

Dugoed

Penmachno, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy



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2013

Dugood, Penmachno, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy

NGR 806 5218 SH 85 SW

Grade II

Dugood - The Name

In a document produced by Sheila Jones for The National Trust entitled '*Dugood – North Wales Landscape Survey*' (1992) she states that the name almost certainly means 'Blackwood'.

Thomas Roberts (*Welsh Place Names Archive*) puts forward the suggestion that 'du' in this context should be 'di' and that the name means 'without wood'.

William Condry (*The Snowdonia National Park 1969 p.75*) believed the term 'du' may have been applied to slopes because of the tones created by heather

Building Description

1. Owen Gethin Jones

Owen Gethin Jones (1816-83) was probably the most prominent person to come from Penmachno after the Bishop Morgan who translated the Bible into Welsh. Gethin was a poet, prominent in Eisteddfod circles, and a local historian. His three essays on the history of the parishes of Penmachno, Dolwyddelan and Ysbytty Ifan published in *Gweithiau Gethin* after his death are invaluable. He was also a highly successful building and civil engineering contractor in partnership with his brother-in-law William Jones, and his nephew, Owen Jones of Glasgwm Hall, Penmachno.

From his essay in *Gweithiau Gethin* on Penmachno written in the mid 19th century.

“Coming down from that place (Hwylfa Fawr) we see Penrhyn Uchaf where tradition says the first nonconformist sermon in the Parish was preached by the preacher Peter Williams in about 1784. Somewhat higher than Penrhyn stands Dugood, remarkable for some of its buildings, with three upper lofts and excellent stonework and woodwork. Tomen y Castell is on this farm. Doubtless there was once a fort here for it can be proved that dressed stones in Dugood walls have been taken from some earlier building since they have chamfered corners. Some may be seen on the south facing windows, some in the facade and elsewhere. It is likely the fort was of wood with stone foundations. The foundations were stone built to be more durable, and for fear of the enemy setting fire to it. The framework was built high to give the arrows a wider field of flight and greater impact.

Field names indicate a place of importance e.g. “Cae’r Braint” – (Field of Honour) It is said that there was a great circle in this field, a Bardic circle, which was done away with many years ago.

The old road from the village to Denbigh and Llanrwst went past Tomen y Castell in the old days. It can easily be traced from the village up the Dyllassau ford and Rhydlanfair.

But before leaving Dugood one should mention the old baking oven for baking oatcakes which was once there, with a section of the flue still intact. The “lech gareg” or bake stone of Dugood, which is over eighty years old, and now in Cwmanog Uchaf, after being bought from the wife of Sion Owen of Dugood.”

N.B. A later survey carried out by W.R. Hughes (1983) was unable to locate any of the supposed re-used stones from the supposed fort nearby.

2. R.C.A.H.M.W survey c. 1952

Dugoed is a house of two storeys built of rubble. In plan it is T-shaped with a later north west annexe, the top of the T being older than the stem. The original house probably consisted of a single rectangular block of about 1600, to which a north wing was added not long afterwards. The north end wall has a squat, square chimney stack.

3. R.C.A.H.M.W. Inventory of Caernarvonshire Vol.1 East 1956

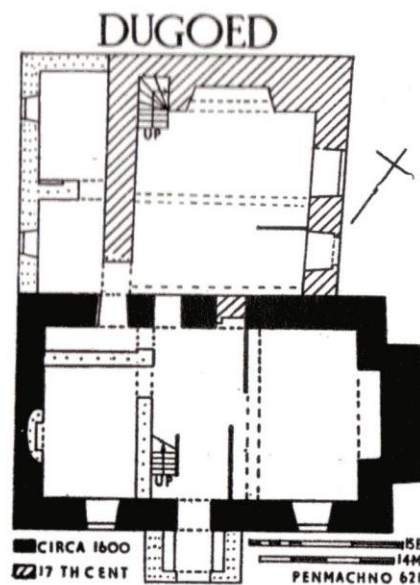


FIG. 170

4. R.C.A.H.M.W

From a survey made by A. MURPHY 25.10.83 & W.R. Hughes 25.1.83 – (many details and photographs)

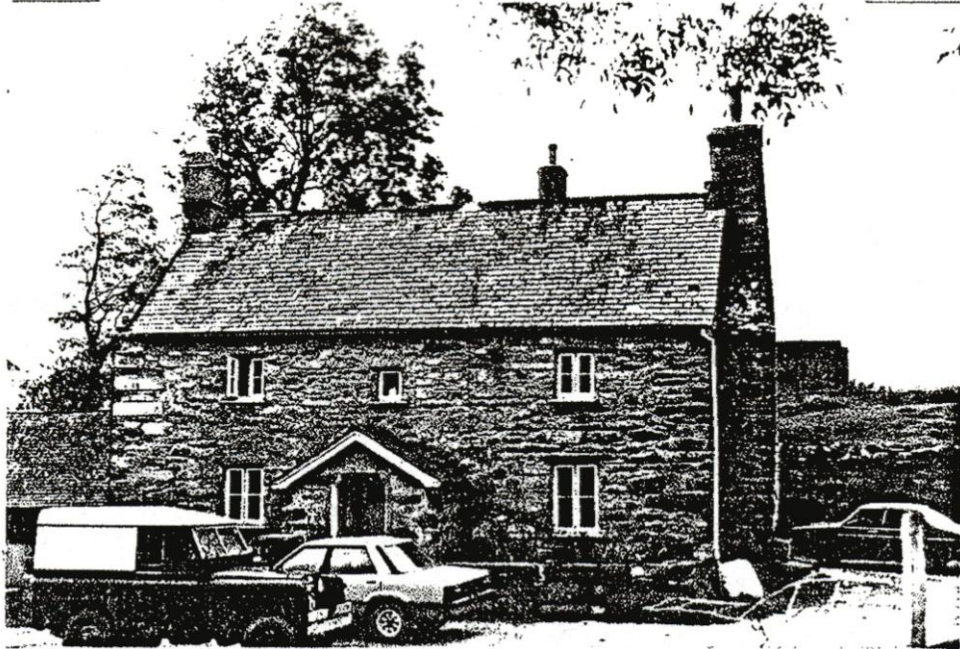
“Dugoed is a two-storey stone built house situated in an isolated, elevated position on the east side of the lower Machno Valley.”

There is a large squat porch enclosing the front door on the original 16th century house. It is built of stone and its doorway has a slate lintel carried on quarter round stone corbels. The doorway into the later part is more interesting. This has a 'cyclopean doorway' with an arched slate lintel and the lower jambs formed of large slate slabs. The agricultural buildings are in a roughly U-

shaped layout. With the addition of modern buildings this has virtually developed into a courtyard. The house, although detached, is part of the yard and faces it.

DUGOED.
House. From SE.

4. F41/13 33/8052/001



The front door – slate stone lintel on quarter round corbels



The Cyclopean doorway

5. Houses of the Welsh Countryside – Peter Smith 1988

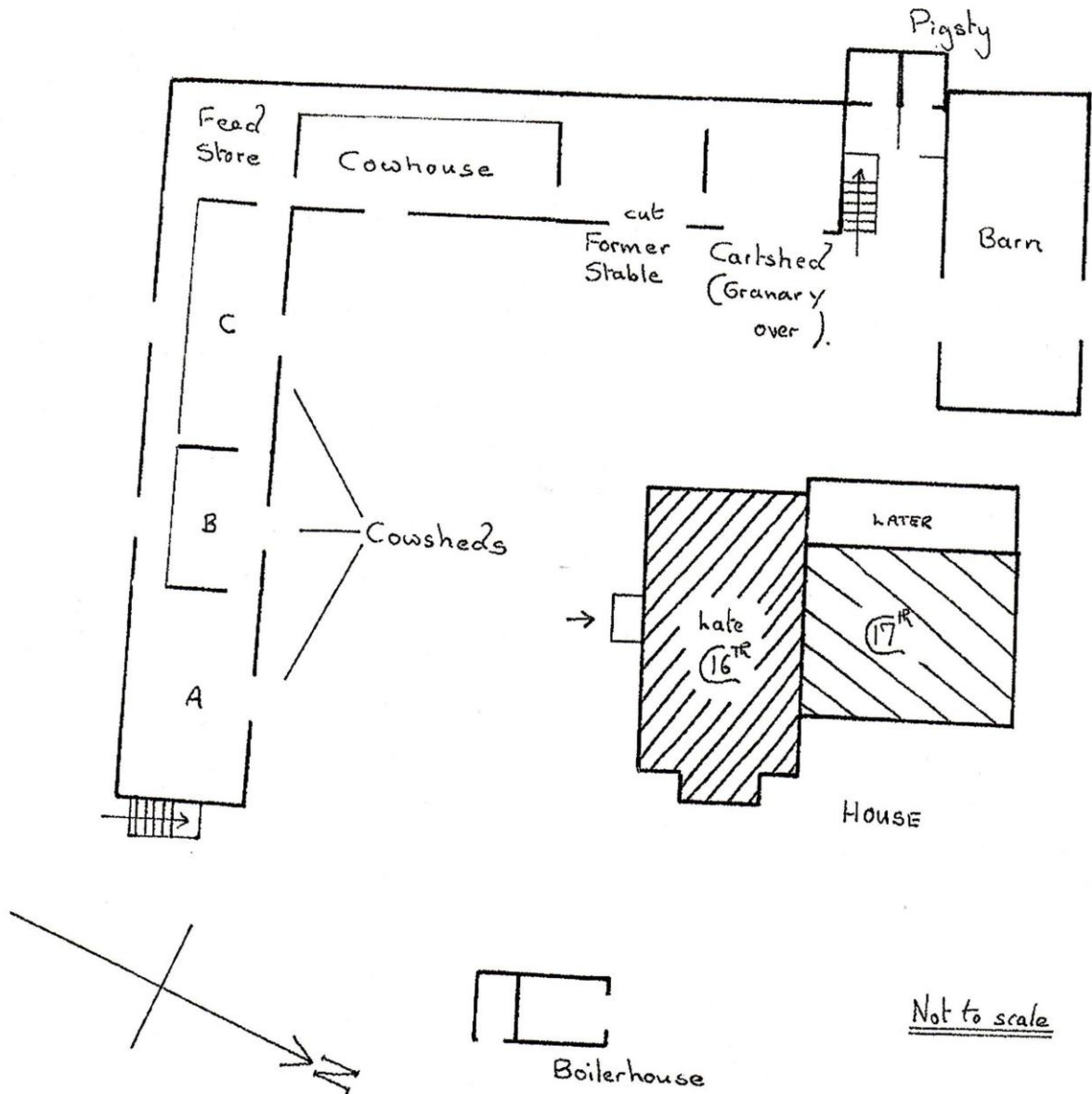
The 16th century part is an early example of a two unit, end-chimney house. It has an inside cross-passage with a hall on one side and a service room on the other. Map 27

