

NORTH WEST WALES DENDROCHRONOLOGY PROJECT

DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES - CONWY

Blaen Glasgwm Ucha

Penmachno, Bettws-y-Coed, Conwy



Researched and written by

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and

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Blaen y Glasgwm Uchaf Penmachno Conwy

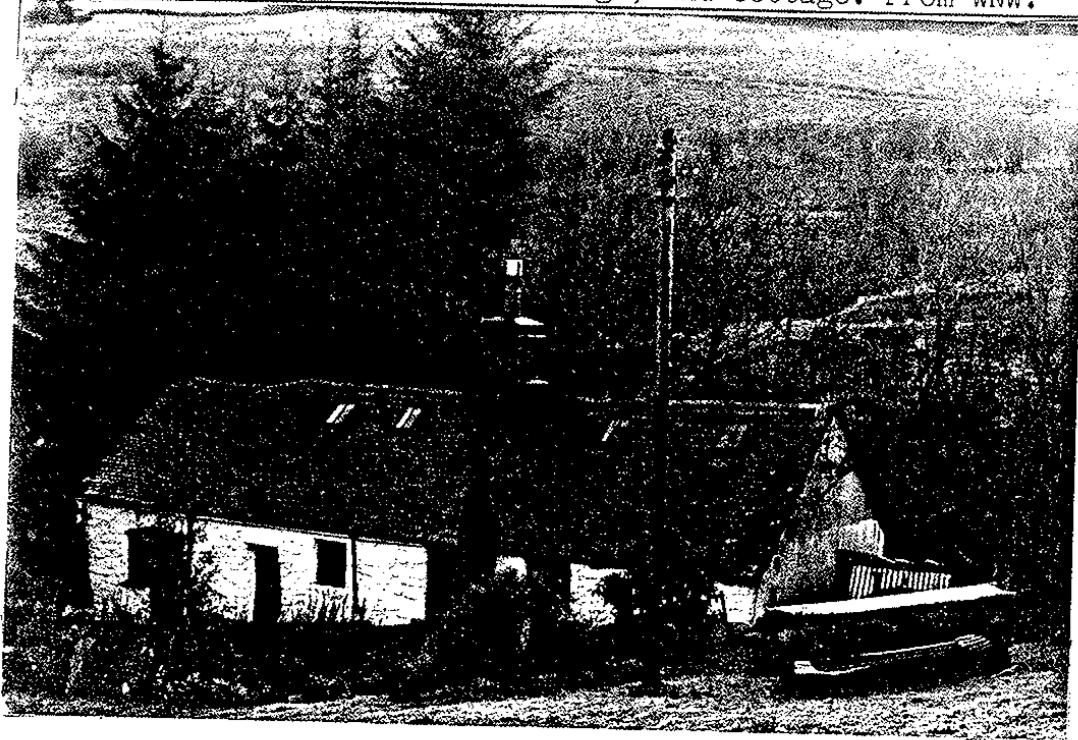
NGR 276617, 349464

N.T. (620)

Grade II

R.C.A.H.M.W. survey by A.Murphey 6/12/83 (contains several photographs)

BLAEN GLASGWM UCHAF. 1. 'F53/26 78/7649/039,032,020
Cartshed now store, stable now cottage, and cottage. From WNW.



Description

Cottage with cruck roof, probably not later than the 16th century, with a small modern extension to the E. in the same line; built of uncoursed rubble on a boulder foundation, mostly limewashed or roughcast, with modern roof coverings. The former entrance in the W. half of the n. front has been converted into a window. The other windows, though fitted with modern lintels and sills, are probably original, including a small window in the E. gable. A central fireplace with cambered beam divides the interior into two rooms. A central fireplace with cambered beam divides the interior into two rooms. There is a couple of cruck form in each room, that at the W being the better preserved; starting 3'6" from the floor, it is 1'8" deep at the elbow. The attic floor, partition and stairs here are modern, but probably replace an earlier loft to which the window in the E. gable belonged.

¹Wynn Papers, No.1499 (before 1627). This and the cruck roof suggest that the 17th century date shown on the plan may be too late.

