no association with Samuel Hood. It was built in the 1950s with funds donated by Violet Hood. | | | 3 | http://www.devauden.org.uk/living-in-devauden/village-hall/about-the-hall.html |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----|---|---------------------|--|--|---------|---|
| Ysgol Iolo Morganwg, Cowbridge | Vale of Glam | education | | Local Authority | Iolo Morganwg (Edward Williams) | E | Commemoration is clear from name. | | | | 3 | |
| Kitchener Primary School | Cardiff | education | | Local Authority | Kitchener , Horatio Herbert | D | The school was built in the newly laid-out Kitchener Road in 1912 and undoubtedly named for Lord Kitchener. | | | | 1 | https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/local-news/kitchener-primary-school-celebrates-centenary-2033249 |
| Lord Kitchener, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | pub | | private | Kitchener , Horatio Herbert | D | Undoubted commemoration. | | | | 1 | |
| Mackworth Arms, Bridgend | Bridgend | pub | No | private | Mackworth , Herbert | B | Other members of the Mackworth family are more likely to be commemorated than Herbert, who largely lived away from Wales and was not active in family businesses. | | | | 3 | |
| Mackworth Arms, Aberdare | RCT | pub | No | private | Mackworth , Herbert | B | Other members of the Mackworth family are more likely to be commemorated than Herbert, who largely lived away from Wales and was not active in family businesses. | | | | 3 | |
| Black Boy Inn, Caernarfon | Gwynedd | pub | Listed Grade II | private | N/A | | The pub was called the Black Boy before 1828, when it was changed to the King's Arms and then the Fleur de Lys before reverting to the Black Boy. The pub sign shows a boy of colour on one side and a black buoy on the other. | | | | 2 | https://www.black-boy-inn.com/history/ |
| The Buccaneer Inn, Tenby | Pembrokeshire | pub | | private | N/A | A ? | The pub sign depicts a stereotypical pirate. Buccaneers were pirates who concentrated their activities in the West Indies and off the coast of West Africa. They preyed on ships involved in the slave trade among others and sometimes traded in slaves, though they were also known to have racially diverse crews. | | | | 2 | |
| The Black Boy Hotel, Newtown | Powys | pub | Listed Grade II | private | N/A | | The pub occupies a seventeenth-century building and has its present name from at least the nineteenth century. It currently has a sign showing a chimney-sweep. | | A name change was considered in 2014 and a public vote decided to retain it. | | 2 | https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-mid-wales-26559640 |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|---|
| The Black Boy, Killay | Swansea | pub | | private | N/A | | The Black Boy is named on the Tithe map of c.1840. The present sign for the pub shows a boy with black hair, but in the 1970s it showed a teenage boy of very dark complexion wearing a turban. | | Local commentators of colour have suggested that the change cuts a reference to Black person out of local heritage. | 2 | https://www.walesartsreview.org/whatever-happened-to-the-black-boy-of-killay/ http://www.danieltrivedy.com/the-black-boy.html |
| Lord Nelson Inn, Nelson | Caerphilly | pub | No | private | Nelson , Horatio | C | The name is a clear commemoration. | | | 2 | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson,_Caerphilly |
| Lord Nelson, Pontlottyn | Caerphilly | hotel | | private | Nelson , Horatio | C | The name is a clear commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Nelson Museum, Monmouth | Mon | museum | Listed Grade II | Local Authority | Nelson , Horatio | C | Specifically commemorating Nelson. | | | 2 | |
| Lord Nelson Hotel, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | pub | Listed Grade II | Private (Brains) | Nelson , Horatio | C | The name is a clear commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| The Lord Nelson Inn, Nelson | Caerphilly | hotel | | private | Nelson , Horatio | C | Clear from name. | | | 2 | |
| The Lord Nelson, Kidwelly | Carmarthenshire | pub | | private | Nelson , Horatio | C | Clear from name. | | | 2 | |
| Goronwy Owen Memorial Hall, Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf | Anglesey | community | | Benllech Village Hall Trust | Owen , Goronwy | B | A community hall at Benllech opened in 1959, named in commemoration of Goronwy Owen. | | | 1 | http://search.digido.org.uk/?id=llgc-id%3A1491632&query=*&query_type=full_text&page=1&qf=subject_lctgm_topic%3ACity+%26+town+halls&img_id=4 |
| Ysgol Goronwy Owen, Benllech | Anglesey | education | | Local Authority | Owen , Goronwy | B | Clearly commemorates Goronwy Owen. | | | 1 | |
| Robert Owen Memorial Museum, Newtown | Powys | museum | II | Robert Owen Memorial Museum Charity | Owen , Robert | C | Built 1902 partly by public subscription and partly by the Co-operative Union as a memorial to Robert Owen. The museum opened in 1983. | Tablet on outside wall | | 2 | https://www.robertowenmuseum.co.uk/ |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| Penrhyn Arms, Pendre Road, Llandudno | Conwy | pub | | private | Pennant, Richard | B | A pub in the area known as Penryhn-side, south of the Little Orme's Head, almost certainly named for the geographical feature not Lord Penrhyn. | | | 3 | |
| Penrhyn Arms Hotel, Sarn Mellteyrn | Gwynedd | hotel | | private | Pennant, Richard (Baron Penrhyn of Louth) | B | Probably takes its name from the Llŷn peninsula – in Welsh Penrhyn Llŷn. | | | 3 | |
| The General Picton Hotel aka The Picton, Porthcawl | Bridgend | pub | | private | Picton, Thomas | B | Full name of pub makes it unlikely another General Picton is referred to. | | | 1 | |
| The Picton, Newport | Newport | pub | | private | Picton, Thomas | B | The name outside Pembrokeshire makes it almost certain the General is commemorated. | | | 1 | |
| Picton Community Centre, Haverfordwest | Pembrokeshire | community | No | Haverfordwest Town Council | Picton, Thomas | B | A modern community centre and hall in the centre of Haverfordwest. Probable recognition of Thomas Picton as a famous local figure. | | | 1 | |
| Sir Thomas Picton Sports Centre, Haverfordwest | Pembrokeshire | sports | No | Local Authority | Picton, Thomas | B | Modern sports centre but name makes commemoration clear. | | | 1 | |
| Picton House Hotel, Llanddowror | Carmarthenshire | hotel | | private | Picton, Thomas | B | Once a posting house on the road from London to Tenby. Named before 1900. Not clear whether for the family or the General. | | | 2 | |
| The General Picton, Nantyllyon | Bridgend | pub | | private | Picton, Thomas | B | Nineteenth-century pub commemorating Picton, formerly with a sign depicting him charging into battle at Waterloo. Now converted to a house. | | CLOSED | 3 | https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/3009814 |
| Picton Ward, Glangwili Hospital | Carmarthenshire | health | | Hywel Dda Health Board | Picton, Thomas | B | The Picton Ward at Glangwili hospital is named after Picton Castle – other wards are named after Dinefwr and Cilgerran castles. | | | 3 | https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/hospital-reassures-patients-staff-ward-18438705 |
| Picton House, Picton Place, Haverfordwest | Pembrokeshire | government | II | Haverfordwest Town Council | Picton, Thomas | B | The offices of Haverfordwest Town Council, which is in Picton Place and is believed to have been the townhouse of the Phillips family of Picton Castle. | | | 3 | Cadw list description |
| Picton Inn, Clarbeston Road | Pembrokeshire | pub | | private | Picton, Thomas | B | Probable connection with Picton family who were from this area but not specifically to Thomas Picton. | | | 3 | |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| Robeson Room, Porthcawl Grand Pavilion | Bridgend | community | II | Awen Cultural Trust | Robeson , Paul | G | Appeared at Miner's Eisteddfod held in Porthcawl 1957 by phone exchange to get round passport ban. | | | 3 | https://www.peoplescollecti.on.wales/sites/default/files/documents/Robeson-in-Wales.pdf |
| Paul Robeson Room, Park & Dare Theatre, Treorci | RCT | community | II | Local Authority | Robeson , Paul | G | Organised donation of food and clothing for Rhondda miners in the early 1930s. | | | 3 | https://www.peoplescollecti.on.wales/sites/default/files/documents/Robeson-in-Wales.pdf |
| Admiral Rodney Inn, Bausley | Powys | pub | | private | Rodney , George Brydges | C | Clear name | | | 2 | |
| Rodney Parade, Newport | Newport | sports | No* | Welsh Rugby Union & Newport RFC Ltd | Rodney , George Brydges | C | The ground does not take its name directly from the Admiral but from Rodney Road and before that Rodney Wharf and Rodney House which may have been named for Admiral Rodney pre-1841. * War memorial gates listed. | | | 3 | https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/placenames/recordedname/ed3540d2-df06-47c8-9221-f998bb31d618 Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Shand House, Cardiff | Cardiff | educ | No | private | Shand , Frances Batty Shand , John Batty | B + G | Built in the 1950s for Cardiff Institute for the Blind and named after the Shand siblings who had been founders and supporters of the institute in the nineteenth century. Now private student accommodation. | | | 2 | |
| Somerset Inn, Abertillery | Blaenau Gwent | pub | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Arms Hotel, Monmouth | Mon | Mixed accom & retail | II* | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Took its name by the early nineteenth century. | | | 3 | |
| Somerset Arms, Abergavenny | Mon | pub | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------|---------|---|---|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| Somerset Arms, Dingestow | Mon | pub | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |
| The Beaufort Arms Hotel, Raglan | Mon | hotel | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Built in the 1840s, after the lifetime of the 6 th duke. | | | 3 | |
| The Beaufort Arms, Gilwern | Mon | pub | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |
| The Beaufort Arms, Monkwood | Mon | pub | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |
| The Beaufort Hotel, Chepstow | Mon | hotel | II | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |
| Somerset Arms, Taibach | NPT | pub | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |
| The Beaufort, Crickhowell | Powys | pub | II | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |
| The Beaufort, Llandrindod Wells | Powys | Ltd | No | private | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Named after estate but no specific connection with 6 th duke | | | 3 | |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|--|-----|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| Stanley Arms, Holyhead | Anglesey | pub | No | private | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Likely to be related to the Stanley family of Anglesey, who were unconnected with H. M. Stanley. | | | 3 | |
| Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley, Holyhead | Anglesey | health | No | Betsi Cadwalader UHB | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | A new hospital opened in 1996, replacing the Stanley Sailors Hospital, which itself opened in 1871 with donations from William Owen Stanley MP of Plas Penrhos, Anglesey, who was unconnected with H. M. Stanley. | | | 3 | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanley_Sailors%27_Hospital |
| Stanley Arms, Narberth | Pembrokeshire | ? Closed | No | | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Commemorates Stanley family who held numerous estates in south-west Wales. No connection with H. M. Stanley | | | 3 | |
| Wellington's Café Bar, Cardiff | Cardiff | pub | II | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Formerly the Duke of Wellington pub. | | | 2 | |
| The Duke of Wellington, Llanelli | Carmarthenshire | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Inn, New Quay | Ceredigion | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Hotel, Llandudno | Conwy | hotel | II | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Community Centre, Rhyl | Denbighshire | community | No | Rhyl Town Council | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Inn, Deiniolen | Gwynedd | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Inn, Pool Road, Newcastle | Mon | ? Closed | | | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| The Iron Duke Hotel, Clynderwen | Pembrokeshire | pub | | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | A nineteenth-century pub almost certainly named for the Duke of Wellington. | | | 2 | |
| The Wellington Inn, Welshpool | Powys | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Hotel, Brecon | Powys | hotel | Listed Grade II | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Certainly names after the Duke, in Wellington Square, with his statue in the middle. | | | 2 | |

| Name | Unitary authority | Type | Designation | Owner | Person | | Evidence of association | Site interpretation | Contestation to date | | Sources |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|-----|---|---------------------|----------------------|---|---------|
| Duke of Wellington, Cowbridge | Vale of Glamorgan | pub | Listed Grade II | Private (Brains) | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Duke of Wellington Inn, Ruabon | Wrexham | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| Duke of Wellington, Trevor | Wrexham | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name alone implies the Duke is commemorated. | | | 2 | |
| The Wellington, Maesteg | Bridgend | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Formerly the Royal Air Force Association Club and named after the Wellington bomber. | | | 3 | |