It also has an example of a 'Cyclopean' doorway with an arched slate lintel and the lower jambs formed of large slate slabs. Map 35

6. Architectural Record – August 2011 (NPRN 26415) Ric Tyler (detailed description, maps, plans & photographs)

The recorded evidence would appear to indicate that Dugoed originated as a Smith 'Type A' end chimney house, stone built on a two-unit plan, fully storeyed with a two-bay hall to the east and service bay to the west, that is to say a house approximating to the 'Snowdonia' plan which was to become the dominant house form of the sub- medieval period in north-west Wales. (see. Peter Smith 1988, 157-8; Map 27; Suggett and Stevenson 2010, 57-63) In the later 16th century, a perpendicular range was appended to the north of the primary house, perhaps as an attached kitchen or parlour wing or given its independent access, as a separate dwelling following the unit system. An undated, pent-roofed outshut was subsequently appended to the western side of the kitchen range, perhaps housing a dairy.

On the balance of the current evidence, Dugoed represents a purpose built 'proto-Snowdonia' plan house with the clearly significant implication that it represents the earliest dated storeyed - house yet recorded in Snowdonia, pre-dating the earliest known example of the 'mature' Snowdonia plan house by a full generation.



From W.R.Hughes 25.1.83 survey

7. Tree Ring Dating (Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory – Dr.D.Miles and Dr. M.C. Bridge FSA)

A total of five samples dated of which samples from the south range ceiling came from trees felled in winter 1515/16 and 1516/17 respectively. Timbers from the north range roof form a group and clearly indicate a later 16th century date for the construction of the kitchen/parlour extension. - spring 1594, 1556-86, 1562-92.

Dugoed is a down-slope two unit Snowdonia house with cross passage and projecting end chimney. The projecting end chimney and absence of a mural stair can be features of early Snowdonian houses, and the date 1516/17 is the earliest dated house of this type to be found on Snowdonia. A parlour wing added on the north side has a mural stair and was dated to 1594.

Early History - The Landowners (Frances Richardson)

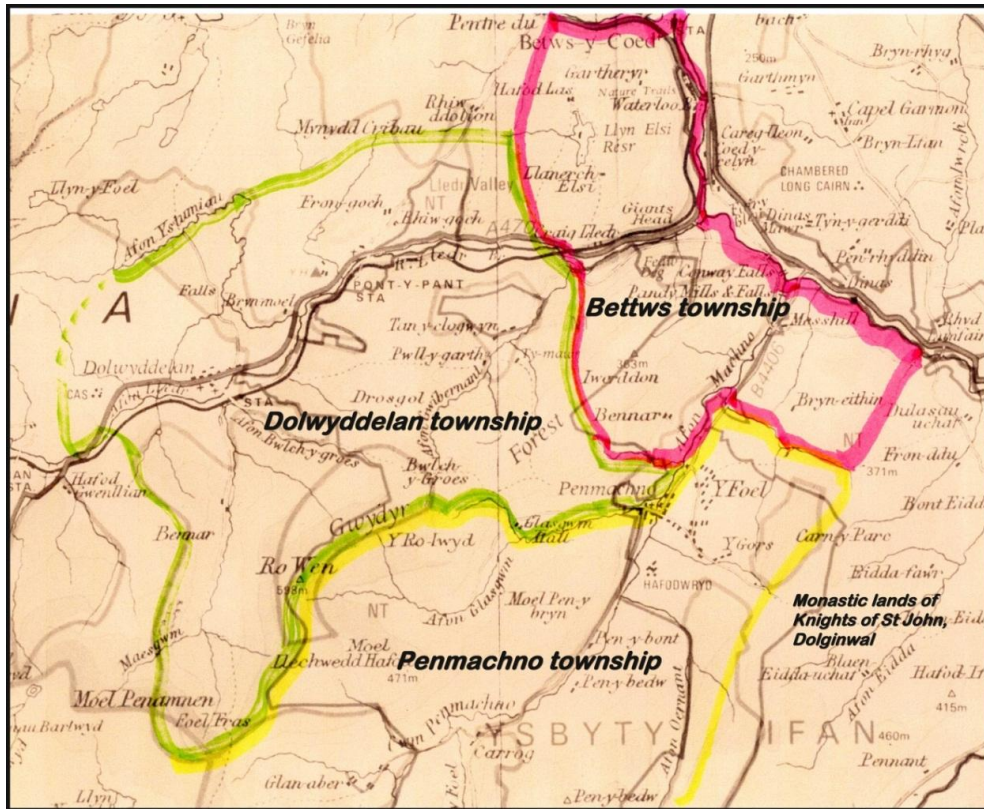
Medieval times

In the Middle Ages, Dugoed was part of the township of Bettws, as we discover from 16th century deeds which show the township extending from Dulassau Isa and Freethwen at the south eastern end, through Benar, Fedw Deg and Bwlch y Maen on the south side of the Lledr valley, and the Llyn Elsi area of Bettws y coed up to Pentre du on the Afon Llugwy, and bounded on the north and east by the Afon Conwy.

The Record of Caernarvon, taken in 1352 to identify who held land from the Crown following the English conquest of Gwynedd, says that there were three free *Wele* in Bettws, that is, areas of land held by free kinship groups. These were Wele Jo' ap Ithon, Wele Griffri ap Ithon and Wele Ken' ap Ithon. The township of Penmachno started south of Nant Caddugan (Dugoed land) to the east of the Afon Machno and south of the Afon Glasgwm. About half of this was Crown demesne land, leased by the Crown to John of Chirbury, who also leased Dolwyddelan. The remainder of the township was occupied by serfs from the half gavel (kinship group) Gavel Goythor ap Itgwyn, with 12 bovates of land held by freeholders, mainly from Wele John ap Ithon and Ken. ap Ithon in the township of Bettws (the lower Macho valley). The northern side of Glasgwm, through Wybernant to Glynn Lledr was part of the Crown township of Dolwyddelan. The priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Dolgynwal (Ysbytty Ifan) also owned lands in Penmachno: Tyddyn y meistir, Kaer egloes and y Kaer managh.

(The Record of Caernarvon (London, 1837), pp.9-10; National Library of Wales Coleman Deeds D.D. 1016, 'Grant of premises formerly part of the commandery or preceptory of Halston', (1562).)

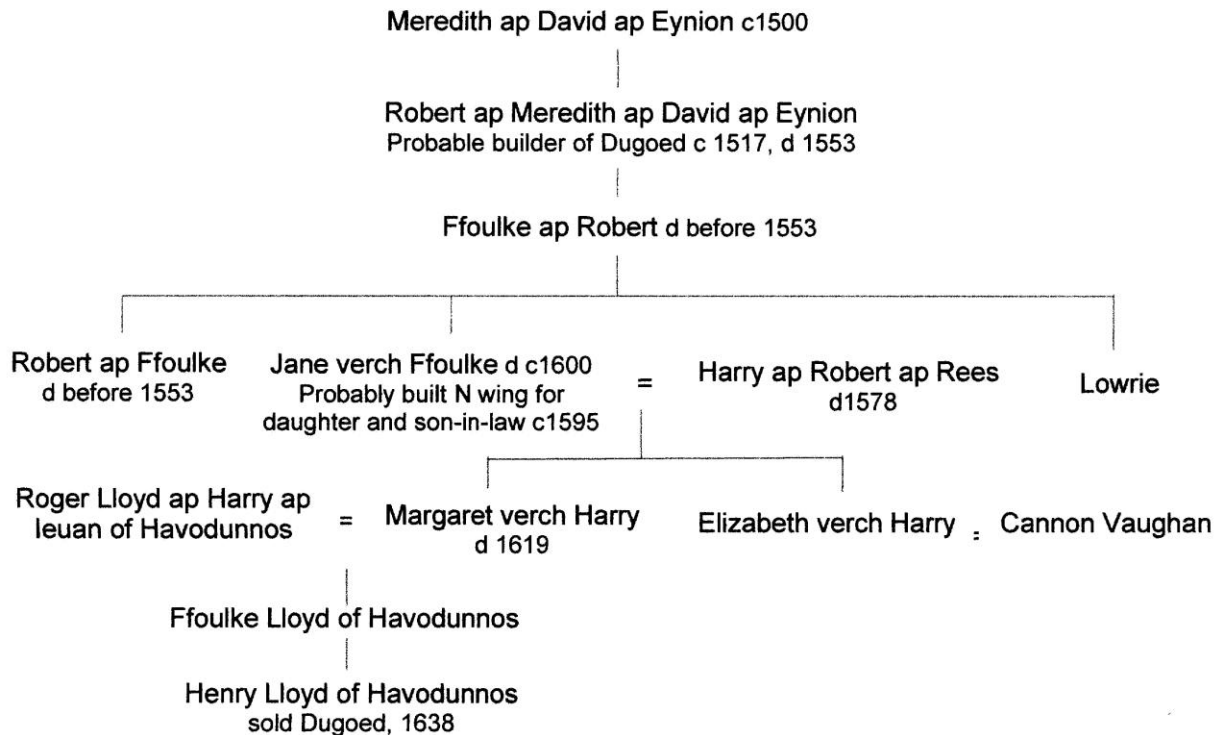
The medieval townships of Bettws, Dolwyddelan and Penmachno



The Dugoed estate of Meredith ap David ap Eynion and his descendants, 1500 -1639

During the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, Dugoed was initially the manor house for a small estate in the modern parish of Penmachno, its income deriving from mixed farming on the Dugoed demesne and its summer pastures and extensive commons in Cwm Penmachno, with some rental income from tenanted farms. It then became the second manor of much larger estates based in Denbighshire, firstly Fronheulog, then Hafodunnos; during this phase, Dugoed was used mainly as a dower house and probably as the home for the heir to the estate on his marriage.