18th century cottage (1700?), its long axis E-W, externally 45' x 20'. Small early 19th century addition at the E. end. Central chimney stack with passage past it on the N. side only; big chamfered beam and fireplace on W. side: Modern upper floor and stair has been inserted, but at least one original roof truss (others cased in or inaccessible) – this is a cruck, the feet of which end in the wall about 5' above floor level, span of cruck (=internal width of house) is 14'3". The roof is modern.

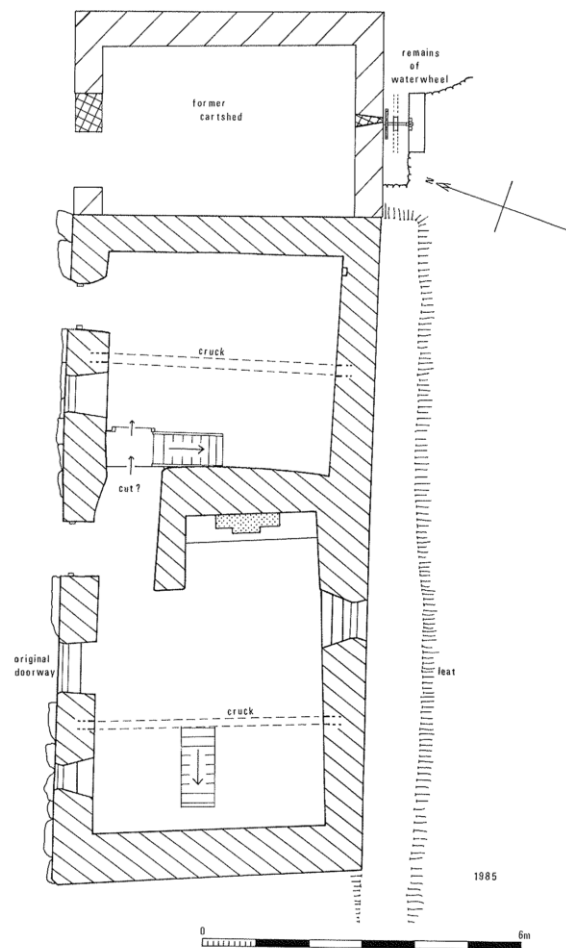
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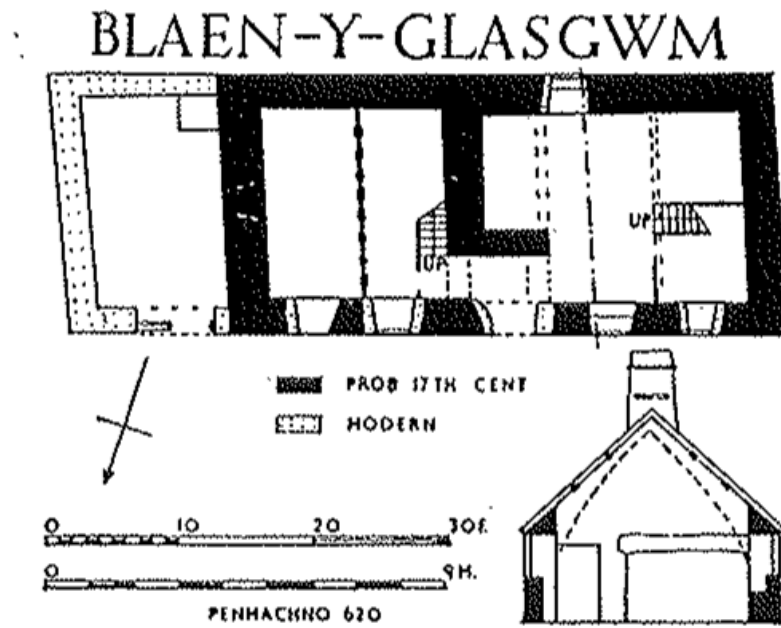
Originally it was a one-room dwelling, with the door more centrally located. The section beyond, although of the same build, was probably of agricultural use, and has only been more recently converted for domestic use, with a passage way cut through beside the inglenook. The date at which this occurred is difficult to determine, but the fittings are 19th century, with a cast iron Victorian firegrate and surround immediately at the top of these stairs. The surround is still nicely unspoiled. The cutting of this passage may have been the time at which the front door was moved.