| The Iron Duke, Pontypool | Torfaen | pub | No | private | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Named after the rugby player Bobby Windsor, not the Duke of Wellington. | | | 3 | |
| The Elihu Yale | Wrexham | pub | No | Private (Weatherspoons) | Yale , Elihu | E | Weatherspoons specifically named after Yale. | | | 2 | |
| Yale Hostel, Erddig Park | Wrexham | education | ? | | Yale , Elihu | E | A hostel apparently on the estate at Erddig. | | | 2 | |
| Duke of York Hotel, Ferndale | RCT | pub | No | private | York , Duke of | A | Late nineteenth-century pub that must relate to the Duke of York who became George V. | | | 3 | |

Annex 5: Streets

Commercial, residential, focal (central squares and main streets), footpaths, rural (lanes, highways, by-passes)

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | certain commemoration and definite personal culpability |
| 2 | commemoration in doubt and/or culpability uncertain |
| 3 | persons of interest not commemorated and/or not culpable |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|---|---|------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|
| Adams Drive, Narberth | Pembrokeshire | residential | Adams , Edward Hamlin | A | Cul-de-sac of 1970s bungalows. No known connection to Edward Hamlin Adams. | 20th | | 3 | OS |
| Adams Road, Pembroke | Pembrokeshire | residential | Adams , Edward Hamlin | A | Part of large council estate. Connection with Edward Hamlin Adams unlikely. | 20th | | 3 | OS and Coflein. |
| Barham Road, Trecŵn | Pembrokeshire | rural | Barham , Charles Henry Foster and/or Barham , Joseph Foster II | B | Road through the Barham estates and leading to Barham School, built 1875-7 by Henry Alexander Ince in memory of his sister, Elizabeth, second wife of Charles Henry Foster Barham. | 19th | None | 2 | OS, DWB, Cadw listing. |
| Brigstocke Terrace, St. Ishmael | Carmarthenshire | residential | Brigstocke , Charlotte | B | Housing at Ferryside overlooking the Tywi estuary. Marked on first edition OS. Origin of name unknown but connection to Charlotte Brigstocke unlikely. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Bruce Street, Cathays | Cardiff | residential | Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | E | 1890s housing. Neighbouring streets refer to Cardiff history so could commemorate O. T. Bruce, manager and trustee of Bute estate in Glamorgan. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Bruce Street, Mountain Ash West | RCT | residential | Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | E | Nineteenth-century housing. Neighbouring streets include Knight St (their original name) and Duffryn St (the estate they inherited through their marriage into the Bruce family whose name they adopted in 1805). A family connection rather than to Lord Aberdare. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Ty Bruce Lane, Hirwaun | RCT | rural | Bruce , Henry Austin (Lord Aberdare) | E | Unmade road that led to Bruce Villa. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Brydges Place, Cardiff | Cardiff | residential | Brydges , James (Duke of Chandos) | A | A street from long after Brydges time and not associated with related names. | 20 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Brydges Gate, Llanymynech | Powys | residential | Brydges , James (Duke of Chandos) | A | A new development of houses, unlikely to be named for the Duke of Chandos. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| Bulkeley Terrace, Beaumaris | Anglesey | residential | Bulkeley , William | A | Part of the early nineteenth-century development of Beaumaris as a tourist centre by the Bulkeleys of Barons Hill, not the unidentified branch of the family to which William Bulkeley belonged. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Lon Bulkeley, Menai Bridge | Anglesey | residential | Bulkeley , William | A | A housing estate likely to be named for the Bulkeley family rather than one individual. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Campbell Road, Llandybie | Carmarthen shire | residential | Campbell , Duncan | B | Doesn't appear on OS until 1906. No connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Campbell Street, Llanelli | Carmarthen shire | residential | Campbell , Duncan | B | Workers housing probably associated with nearby docks and 1860s chapel. Street name doesn't appear on OS until 1880s. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Canning Road, Colwyn Bay | Conwy | residential | Canning , George | C | Late Victorian and Edwardian houses on a residential street leading into Erskine Road, which suggests a political theme. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Canning Street, Cwm | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Canning , George | C | Laid out in around 1910-20 as one of the main streets in Cwm. Surrounding names suggest no connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Canning Street, Pentre | RCT | residential | Canning , George | C | Houses of around the 1890s. Adjacent streets do not suggest connections with other people of Canning's era. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Upper Canning Street, Pentre | RCT | | Canning , George | C | Houses of around 1900. Adjacent streets do not suggest connections with other people of Canning's era. | | | 3 | |
| Churchill Close, Bridgend | Bridgend | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Post WWII housing. Possibly named after Winston Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Close, Lisvane | Cardiff | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Late twentieth-century housing. Possibly named after Winston Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Way, Cardiff | Cardiff | commercial | Churchill , Winston | E | Seems to have been named with post-war redevelopment, having been originally Pembroke Terrace and Edward Terrace. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Close, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Post WWII housing. Possibly named after Winston Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---|---|--|----------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Churchill Close, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | 1960s/70s housing and apartment blocks. Possibly named after W.Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Winston Close, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Adjoins Churchill Close. | | | 2 | |
| Churchill Close, Hawarden | Flintshire | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Late twentieth-century housing, possibly named after Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Close, Tenby | Pembrokeshire | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | 1960s housing, possibly named after Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Park, Jeffreyton | Pembrokeshire | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Mid/late twentieth-century bungalows., possibly named after Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Close, Newtown | Powys | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Late twentieth-century bungalows, possibly named after Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Drive, Newtown and Llanllwchaïarn | Powys | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Probably named after Winston Churchill. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Drive, Abenbury | Wrexham | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Part of Post WWII public housing estate, possibly named after Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Drive, Caia Park | Wrexham | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Part of Post WWII public housing estate, possibly named after Churchill | 20th | | 2 | |
| Churchill Terrace, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Churchill , Winston | E | Late nineteenth-century terrace of houses named on map by 1930s so very unlikely to be connected. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Street, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Part of new town built for workforce of RN Pembroke Dock established 1814. Nearby Commercial Row built in 1820s and adjacent to Wellington St so connection very likely. | 19th | | 1 | |
| King William Court, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | A new residential close off King William Street, probably on site of an earlier court. | 21st | | 1 | |
| King William Street, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | A linking lane between London Road and Water Street shown on Tithe Map and named on OS maps. | 19th | | 1 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | 1 | Sources |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|--|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Clarence Street, Swansea | Swansea | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Adjacency to Princes, William, Nelson and Wellington streets suggests a connection with the Duke of Clarence. Clarence Terrace nearby was in existence by 1840. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Clarence Terrace, Castle | Swansea | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C In existence by 1840 so connection likely. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Clarence Road, Pontypool | Torfaen | commercial | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Clarence Road was in existence on the tithe map c.1840 but not named on the OS map until the twentieth century, probably taking its name from the contiguous Clarence Street in turn named for the Duke. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Clarence Street, Pontypool | Torfaen | commercial | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Clarence Street was in existence on the tithe map c.1840 and named on the 1881 OS map, therefore likely to have been named after the Duke of Clarence in question. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Clarence Street, Abertillery | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Laid out in the late nineteenth century for housing. No connection. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Street, Brynmawr | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Early or mid-nineteenth-century terraced housing probably contemporary with Baptist chapel built 1846. Gladstone and Curzon streets suggest later Duke. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Court, Maesteg | Bridgend | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Recently built block of flats. No connection. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| Clarence Place, Risca West | Caerphilly | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century housing. No connection. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Embankment, Butetown | Cardiff | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Clarence Bridge, the road and embankment were named for the Duke who opened it in 1890, not the Duke who opposed abolition. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Place, Butetown | Cardiff | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Clarence Bridge, the road and embankment were named for the Duke who opened it in 1890, not the Duke who opposed abolition. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Road, Butetown | Cardiff | commercial | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Clarence Bridge, the road and embankment were named for the Duke who opened it in 1890, not the Duke who opposed abolition. | 19th | | 3 | https://glamarchives.wordpress.com/2018/05/02/clarence-road-bridge-cardiff/ |
| Clarence Road, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses. | 19th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|---|----------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| Clarence Road, Llandeilo | Carmarthen shire | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses. | 19/20 | | 3 | |
| Clarence Crescent, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Recently built retail park. No connection. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Clarence Drive, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Late nineteenth-century houses. No connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Gardens, Llandudno | Conwy | | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Early twentieth-century sports grounds and semi-detached suburban villas. No connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Road, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Late twentieth-century housing development. No connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Street, Shotton | Flintshire | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Built 1900-13 to house workers for John Summers iron and steel works opened in the 1880s and presumably refers to the 2 nd Earl. No connection to William IV. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Street, Bangor | Gwynedd | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Terraced housing built 1900-14. No connection | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Place, Newport | Newport | commercial | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Believed to have been named after the Earls of Clare, five generations of whom were significant local landowners from the twelfth century onwards, The area became known as Clare's place and the name was eventually corrupted to become Clarence Place. | 19th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Clarence Street, Pillgwenlly | Newport | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Mid-late nineteenth-century housing associated with Newport docks developed from 1840s, but Clarence Street seems to have been named in about the 1870s, probably for Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence (1864-1892), who was second in line to the throne after his father but predeceased him. | 19th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Clarence Street, Aberaman North | RCT | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Built sometime between 1884 and 1900 presumably after one of Queen Victoria's sons or grandsons with similar titles. No connection with William IV. | 19th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|-----|--|------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Clarence Street, Penrhawceiber | RCT | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Terraced housing. No connection. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Street, Pentre | RCT | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Terraced housing. No connection. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Court, Castle | Swansea | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Recent housing development. No connection. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Clarence Place, Pontymoile | Torfaen | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | Mid-twentieth-century housing. No connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clarence Road, Rhosddu | Wrexham | residential | Clarence , William Duke of (King William IV) | C | 1960s-70s semi-detached houses. No connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Powis Court, Welshpool | Powys | residential | Clive , Edward (Earl of Powis) | A ? | Modern estate with streets named on a theme of castles. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clive Road, St. Athan | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Side road adjacent to MOD houses with street names Drake, Livingstone, Scott, Mallory, all British adventurers. | 20th | | 1 | |