The Dugoed family of Meredith ap David ap Eynion



Dugoed appears to be the first small estate to develop in Penmachno in the early sixteenth century. In 1500, Meredith ap David ap Eynion starting to buy up lands in Bettws and Penmachno, firstly Hoell Vuchan ap Hoell ap Eynion's lands in the townships of Bettws and Penmachno, then Rees ap Hoell ap Eynion's lands in Bettws.

(National Library of Wales Wigfair MS 277, 'Grant of Hoell Vuchan ap Hoell ap Eynion's lands in the townships of Bettws and Penmachno to Meredith ap David ap Eynion', (1500); NLW Wigfair 22, 'Grant of Res ap Hoell ap Eynion's lands in the township of Bettws to Meredith ap David ap Eynion', (1500).)

Meredith's son Robert ap Meredith ap David ap Eynion was described as a free tenant of the King in the township of Bettws, when he granted a fee farm lease of half a tenement called Cae y perthe (not identifiable) in 1517. We learn in 1525 that his capital message or home farm was Dugoed, which he granted with all his other messages in the townships of Bettws and Penmachno to Hugh Conwey Vaughan and his son Richard ap Robert ap Merededd in trust for his son and heir, Ffoulke ap Robert, and his descendants. As the first phase of the current building at Dugoed has been dated to around 1517, this suggests that the builder was probably Robert ap Meredith, possibly at the marriage of Ffoulke ap Robert.

(NLW Wigfair 319, 'Grant of a capital message of Dugoed Robert ap M'edd ap David ap Eynion to Hugh Conwey Vaughan and Richard ap Robert ap Merededd', (1525).)

Robert ap Meredith bought further land in Bettws from Owyn ap Gruffith ap Res in 1551. From later documents we can identify that at the time of Robert's death around 1553, the Dugoed estate included Dugoed, Y Penrhyn and Llawr Ynys in Bettws township, and part of Havod y redwyd, Carrog, Penybryn and rough pastures in Moel Mercherie in Penmachno township. (This implies that the rough grazing areas in Cwm Penmachno were shared by farmers with land in Bettws township.) However Robert's activities were not confined to Bettws and Penmachno: his main manor house was y Vron heylog in Llanvair Talhaiarn, Denbighshire, and he also owned substantial property in the Denbighshire townships of Gwytherin, Barrog, Pryslygot and Llangerniw.

After Robert's death, his lands were divided between various claimants by arbitration, the arbitrators being Ellis Pryce (of Plas Iolyn, Ysbytty Ifan and elder brother of one of the claimants, Harry ap Robert), John Wyn ap Meredyth Esq. (of Gwydir), William ap Meredyth ap Daid ap Eynion, gent. (presumably a brother of the deceased Robert), and Ieuan Lloyd ap David ap Meredyth, gent. (of Havodunnos, Llangerniw). The dispute was between:

- Harry ap Robert ap Rees and Jane verch Ffoulke his wife, and Morgan Lewys and Lowrie verch Ffoulke his wife, on the one part, and
- Richard ap Robert ap Meredyth, William ap Robert ap Meredyth, and Owen ap William and his wife Agnes Wen verch Robert ap Meredyth (i.e. two sons and a daughter of Robert ap Meredyth) on the other.

The arbitrators awarded Dugoed, all Robert's lands in Bettws and Penmachno, and two thirds of the manor house of y Vron heylog to Jane and Lowrie verch Ffoulke and their husbands. Lowrie and her husband subsequently granted their portion to Jane and her husband Harry.

(NLW Wigfair 412, 'Award of arbitrators in a dispute concerning y Vron heylog, late the mansion house of Robert ap Meredyth ap David ap Engion, deceased, and the other property of the said Robert in cos. Carnarvon and Denbigh', (1553); NLW Wigfair 118, 'Deed of partition of a portion of the property of the late Robert ap Meredith Engion', (1553).)

Jane and Lowrie were the sisters and co-heirs of Robert ap Ffoulke, deceased; all three were presumably the children of Ffoulke ap Robert, to whom their grandfather Robert ap Meredyth had left the Dugoed estate in trust. Jane's husband, Harry ap Robert ap Rees was one of the younger sons of 'Sir' Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howe ap Kynuric fuchan ap Kynuric ap Llowarch ap Heilin. Robert ap Rhys was chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey and the son of Rhys fawr ap Meredydd, Henry VII's standard bearer at the battle of Bosworth. Harry's brothers included Dr. Ellis Pryce of Plas Iolyn, who acquired the Ysbytty Ifan half of the lands of the Knights of St. John, Dolginwal, and Thomas Vaughan ap Rees, who acquired the Eidda portion of the Dolginwal monastic lands. Robert ap Rees left property to Thomas Vaughan and two other brothers, but does not seem to have left any property to Harry. A bequest of £240 to his six youngest children was to come from a mortgage granted to the Abbey of Aberconwy, but this remained largely unpaid when the Abbey was dissolved in 1537.

(R. H. Hays, *The History of the Abbey of Aberconway, 1186-1537* Cardiff (1963), p.177.)

It appears that Harry had a number of illegitimate children, for in his will of 1578, he left minor bequests of a horse or heifer to children born before his marriage to the Dugoed heiress Jane verch Ffoulke. The only property which Harry owned in his own right was Tythin kay mab Blethyn, (on the bank of the Afon Conwy between Dulasse and Dugoed – possibly the modern Penrhyn Isaf), which he acquired in 1568. He left this to his widow Jane for life, and after her death to their daughter Margaret verch Harry. Jane verch Ffoulke's Dugoed estate inheritance was protected in a family settlement which gave her and Harry only a lifetime interest. At a later date, Harry's natural daughter, Jane verch Harry, challenged her father's bequest of Tythin kay mab Blethyn to his widow Jane and daughter Margaret, but it was questioned whether Harry had been legally married to Jane's mother, Marred: witnesses confirmed that Harry had married Jane verch Ffoulke in the parish church of Ysptyty and arbitration upheld Harry's will.

(‘Llyfr Silin’, reproduced in *Archaeologica Cambrensis*, (1889) p.333; ‘Sixteenth century Welsh wills’, *Archaeologica Cambrensis*, (1876), p.222; NLW Wigfair 924, ‘1, John Wyn ap Cadwalader of Penmaen, co. Meryoneth, gent., and Jane verch M'ed, widow;. 2. Henry ap Robert ap Res, gent. Grant of a tenement called Tythin blethyn in the township of Bettus’, (1564); NLW Wigfair 184, ‘Probate of the will of Harry ap Robert ap Rees of Penmachno’, (1578); NLW Wigfair 2751, ‘Fragment of a will of Jane verch Ffoulke’, (nd, c1600); NLW Wigfair 1030, ‘Jane Harry of Trefriw, widow, & Roger Lloyd gent, bond to abide by the award of arbitrators in a dispute concerning title to a messuage called Tythin Blethyn’, (1596); NLW Wigfair 2751, ‘Deposition of witnesses as to which of two women was the legal wife of Harry ap Robert (a) Marred, or (b) Jane verch Ffoulke’, (1597).)

Jane verch Ffoulke continued to live at Dugoed during her widowhood, and to farm the land until her death around 1600; her bequests included 26 cattle, 10 sheep and she specified that her executors should use the corn growing in the fields or in the barns to pay her debts. Her daughter and heiress, Margaret verch Harry, had before 1596 married Roger Lloyd ap Harry ap Ieuan of Havodunnos in Denbighshire. This could have been the occasion for constructing the north wing on the Dugoed manor house (dendro date 1594-6). In her will, Jane verch Ffoulke bequeathed all her household stuff, implements and utensils to her son-in-law Roger Lloyd, and 8 kine to her grandson Ffoulke Lloyd ‘towards his maintenance at school’; this suggests that Roger, Margaret and their son Ffoulke may have been living with Jane at Dugoed. They certainly did live there after Jane's death, for Roger Lloyd was described as ‘of Dugoed’ in his post-nuptial settlement with Margaret in 1602. Dugoed was probably assigned to Margaret as part of her dower, for she was living at Dugoed in her widowhood when she died in 1619. In her will, Margaret verch Harry left the Dugoed estate to her only daughter, Jane verch Roger Lloyd, for four years, and thereafter to her son and heir Ffoulke Lloyd of Hafodunnos. She also bequeathed the advowson (right to nominate the clergyman), tithes and profits of the rectory of Penmachno, and of Bettws and Dolwyddelan, to her son John Lloyd (who was in trouble concerning the death of one Jevan Lloyd ap William), stipulating that no tithes should be paid for Dugoed. Margaret left the remainder of her personal goods to her daughter Jane, who was probably living with her, so it is possible that Jane may have lived at Dugoed for a few years after her mother's death. After this, it was probably tenanted.