A crog loft has been added later to the original cottage with the addition of a tie-beam to support it. A small room was formerly partitioned off beneath the crog loft, but this has since been removed. The inglenook contains quite an elaborate cast iron range with oven, though it is unfortunately now in very poor condition.

The cartshed is an addition to the end of the range which was subsequently used to house a water wheel and it's machinery. Little remains of this now, though the course of the leat still runs along the back of the cottage.

BLAENGLASGWM UCHAF.





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

Tree Ring Dating

Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory – July 2012 Authors Dr.D.Miles and Dr.M.C.Bridge FSA

Eight samples were taken from both halves of this cottage. The primary phase of construction was represented by a cruck blade and purlins which retained complete sapwood and were found to have been fashioned from trees that were felled in autumn 1518 and during the following winter. This suggests construction of both halves of the cottage in 1519, or shortly after. The roof was raised and reconstructed, and a packing rafter and purlins were found to have been made from trees felled in winter

1619/20 and spring 1621, suggesting that this work took place in 1621 or shortly after.



Early History

Blaen Glasgwm and Tai Isa

Note: the holding of Blaen Glasgwm Ucha was formed c1810 in a reorganisation of the three farms of Blaen Glasgwm (formerly in the Gwydir estate), Tyn y Waen (formerly part of Lord Grosvenor's share of the former Lloyd of Dulasse lands in Penmachno) and Tai or Ty Isa (formerly Gwydir estate but effectively freehold by the late 18c), following their purchase by Sir Edward Lloyd and his great-nephew Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd. It is concluded that the 1518 house later known as Blaen Glasgwm Ucha was most probably the former farmhouse Tai Isa, but that the new Blaen Glasgwm Ucha farm contained a mix of former Tai Isa and Blaen Glasgwm (Gwydir) lands. (See map of the 1810 reorganisation – page13.)

Glasgwm in the Middle Ages

We know from the earliest Gwydir estate rental of 1568 that farms on the northern side of the Glasgwm valley were in the Middle Ages part of the vill or township of Dolwyddelan.

(National Library of Wales Llanstephan MS 179, Rentals and estate memoranda of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, 1568-74).

This enables us to identify the occupiers of Glasgwm in the 1352 Record of Caernarvon, which recorded landholdings after the English conquest of Gwynedd. The Record tells us that in the vill [township] of Dolwythelan [Dolwyddelan], in the commote or hundred of Nantconwy, there were two gavellae [clan lands held by kinship groups] of serf-held land, called Gavel Elidir and Gavel Emanagh, each paying rent to the Crown of 55s a year. Both gavellae owed suit at the lord's mill in Dolwyddelan, except for John ap Eign Goch, Blethyn ap John and Jeuan ap John, sharers in Gavel Elidir, who ploughed land on the south side of Mount Bolgh Croys [Bwlch y Groes], who owed suit at the mill of the lord prince of Penanmaghno [Penmachno]. This land was clearly in Glasgwm. (See map of 16th century Glasgwm – page 7)

The bondsmen or serfs of Dolwyddelan owed the same services to their lord as those of Penmachno, providing the lord prince at the Feast of All Saints with 3 oxen and 3 cows and 6 crannocks of oats for the feast; they were to be paid 5s for each ox, 3s 4d per cow and 6d per crannock of oats. In addition, they paid a fine of 6s 8d when they inherited their share of land and the same when a bondswoman married or lost her virginity, they had had an obligation to perform carriage service for their lord, providing a man and a horse when called upon, and were required to use and pay for the lord's mill.

(*The Record of Caernarvon* (London, 1837), pp.8-10.)

In the bond townships, the payment of rent and commuted dues was a communal obligation. As population fell in the wake of the Black Death in the 14th century, the burden on surviving bondsmen increased, and many used the opportunity of the Glydŵr revolt in the early 15th century to abscond. By the fifteenth century, the Crown was unable to collect any dues from the Nantconwy bond townships, its officials reporting that there were no villeins resident there, and their lands had escheated because of the deficiency of tenants.

