

# THE 'BH' AND 'CHL' BOUNDARY STONE

## MINERAL BOUNDARY STONES OF 'BH' AND 'CHL'



### MINERAL BOUNDARY STONE

'BH' AND 'CHL'

'Benjamin Hall (III)' (1802 - 1867) and 'Capel Hanbury Leigh' (1776 - 1861)

### INSCRIPTION and NOTES

Across the 'Twmbarlwm' hill range, a number of identical inscribed boundary stones can be found. On one side are the inscribed initials 'BH' for 'Benjamin Hall (III)' of Abercarn, later Lord Llanover and on the opposite side are the inscribed initials 'CHL' for 'Capel Hanbury Leigh' of Pontypool Park. In addition, both sides have the inscription 'Boundary of Minerals Settled by Act of Parliament 1839'.

GRID REFERENCE (North to South)	FURTHER NOTES
ST 24242 98120	CHL + BH + INITIALS ET, JG, BH & JL + Act of Parliament 1839
ST 24650 97676	CHL + BH + Act of Parliament 1839
ST 24991 97317	CHL + BH + Act of Parliament 1839
ST 25892 97202	CHL + BH + Act of Parliament 1839
ST 25501 96185	CHL + BH + Act of Parliament 1839
ST 25119 95593	CHL + BH + Act of Parliament 1839
ST 24505 94949	CHL + BH + Act of Parliament 1839

## THE 'BH' BOUNDARY STONE



### **BENJAMIN HALL (III)** **1802-1867**

#### **Benjamin Hall (1802-1867)**

Benjamin Hall (III), Baron Llanofor of Llanofor and Abercarn parents were Benjamin Hall (II) of Hensol, and Charlotte Crawshay. Benjamin was their eldest son and was born on the 8th November 1802 at their home, 14 Upper Gower Street, London.

Benjamin although a 'Member of Parliament' representing the constituency of 'Monmouth', he was always a 'countryman' to the extent that he sold his industrial heritage and with the proceeds bought up land adjoining Llanofor.

As a politician, the main memory of Benjamin seems to be, whilst having a civil engineering background, he oversaw the later stages of the rebuilding of the 'Houses of Parliament'; to include the installation of the 13.8-tonne hour bell, 'Big Ben', which hangs in the 'Clock Tower' at the 'Palace of Westminster' and is allegedly named after him.

This was perhaps the least of his achievements. In 1854, just after his appointment as 'President of the Board of Health', cholera broke out in London, the result of which was that he piloted a bill through Parliament which apparently 'was the turning point in the sanitary history and evolution of London'. As

‘Chief Commissioner for Works’, whilst standing firm against the storm of protest for his proposal to open the parks to the public, he was responsible for improving the London Parks by the planting trees, shrubs, flower borders, and creating new paths. Benjamin was also instrumental in the passing of the ‘Truck Acts of 1831’; he engaged in bitter controversy with the bishops on the state of the Anglican church in Wales and made attacks on the shameless exploitation of church revenues, complaining of unbounded nepotism and was a keen campaigner against the abuse of parliamentary election expenses.

Benjamin, although born in London, 'never thought of himself as an ‘Englishman’, and in describing sights and scenes in England, he frequently compared them with similar sights and scenes in "my country" - Wales. While working hard on behalf of his constituents, he ‘upheld in Parliament the right of the Welsh to have the services of the Church rendered in their own tongue. So strongly did he and his wife feel about this, that in 1854 they funded the building of a church at Abercarn in which they insisted, the services should be conducted entirely in Welsh. When, in 1862, the vicar decided that the services should be offered through the medium of English, the Halls were so annoyed that they closed the church. However, having discovered that the building was not consecrated, they transferred it to the Methodists.

In 1849 following a serious shooting accident which resulted in the loss of an eye Benjamin was forced to take life quietly. However, he resumed his busy life and for several more years presided ably over the ‘Office of Works’.

In 1838 Benjamin was created a baronet and in 1859 when his political group the ‘Whigs’ lost power, he was elevated to the peerage as ‘Baron Llanover’, of ‘Llanover and Abercarn’ in the County of Monmouth; after which time he was able to spend more time at Llanover, indulging in his favourite sporting past-times and improving his estates. The baronetcy became extinct following the death of his son ‘Ivor Herbert’ in 1867. Benjamin was also appointed ‘Sheriff’ and ‘Lord -lieutenant of Monmouth’.

In late 1866, ‘Lady Llanover's’ devotion and nursing skills were severely tested, when following a blow from the “kick” of a gun, Benjamin began to suffer great agony from an abscess on the jaw; Lady Llanover strove to put on a brave face for the sake of those around her.

Unfortunately, Benjamin become far too weak to be moved back to Llanover and on 27th April 1867 Benjamin died in London; although he was buried in the family tomb at St. Bartholomew's Church, Llanover.