(National Archives Prob/11/133, ‘Will of Margaret verch Harry’, (1619).)

In 1638, the Dugoed estate, including Cay mab Bleddyn, Llawr ynys and Hafod yr Edwith, formed a small part of the marriage settlement of Ffoulke Lloyd's son, Henry Lloyd of Hafodunnos, with Margaret, daughter of John Vaughan of Glan Tegid, Merioneth. In 1639

however, Henry Lloyd sold Dugoe and all his Penmachno lands to Sir Richard Lloyd of Dylasse, who had followed his father Evan Lloyd as the major new estate builder in Penmachno.

(NLW Wigfair 1141, 'Post-nuptial settlement of Henry Lloyd of Havodunnos and Margaret, one of the daughters of John Vaughan of Glanyllyn, Merioneth Esq.', (1638); Denbighshire Archives Wynnstay DD/WY 6925, 'Schedule of deeds in a Chancery suit Richard Lloyd v. Dame Mary Conwey et al.', (c1677).)

Dugoe as part of the estate of the Lloyds of Dulassau, 1638 - 1683

Richard Lloyd inherited the Dulassau estate in 1626, at a time when must have been away completing his legal studies. He continued to practice the law, and in 1631 entered the Inner Temple, and was employed on missions abroad in 1635-6. Nevertheless Richard continued his father's work in expanding the Dulassau estate..

In 1639, Richard Lloyd disposed of some of his Penmachno lands, including Hafodwryd, (probably a share of a Crown lease), Dugoe, and the rest of the former Dugoe estate, to his uncle, Dr. Richard Lloyd, vicar of Ruabon, and attended King Charles I on his Scottish campaign. He was made attorney general for north Wales and entertained the King on his recruiting visits to Wrexham at the outset of the Civil War in 1642, when he received his knighthood. He was subsequently made governor of Holt Castle, which he defended until 1647, when he surrendered to Thomas Mytton on terms that permitted him to go abroad with £300 out of his personal estate and allowing his family to retain lands to the same value. Sir Richard Lloyd's sale of lands to his uncle may have been designed to prevent them from being sequestered in the event of a Parliamentary victory. In the event, Sir Richard's other lands in Penmachno, which were looked after by his mother during his exile, escaped sequestration because the Parliamentary surveyors were unable to complete a full survey of the Dulassau estate, complaining that they could "discover no more from the Country and to go upon the premises to survey or find out anything we durst not being so devilishly threatened by the malignants [Royalist sympathisers]."

(Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p.587;); Bangor University Archive & Welsh Library Penrhyn Add. MS 2503 'Copy of Parliamentary survey of the Commote of Nantconwy', (1649).)

In 1650, Dr. Richards Lloyd's widow, Jane Lloyd of Abimbury, Flints, widow, granted the Penmachno lands to two of her sons, John Lloyd, Vicar of Marchwiell, Denbighshire, and Edward Lloyd of Lincoln's Inn. On Sir Richard Lloyd's return from exile at the Restoration of Charles II, his cousins sold the remainder of the Dulassau estate back to him, including Dugoe, but with the apparent exception of Hafodwryd. Sir Richard was made chief justice of the south eastern circuit of the Great Sessions in 1660, and in the same year was elected to Parliament by both Cardiff and Radnorshire. He remained MP for Radnorshire till his death in 1676.

(NLW Coleman Deeds D.D. 1031, 'Grant from Jane Lloyd of Abimbury, co.Flint, widow of Richard Lloyd of Ruabon', (1650); NLW Coleman Deeds D.D. 1031; DA Wynnstay DD/WY 6925.)

Sir Richard Lloyd's final years at Esclusam were marred by family wrangling. He made his last will in 1670, with a codicil in 1672, in favour of his son Robert who was then a bachelor. After this date, Robert married Frances Williams, daughter of Sir Robert Williams of Penrhyn, and Sir Richard Lloyd made over a considerable real and personal estate to Robert on his marriage. As a

result of their brother's marriage, Sir Richard's three daughters, Dame Mary Conwy, married to Sir Henry Conwy of Bodrhyddan, Jane, who had married Lewis Owen of Peniarth, and Ann, married to Edward Ravenscroft of Bretton, saw their prospects of inheriting the Esclusam and Dulassau estates greatly reduced. Dame Mary became a frequent visitor to Esclusam, importuning her father to change his will to give no more to Robert than he had already received under his marriage settlement, and to bequeath the remainder of the estate to his three daughters. Dame Mary apparently made life very unpleasant for her brother Robert and his wife Frances, who were obliged to move out, despite a caution from Ann Ravenscroft that this would damage their chance of inheritance. Under pressure from Dame Mary, Sir Richard was alleged to have agreed before witnesses that he intended to revoke his previous wills and codicil in favour of Robert, though he did not in fact do so. Robert died in 1675, leaving Frances a widow before the age of 21, and their six month old son Richard Lloyd heir to the estate. Sir Richard Lloyd died six months later in 1676. His verbal promise to alter his will in favour of his three daughters gave the latter and their husbands sufficient encouragement to challenge Sir Richard's will. As Frances was still a minor, her and her son Richard's interests were looked after by her father, Sir Robert Williams of Penrhyn. After a detailed inquisition, the Probate Court of Canterbury came down in favour of the infant Richard Lloyd, who inherited the whole estate.

(NA PROB 18/8 122 & 123, 'Owen & others v Lloyd via guardian re deceased Sir Richard Lloyd of Esclusam' (1676); NA C 6/68/32 'Richard Lloyd v Lewis Owens et al' (1677); NA 6/68/35, 'Witness statement from Lewis Owen', (1677).)

As it turned out, the heir Richard Lloyd only lived till 1683, when he would have been eight years old. Sir Richard Lloyd's former lands were then divided amongst his three daughters or their heirs, Sir John Conwy via his mother Dame Mary Conwy, Jane Owen and Anne Ravenscroft. Dugoed formed part of the share going to Jane Lloyd who had married Lewis Owen of Peniarth. The remainder of her Penmachno inheritance consisted of Swch, Tan y Rhiw, Blaen y Cwm, Carrog, Hafod fraith, Llechwedd hafod, Tyddyn y Meister, Dolydd, Melin Penmachno, Llan, Henrhiw Penrhyn, Pant y Maen, Cae Heilin, Cae'r Eglwys, Llawr ynys, and two thirds of Llyn Conwy. From now on, Dugoed was part of the Peniarth estate until the late eighteenth century.

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Dugoed as part of the Peniarth Estate

(The National Trust – North Wales Landscape Survey - Sheila Jones 1992)

1686 From Sir Richard Lloyd to his daughter **Jane**/ her husband **Lewis Owen of Peniarth**
1691 by inheritance to **Richard Owen of Peniarth**, his son
1714 by inheritance to **Lewis Owen of Peniarth**, his son
1729 to **Jane Owen**, his daughter, heiress of Peniarth/her two successive husbands: **Richard, Viscount Bulkley and Edward Williams**
1765 by inheritance death of **Jane, Lady Bulkley-Williams** to **Jane Williams**, her daughter, heiress of Peniarth

1771 by marriage settlement to **Jane Williams of Peniarth**/ her husband **William Wynne of Werner (and Peniarth)**

1811 by family trust following the death of **Jane Wynne of Peniarth**, widow, to **Margaret Williams**, her sister, of Morben Lodge

1836 by genuine mistake?/opportunism death of **Margaret Williams** to **Edmund Henry Wynne** their illegitimate grandson/ great nephew

1857 by family trust following the death of **Edmund Henry Wynne** to **William Wynne Apperley**, their legitimate grandson/great nephew

1862 by sale to **Colonel Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant**, cr. 1st Baron Penrhyn 1866

1886 by inheritance to his son **George Sholto Douglas Pennant**, 2nd Baron Penrhyn

1907 by inheritance to his son **Edward Sholto Douglas Pennant**, 3rd Baron Penrhyn

1927 by inheritance to his son **Hugh Napier Douglas Pennant**, 4th Baron Penrhyn

1949 by inheritance to his niece **Lady Janet Pelham** (assumed name of Douglas Pennant)

1951 through Treasury to **The National Trust**.

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Occupants as owners (Sheila Jones 1992)

Until the early seventeenth century Dugoed was a gentry estate; that is, there was a family residence with a home farm attached, and other property, which was normally let. (Howell p.34) After Dugoed was absorbed into the Hafodumos estate, it was a tenanted farm, like most others in the area, but with relics of its former status.

Post 1553 **Harry ap Robert/Jane ferch Fulk**

Post 1579 **Jane ferch Fulk/Margaret ferch Harry**

Post 1589 to per early 1603 **Jane ferch Fulk/Margaret ferch Harry**

1603 very briefly **Margaret ferch Harry/Roger Lloyd ap Harry**.

Occupants as tenants (Sheila Jones 1992)

By 1636 **David Lloyd**

By 1674 or possibly by 1686 **Sarah Lloyd**

By 1692 until at least 1698 **Bleddyn Lloyd**

The sequence of three tenants named Lloyd in the 17th century suggests a gentry or near-gentry family, for the patronymic style of naming continued for the generality of people living in rural Wales until at least the first quarter of the 19th century. It would seem likely that they were offshoots of the Lloyds of Hafodunos, given that Roger Lloyd ap Harry and his wife Margaret ferch Harry moved from Dugoed around 1603 and that by 1636 David Lloyd was well enough established as a tenant of Dugoed for his name to appear on a legal document.i.e.the marriage settlement of Henry Lloyd of Hafodunos with Margaret Vaughan, one of the daughters of John Vaughan of Glanyllyn, dated to 1636.(Wigfair MS 1141)

Sarah Lloyd's name is included in two rentals dating from the period when Dugood was owned by Sir Richard Lloyd of Esclusham. (UCNWB Mostyn MSS 5779 and 5780) They have been provisionally dated in the margins to c.1674 but may possibly be from about ten years later, when Sir Richard's estates were divided into three almost exactly equal shares in terms of income from rents. Her rent in each case was £20.

pre 1694 - The will of **Gruffyth Lloyd** of Dugood (NLW BPR 1694/61) refers specifically to 'my well beloved landlord Blethyn Lloyd of Dugoyd' and so it appears that Bleddyn sublet his tenancy to Gruffyth Lloyd. (Appendix 1)

There was a **John Lloyd**, who left a will and an inventory (1729), who may possibly have been another Lloyd of Dugood. This supposition is based on the possible link with the names Bleddin, Sarah and Owen. (Appendix 2)

By 1748 **John Owen**, yeoman was the tenant.