T. Jones Pierce, *Medieval Welsh Society* (Cardiff, 1972), p.46.

Around 1500, Meredudd ab Ieuan ap Robert, founder of the Gwydir estate which came to dominate Nantconwy, moved from his inherited lands in west Caernarvonshire to settle in Dolwyddelan. He took a sub-lease of the Crown ffriths (summer pastures) and vill of Dolwyddelan, residing initially in the semi-ruined castle of Dolwyddelan. Free men had been reluctant to move into the vacant lands at Dolwyddelan as this might lead to them acquiring bond status. This changed in 1507, when Henry VII freed the bondsmen. Meredudd now introduced his followers into various vacant holdings in the ffriths and vill of Dolwyddelan, as well as at Garth and the Crown ffrith of Brynturch in Capel Curig, and at Pencraig above the Llugwy valley. The existing bond tenants of Dolwyddelan in Meredudd's time continued after 1507 as free tenants paying suit of court and quit rents like freeholders. A further problem arose from the bandits who claimed sanctuary at Ysbytty

Ifan, so that no place within twenty miles was safe from their incursions and robbery. Writing around 1620, Sir John Wynn of Gwydir told how “these helping the former desolations of Nantconway and prayinge upon that countrey as their near neighboures kept most p'te of that countrey all wast and without inhabitant”, until his great-grandfather Meredudd ap Ieuan subdued the bandits.

(J. Gwynfor Jones, 'Sir John Wynn of Gwydir and his Tenants', *Welsh History Review* 11 (1982), pp.1-30, p.3; J. Wynn, *The History of the Gwydir Family*, (Cardiff, 1927), pp.53-54.)
(Appendix 1 – Wynne pedigree)

Ownership of the Crown lease of Dolwyddelan

The early Gwydir estate in Dolwyddelan was built on Crown leases, which were usually for 21 years, and these formed a somewhat precarious basis for an estate. Crown grants were often used as a way of rewarding royal servants, their widows, and Crown creditors. This, together with the practice of granting leases in reversion, (for the period after the expiry of the current one), enabled the grantees to make considerable profits by selling on their lease to the sitting tenant, typically for 7 to 9 times the customary rent charged by the Crown.

(D. Thomas, 'Leases of Crown lands in the reign of Elizabeth I', in R. W. Hoyle (ed.), *The Estates of the English Crown 1558-1640*, Cambridge, (1992), pp. 169-190, pp.169-171, p.186.)

Land transactions for the Vill of Dlowyddelan in the 16th and early 17th century include:

- 1530, John Wynn ap Meredith ap Ieuan ap Robert (son of Meredith, founder of the Gwydir estate)
- 1548, further lease to John Wynn ap Meredith for 21 years.
- 1549, lease reassigned to Robert Wynn ap Meredith and his son Robert
- 1557, a 30 year lease by letters patent to John Wynn ap Meredith ap Ieuan ap Robert and Robert Wynn (his son)
- 1564/6, lease by letters patent to run from 1587 or the expiry of the previous lease, to Thomas Leighton Esq., who assigned it to Robert Wynn to hold for 40 years
- 1574, reassignment of lease to Robert Wynn
- 1595, lease to Edward Blofield for 40 years.
- 1626, Sir John Wynn of Gwydir purchased Dolwyddelan from the Crown.

Disputes arose between different members of the Gwydir family over the leasehold of Dolwyddelan. John Wynn ap Meredith established his third son Robert on lands in Dolwyddelan and Nantgwynant. According to Robert's nephew Sir John Wynn, long before the 1549 lease had expired, his father had given Robert £60 to obtain a reversion of the lands but it was alleged that he betrayed his father's trust and obtained the lands in his own name. Because of this he was obliged to assign most of the ffriddoed and part of the vill of Dolwyddelan to his brother Maurice. Robert prospered at Dolwyddelan, and built himself a house there at Bryn Moel c1572 and built Plas Mawr in Conwy in 1576. Legal cases over rights in Dolwyddelan between Maurice Wynn's son Sir John Wynn and Robert's son John Wynn of Conwy rumbled on for many years till Sir John Wynn eventually bought Dolwyddelan from the Crown.

(National Library of Wales MS 9054E.513; J. Gwynfor Jones, *The Wynn family of Gwydir : origins, growth and development c.1490-1674* (Aberystwyth, 1995), p.121.)