| Clive Street, Aber Valley | Caerphilly | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Terraced street of around 1900. Close to Windsor Street, which suggests a connection to the Windsor-Clive family not Robert Clive. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Clive Street, Caerphilly | Caerphilly | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Laid out in the early twentieth century; the adjacent Bradford Street suggests a link to the Windsor-Clive family. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clive Lane, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Back lane to Clive Street. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Place, Roath | Cardiff | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Minor lane suggests no considered commemoration. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Road, Canton / Llandaff | Cardiff | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Street marked out on first edition OS but still being developed. Probably connected to the Windsor-Clive family. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Street, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Close to streets such as St Fagans Street that connect it to the Windsor-Clive family. | 19 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|--|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| North Clive Street, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Close to streets such as St Fagans Street that connect it to the Windsor-Clive family. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Avenue, Prestatyn | Denbighshire | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Twentieth-century bungalows with no apparent connection to themes surrounding Robert Clive. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clive Road, Fishguard and Goodwick | Pembrokeshire | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Laid out after about 1900; no apparent connection to Robert Clive. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Clive Place, Aberdare West | RCT | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Mid/late 19 th century terraced housing. No Connection. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Terrace, Ynysybwl and Coed-y-Cwm | RCT | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Close to Windsor Street, which suggests a connection to the Windsor-Clive family | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Crescent, Penarth | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Late Victorian villas close to Bradford Place, which suggests connection to the Windsor-Clive family | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Place, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | commercial | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Housing, garages, workshops and new flats in Barry Docks developed from 1880s. No connection. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Place, Penarth | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Connection to the Windsor-Clive family. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Clive Road, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | commercial | Clive , Robert (Lord Clive) | A | Housing, workshops and flats in Barry Docks developed from 1880s among streets named for first names, including Phyllis, Ivor | 19th | | 3 | |
| Colston Avenue, Liswerry | Newport | residential | Colston , Edward | A | The name Colston was suggested by Morgan & Co and confirmed at the December 1930 meeting of the Public Works Committee. No reason was given but it may have been chosen as a familiar name in nearby Bristol, or related to Colston in Pembrokeshire. | 20 th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Colston Court, Liswerry | Newport | residential | Colston , Edward | A | The name Colston was suggested by Morgan & Co and confirmed at the December 1930 meeting of the Public Works Committee. No reason was given but it may have been chosen as a familiar name in nearby Bristol, or related to Colston in Pembrokeshire. | 20 th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|---|---|------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Colston Place, Liswerry | Newport | residential | Colston , Edward | A | The name Colston was suggested by Morgan & Co and confirmed at the December 1930 meeting of the Public Works Committee. No reason was given but it may have been chosen as a familiar name in nearby Bristol, or related to Colston in Pembrokeshire. | 20 th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Columbus Walk, Butetown | Cardiff | commercial | Columbus , Christopher | E | Commemoration is clear in name. | | | 1 | |
| Columbus Close, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Columbus , Christopher | E | Commemoration is clear in name. | | | 1 | |
| Combermere Road, Colwyn Bay | Conwy | residential | Cotton , Stapleton (1st Viscount Combermere) | B | Laid out by around 1900 in the vicinity of Combermere estates but probably related to a later Viscount | | | 3 | |
| Cunliffe Street, Wrexham | Wrexham | residential | Cunliffe , Foster (3 rd Baronet) | A | A late nineteenth-century street that may be connected indirectly with the Sir Foster Cunliffe of Wrexham (died 1834) judging by the nearby Foster Street. | 19 th | | 2 | |
| Cunliffe Street, Mold | Clwyd | residential | Cunliffe , Foster (3 rd Baronet) | A | A late nineteenth-century street so probably not connected directly with the Sir Foster Cunliffe of Wrexham. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Cunliffe Walk, Rhosddu | Wrexham | residential | Cunliffe , Foster (3 rd Baronet) | A | A close of inter-war housing, possibly named for Cunliffe's grandson Robert, who was an MP as the adjacent street is named Kenyon, for another local MP. | 20 th | | 3 | http://old.wrexham.gov.uk/english/heritage/foster_cunliffe_appeal/painting/cunliffes.htm |
| De la Beche Road, Sketty | Swansea | residential | De la Beche , Henry | B | The street was laid out after De la Beche moved his geological work to Swansea | 19 th | Topple the Racists | 1 | |
| De la Beche Street, Swansea | Swansea | residential | De la Beche , Henry | B | The street was laid out after De la Beche moved his geological work to Swansea | 19 th | Topple the Racists | 1 | |
| De la Beche Terrace, Swansea | Swansea | residential | De la Beche , Henry | B | The street was laid out after De la Beche moved his geological work to Swansea | 19 th | Topple the Racists | 1 | |
| Drake Walk, Butetown | Cardiff | commercial | Drake , Francis | A | The adjacent Brigantine Place and Schooner Way demonstrate the maritime theme. It houses the offices of the WLGA. | 20 th | Drake is on Topple the Racists | 1 | |
| Drake Close, Newport | Newport | residential | Drake , Francis | A | Drake Close in Ringland is adjacent to Nelson Drive, Hawkins Crescent, Howard Close and Benbow Road, suggesting a common naval theme. | 20 th | Drake is on Topple the Racists | 1 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|---|------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------|
| Drake Close, St Athan | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Drake, Francis | A | Side road adjacent to MOD houses with street names Clive, Livingstone, Scott, Mallory, all British adventurers. | 20 th | Drake is on Topple the Racists | 1 | |
| Drake Close, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | Drake, Francis | A | A close of bungalows having no apparent association with Francis Drake | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Druce Street, Llanelli | Carmarthen shire | res | Druce, Alexander | B | An unusual name, and a street of workers' housing adjacent to the copper works in which Druce as a partner. | 19 th | | 1 | |
| Gladstone Place, Tredegar | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. Adjacent street is for Harcourt, who was Gladstone's deputy. | 19 th | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Abertillery | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19 th | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Brynmawr | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. Adjacent to Clarence and Curzon names. | 19 th | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Nantyglo and Blaina | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Maesteg | Bridgend | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Road, Crumlin | Caerphilly | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Crosskeys | Caerphilly | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Terrace, Rhymney | Caerphilly | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Terrace, Whitland | Carmarthen shire | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Clos Gladstone, Rhyl | Denbighshire | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Court, Hawarden | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone, William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Gladstone Street, Mold | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Sandycroft | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Road, Broughton | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Shotton | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Terrace, Queensferry | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Way, Hawarden | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Way, Queensferry | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Rhodfa Gladstone, Penymynydd | Flintshire | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Certain from name. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Aberaman North | RCT | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Street, Penrhawceiber | RCT | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Place, Panteg | Torfaen | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Terrace, Abersychan | Torfaen | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Terrace, Blaenavon | Torfaen | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Gladstone Bridge, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|--------|--|---------|--------------|---|---|
| Gladstone Road, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Gladstone , William Ewart | E | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Grenfell Park Road, St Thomas | Swansea | residential | Grenfell , Pascoe St Leger | B | Mid-twentieth-century public housing. Street runs across site of Maesteg House, home of the Grenfells. Eastern part of road follows lane or drive to the house. | | | 1 | |
| St Ledger Crescent, St Thomas | Swansea | residential | Grenfell , Pascoe St Leger | B | Clearly named for Grenfell, adjoining Grenfell Park Road and close to site of family mansion. | 20th | | 1 | |
| Grenfell Avenue, Gorseinon | Swansea | residential | Grenfell , Pascoe St Leger | B | Post-war public housing. Proximity to Swansea suggests a link to the family name but they did not own works locally. Almost certainly named after the unconnected figure of David Grenfell (1881-1968), who was born in Gorseinon and was local Labour MP until 1959. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Grenfell's Town, Bonymaen | Swansea | residential | Grenfell , Pascoe St Leger | B | Now a terrace of houses, but formerly the name for the settlement of 40 houses built before 1813 for workers at the Middle and Upper Bank copperworks. It was named after the lead partner, Pascoe Grenfell (1761-1838). As an MP, Grenfell supported the abolition of the slave trade in 1806. His sons were partners from 1835 in Cuban mines that used enslaved labour, but Grenfell himself, who was in his mid-70s by then, appears not to have been. | 19th | | 3 | Copperopolis, 2000 Chris Evans, 2010 |
| Grenville Avenue, Rhuddlan | Denbighshire | residential | Grenville , George Neville | B | 1970s bungalows. Grenville was from the West Country and although rector of nearby Hawarden is unlikely to have been commemorated here. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Hawkins Crescent, Newport | Newport | residential | Hawkins , John | A | Hawkins Crescent in Ringland is adjacent to Drake Close, Nelson Drive, Howard Close and Benbow Road, suggesting a common naval theme. | 20th | | 1 | |