In 1748 the baptism record of John's daughter, Margaret, gives the family's abode as Dugood. He may, of course, have been there from a few years earlier.

John Owen died in the summer of 1792. In his will he left small sums of money to three sons and a grandson, 'one Good Milch Cow out of my stock of Cattle' to one daughter and £10 to his daughter Gwendoline. Another son, Hugh, was left £20 and 'my share of all the Sheep I am possessed of at the time of my Decease.' Everything else went to his wife Anne Jones. (Appendix 3)

For a year - **Anne Jones**, his widow, held the tenancy.

When Anne died a year later (1793), she again left small sums to three sons and two daughters, a heifer to her grand-daughter and all the stock and furniture to her children, Hugh and Gwendoline. Their baptisms were found in the Bishops' Transcripts. They would seem to be her two youngest children. It is possible with a little imagination to picture in the rooms of the house the furniture and personal possessions mentioned in the inventory: the settle with one end tucked well under the arch of the inglenook fireplace, the chairs drawn close to the fire at the other side; the round table where the master of the house, his women-folk and guests sat; the long table for the farm workers and the men of the family; the dresser with its array of dishes and jugs. A 'straw chair', which incidentally was 'made with wheat straw lashed around with bramble or holly bark to form ropes, and coiled into the required shape, the technique being known as 'gwaith lip' (from Welsh furniture, an introduction by Williams p.83) The chests would have been used mainly for grain, meal and linen. Oak was the favourite wood, though cedar and elm were also popular. (Williams p.84) Cupboards held all sorts of miscellaneous household goods.

Anne Jones inventory shows the rooms in the farmhouse at the end of the eighteenth century to have been six: *y neuadd* (lit. 'the hall', which Rees, p.39, translates as 'kitchen', in the sense of a 'living-room/kitchen'), *y gegin* (i.e. the 'working kitchen'), and the buttery. The latter is obviously the dairying area, where butter and cheese were made but whether it is represented by the dotted section of walls at the western side of the house is not known. (see plan p.3) It looks as if the *neuadd* has at a date subsequent to the inventory been compartmented to provide a *parlwr* and given its own fireplace; this is another area of the house that could possibly at one time have

been used for dairy work, provided it could be kept sufficiently cool. Over each of the rooms was a lloft, i.e. a bedroom.

The Inventory expands on John Owen's, i.e. it lists the bedclothes and tells us where some of the furniture went. The Bible and the Book of Common Prayer had possibly been given to one of Anne Jone's children and it looks as if she had bought one or two luxury items. Or perhaps these were her own property and did not figure among her husband's personal estate.

(Appendix 4)

From 1793 to pre - 1839 as joint tenants **Hugh and Gwendoline Jones**, the two youngest children of John Owen and Anne Jones. (NBC) Hugh Jones died 1840 aged 75; Gwendoline died 1845 , aged 90. Gwen Jones is mentioned as a debtor in the sum of £2 in the will of Robert Jones of Tandugoed dated 1824. They continued to live at Dugoed during the tenancy of **Richard Roberts** and were both still living at Dugoed at the times of their deaths but by 1839 **Richard Roberts** was the official tenant. He had been living there from at least 1810. (NLW BTs parish Penmachno) It is natural to assume that Richard had gradually taken over the running of the farm as the Jones's grew older. Normally this duty would have fallen to a relative, but in this case it has not been possible to establish a relational link between them.

The Census returns of 1841 (see page), when Richard Roberts was 68, give his occupation as a farmer but O.E.Roberts in his small book of reminiscences, '*A Sketch of the Old Characters of Penmachno*', refers to him as '*the old cattle drover, Richard Roberts, the Dugoed* (Roberts p.71), and certainly in 1841 he had a drover, Peter Williams, living in his household, and a Robert Roberts, possibly a son, another drover, living on the farm. In 1813 when one of his sons was baptised, he is also called a 'drover', suggesting that this was a long-term, though not necessarily a full-time, line of work. (see also Roberts p.19)

Richard Robert's business in all likelihood was carried on in partnership with Owen Roberts of Ty'n y Coed Uchaf, whose occupation is given as drover in the Census returns of 1841. It may have involved the driving of herds of cattle to the Welsh border or even further afield, to Smithfield, or it may have been small scale and local cattle dealing.

Richard Roberts died intestate on February 1st 1847 aged 79. A Bond to certify this was presented by his son Richard and two neighbours, and his son was declared the lawful heir and next of kin. (NLW BPR B1847/190). An inventory was taken of his personal estate. It is not very informative. The small amount of stock and the derisory value set on farming implements suggests that he had already in effect retired from farming and had handed over the bulk of his possessions to his relations, or perhaps that the slump in farming of the previous decade had had a major effect on his economic position. (Appendix 5)

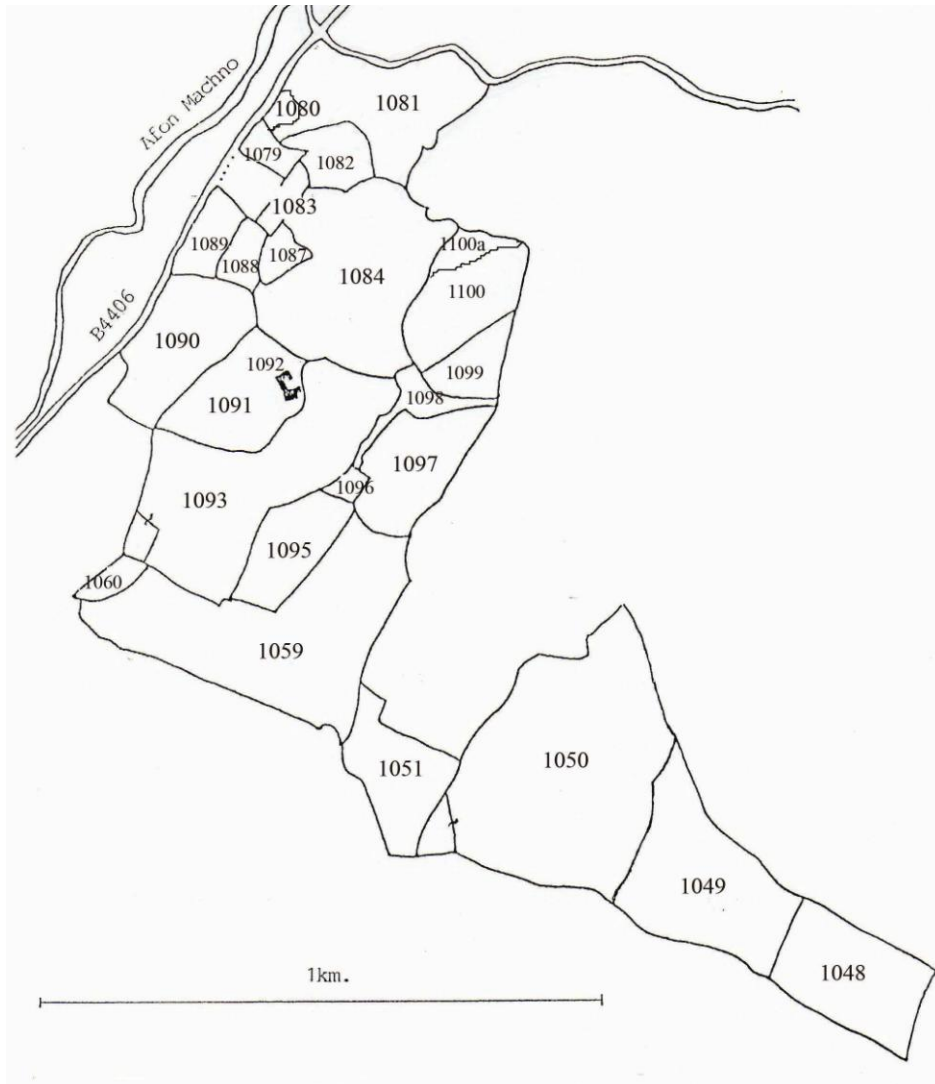
1839 Tithe Schedule

owner: Wynne Wynne esq. Dole (incorrect – the owner at the time was Edmund Henry Wynne)

tenant: Richard Roberts

			acres	rods	perches	£	s	d
1048	Ffrith Ucha	Old pasture	11	-	29	-	7	-
1049	Ffrith Ganol	“	18	-	-	-	1	7
1050	Ffrith Cae hilin	“	31	-	18	-	2	9
1051	Weun Cae hilin	“	7	3	24	-	1	4
1059	Rhos man Llwyd	“	28	2	22	-	3	10
1060	Buarth tan'r allt	Ar. & Pasture	1	1	14	-	-	5
1079	Buarth wern	“	1	2	3	-	1	4
1080	Part of wern	Arable	-	-	34	-	-	3
1081	Wern	wood in Cae'r Odyn	13	3	-	-	-	-
1082	Cae'r wern	Arable	2	3	30	-	2	10
1083	Cae Main	Ar. & Pasture	1	1	10	-	-	11
1084	Cae'r Odyn	wood	1	3	10	-	-	-
1085	Tan Dugoed	House & Garden	-	-	33	-	-	-
1087	Buarth Newydd	Ar. & Pasture	1	1	6	-	1	1
1088	Yr Allt Bach	Arable	1	2	37	-	1	1
1089	Cae tucha'r Ffordd	Ar. & Pasture	2	3	16	-	3	1
1090	Yr Allt	Old Pasture	10	-	9	-	2	2
1091	Caer Ynn	“	6	3	37	-	7	1
1092	Dugoed	house, buildings & yard	-	2	24	-	-	-
1093	Cae'r Meidr	Ar. & Pasture	22	2	24	1	-	-
1094	Llwyn y Bendy	Building	-	-	12	-	-	-
1095	Cefnas Maur	“	5	1	9	-	4	11
1096	Cefnas Bach	Arable	1	1	36	-	1	6
1097	Cae Barnad	Ar. & Pasture	7	1	35	-	7	3
1098	Henffordd	wood	1	2	39	-	-	-
1099	Buarth Garw	Old Pasture	1	1	10	-	-	-
1100	Cae'r braint	Ar. & Pasture	-	2	32	-	5	5
1100a	Rough in Cae'r braint	“	-	2	32	-	-	1
			£212	1	27	3	14	3

Tithe Map 1839



1847 to post 1871 as joint tenants **Cadwaladr Roberts**, b. circa 1806, Richard Robert's son, childless and **Owen Roberts**, probably Robert's son.