“Here lie the remains of Benjamin Hall (III) of Llanover & Abercarn, Baron Llanover & a Baronet Lord Lieutenant of ye County of Monmouth & a Privy Councillor, born November 8th 1802, died April 27th 1867. Eldest son of Benjamin Hall (II) of Abercarn and Hensol Castle Esq. MP for County of Glamorgan & son of ye Rev. Benjamin Hall DD, Chancellor of Llandaff, both buried in Llandaff Cathedral. The Tomb at St. Bartholomew's, Llanover.”

**SOURCE:** Taken from 'Monumental Inscriptions', Gwent Family History Society back  
<http://web.ukonline.co.uk/gwenynen.gwent/benhall-III.htm>

## THE FAMILY LINKS OF 'BENJAMIN HALL (III)' (b.1802 – d.1867)

<b>FAMILY 'BENJAMIN HALL'</b>			
<b>FAMILY LINK</b>	<b>BENJAMIN HALL (III)</b> (1802-1867)	MARRIED	<b>Augusta Waddington</b> (1802-1896)
<b>PARENTS</b>	<b>BENJAMIN HALL (II)</b> (1778-1817)	MARRIED	<b>Charlotte Crawshay</b> (1784-1839)
<b>GRAND PARENTS</b>	<b>BENJAMIN HALL (I)</b> (1742- 1825)	MARRIED	<b>Elizabeth Grant</b> (1756-1801)
<b>GREAT GRAND PARENTS</b>	<b>RICHARD HALL</b> (1697-1779)	MARRIED	<b>Margaret Palmer</b> (1706-1775)

## THE LIFE OF 'BENJAMIN HALL (III)' (b.1802 – d.1867)

<b>BENJAMIN HALL (III) (b.1802 – d.1867)</b>	
<b>BENJAMIN HALL (III) (1802–1867) – MARRIED – Augusta Waddington (1802-1896)</b>	
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
<b>1802 BIRTH</b>	Benjamin (III) was born in 1802 to parents Benjamin Hall (II) (1778-1817) and Charlotte Crawshay (1784-1839).
1803 Baptism	Benjamin was baptised on 26 February 1802 at St Pancras Old Church, Camden, Middlesex, England.
1823 Marriage	Benjamin (Aged 21) married Augusta Waddington (1802-1896) (Aged 21) on 4th November 1823. The marriage took place at Parish Church, Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales.
1841 Census	Benjamin (Aged 35) was living with Augusta Waddington (1802-1896) (Aged 35) and Augusta (15) and Benjamin (15). They lived in 'Marylebone', St. Marylebone, Middlesex, England.
1851 Census	Benjamin (Aged 48) was the 'Head' of the household and was living with his wife Augusta (Aged 49) in 9 Great-Stanhope-street, St. Georges, Hanover Square, Westminster, London, England.
1861 Census	Benjamin (Aged 58) was the 'Head' of the household and was living with his wife Augusta (Aged 59) in 'Llanover Court', Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales.
1861	Benjamin was sworn in as 'Lord-lieutenant of Monmouth'.
<b>1867 DEATH</b>	Benjamin (Aged 65) died on the 27 <sup>th</sup> April 1867 at 9 Great-Stanhope-street in the County of Middlesex, England.
1867 Probate	<u>Grant of Probate:</u> The Will of the Right Honourable Benjamin Baron Llanover and Abercarn in the County of Monmouth and 9 Great-Stanhope-street in the County of Middlesex deceased who died on 27 April 1867 at Great-Stanhope-street aforesaid was proved at the Principal Registry by the oaths of the Right Honourable Augusta Baroness Llanover of Llanover and Abercarn aforesaid Widow the Relict John Johnes of Dolawcothie in the County of Carmarthen Esquire and Henry Ray Freshfield of 5 Bank-buildings in the City of London Gentlemen the Executors. Effects under £25,000.
1871 Census	Augusta (Aged 69) now a 'Widow' and Head of the household continued to live at 'Llanover Court', Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales.
1881 Census	Augusta (Aged 79) a 'Widow' and Head of the household continued to live at 'Llanover Court', Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales.
1891 Census	Augusta (Aged 89) a 'Widow' and Head of the household continued to live at 'Llanover House', Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales.
1896 <b>DEATH</b>	Augusta (Aged 93) died on the 17 <sup>th</sup> January 1896 at Llanover, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, Wales.
1867 Probate	<u>Grant of Probate:</u> The Right Honourable Augusta Baroness, of Abercarn and Llanover Monmouthshire died 17 January 1896 at Llanover Probate London 14 July to William Dawes Freshfield Esquire Charles Lyne colonel in Her Majesties reserve forces and Abel John Ram Esquire. Effects under £7465 6s 8d.

<b>SOURCE OF INFORMATION:</b>	
Wikipedia	Website: wikipedia.org
Gwent Family History Society	Website: web.ukonline.co.uk
Pontypool Museum Trust	Website: torfaenmuseum.org.uk
Phil Jenkins - Industrial Gwent	Website: industrialgwent.co.uk
Ancestry Genealogy	Website: ancestry.co.uk