| Herbert Court, Kerry | Powys | residential | Herbert , Edward (Viscount Clive, 2 nd Earl of Powis) | C | Modern housing estate likely to be named for the Herbert Arms as it is nearly at the back of it. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Herbert Road, Neath | Neath Port Talbot | residential | Herbert , Philip (4 th Earl of Pembroke) | A ? | Late nineteenth-century housing. Street laid out on first edition OS but nothing built. No connection with 4 th Earl of Pembroke. | 19th | | 3 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|-----|--|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Herbert Street, Cilybebyll | Neath Port Talbot | residential | Herbert , Philip (4 th Earl of Pembroke) | A ? | Main street through Pontardawe. Others adjacent are first names. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Herbert Street, Pontardawe | Neath Port Talbot | commercial | Herbert , Philip (4 th Earl of Pembroke) | A ? | Commercial street probably commemorating Herberts of Cilybebyll – a branch of the Herbert group of families in Glamorgan - who owned land in Pontardawe. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Hood Road, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | commercial | Hood , Samuel | E | Recently built shops and flats part of Barry docks development. Possible naval connection through one of the Hoods given the importance of coal exported through Barry for Royal Navy ships. | 21 st | | 2 | |
| Hood Road, Ringland | Newport | residential | Hood , Samuel | E | Neighbouring streets named after WWI RN admirals – Beatty, Fisher, Jellicoe. Named after Arthur William Acland Hood (1824-1901), Somerset-born Admiral and later First Naval Lord. | 20 th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Jervis Walk, Ringland | Newport | residential | Jervis , John (Earl St Vincent) | C | As with nearby Hood Road, clear naval theme. | | | 1 | |
| Jim Crow Square, Croesyceiliog | Torfaen | residential | Jim Crow (Thomas Dartford Rice) | E | A residential square in Cwmbran new town takes its name from the early nineteenth-century Jim Crow's cottage. The name has also long been associated with the nearby Jim Crow's Wood. It is said that the cottage was named by its long-term occupant Benjamin Evans on the death of his friend Jim Crow, an English seaman, but no evidence has been found for this. It cannot be ruled out that it was named for the black-face character Jim Crow, created by the American Thomas Rice who performed in Britain in 1836 and was widely known. | 19 th | | 2 | The Gwent Village Book, 1994 OS maps |
| Kemeys Road, Gwehelog Fawr | Monmouths hire | rural | Kemeys , John Kemeys Gardner Kemeys | B | Not marked on map but seems to be rural road from Llanover and Gwehelog Fawr communities. Probably a connection to the Kemeys family who owned large amounts of land in in Mon from the from the sixteenth century but no definite connection to JKGK. | 18 th | | 3 | |
| Kemeys Road, Llanover | Monmouths hire | rural | Kemeys , John Kemeys Gardner Kemeys | B | Probably a connection to the village of Kemeys Commander. | | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|---|--|----------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Ysgubor Kemeys Road, Caerwent | Monmouthshire | rural | Kemeys , John Kemeys Gardner Kemeys | B | Rural lane leading to Llanfair Discoed and Court House Farm, built by the Kemeys 1635 and owned by them until 1920. Farm includes threshing barn. No connection with JKGK. | 17th | | 3 | |
| Bryn Kendall, Beaufort | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Kendall , Edward | B | A housing estate street presumably named after the Kendall family as proprietors of the Beaufort Ironworks but not likely to refer to Edward Kendall the younger in particular, who had little interest in the area. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Kitchener Rd, Riverside, Cardiff | Cardiff | residential | Kitchener , Horatio Herbert | D | A street of around 1910, undoubtedly connected. | 20th | | 1 | |
| Kitchener St, Pontypool | Torfaen | residential | Kitchener , Horatio Herbert | D | A short street of terraced cottages from the 1890s, probably named only later. The adjacent street is Buller Street: two figures of the Boer War were commemorated. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Kitchener Close, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Kitchener , Horatio Herbert | D | A late twentieth-century close with no obvious connection but as Kitchener is such a rare name it is possible. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Leach Way, Tenby | Pembrokeshire | residential | Leach , Catherine, Edward, Henry and John Frederick | B | 1970s housing. Street name might refer to Leach family of Corston but they did not own the land at time of Tithe map. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Mackworth Road, Porthcawl | Bridgend | residential | Mackworth , Herbert | B | Suburban housing that refers to the Mackworths of Gnoll. Other family members are more likely to be commemorated than Herbert, who largely lived away and was not active in family businesses. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Mackworth Street, Bridgend | Bridgend | residential | Mackworth , Herbert | B | Terrace possibly named after Mackworths of the Gnoll but other members of the Mackworth family are more likely to be commemorated than Herbert, who largely lived away from Wales and was not active in family businesses. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Mackworth Drive, Neath | Neath Port Talbot | residential | Mackworth , Herbert | B | Reference to Mackworth as a key local name but other members of the family are more likely to be commemorated than Herbert, who largely lived away from Wales and was not active in family businesses. but no definite connection to H. Mackworth. | 20th | | 3 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Mackworth Terrace, St. Thomas | Swansea | residential | Mackworth , Herbert | B | Part of St Thomas docks area and close to streets commemorating the Grenfells so almost certainly a reference to the Mackworth family but other members are more likely to be commemorated than Herbert, who largely lived away from Wales and was not active in family businesses. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Mandela Avenue, Brackla | Bridgend | residential | Mandela , Nelson | G | A small residential close on the edge of Bridgend. Many streets in the UK were named after Mandela while he was a political prisoner in the 1980s. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Meyler Crescent, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Meyler , Richard Sr | A | A twentieth-century crescent of houses, so probably reflecting a local name not any direct connection with the eighteenth-century slave trader. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Rhodfa Meyrick, Rhosyr | Isle of Anglesey | rural | Meyrick , Owen Putland | B | Stretch of rural road to Newborough with some housing along it. Possibly a reference to the Meyricks of Bodorgan who owned land in Anglesey but no definite connection to Owen Putland Meyrick. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Miles Street, Llanelli | Carmarthenshire | residential | Miles , John | B | 1930s housing development with street names either common surnames like Miles or a local rugby connection. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Henry Morgan Close, Tredegar Park | Newport | residential | Morgan , Henry | B | Commemoration is clear in name. | | | 1 | |
| Havannah Street, Butetown | Cardiff | residential | N/A | B | Havannah Street is not named directly after Havana, Cuba, and slavery-era trade but after a Victorian school housed on a ship which dated from the Napoleonic Wars. | 20th | | 3 | http://www.childrenshome.org.uk/TSHavannah/?LMCL=m7J3Lk |
| Nelson Street, Beaufort | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. Nearby names are Somerset and Raglan. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Nelson | Caerphilly | settlement | Nelson , Horatio | C | The settlement collected around the railway station, which was named for the adjacent Lord Nelson Inn rather than in intentional commemoration of Nelson. | 19th | | 2 | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson,_Caerphilly |
| Nelson Terrace, New Tredegar | Caerphilly | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Opposite Milton Terrace, suggesting theme of famous people. | 20th | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|---|----------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Nelson Terrace, Llanelli | Carmarthen shire | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Street, Shotton | Flintshire | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Nelson Street, Chepstow | Mon | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Upper Nelson Street, Chepstow | Mon | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Certain from name. | | | 2 | |
| Nelson Drive, Ringland | Newport | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Associated with other naval names. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Avenue, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Nelson Quay, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Former harbour front road, recently named for Nelson. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Street, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Nelson's Walk, Tenby | Pembrokeshire | footpath | Nelson , Horatio | C | A gated alley through Tenby town walls to shops and Upper Frog Street. Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Place, Welshpool | Powys | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Cottages may date from soon after Trafalgar. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Street, Llandrindod Wells | Powys | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. Joins Waterloo Road | 20th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Street, Aberaman South | RCT | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. Gordon Street nearby. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Street, Castle | Swansea | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. Period names in vicinity. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Road, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|--|------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Nelson Street, Offa | Wrexham | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Nelson Road, Gelligaer | Caerphilly | residential | Nelson , Horatio | C | Road to the settlement of Nelson. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Nott Square, Carmarthen | Carmarthen shire | focal | Nott , William | E | Statue of Nott in centre of square. | 19 th | Statue is on Topple the Racists | 2 | |
| Oakley Close, Caldicot | Mon | residential | Oakley , Thomas | B | Local-authority housing, no connection with Thomas Oakley | 20th | | 3 | |
| Oakley Crescent, Caldicot | Mon | residential | Oakley , Thomas | B | Local-authority housing, no connection with Thomas Oakley | 20th | | 3 | |
| Oakley Way, Caldicot | Mon | residential | Oakley , Thomas | B | Local-authority housing, no connection with Thomas Oakley | 20th | | 3 | |
| Oakley Street, Liswerry | Newport | residential | Oakley , Thomas | B | Believed to be named after a Henry Oakley, who submitted plans for adjacent streets according to minutes of the Corporation Works and General Purposes Committee 14 February 1901. | 20th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Robert Owen Gardens, St. Thomas | Swansea | residential | Owen , Robert | C | Twentieth-century local-authority housing with definite full name. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Garth Owen, Newtown and Llanllwchaearn | Powys | residential | Owen , Robert | C | An area of post-war housing in Welshpool. No link with Robert Owen has been found. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Maesowen, Welshpool | Powys | residential | Owen , Robert | C | An area of inter-war housing in Welshpool. No link with Robert Owen has been found. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Peel Street, Offa | Wrexham | residential | Peel , Robert | E | A terraced street of around 1900 adjacent to others named after nineteenth-century political figures – Cobden, Bright, Villiers | 20th | | 2 | |
| Peel Street, Abergele | Conwy | residential | Peel , Robert | E | Almost certainly named after the 'The Peel', a nearby medieval defensive site. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Peel Close, Overton | Wrexham | residential | Peel , Robert | E | A recently-built private close with no apparent connection with Prime Minister. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| Ffordd Pennant, Eglwysbach | Conwy | rural | Pennant , Gifford | B | More likely to be named for topography than a person. | 19th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Pennant Court, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | Pennant , Gifford | B | Small close of houses; others nearby all named for places. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Ffordd Pennant, Prestatyn | Denbighshire | residential | Pennant , Gifford | B | Mid-twentieth century housing, might be named for the family but not an individual. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Pennant Grove, Prestatyn | Denbighshire | residential | Pennant , Gifford | B | Small recent close, unlikely to be named for Gifford Pennant. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Ffordd Pennant, Mold | Flintshire | residential | Pennant , Gifford | B | Recent housing estate with topographical names. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Ffordd Pennant, Mostyn | Flintshire | residential | Pennant , Gifford | B | An older road with newer housing; probably a topographical usage. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Pennant Street, Connah's Quay | Flintshire | residential | Pennant , Gifford | B | An area of housing around 1900 with names relating to local families. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Ffordd Penrhyn, Llandudno | Conwy | commercial | Pennant , Richard (Baron Penrhyn of Louth) | B | Named for the topographical feature – adjacent streets include Morfa and Cwm | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Pennant Crescent, Bangor | Gwynedd | residential | Pennant , Richard (Baron Penrhyn of Louth) | B | Very small close, unlikely to be commemorating and individual. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Penrhyn Avenue, Bangor | Gwynedd | residential | Pennant , Richard (Baron Penrhyn of Louth) | B | Principal avenue through large Maesgeirchen local-authority housing estate, started 1930s. Probably named for the Penrhyn estates. | 20 th | | 3 | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maesgeirchen |