The Tithe Map Schedule 1839 gives the acreage farmed by Richard Roberts as 212 a.1 r.27 p. The Census returns of 1851 show that **Owen and Cadwaladr Roberts** were joint occupants of Dugoed and that they held only 121 acres between them. Two schedules and a map covering

Dugod (UNCWB PA MSS 2360 and 2361, dated on successive days in December 1862) give only Cadwaladr Roberts as tenant and the acreage precisely as it is shown on the Tithe Map, but then, the schedule and map are identical to the Tithe Schedule and Map in every respect, so perhaps the information given in 1862 was out of date. The Declaration by Thomas Roberts of Carrog, which accompanies MS 2360, names the tenant as Richard Roberts or his successor and the rent as £59.

By the census of 1871, the joint acreage of **Owen and Cadwaladr Roberts** had increased to 200. There is no wholly satisfactory way of accounting for these discrepancies.

The only Cadwaladr found in the baptism records under the years 1803/4 was the son of David Roberts and Ellinor, baptised in the December of 1803. In 1814, when place of abode was given for everyone, irrespective of status, Edward Roberts, labourer and his wife Ellinor, were living at Dugod. In 1816 what might well be the same couple were living on Cae Heilin. Possibly David and Edward were one and the same and a mistake has been made in writing the Christian name. It may be, therefore that, though part of Richard Roberts's household in the 1841 census, Cadwaladr was not his son, or maybe he was and was not baptised in church.

About Owen Roberts there is a little more information. The 1841 census gives his occupation as miller at the mill just down the road from Ty'n y Coed Uchaf. He also had a miller working for him. O.E.Roberts has a whole short chapter devoted to him in '*A Sketch of the Old Characters of Penmachno*', already referred to above. He tells us that Owen Roberts had the bardic name of Brysiog Machno and was adept at making up extempore verses. One of a large number of brothers, he farmed Dugod before spending his last years in the Old Tollhouse, near Ebenezer Chapel. Roberts describes him as being '*tall person, gifted and jocular, blessed with a memory so retentive a witty character, transparent, and easy to read, a man free of deceit, plain and above board, kindly and sympathetic*' and says that 'his only son – a highly revered Methodist preacher, the late Rev. William Jones, (Port Dinorwic), went by the familiar name, 'William the Dugod'. (Roberts p.19-24)

Field Sports (Sheila Jones 1992)

Early in 1856 Edmund Henry Wynne leased the sporting rights over Dugod, and other farms he 'owned' in Cwm Penmachno to the Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant, later Lord Penrhyn, for rent of £20 a year. (UCNWB PA MS2344) Tenants did not generally like the letting of sporting rights to third parties, who might have little regard to damage done to crops or boundaries. (see D. Howell Land and People in Nineteenth Century Wales 1977 pps. 77-78 on this subject)

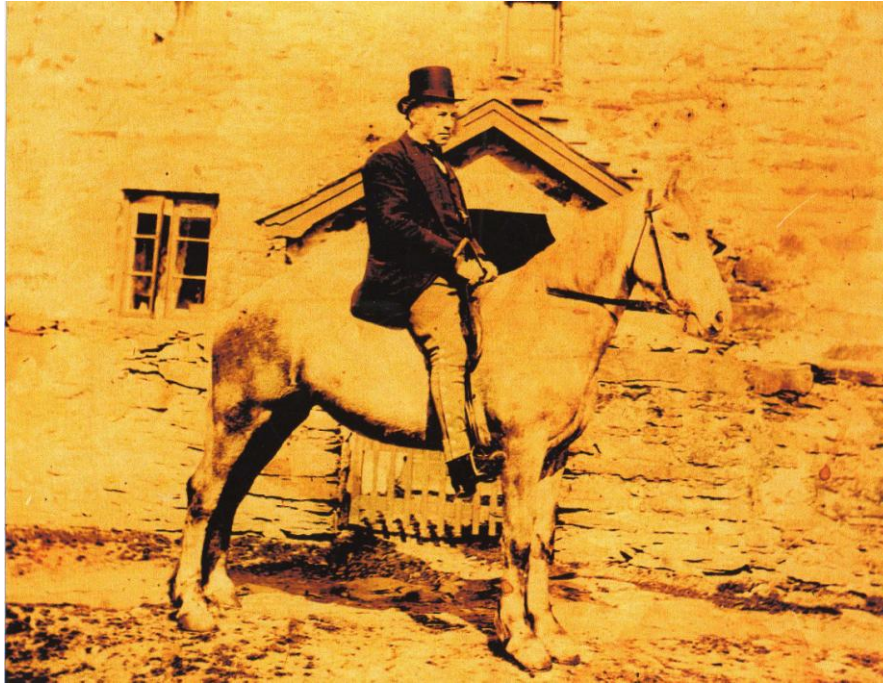
Dugod as part of the Penrhyn Estate.

By 1863 Dugod had been incorporated into the Rentals of the Penrhyn Estate, which shows the rent to have been £62 per annum.(UCNWB PA 2839-45).

Post 1871 to per 1888 as joint tenants **Morris Morris** (almost certainly not a relation as he was born in Llanllechid) & **Owen Roberts**. In 1879 the rent was still £62. (UCNWB PA 2847-5)

Morris Morris was the son of John and Mary Morris and was baptised in Llanllechid on the 2/10/1831.

By 1881 the census shows **Morris Morris** farming alone at Dugoad and the acreage has returned to the 212 of the Tithe Map era.



Morris Morris b.1831 Llanllechid

North Wales Chronicle 14th March 1885 - Penmachno

*“Ploughing Match – Last Saturday a very interesting ploughing match took place on Ddol Isaf Bennar, in the parish. Sixteen competitors appeared on the field at nine o'clock, when the rules and regulations of the contest were read to the plowmen by the stuard, **Mr. Maurice Morris, Dugoad.** The public were admitted to the field by the payment of sixpence each, and a very great number availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the keen competition. The contest closed at four o'clock, when the adjudicators Messrs Robert Williams of the George and Dragon, Llanrwst, and Mr. David Davies, Bryniaubrithir, appeared on the scene. These commenced immediately with their difficult work for the ploughing was all good, but after a most careful examination of the allotted pieces ploughed, they awarded the prizes as follows; First class – 1. John Thomas £2; second prize £1.10 to Robert Parry, Tyuchaf; and the third prize £1 to William Jones, Carreg y Fran. Also in the Second class the 1st prize £1.10 was awarded to Robert Thomas, Tyddyn Cethin; 2nd Prize of £1 to Pierce Williams of Bennar. The writer of these words regrets that he does not know the makers of the different ploughs that were used, but is very glad to congratulate Mr. Jarret Evans, the assistant of Mr. R.Jones, Penmachno, as the author of one at least, of the ploughs that had a prize. For the best team of horses, the first prize was given to William Jones Carreg y Fran, and the second to Griffith Evans of Plas yn Glasgwm. The competition was a success in every respect.”*

The Rentals do not run in unbroken sequence and some are badly damaged. The next one after 1879 to survive is that for 1888 when the rent has been reduced to £47 per annum, but many of the other rents have been adjusted up or down, for what reason is not known. The last Rental in this book is that for 1894 when the rent is the same as in 1888.

Morris Morris was at Dugood with his family until at least 1891. He was working with his brother in Llanllechid when he died and is buried there. His wife, Jane, is buried with her son David in Penmachno. He was a headmaster in Llandudno Junction and died aged 36 in 1912. Jane died in 1924.

More recent occupants

In 1921 **Meyrick Morris** (b.1892) was the only adult named on the Electoral Register. He was a grandson of Morris Morris and son of John Lloyd Morris (b.1864).

Morris Morris's son, **Owen E. Morris** b.1871 eventually took over the tenancy. He was recorded there in the Electoral register for 1931 with his wife Lizzie Morris (Entry nos. 272&273)

Penrhyn Estate Rentals 1935 – 1936

Tenant – Owen E. Morris owners The Forestry Commission. Rent 54s Tax 11s3d

N.B. The Forestry Commission had taken a long term lease from the owner Lord Penrhyn.

Rentals 1937 – 1941

Tenant - Owen E. Morris owner Lord Penrhyn Rent 54s Tax 11s3d
(CLTA2/8)

By 1942 **Joseph Jones** held the tenancy.