Blaen Glasgwm in the 16th century

The freeing of the bondsmen and the restoration of peace in the Penmachno area in the early sixteenth century created the conditions for building new houses in Dolwyddelan and Glasgwm. We don't know who built the house later known as Blaen Glasgwm Ucha around 1518. The first documented reference comes in 1568, when Maurice Wynn of Gwydir listed 21 tenements in the township and ffriths of Dolwyddelan and described how many cattle each could sustain each year. Amongst these were:

- **Evan ap Morgan, John ap Morgan**, Blaen glasgwm & Llygallt y vynnne (Upper Llygallt) – 148 cattle.
- Llygallt and lloyn teg – 140 cattle: (note, the cottage of Llygallt still exist between Blaen Glasgwm and the current Plas yn Glasgwm, whilst Llwyn Teg was east of Plas towards Penmachno. Llygallt seems to have become the new 16c Plas yn Glasgwm farm, whilst Llwyn Teg remained a separate farm till it was amalgamated into Plas in the late 18c.)

The name Llygallt y vynnne does not survive as a filed name in 18th century estate maps. It was clearly between Blaen Glasgwm and Llygallt, and may have been the rough pasture of yr Allt shared in the 18th century between Tai Isa and Blaen Glasgwm. It is unlikely that these farms were actually stocked to the capacity described above: certainly this would have required more capital than available to most tenant farmers. It is likely that Maurice Wynn sent some of his own cattle to graze here, alongside the stock of the tenants: his father John Wynn bequeathed over 600 cattle to various family members, and the Gwydir estate was still farming out its own cattle into the 19th century.

(‘Will of John Wynn ap Meredith, 1559’, *Bye-gones* (1888), pp.66-67.)

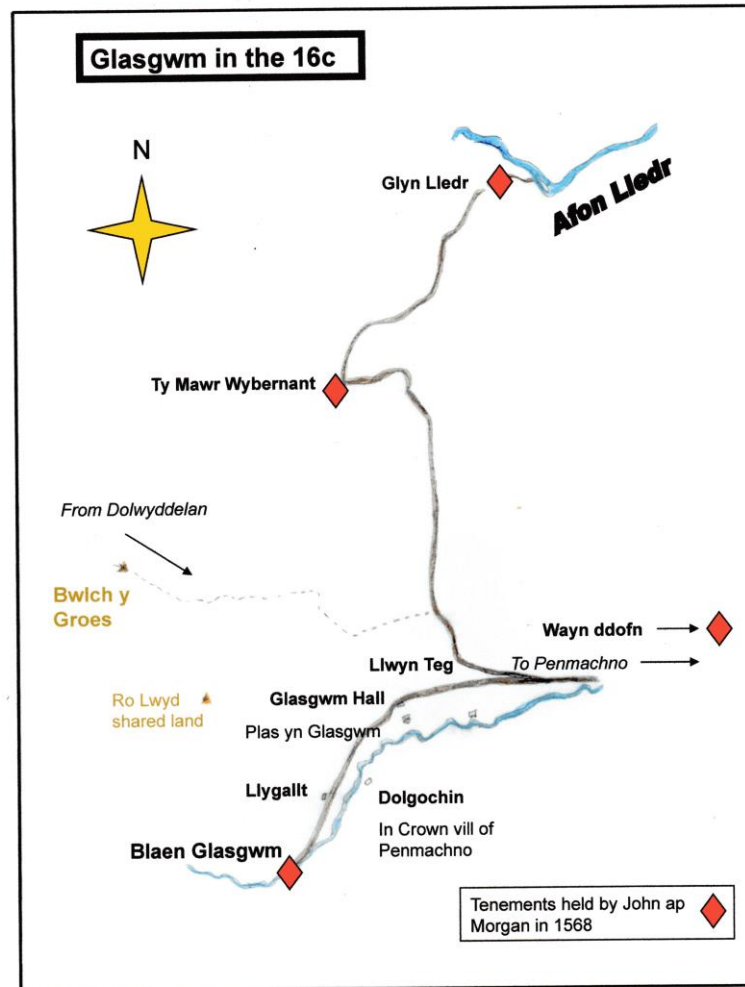
It is probable that **John ap Morgan**, one of the lessees of Blaen Glasgwm and Llygallt y vynne, was the occupant of the neighbouring farm, Ty Mawr Wybernant, and father of Bishop William Morgan, born at Ty Mawr around 1545. Ty Mawr (dendro date 1564/5) adjoined the rough pastures on Ro Lwyd shown on 18th century estate maps as shared between the Glasgwm farms. John ap Morgan appears to have been a major farmer in the area, renting several farms, timber and fishing rights from the Wynns of Gwydir:

- Wayn ddofn (a 50 acre holding probably split between Plas yn Glasgwm and Ty’n ddol in the c1800 reorganisation of Glasgwm farms), kay lloyd and other lands, leased jointly with Robert ap Richard of Penmachno for 46s 8d a year in 1568; Robert’s daughter Elizabeth was the second wife of John ap Morgan’s son Morgan ap John (brother of Bishop William Morgan).
- Glyn Lledr in Dolwyddelan for a rent of 40s 6d.
- To keep the woods, viz y glyn, 30s 8d
- Tyddyn rutta for 20d
- Llyn y Cymmer and the water of the River Conwey, 3s 4d
- Y gigvran, 3s 4d.

(See map of 16th century Glasgwm.)

John ap Morgan may have acted as Maurice Wynn of Gwydir’s local steward in Dolwyddelan and Penmachno, for Maurice Wynn records him paying in on 1st October 1569 various rents for Penmachno and elsewhere, as well as the tithe of Abergele. It was usual at this time for rents and other dues to be collected by a major tenant.

(NLW Llanstephan MS 179, ‘Rentals and estate memoranda of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir’, (1568-74); Griffith’s *Pedigrees*, p.318.)



Sir John Wynn of Gwydir' dispute with his tenants

The market in Crown lands led to the growth of intermediaries, and Crown leases could pass through four pairs of hands before reaching the local landowner and grantees or intermediaries could demand exorbitant sums to allow the sitting tenant to remain in possession. When in 1595 Edward Blofield obtained (at the request of William Stalie, valet of the woodyard), a 40 year lease of the vill of Dolwyddelan, which the Wynns of Gwydir had held for nearly a century, John Wynn was forced to bring an Exchequer suit to retain possession. Blofield had paid an entry fine of only £15, but refused to accept an award of arbitration by the Bishop of St. Asaph to demise the vill to Wynn at a realistic rent.

(NA LR15/206, 'Letters patent leasing Dolwyddelan to Edward Blofield' (1595); T. I. Jeffreys Jones, *Exchequer Proceedings Concerning Wales in Tempore James I* (Cardiff, 1955), p.46, E112/147/3 Jac. I.)

Whilst the earlier generations of Wynns had been content to covenant that they would allow the use of the Crown lands to the tenants at customary rents, the high price paid by the local landowners in the late 16th century encouraged them to seek to pass on the cost in the form of higher rents. An attempt by John Wynn of Gwydir to raise rents to more commercial levels provoked his Dolwyddelan tenants to bring a suit in the Court of Exchequer in 1590 claiming that their lands were freehold under the terms of Henry VII's charter enfranchising the bondsmen and that they could only be required to pay customary rents. The court found that there was an imperfection in the charter so that the land remained in the ownership of the Crown, but decreed that the tenants should hold their lands by leases for 21 years in perpetuity, at the customary rents and with an entry fine of four years' rent. This outcome appears to have satisfied no-one. The former bond tenants saw their

holdings, which they had believed to be freehold, converted to leasehold, albeit with hereditary rights, whilst the local landowners found that they did not after all own the former bond holdings they had bought up and had no security if the Crown lease passed to a new farmer. Moreover, they could only charge customary rents on holdings that remained in the occupation of descendants of the freed bondsmen.

(Jeffreys Jones *Exchequer Proceedings*. pp. 47-48, E112/147/109/6 Jac. I)

As we shall see from later evidence, Tai Isa was one of the holdings where descendants of former bond tenants acquired a hereditary tenancy under this court ruling.

In 1626, Sir John Wynn of Gwydir used the opportunity of a sale of Crown lands by James I to the purchase the township of Dolwyddelan in fee farm at 50 years' purchase for £350. He paid dearly to gain the security of ownership, for the average sale price was around 30 years' rent.