| Penrhyn Terrace, Bethesda | Gwynedd | residential | Pennant , Richard (Baron Penrhyn of Louth) | B | Rhes Penrhyn is a row of three-storey late nineteenth-century houses on the main road through Bethesda, which was a Penrhyn estate town. Named for the estate or a later Lord Penrhyn. | 19 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|---|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Ffordd Penrhyn, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Pennant , Richard (Baron Penrhyn of Louth) | B | There is dispute about whether the name was intended to represent a topographical feature or a person. Some nearby streets are named for well-known individuals, including Darwin, Livesey and Tear, but it connects the topographically named Ffordd y Dociau and Ffordd a Rheilffordd. Local authority documentation shows that it was intended in 2017 as a Welsh language alternative to the originally proposed Peninsular Way. | 21st | Contested | 3 | https://www.barryanddistrictnews.co.uk/news/18608-185.vale-councillor-calls-correct-street-sign-barry-waterfront-ffordd-penrhyn-debate/ |
| Phillips Avenue, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Phillips , Nathaniel | B | Housing estate that may relate to a local family but not Nathaniel Phillips. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Phillips Lane, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Phillips , Nathaniel | B | A cross-lane between Military Road and Owen Street; connection unlikely | 19th | | 3 | |
| Phillips Walk, Llanstadwell | Pembrokeshire | residential | Phillips , Nathaniel | B | Close of recent houses; no connection | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Captain's Walk, Brecon | Powys | footpath | Phillips , Thomas | A | An old route along the town walls to a ford on the Usk. Named Captain's Walk at least as early as 1887 and reputedly associated with Phillips, who retired to Brecon, though it does not take his name. A memorial tablet to Phillips put up in 2010 has been removed. | 19th | Local objections, Topple the Racists. Tablet removed | 1 | |
| Picton Place, Maesteg | Bridgend | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Cul-de-sac off Picton Street, which is definitely connected. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Street, Maesteg | Bridgend | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Main road through Nantyffyllon leading to pub clearly named after Lt-Gen. Picton. Mainly 19 th century housing. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Street, Rhymney | Caerphilly | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Close to Duke St and Waterloo Terrace in Pontlottyn so a likely connection. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Place, Riverside | Cardiff | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Joins to Wellington Street. | 19 th | | 1 | |
| Picton Walk, Riverside | Cardiff | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Nineteenth-century, redeveloped later. Next to Wellington Street. | 19th | | 1 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| Picton Court, Carmarthen | Carmarthen shire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Marked as Bailey St on 1834 tithe map. Site of Picton House and joins Picton Terrace. Close to Picton Monument. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Place, Carmarthen | Carmarthen shire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Nineteenth-century housing with some modern development. Joins to Picton Terrace | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Terrace, Carmarthen | Carmarthen shire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Adjacent to Picton Monument. | 19 th | | 1 | |
| Picton Close, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Late twentieth-century housing. Close to Picton Rd, Waterloo Rd, Wellington Rd. | 20th | | 1 | |
| Picton Road, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Housing of various dates along old lane known as St. Annes Road until early twentieth century when renamed Picton Rd along with adjacent Wellington and Waterloo Rd. Close to Nelson Rd | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Road, Neyland | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Part of mid-nineteenth-century development of Neyland as rail terminus though not marked on OS as Picton Rd until 1908. One of first buildings was Picton Castle Hotel. Runs into Trafalgar Terrace. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Road, Tenby | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | South Cliff area of Tenby laid out in 1864. Joins Trafalgar Road. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Terrace, Tenby | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Same area of Tenby and continuation of Picton Rd. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Arcade, Swansea | Swansea | commercial | Picton , Thomas | B | The arcade was opened in 1958, taking its name from Picton Place and Picton House, which existed on the site before the WWII bombing and probably dates to the 1830s. While the arcade's name is secondary to Thomas Picton himself, a new connection has been made by people on both sides of the debate. Signs taken down by owner owing to Picton controversy. | 20th | Protests July 2020, change.org petition. YouTube video against renaming 2020. | 1 | https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/picton-arcade-swansea-sign-down-18535851 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q1DJEhGsIQQ |
| Picton Lane, Castle | Swansea | commercial | Picton , Thomas | B | Picton Place became the Kingsway after the Swansea Blitz, and was undoubtedly named in honour of Picton. Nearby streets were Union Street and Nelson Street. The former back lane for Picton Place retains the name. | 20th | | 1 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Picton Road, Abersychan | Torfaen | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Part of mid-twentieth-century public housing estate. Joins on to Wellington Rd. | 20th | | 1 | |
| Picton Street, Griffithstown | Torfaen | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Late nineteenth-century terrace. Neighbouring streets have British history theme (Windsor, Rosebury, Victoria etc). | 19th | | 1 | |
| Picton Court, Llantwit Major | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Housing with names Crawshay, Regency, Georgian, which suggest an historical theme of Picton's period. | 20th | | 1 | |
| Picton Road, Tredegar | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Winding lane with early nineteenth-century workers' housing leading to Dukestown. Close in period but uncertain connection. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Avenue, Porthcawl | Bridgend | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Early twentieth-century suburban villas. Neighbouring street named after another famous British general killed in battle (Gordon) so possibly a connection. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Picton Street, Pyle | Bridgend | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Late nineteenth-century housing at Kenfig Hill. No clear connection but not far from Victoria and Prince roads. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Crescent, New Quay | Ceredigion | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | At far end of Picton Terrace. Possibly named after Picton. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Lane, Lampeter | Ceredigion | | Picton , Thomas | B | A lane in Lampeter possibly named for Thomas Picton. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Terrace, Aberarth | Ceredigion | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | A short terrace that may have been named for Thomas Picton. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Terrace, New Quay | Ceredigion | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Part of New Quay's development in mid-nineteenth century. Land owned by a different family (Evans) so possibly named after Picton. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Terrace, Blaenau Ffestiniog | Gwynedd | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Picton Terrace named by first edition OS; quite likely to be named for Picton. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Tai Picton, Ffestiniog | Gwynedd | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Adjacent to Picton Terrace, named by first edition OS; quite likely to be named for Picton. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Place, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Terrace of single-storey cottages similar to others in Pembroke Dock built after development of naval dockyard | 19th | | 2 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|---|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|--|---------|--------------|---|---------------|
| Picton Street, Llanidloes | Powys | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | A minor street of nineteenth-century terraced cottages. Of the right period to be named after Picton but no direct evidence. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Terrace, Llanharan | RCT | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Short terrace of houses marked on first edition OS. Could refer to Picton. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Terrace, Castle | Swansea | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Mid-nineteenth-century terrace, quite likely to be named for Picton but no definite connection. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Picton Avenue, Bridgend | Bridgend | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Housing with neighbouring streets named after local names (Merthyr Mawr, Brynteg) so connection unlikely. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Picton Close, Bridgend | Bridgend | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Recent housing development. Connection unlikely. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Picton Court Retail Park, Coychurch Lower | Bridgend | commercial | Picton , Thomas | B | Recent commercial development. Connection unlikely. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Picton Gardens, Bridgend | Bridgend | commercial | Picton , Thomas | B | Modern residential/commercial development. No obvious connection. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Picton Road, Llanasa | Flintshire | settlement | Picton , Thomas | B | Minor country road leading to hamlet of Picton in Flintshire. | | | 3 | |
| Picton Road, Coedffranc | Neath Port Talbot | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Short side street in Skewen following line of farm track built up 1880s. No known connection. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Picton Walk, Coedkernew | Newport | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Part of modern housing. All street names of castles in Wales like Criccieth, Morgraig. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Picton Close, Templeton | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton , Thomas | B | Recently built bungalows. Probable reference to the Picton family, in Pembrokeshire since mid-thirteenth century. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Picton Place, Haverfordwest | Pembrokeshire | commercial | Picton , Thomas | B | Early/mid 19C street in centre of town built in 1830s. Date and location suggest an obvious connection. However, the new bridge was largely funded by the Phillips of Picton Castle, and the building right next to the bridge known as Picton House is said to be their town house. | | | 3 | Cadw listings |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|--|----------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| Picton Place, Narberth | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton, Thomas | B | Back way from Tenby-Haverfordwest turnpike to Narberth marketplace. On first edition OS but unnamed until 1960s. Presumably named after the Picton family. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Picton Terrace, Narberth | Pembrokeshire | residential | Picton, Thomas | B | Backway from Tenby-Haverfordwest turnpike to Narberth marketplace. On first edition OS but unnamed until 1960s. Presumably named after local Picton family. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Picton Walk, Fairwater | Torfaen | residential | Picton, Thomas | B | Row of late twentieth-century houses. Neighbouring rows named after place names like Fairhill so connection unlikely. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Picton Road, Rhoose | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Picton, Thomas | B | Recent housing development. Connection unlikely. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Picton Place, Beaufort | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Picton, Thomas | B | Marked on maps as Baptist Place; Picton Place may be one or two houses at the top. | 19th | | 1 | |