Rentals 1942 Tenant – **Joseph Jones** owner Lord Penrhyn

1942 tenant Joseph Jones. Owner Lord Penrhyn. 54s. 11s3d
(CLTA2/8)

1946 - 1971 - **Annie Elizabeth Jones** is recorded at Dugood in the Electoral Register in 1946 (entry 146) with **Catherine Jones** (entry no.153). They are also on the registers there in 1950 and 1956. By 1971 only Annie's name appears on the register (entry no.120). She was the wife of Joseph Jones and Catherine was his mother.

1973 - **George Lloyd** – He lived there with his wife and daughter. He had previously lived at Carreg-yr-Ast. The land he had farmed there was combined with the Dugood land when he took over the tenancy. He is

Current tenant - Kenneth Lloyd s/o George Lloyd.

.....

Census Returns

1841 Dugoed, Penmachno (HO107/1395/pp.5&6)

Gwen Jones	F	80	Ind	yes	born in this county
Catherine Owen	F	65	Ind	yes	
Robert Roberts	M	25	Drover	yes	
Catherine Roberts	F	22		yes	
Richd Roberts	M	72	Farmer	yes	
Catherine Roberts	F	42		yes	
Cad ^w Roberts	M	55		yes	
Rice Roberts	M	30		yes	
Peter Williams	M	30	Drover	yes	
Thomas Davies	M	13	M.S.	yes	
Richard Robert	M	12	M.S.	yes	
Jane Jones	F	20	F.S.	yes	
Catherine Owen	F	15	F.S.	yes	
Mary Williams	F	15	Ind.	yes	

1851 Dugoed, Penmachno (HO107/2508/pp.7&8)

Owen Roberts	H	M	42	Farmer of 60 acres.	b. Penmachno, Carnarvon
Sarah Roberts	W	M	32		b. Penmachno, Carnarvon
William Roberts	son		15	at home	b. “
Catherine Roberts	daur		11	“	b. “
Ann Thomas	serv.	unm	18	servant	b. “
David Jones	serv.	unm	23	farm lab.	b. “
Cadwaladr Roberts	H	M	42	Farmer of 40 acres	b. Penmachno, Carnarvon
Catherine Roberts	W	M	32		b. ”
Eliza Roberts		wid	78	pauper	b. ”
Evan Williams		unm	17	farm labourer	b. ”

1861 census – missing probably destroyed.

1871 census Dugoed, (RG10/5679/p.15)

Entry no. 78 RG10 p.15

Owen Roberts	H	M	62	farmer 100 acres.	b. Penmachno, Carnarvon
Sara Roberts	W	M	57		b. “
William Jones	Boarder	unm	11	scholar	b. “
Cadwaladr Pierce	serv	unm	15	general farm servant	b. “

Entry 79 Dugood (RG10/5679/p.16)

Cadwaladr Roberts	H	M	67	Farmer 100 acres.	b. Penmachno, Carnarvon
Catherine Roberts	W	M	71		b. “
Margaret Williams	serv	unm	21	general house servant	b. “
Peter Roberts	boarder	“	19	ag. lab.	b. “
Elizabeth Jones	visitor		15	gen servant	b. “

1881 Census (RG11/5537p.13)

p.18

Morris Morris	H	M	49	farmer of 212 acres employing 2 men 1 boy	b. Llanllechid, Carnarvon
Jane Morris	W	M	40		b. Llanllyfni, Carnarvon
Evan Morris	son	unm	18	farmer's son	b. “
John Morris	son	unm	15	farmer's son	b. “
Owen Morris	son		9	scholar	b. “
Gwenllian Morris	daur		8	“	b. “
David Morris	son		5	“	b. “
Jane Price	serv	unm	17	dairymaid	b. Trawsfynydd, Merioneth

1891 census (RG12/4632/9.13)

Morris Morris	H	M	59	farmer	b.Llanllechid, Carnarvon
Jane Morris	W	M	50	farmer's wife	b. “
Evan Morris	son	unm	28	farmer's son	b. Penmachno, Carnarvon
Mary E. Morris	daur	unm	23	farmer's daughter.	b. “
Owen E. Morris.	son.	unm.	20	“ son	b. “
David Ll. Morris.	son.	unm.	15	scholar.	b. “
Anne Jones.	serv.	unm	16	general dom. serv.	b. Ffestiniog, Merioneth

1901 census (RG13/5242/p.13)

Jane Morris	H	Wd	60	farmer	b. Llanllyfni.	Lang. Spoken welsh
Owen E. Morris	son	unm	30	farmer's son worker	b. Penmachno	welsh
Lloyd Morris	grandson		7	“	b.	welsh
Anne W. Davies	serv.	unm	31	domestic servant	b. Llangwm, Denbigh,	welsh
Ellen Jones	serv.		15	domestic servant	b. Anglesey Dwyfran.	welsh

1911 census (Entry 83)

Jane Morris	H	wid.	70	farmer's wife	b. Llanllyfni, Caernarvon
David Lloyd Morris	son	unm	35	head teacher	b. Penmachno, Carnarvon
Cadwaladr Morris	son	unm	14	farm worker	b. “
Llewelyn Morris	son		14	farm worker	b. “
Ellen Jones	daur	unm	20	maid	b. Ffestiniog, Merioneth

N.B. Jane and David spoke English and Welsh. The others spoke only Welsh.

February 2013

Appendix 1

Will of **Gruffyth Lloyd of Dugod** (National Library of Wales ref. – B1694/61 W)

'In the name of God Amen. I Gruffyth Lloyd of Dugoyd in the parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon and Diocesse of Bangor being sicke in body but of sound sane and perfect memorie The Lord be praised, doe make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme following Viz Imprimis I bequeath my Soule to the hands of Almighty sincearerily believing to be saved by the Christ my Saviour & Redeemer And my Body bee Interred in Christian Buriall in the parish church or churchyard of Penmachno aforesaid. Tem I give and bequeath to my Nephey Hugh Lloyd one Shilling Ttm I give and bequeath to my niece Ann Lloyd one Shilling Itm I give and bequeath to my Neece Magdalen Lloyd one shilling. Itm I give and bequeath to my Landlord Blethyn Lloyd of Dugoyd All my moveable and Immeovable.whatsoever owing to me from any person or persons Item Lastly I doe hereby make constitute and ordained nominat and appoint my well beloved Landlord aforesaid Blethyn Lloyd to be my Sole Executor And the Administrator of this my last will and testament Signed sealed red and published the nine and twentieth Day of November in the year one thousand six hundred nintie and twoe according to the Con..... of the Church of England as aforesayd by the testator.'

Appendix 2

John Lloyd - Will (NLW BPR B 1729/174)

In the Name of God Amen I John Lloyd of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon being sick of body and of sound & perfect mind & memory praise be therefore given to Almighty god do make and ordaine this my present last Will and Testament in maner and form following. Item First and principally and through the merits of Death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named and as touching the Disposition of all such temporal effects as it hath pleased Almighty god to bestow upon me. I give and dispose thereof. First I Will that my Debts and funeral charges shall be payd and Discharged. Itm I give and bequeath unto my loving daughter Sarah Lloyd the sum of five shillings. Itm I give and bequeath unto my nephe Bleddin David the sum of tenn pounds of British money. And the rest and residue of my personal effects goods and chattels whatsoever I do give and bequeath unto my loving wife Alis Owen full and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament and I do hereby revoke disannul, and make all former wills and testaments by me hereto made In Witness whereof I the said John Lloyd have herein put my hand and seal ye 22nd day of May Ann. Dom. (1729)


Codicil

..... before sealing and delivering this
My last will and testament that I order my
Executrix to give and bequeasy unto the issue
of my daughter Sarah ye sum of twenty pounds.
Itm I order her give and bequeath unto my father
The sum of tenn pounds if she will Marie again e.

The mark of John Lloyd? David



Signed and delivered in the presence of us

Mark of  John David
Wm Prys
Arthur Robinson

Probate granted 12th June 1729

Inventory	£ s d
Household Stuff	18 . 0 . 0
12 Cowes 1Bull	38 . 5 . 0
6 Oxen.	23 . 0 . 0
3 bullocks	8 . 5 . 0
7 Bullocks	14 . 0 . 0

8 Heaves	13 . 10 . 0
6 Calves	10 . 0 . 0
6 Horses	13 . 0 . 0
1 Pig	10 . 6 . 0
48 Sheep	9 . 12 . 0
14 Lambs oatmeal	9 . 16 . 0

	£158 . 8 . 6

Debt	44 . 0 . 0

Praisers: Robert Jones, Robt William and Evan Owen

Appendix 3

John Owen - Will 1792 (NLW Bangor Probate Records B 1792/95)

I John Owen of Dugood in the Parish of Penmachno and County of Carnarvon yeoman being of sound and perfect mind, memory and understanding do upon this twenty seventh Day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety one make and ordaine this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following. Item First I order that all my just Debts and funeral expenses be fully paid and discharged by my Executrix here after named. I give leave and bequeath to my son William the. Sum of two shillings and sixpence. Item I give leave and bequeath to my Grandson John son of the said William the sum of ten shillings. Item I give leave and bequeath to my son Owen the sum of two shillings and sixpence. Item I give leave and bequeath to my son Cadwaladr the sum of two shillings and sixpence. Item I give leave and bequeath to my daughter Anne one good Milch cow out of my stock of cattle. Item I give leave and bequeath to my son Hugh the sum of twenty pounds together with my share of all the sheep I am possessed of at the time of my Decease. Item I give leave and bequeath to my daughter Gwen the sum of ten pounds. And lastly I give leave and bequeath all the stock of my farm and effects of what kind or nature to my beloved wife Anne And I nominate constitute and appoint my said wife Anne sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament revoking all former will or wills heretofor by me made. Witness my hand the Day and Year above written.