(R. W. Hoyle, 'Introduction', in Hoyle (ed.) *Estates of the English Crown*, p.19.)

17th century tenants

In 1655, the Demesnes of Glasgwm (i.e. Plas yn glasgwm), Llygallt and two messuages both being the moiety (half) of Blaen Glasgwm were amongst the 27 Gwydir farms included in the pre-nuptial settlement between Richard Wynne of Gwydir, heir to Sir Owen Wynne, and Sarah Myddleton, daughter of Sir Thomas Myddleton of Chirk Castle. Blaen and Plas Glasgwm and Llygallt farms were still described as being in Dolwyddelan, though Yr Henrhiw, y llwyn Teg and y wayn ddofn were described as 'in Dolwythelan and Penmachno'.

In a 1661 mortgage by Sir Richard Wynn of Gwydir, tenants in the parishes of Penmachno and Dolwyddelan included Humphrey ap John ap Humphrey: he is named again in the 1684 rental – see below.

(NLW Elwes MS 880; NLW Gwydir BRA MS 6, (1661))

Glasgwm becomes part of the Ancaster estate

From 1678, the Gwydir estate became a minor outpost of the vast Ancaster estate centred on Grimthorpe Castle in Lincolnshire, following the marriage of the sole Gwydir heiress, Mary Wynn, to Robert Bertie, Baron Willoughby de Eresby, (later Duke of Ancaster & Kesteven). The Welsh lands continued to be known locally as the Gwydir estate, but were rarely visited by the owners. Although the marriage articles required the couple to spend at least a month at Gwydir Castle each year, this did not happen, possibly due to Mary's frequent pregnancies, and after Mary's death in 1689, at the young age of 28, and Robert's remarriage, Gwydir was mothballed and neglected.

(A. Chilvers, *The Berties of Grimthorpe Castle* (Bloomington, 2010), p.139.)

In the 1684 Rental of the Gwydir Estate:

Hugh Jones was renting:

- Plas yn Glasgwm and Geyallt (Llygallt) £21.10.0
- Humphrey ap Robert's own tenement £5. 0.0
- Blaen Glasgwm £5. 0.0

Llwyn Teg was rented separately to Robert Yrwres for £15.

Humphrey John ap Humphrey was listed as one of the 'Dolwyddelan & Penmachno Natives', paying £2.13.10 ½ pa. We know by reference to the 1724, 1758 and 1767 Gwydir rentals that this was for Tai Isa as the amount remained unchanged. The term 'natives' derives from the Latin 'nativae', meaning bond tenants, and these must be the last remaining descendants of the former bond tenants who gained hereditary tenancies at customary rents under the 1590 Exchequer Court ruling between John Wynn and his Dolwyddelan tenants. (The other 'natives' were at Pant Clyd,

Buarth and y Vronn, Glynn [Lledr] and Wybernant – note Blaen Glasgwm & Llygallt y vynne, Glynn and Wybernant were all occupied by Morgan ap John in 1568.)
(NLW MS 9720D, ‘Rental of the Gwydir Estate’, 1684.)

18th century owners of Tai Isa, also known as Tyddyn Issa yn Blaen Glasgwm

In the 1724 rental of the Gwydir estate, Evan Morris was listed as one of the Natives of Dolwyddelan paying £2 13 10 ½ out of his tenement of Tai Issa.
(BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 5782)

In 1732, the ‘owner’ of Tai Isa, Humphrey Roberts, also known as Humphrey Evans, and tenant of the large farm of Blaen y Cwm, Penmachno, took a 500 year mortgage for £37 from Robert Hughes junior of Caemelwr, Llanrwst. The farm, then known as Tyddyn Issa yn Blaen Glasgwm, was then late in the occupation of Hugh Griffith and comprised:

Coed Cae Issa,
y waen goch,
Gwerglodd saith Garred,
Buches Thomas issa,
Buches Thomas ucha,
ffrith wair, and all other quilletts, pieces or parcels of land belonging or appertaining in the parish of Penmachno

Humphrey Roberts/Evans died a bachelor and intestate, whereupon the premises passed to his brother Morris Evans, who in turn died intestate and the property passed to his eldest son and heir Evan Morris. Due to the non-payment of the mortgage at the specified date, Robert Hughes entered into possession of the premises, and after his death his sister Anne Jones inherited the mortgaged premises, till 1766, when Evan Morris paid off the mortgage.