| Rhodes Avenue, Aberavon | NPT | residential | Rhodes, Cecil | D | Rhodes Avenue in Aberavon appears to consist of post-war local authority housing. The adjacent street is Nobel, suggesting that both were named after people perceived at the time as humanitarian benefactors. | | | 1 | |
| Richards Place, Adamsdown | Cardiff | residential | Richards, David and Anne | B | Started around 1880s. No known landholding by Richards in central Cardiff, which is 4 miles from Llanrumney Hall. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Richards Street, Cathays | Cardiff | residential | Richards, David and Anne | B | Started 1900. No known landholding by Richards in central Cardiff, which is 4 miles from Llanrumney Hall. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Richards Terrace, Adamsdown | Cardiff | residential | Richards, David and Anne | B | Started around 1880s. No known landholding by Richards in central Cardiff, which is 4 miles from Llanrumney Hall. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Rodney Parade, Victoria | Newport | residential | Rodney, George Brydges | C | Laid out in location of Rodney House and Rodney Wharf, recorded in 1841, which may plausibly have related originally to the Admiral. Adjacent streets have names of military significance in Rodney's era – Beresford, St Vincent and Grafton. | 19th | | 2 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | 2 | Sources |
|--|---------------|-------------|---|--|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Rodney Road, Newport | Newport | commercial | Rodney , George Brydges | C Laid out in location of Rodney House and Rodney Wharf, recorded in 1841, which may plausibly have related originally to the Admiral. Adjacent streets have names of military significance in Rodney's era – Beresford, St Vincent and Grafton. | 19th | | 2 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Rodney Crescent, Bausley with Criggion | Powys | residential | Rodney , George Brydges | C Small recent crescent not far from Rodney's Pillar and likely to be named after him. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Rodney's View, Llandysilio | Powys | residential | Rodney , George Brydges | C Recent cul-de-sac not far from Rodney's Pillar and likely to be named after him. | | | 2 | |
| Rodney Street, Castle | Swansea | residential | Rodney , George Brydges | C In an area of terraced houses with Fleet and Vincent. Likely to commemorate Rodney. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Smyth Street, Fishguard and Goodwick | Pembrokeshire | residential | Smyth , Francis George the younger | B On tithe map of c.1840; terraced cottages. Smyth lived earlier at Maenclochog ten miles away and had family at Punheston, seven miles away, but no evidence of connection. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Street, Brynmawr | Blaenau Gwent | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C Somerset Street, Worcester Street and Beaufort Street are all in a central block south of King Street and appear to have been laid out by the Tithe Map, though they have since been largely rebuilt. Named in the time of the Duke and possible named for him rather than the family or estate. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Somerset Street, Brynmawr | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C Somerset Street, Worcester Street and Beaufort Street are all in a central block south of King Street and appear to have been laid out by 1830, though they have since been largely rebuilt. Named in the time of the Duke and possible named for him rather than the family or estate. | 19th | | 2 | http://thomasgenweb.com/brynmawr_history.html |
| Worcester Street, Brynmawr | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C Somerset Street, Worcester Street and Beaufort Street are all in a central block south of King Street and appear to have been laid out by the Tithe Map, though they have since been largely rebuilt. Named in the time of the Duke and possible named for him rather than the family or estate. | 19th | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|----------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Beaufort Square, Chepstow | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Square within medieval borough at the heart of Somerset family's territory. Several late Georgian houses built around it so probable connection with Beaufort family in the 6 th Duke's lifetime but no specific commemoration of him. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Worcester Street, Monmouth | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Narrow alley leading off St Mary Street to Alabaster Monmouth Brewery (1871-1926), recently converted to flats and early nineteenth-century town house called Worcester House. Likely connection with Somerset family in the 6 th Duke's lifetime, though probably after he had relinquished Worcester title. | 19th | | 2 | Coflein; Cadw listing (85058). |
| Somerset Place, Castle | Swansea | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Site of Swansea Guildhall (1820s) and late Georgian terrace – Prospect Place in Swansea Harbour area, so possible connection to Somerset family during the 6 th Dukes' lifetime. | 19th | | 2 | Cadw listings |
| Worcester Place, Castle | Swansea | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Narrow street north of Swansea Castle shown as Worcester Place on Tithe map but redeveloped after blitz. Likely reference to Somerset family in era of 6 th Duke. | 20 | | 2 | |
| Beaufort | Blaenau Gwent | settlement | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | The settlement that grew up around the Beaufort Ironworks, established in 1779 on land owned by the then Duke of Beaufort and named after him. The later Duke who voted against abolition of the slave trade did not come into the title until 1803. | 18th | | 3 | Laurence Ince, 1993 |
| Beaufort Close, Tredegar | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Hill, Beaufort | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Public housing. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Rise, Beaufort | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Workers housing with several chapels, at least one dating to 1860s. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 19th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Beaufort Terrace, Badminton | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Appears on 1826 OS map adjacent to Beaufort Ironworks, in operation 1779-1873 on land leased from the Beauforts. Probably built in the 6 th Duke's lifetime for workers at the ironworks but called Shop Row. | 19 th | | 3 | Coflein |
| Somerset Street, Abertillery | Blaenau Gwent | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Set out in about the 1880s, after Somerset's time. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Cottages, Newbridge | Caerphilly | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid/late-twentieth-century housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Square, Tremorfa | Cardiff | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Recently built apartment blocks. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| Somerset Court, Llanrumney | Cardiff | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | In a group of streets named for places in the South-West of England. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Street, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Near other streets named for English counties, around 1900 | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Close, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | In a group of streets with geographical names, laid out c.1870s. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Street, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | In a group of streets with geographical names, laid out c.1870s. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Street, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | A rear lane to Mostyn Street, unlikely to represent commemoration. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Drive, Prestatyn | Denbighshire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | In an estate with geographical street names. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Close, Vaynor | Merthyr Tydfil | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | A recent development around an older lane that may commemorate the estate but not the 6 th Duke in particular. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Lane, Vaynor | Merthyr Tydfil | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | A recent development around an older lane that may commemorate the estate but not the 6 th Duke in particular. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Close, Cyfarthfa | Merthyr Tydfil | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Modern bungalows. Neighbouring streets named after English cathedral cities (Exeter and Chester). | 20 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Beaufort Crescent, Llanbadoc | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid twentieth-century public housing. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Gardens, Raglan | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | 1970s housing. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Park Way, Chepstow | Monmouths hire | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Recently built business park. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Place, Chepstow | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Recently built housing. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Road, Monmouth | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing at Osbaston. Streets laid out on 1 st ed.OS (1880s). One of neighbouring streets is Duchess St so probable connection with Beaufort family too late for the 6 th Duke. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Square, Raglan | Monmouths hire | focal | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Village centre close to Raglan Castle, the main home of the Beauforts from the late fifteenth century until its destruction in the Civil War. Definite family connection but too early for any connection with the 6 th Duke. | 15 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Drive, Raglan | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Street name reference nearby to Raglan, main Somerset residence before Civil War. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Grove, Magor with Undy | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Part of housing estate with several streets named with a royal or aristocratic theme – Blenheim, Kensington, Seymour, Windsor. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Road, Monmouth | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | 1960/70s housing development – flats and bungalows in Over Monnow. Reference to Somerset family presence in the area but no specific connection to the 6 ^h Duke. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Way, Chepstow | Monmouths hire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid twentieth-century public housing. Probable reference to Somerset family but no specific link to the 6 th Duke. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Place, Cwmavon | Neath Port Talbot | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid/late nineteenth-century terraced workers housing near Port Talbot docks. No connection with the 6 th Duke. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Street, Tai-Bach | Neath Port Talbot | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid/late nineteenth-century terraced workers housing near Port Talbot docks. No connection with the 6 th Duke. | 19 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|----------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| Beaufort Place, Beechwood | Newport | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | 1920s/30s Arts & Crafts style housing. Named after Henry Somerset, 7th Duke of Beaufort (1792-1853), MP for the Monmouth Boroughs and Lord of the Borough of Newport, who had owned the St Julians Estate. | 20th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Beaufort Road, Beechwood | Newport | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing of various dates from 1920s. Named after Henry Somerset, 7th Duke of Beaufort (1792-1853), MP for the Monmouth Boroughs and Lord of the Borough of Newport, who had owned the St Julians Estate. | 20th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Beaufort Terrace, Stow Hill | Newport | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid-nineteenth-century terrace. Named after Henry Somerset, 7th Duke of Beaufort (1792-1853), MP for the Monmouth Boroughs and Lord of the Borough of Newport, who had owned the St Julians Estate. | 19 | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Somerset Road, St. Julians | Newport | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Neighbouring streets named after English cities and counties – Leicester, Surrey, Cornwall etc. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Crescent, Beechwood | Newport | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid twentieth-century public housing. Two neighbouring street names – Beaufort and Badminton – suggest a Somerset family connection but no direct link to the 6h Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Road, Pembroke | Pembrokeshire | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid-twentieth-century public housing. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Avenue, Llangattock | Powys | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Probably connected to Beaufort family's ownership land but this avenue is 1970s/80s. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Road, Llandrindod Wells | Powys | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing of various dates from late nineteenth century. Not on 1st edition OS. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Street, Crickhowell | Powys | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Main road leading east out of Crickhowell. Probable family connection but no definite link to the 6 th Duke. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Court, Llantrisant | RCT | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 21st | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|--|----------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Worcester Court, Tonyrefail | RCT | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Industrial estate/business park. No connection with 6 th Duke of Beaufort. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Avenue, Mumbles | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Close, Mumbles | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Court, Cockett | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Drive, Pennard | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Gardens, Pennard | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Reach, Llansamlet | Swansea | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Part of Tawe Business Village. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 21st | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Road, Landore | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid/late-twentieth-century housing on one side of road, commercial units of same date on the other. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Road, Mumbles | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Drive, Mumbles | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Place, Cockett | Swansea | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Modern business/retail park | 20th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Road, Mumbles | Swansea | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Close, Fairwater | Torfaen | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid/late-twentieth-century housing development. No connection with 6 th Duke. | 20th | | 3 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---|---|---|--|--------------|---|---------|
| Somerset Road, Cwmbran Central | Torfaen | commercial | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Industrial estate/business/retail park until recently called Grange Rd. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Close, Llanyrafon | Torfaen | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | 1960/70s housing in Cwmbran new town | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Path, Llanyrafon | Torfaen | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | 1960/70s housing in Cwmbran new town | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Beaufort Way, Rhoose | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Modern housing estate. No connection. | Late 20 th (21 st ?) | | 3 | |
| Somerset Road East, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Early/mid twentieth-century housing. An extension of Somerset Rd. Runs into Devon and Dorset Avenues. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset Road, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Late nineteenth-century suburban housing. Possibly named as it looks out over Bristol Channel towards Somerset coast. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset View, St. Bride's Major | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | 1960s/70s housing development probably named as it looks out over Bristol Channel towards Somerset coast. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Somerset View, Sully and Lavernock | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | 1960s/70s housing development probably named as it looks out over Bristol Channel towards Somerset coast. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Worcester Road, Bangor-is-y-Coed | Wrexham | residential | Somerset , Henry Charles (Marquess of Worcester, 6 th Duke of Beaufort) | C | Mid/late twentieth-century housing. Neighbouring streets named after English border towns; Chester, Ludlow, Whitchurch etc. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Lower Stanley Terrace, New Tredegar | Caerphilly | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Built around the 1890s and could commemorate H. M. Stanley though no positive evidence found. | 19 th | | 2 | |
| Upper Stanley Terrace, New Tredegar | Caerphilly | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Built around the 1890s. Queen's Road, Jubilee Road and Alexandra Road nearby suggest commemoration of national figures. | 19 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Street, Senghenydd | Caerphilly | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Built around 1900 and quite possibly named to commemorate H. M. Stanley | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Bryn Stanley, Denbigh | Denbighshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Part of 1960s public housing estate in Lenten Pool. Likely to commemorate H. M. Stanley's birth at Denbigh. | 20 th | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Lon H M Stanley, St. Asaph | Denbighshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Certain from name. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Park, St. Asaph | Denbighshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | A housing area very likely named for H. M. Stanley in his home town. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Place, Shotton | Flintshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Patriotic theme apparent in adjacent names, all for royal addresses or dukedoms. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Street, Mold | Flintshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Terraced houses of around 1890s, leading into Gladstone Street. | 19 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Place, Swansea | Swansea | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Street of around 1900, likely to commemorate Stanley. Originally named Clayton Place on OS map. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Terrace, Swansea | Swansea | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Street of around 1900, likely to commemorate Stanley. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Road, Rhosllanerchrugog | Wrexham | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Street of around 1910, could commemorate H. M. Stanley. | 20 th | | 2 | |
| Stanley Avenue, Valley | Isle of Anglesey | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Probably related to the Anglesey Stanley family. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Street, Beaumaris | Isle of Anglesey | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Mid nineteenth-century houses built for the Baron Hill estate and named for the Stanley family. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Street, Holyhead | Isle of Anglesey | commercial | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Likely to be related to the Stanley family of Anglesey, who were unconnected with H. M. Stanley. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Oak Road, Conwy | Conwy | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | No connection suggested. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Maes Stanley, Bodelwyddan | Denbighshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Housing area with streets mostly having first names. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Park Avenue, Rhyl | Denbighshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Inter-war housing. No obvious connection with H. M. Stanley. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Estate, Buckley | Flintshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | No particular connection with Stanley apparent. | 20 th | | 3 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---|---|---|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Stanley Road, Buckley | Flintshire | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | No particular connection with Stanley apparent. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Road, Arthog | Gwynedd | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | No particular connection with Stanley apparent | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Road, Criccieth | Gwynedd | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | No particular connection with Stanley apparent | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Road, Skewen | NPT | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | No particular connection apparent and adjacent streets use first names | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Street, Welshpool | Powys | commercial | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Small alley from High Street; most unlikely to be named for Stanley. | 18 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Grove, Ruabon | Wrexham | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | No particular connection with Stanley apparent | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Stanley Street, Caia Park | Wrexham | residential | Stanley , Henry Morton | D | Laid out in 1890s in a grid of terraced streets. Adjacent names suggest towns in England – Bury, Derby – but also Albert. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Tarleton Street, Rhyl | Denbighshire | residential | Tarleton family | A | A residential back lane unlikely to be commemorating a wealthy Liverpool family. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Goring Road, Llanelli | Carmarthenshire | residential | Thomas , Rees Goring | B | Confirmed as being named after Rees Goring Thomas. | 19 th | | 1 | https://www.llanelli.org.uk/files/440-lanelli-and-its-association-with-the-slave-trade |
| Thompson Street, Pontypridd | RCT | residential | Thompson , William | B | Part of block of 1890s terraced housing known as Hopkinstown. No known links with W. Thompson. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Thompson Street, Ynysybwl | RCT | residential | Thompson , William | B | Terraced housing. No known connection with Thompson and neighbouring Crawshay Street suggests it is named for Robert Thompson Crawshay. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Thompson Villas, Ynysybwl | RCT | residential | Thompson , William | B | Terraced housing. No known connection with Thompson and neighbouring Crawshay Street suggests it is named for Robert Thompson Crawshay. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Heol Vaughan, Pembrey and Burry Port Town | Carmarthenshire | residential | Vaughan , John (3 rd Earl of Carbery) | C | Estate of houses; no reason to link it with John Vaughan. | 20 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|--------|--|----------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Trevaughan Gardens, Whitland | Carmarthen shire | residential | Vaughan , John (3 rd Earl of Carbery) | A | Related Travaughan estate; no connection to Vaughan | 20th | | 3 | |
| Trevaughan Lodge Road, Whitland | Carmarthen shire | residential | Vaughan , John (3 rd Earl of Carbery) | A | Housing estate on road to Travaughan House; no connection to Vaughan | 20th | | 3 | |
| Trevaughan Road, Carmarthen | Carmarthen shire | residential | Vaughan , John (3 rd Earl of Carbery) | A | Related Travaughan estate; no connection to Vaughan | 20th | | 3 | |
| Vaughan Street, Llanelli | Carmarthen shire | residential | Vaughan , John (3 rd Earl of Carbery) | A | One of the principal commercial streets in Llanelli, joining the corner of Llanelly House. It is named after the Vaughan family of Carmarthenshire but not John Vaughan. | 19th | | 3 | |
| Wellington Court, Holyhead | Isle of Anglesey | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Llannerch-y-Medd | Isle of Anglesey | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Terrace, New Tredegar | Caerphilly | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Way, Rhymney | Caerphilly | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Riverside | Cardiff | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Tongwynlais | Cardiff | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Gardens, Aberaeron | Ceredigion | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Wellington Place, New Quay | Ceredigion | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Aberaeron | Ceredigion | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|-----|---|----------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Wellington Road, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Road, Rhyl | Denbighshire | commercial | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | The main road though Rhyl, named by mid nineteenth century. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Terrace, Rhyl | Denbighshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Leads of Wellington Road. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Close, Hawarden | Flintshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Area of streets named after British statesmen. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Wellington Court, Sealand | Flintshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Road, Broughton | Flintshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 20th | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Shotton | Flintshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Terrace, Barmouth | Gwynedd | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. Houses of around 1915 – perhaps the centenary of Waterloo. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Terrace, Caernarfon | Gwynedd | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. Terrace of early nineteenth-century houses on Newborough Street. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Wellington Terrace, Criccieth | Gwynedd | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Place, Aberavon | Neath Port Talbot | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Gardens, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Road, Milford Haven | Pembrokeshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|-----|--|------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| Wellington Street Lane, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Pembroke Dock | Pembrokeshire | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Wellington Crescent, Welshpool | Powys | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Road, Llandrindod Wells | Powys | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Terrace, Llanidloes | Powys | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Aberdare West | RCT | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Street, Castle | Swansea | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Adjacent to other streets related to contemporary figures. | 19th | | 2 | |