Signed sealed and delivered
In the presence of
Thomas Williams
Minister of St. German's Chapel
William Jones Clark of Capel Garmon

the mark or letters



of John Owen

Proved 9th May 1792
Probate granted 6 June 1792.

The **Inventory** of the whole stock household goods and furniture of John Owen of Dugood in the Parish of Penmachno Diocese of Bangor now deceased April 17 day 1792.

	£	s
39 Sheep.	8	15 . 06
10 Young Bullock and Heffairs 3year old.	25	0 . 0
10 Young Bullock and Heffairs 2 year old	17	0 . 0
6 Bullocks 4 year old.	22	10 . 0
17 Cows and Calphs.	63	15 . 0
1Bull	2	10 . 0
4 Pair of Harrows.	0	12 . 0
4 Yokes	0	4 . 0
Horse Geares	0	5 . 0
3 Plows	0	6 . 0
7 Old Sythes	0	7 . 7
1 Cupard	0	15 . 0
1 Cuppard	0	15 . 0
1 Cuppard	1	5 . 0

1 Dreser	1 . 0 . 0
1 Dreser	0 . 5 . 0
1 Table	0 . 6 . 6
1 Little Cupard	0 . 2 . 0
1 Round Table	0 . 0 . 9
1 Ash Settle	0 . 2 . 3
1 Straw Chair	0 . 0 . 3
1 Frying Pan	0 . 1 . 6
1 Meal Chest	0 . 7 . 6
1 " "	0 . 6 . 0
2 Cheese Preses	0 . 4 . 0
1 Brass Pan	0 . 5 . 6
2 Flumry Tubbs	0 . 2 . 6
1 Old Table	0 . 1 . 8
3 Spinnin Wheels	0 . 2 . 10
1 Press Cuppard	0 . 15 . 0
1 Old Chest	0 . 2 . 0
2 Beds and Cloathes upon	1 . 11 . 0
3 " "	0 . 8 . 0
Wenscot Chest	0 . 4 . 6
3 old Meal Chests	0 . 10 . 6
1 Bed an Cloaths	0 . 8 . 6
1 Press Cuppard and Bed Timber	0 . 10 . 6
1 Salt Chest	0 . 0 . 7½
1 Butter Cuppard	0 . 4 . 6
2 Milk Tubbs	0 . 4 . 0
1 Churning Tub	0 . 6 . 0
3 Draggs	0 . 2 . 9
1 Old Cart	0 . 5 . 6
10 (?) Sacks	0 . 12 . 6
8 Butter Tubbs	0 . 12 . 0
Milking Tubbs and Canns	0 . 3 . 8
2 Iron Potts and Bakestone	0 . 6 . 0
1 Iron Grate	0 . 6 . 6
Earthen Vessels	0 . 2 . 6
1 Bible and Common Prayer	0 . 7 . 6
3 Geeses	0 . 2 . 6
1 Horse	7 . 0 . 0
1 Mare	5 . 0 . 0
2 Colts	7 . 0 . 0
1 Old Mare	3 . 0 . 0

Total
£177 . 9 . 10½
.....

In the Name of God Amen. I Anne Jones of Du-Goed in the Parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon widow being in Perfect Mind and Memory thanks be to God, do upon this 15th day of June 1793 make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament in manner following. First I leave and bequeath unto William Jones my son, the sum of two pounds. Item I leave and bequeath unto Owen Jones my son the sum of two pounds. Item I leave and bequeath unto Cadwalader Jones my son the sum of two pounds. Item I leave and bequeath unto Margaret Jones my Daughter the sum of two pounds. Item I leave and bequeath unto Anne Jones my Daughter the sum of two pounds. Item I leave and bequeath unto my granddaughter Jane Jones 1 heifer to be given her by my Executor. And lastly I leave and bequeath all the stock of my Farm of whatsoever Kind or Nature they be with all my House Furniture unto Hugh Jones my son and Gwen Jones my Daughter which I do appoint to be joint Executors of this my Last Will and Testament revoking all former Will or Wills heretofore by me made as witness my hand the Day and Year above written.

Signed, Sealed published Pronounced] The mark of
and Declared by the said Anne Jones] Anne Jones
as her last will and testament in the presence of us.]

Robert Roberts
William Richard

The mark of  Morris William

25th November 1793

Hugh Jones the son and Gwen Jones spinster the Daughter and the Executors named in the said Will were duly sworn as such and that the deceased's Goods, Chattels and Credits do not amount in value to the form of Three Hundred Pounds.

Before Me
J.Kyffin
Surr.

.....

Inventory B/1793/153/I National Library of Wales

An Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattles and Effects of the late Anne Jones of Dugood in the Parish of Penmachno and in the County of Carnarvon widow deceased. Executrix of John Owen her late husband of the same Parish County and place deceased (consisting of live stock, Implements of Husbandry, household Furniture.

Appraised this 22nd day of November 1793 by Robert Jones, Owen Thomas and Ellis Williams all of the said Parish of Penmachno.

			£	s	d
1 Bay Horse			7	7	0
1 Bay Mare			6	10	0
12 yearling Calphs	at	1.2/0 per head	13	4	0
6 Runts	at	3.5/0 “	19	10	0
4 Heifers 3 year old	at	2 “	8	0	0
2 Runts 3 year old	at	2 “	4	0	0
7 Runts and heifer 2 year old	at	1.10/0 “	10	10	0
10 milking cows	at	3.2/0 “	32	0	0
3 old Barren Cows	at	2.5/0 per head	6	15	0
13 Calphs	at	1.10/6 “	8	2	6
2 young colts	at	4/- “	8	0	0
1 young poney	at		1	12	0
1 old mare	at			18	0
4 horse drays	at	1/-		4	0
3 pare of chaines	at	2/-		6	0
3 pare of and at	1			3	0
4 Old plows				7	0
3 pare of harrows				7	6
4 oxen yokes & 3 oxen chain				8	0
4 sythes	at	1/6		6	0
1 stocking press				1	0
3 spinning wheels	at	-/8		2	0
2 Bedhead at Llofty Gegin at	2/-			4	0
1 Old chest at	“			2	3
3 Meat Chests at Lloft y Butry			1	4	0
1 small chest at	“			9	0
1 Bead stead at	“			11	0
3 Bed stead at Lloft y Neyadd			1	0	0
1 Press cupboard at	“			7	0
1 old chest at	“			5	0
2 feather beds and 1 boulder			3	5	0
15 blankets	at	2/6	1	17	6
5 counter panes	at	3/-		15	0
10 sacks	at	2/6	1	5	0
2 chests	at gegin at	12/6	1	5	0
2 cheese press at	“ at	1/6		3	0
1 old table	at “ at	2/6	2	6	0
2 milk tubs	at “ at	2/-		4	0
3 Brass pannes at	“ at		1	9	0
4 cheese fatts	at			4	0
1 Butter cupboard	at			4	0
2 milk tubs	at			2	6
1 mashing tub				1	9
1 churn				12	0
1 Kneading trough					4

1 warde robe	1	5	0
2 small chests		2	6
1 Bed stead		2	6
5 pewter dishies		10	0
13 pewter dishes		6	6
1 cupboard	2	2	0
1 cupboard		9	0
1 cupboard		13	0
1 Dresser		14	0
1 settle		2	0
2 old chairs		1	9
1 table		10	0
1 little cupboard		5	6
1 round table		1	3
1 tea ceatle		1	6
3 iron potts		6	0
5 Milking Vessels and 1 pitcher		3	6
10 Butter tubs		15	0
1 Iron Grate		10	6
2 Beakstones		3	0
1 Fire tongs and chimley chain			6
8 ?rinsiers and cups		1	0
1 Candlestick and spoons			6
Corn and straw	34	0	0
Hay	51	3	0
Butter and cheese	20	0	0
		
	£259	5	4
		

We do hereby certify that the effects comprized in the above Inventory were appraised by us to the best of our skill and knowledge as witness our Hands the Day and Year above mentioned.

Rob^t Jones
Owen Thomas
Ellis Williams

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An Inventory of the Effects of Anne Jones Widow taken 22 of Nov. 1793.

Penmachno
Will of Anne Jones
Prov^{ed} 25th Nov. 1793
Prob^t Ext. The same day.

Appendix 5

Richard Roberts of Dygoed, Penmachno - Bond - (National Library of Wales ref.B/1847/190/B)

Richard Roberts died intestate and so an Administration Bond was drawn up to ensure that his estate was properly administrated.

The format of such a Bond was invariably the same. The first part, until 1733, names the bondsman, the surety, the penal sum and the date by which the conditions in the second part were to be met.

In this particular case Richard's son and next of kin – Richard Roberts of Tyn'nant in the parish of Ysptyty, farmer; Richard Roberts of Tyn groes in the parish of Penmachno, merchant; and Evan Evans of the village of Penmachno, shoemaker were named as the bondsmen with a surety of £200.


His son, Richard Roberts produced an Inventory of the deceased goods and chattles.

An Inventory of all the Effects of **Richard Roberts, Dygoed** in the Parish of Penmachno, in the County of Carnarvon, Diocese of Bangor who died intestate comprising the following things viz.

	£	s	d
Wearing Apparel	0	10	0
4 Cows	22	0	0
2 2-year Hefers	7	0	0
2 calf	2	0	0
1 Horse	6	0	0
1 Horse gearing	1	0	0
1 Cart	4	10	0
1 Plough	0	15	0
1 Harrow	0	5	0
Farming utensils	1	0	0
Lot of sheep	9	0	0
Household furniture	10	0	0
		
	66	0	0
		

November 19th 1847

signed Rice Jones

Richard  Roberts by mark

Administration was granted to his son, Richard Roberts, by David Williams surrogate, on the 22nd of November 1847 after it was shown that the whole of the goods, chattles and credits of his father did not amount in value to the sum of one hundred pounds.