| Wellington Drive, Fairwater | Torfaen | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. Connects to a Marlborough Road, suggesting generals, but has closes off it relating to towns. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Lane, Pen Tranch | Torfaen | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Road, Abersychan | Torfaen | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Road, Offa | Wrexham | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Name is sufficient to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Wellington Road, Allt-yr-Yn | Newport | residential | Wellesley , Arthur (Duke of Wellington) | C ? | Named after Wellington, New Zealand (surrounding streets are Auckland, Melbourne, Vancouver). | | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| Wells Street | Cardiff | Residential | Wells , Nathaniel | B | Although Nathaniel Wells and his father William Wells owned land in Cardiff and Llandough, this street did not exist until the late nineteenth century, many decades after their deaths. | 19 th | | 3 | |

| Name | Authority | Type | Person | | Evidence of association | Century | Contestation | | Sources |
|---|------------------|-------------|--|---|--|------------------|--------------|---|---------|
| Wells Close | Newport | Residential | Wells , Nathaniel | B | Although Nathaniel Wells was a figure in Monmouthshire, adjacent streets named for writers in this twentieth-century development indicate H. G. Wells was commemorated. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Williams Street, Holyhead | Isle of Anglesey | residential | Williams , Thomas | C | The street appears as a lane on the Tithe map c.1840 and was named on the first edition OS in the 1860s. Thomas Williams, died 1802, was a major figure in the area's history, but no definite evidence found. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Williams Terrace, Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll | Isle of Anglesey | residential | Williams , Thomas | C | Terrace set back off Ffordd Penmynydd. No reason to believe it is named for Thomas Williams | 19 th | | 3 | |
| Williams Close, Penyffordd | Flintshire | residential | Williams , Thomas | C | Recent estate; no reason to connect it with Thomas Williams | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Williams Street, Pontardulais | Swansea | residential | Williams , Thomas | C | Terraced street of around 1900; no reason to connect it with Thomas Williams | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Wynn Avenue North, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Williams-Wynn , Watkin Williams | C | Early/mid twentieth-century housing. Possible reference to Wynn family but not specifically to the 5 th Baronet. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Wynn Avenue, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Williams-Wynn , Watkin Williams | C | Early/mid twentieth-century housing. Possible reference to Wynn family but not specifically to the 5 th Baronet. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Wynn Crescent, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Williams-Wynn , Watkin Williams | C | Early/mid twentieth-century housing. Possible reference to Wynn family but not specifically to the 5 th Baronet. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Wynn Drive, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Williams-Wynn , Watkin Williams | C | Early/mid twentieth-century housing. Possible reference to Wynn family but not specifically to the 5 th Baronet. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Wynn Gardens, Old Colwyn | Conwy | residential | Williams-Wynn , Watkin Williams | C | Early/mid twentieth-century housing. Possible reference to Wynn family but not specifically to the 5 th Baronet. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Wynn Avenue, Rhosddu | Wrexham | residential | Williams-Wynn , Watkin Williams | C | Mid twentieth-century public housing. Possible reference to Wynn family but not to any specific person. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Wynn Avenue, Ruabon | Wrexham | residential | Williams-Wynn , Watkin Williams | C | Late twentieth-century housing. Possible reference to Wynn family but not to any specific person. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Yale Grove, Acton | Wrexham | residential | Yale , Elihu | E | Name sufficient probably to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| Yale Park, Rhosddu | Wrexham | park | Yale , Elihu | E | Name sufficient probably to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Yale Street, Rhosllanerchrugog | Wrexham | residential | Yale , Elihu | E | Name sufficient probably to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| Yale Walk, Offa | Wrexham | residential | Yale , Elihu | E | Name sufficient probably to confirm commemoration. | | | 2 | |
| York Street, Castle | Swansea | commercial | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Named York Place on Tithe Map 1840s; possibly named for James II. Comprehensively redeveloped. | 18 th ? | | 2 | |
| York Avenue, Ebbw Vale South | Blaenau Gwent | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Garden city designed in 1918. Adjacent Prince Edward Crescent suggests it was named for the Duke of York created 1920 (later George VI) | 20 th | | 3 | https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/410487/details/ebbw-vale-garden-city |
| York Street, Abertillery | Blaenau Gwent | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Off Gladstone Street; laid out around 1900 and probably relates to Duke of York, later George V. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Terrace, Cwm | Blaenau Gwent | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | A minor cross-street of around 1900. No reason to connect with James II | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Terrace, Tredegar | Blaenau Gwent | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Built by the early 1890s and amid streets all named for figures and events of that period – Victoria, Alexandra, Mafeking, Kimberley – therefore the Duke created 1892. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Place, Bridgend | Bridgend | commercial | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Industrial estate. No connection to Duke. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| York Road, Coychurch Lower | Bridgend | commercial | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Industrial estate. No connection to Duke. | 21 st | | 3 | |
| York Avenue, Penmaen | Caerphilly | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Part of Oakdale garden village, built 1909-24; probably related to creation of Duke in 1920. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Place, Abercarn | Caerphilly | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | A row of houses and rural road called Tredegar Place c.1900 but York Place c.1920. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Place, Risca West | Caerphilly | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Back lane unlikely to commemorate anyone | 20 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|
| York Place, Grangetown | Cardiff | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Named York Street before 1892. No clear connection with James II. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Street, Canton | Cardiff | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Early twentieth-century terraced street, named for county or Duke created 1920. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Place, Conwy | Conwy | commercial | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | A lane inside the walls of Conwy named after John Williams, seventeenth-century Archbishop of York, who was born in Conwy. | ?18 th | | 3 | Conwy Town Trail |
| York Road, Colwyn Bay | Conwy | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Victorian and Edwardian street of villas, probably related to new Dukedom of 1892. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Road, Conwy | Conwy | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Lane of large houses and more modern development, first named in 1890s, probably for new Dukedom | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Road, Llandudno | Conwy | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Named in the 1890s, probably for the new Dukedom. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Close, Prestatyn | Denbighshire | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Streets named for cathedrals | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Avenue, Shotton | Flintshire | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Streets named for cities with historic connections. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Road, Connah's Quay | Flintshire | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | No connection with James II | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Place, Bangor | Gwynedd | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Lane off High Street in Bangor; no apparent royal connection. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Close, Cyfarthfa | Merthyr Tydfil | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Housing development with all streets named for cathedrals. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| Duke of York Road, Monmouth | Monmouthshire | rural | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | A lane east of the Kymin where the Old Duke of York pub was formerly, shown on Tithe Map. Pub must have related to James II, but lane to pub. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Close, Monmouth | Monmouthshire | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | residential close with medieval references in surrounding names. | 20 th | | 3 | |

| <i>Name</i> | <i>Authority</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Person</i> | | <i>Evidence of association</i> | <i>Century</i> | <i>Contestation</i> | | <i>Sources</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| York Place, Port Talbot | Neath Port Talbot | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Terraced street of c.1900 probably named for Duke created 1892. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Street, Port Talbot | Neath Port Talbot | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Terraced street of c.1900 probably named for Duke created 1892. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Place, Stow Hill | Newport | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Mid- to late-nineteenth-century houses on a street named before 1892; perhaps named for the city of York. | 19 th | | 3 | |
| York Road, St. Julians | Newport | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Terraced street, believed to be a reference to the York and North Midland Railway, connected to the Firbank family. | 19 th | | 3 | Ryan Pimm, 2014 |
| York Drive, Llantwit Fardre | RCT | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Housing estate of historical names – York, Lancaster, Tudor – on medieval theme. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Street, Aberaman North | RCT | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Short terrace in area of very mixed names – no connection apparent. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Street, Penrhawceiber | RCT | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Uncompleted street of terraced laid out c.1900. Adjacent names related to Victorian Royal family. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Street, Porth | RCT | rural | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | An old lane leading out of Porth, named on OS 1919 but existing on Tithe map. No apparent connection to James II. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Close, Fairwater | Torfaen | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Close in a group named after well-known places. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Place, Barry | Vale of Glamorgan | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Edwardian street joining Windsor Road; related to later Duke. | 20 th | | 3 | |
| York Close, Abenbury | Wrexham | residential | York , Duke of (King James II) | A | Housing area with streets themed on horse racing. | 20 th | | 3 | |