(BUAWL Penrhyn Add. MS 2266, Conveyance of Tyddyn Issa yn Blaen Glasgwm, (1805))

In the 1758 & 1759 Gwydir rental:

- John Hughes paid £29.10.0 for Plas Glasgwm
- Hugh Jones paid £15 for Llwyn Teg
- There is no mention of Blaen Glasgwm
- **Thomas Jones of Tai Isa** is recorded as paying a chief rent of £2. 13. 10 ½. Chief rents were dues paid by freeholders to the Crown, which were collected by the Gwydir estate for the whole area. It is therefore obvious that by 1758, confusion existed about the status of Tai Isa.

(Gwynedd Archive XD/38/234, ‘Rent Collection Book, Gwydir Estate’ (1758-9))

Gwydir rent increases

In 1766, the estate was valued and the rents increased dramatically, in common with many other Caernarvonshire estates.

	Old rent	Old tenant	New rent	New tenant
Plas yn Glascwm	£21.10.0	John Hughes (d1768)	£32.5.7	Edward Roberts (son to John Hughes, d.1788)
Blaen Glascwm & cefnen wen	£8.0.0	John Hughes	£16	John Roberts John Williams John Ellis
Llwyn teg	£15	Hugh Jones	£24.17.0	Hugh Jones

The **Revd. Mr. Jones** is recorded as paying a chief rent out of Tai Isa of the customary £2.13.10 ½.

He was probably the mortgage holder on Tai Isa, (most likely the husband of Anne Jones.)
(NLW Gwydir 3, Gwydir estate revaluation and rent increase' (1766))

In the 1766 valuation of the Gwydir Estate:

John Williams rented the Gwydir farm of Blaen Glasgwm for £16.0.0, comprising the following lands:

Acres	Field	Value per acre	Value
35 1/2	Ffrith wair	2/-	3.9.0
40	Cae newydd rowen	1/-	2.0.0
1	Half of Cerrig yr votty*	3/6	0.3.6
2	Cefn bra?	4/-	0.8.0
1	Cerrif y Cefn	2/-	0.2.0
18	In Hendre quilletts **	2/3	2.0.6
4 1/2	Half Coed Gae	4/-	0.18.0
10	Half of yr Allt	2/-	1.0.0
1 1/2	In Coed Glas	4/-	0.6.0
113 1/2			£11.6.6

* Shared with Evan Morris, of Tai Isa.

** Quilletts were strips for arable farming, usually as part of shared open fields. Hendre was a field in the middle of Plas yn Glasgwm land.

It appears that the old tenant, John Hughes, who died in 1768, was unable to continue farming Blaen Glasgwm at the higher new rent. He was clearly of a great age, as he mentions great grandchildren in his will. There is no explanation of the difference between the total valuation of £16 and John Williams' rent of £11.6.6, though the remainder might be attributable to John Ellis and John Roberts, the partners mentioned in the 1766 revaluation.

William Thomas (possibly the son of Thomas Jones) is shown as paying a chief rent for Tai Isa, though of the slightly different amount of £2.12.2.
(NLW Gwydir BRA 2 (1766).

Another version of the Survey of the Welsh Estates sheds more light on the changing status of Tai Isa. One person (probably the central Ancaster agent) records:

“The several people who are here called natives hold land in this parish which they claim to be their own freeholds and that these sums are in the nature of quit rents of chief rents. The report in the county with respect to their lands (as related by Mr. Royle [the Gwydir agent in Caernarvonshire]) is that in former times when the estate of the Wynn family was disturbed by incursions of the neighbourhood several were stationed in different parts upon the outskirts of the estate as sentinels, to give notice when the enemy was approaching; and that for this service these lands were assigned to them, but whether in fee after life does not appear... Mr. Royle when he surveyed the estate did not think himself at liberty to make any alterations to these rents which are not near the yearly value of the lands out of which they are issuing.”

This was annotated by another hand (possibly the Duke of Ancaster's):

“The nature of these rents should be fully inquired into.”

(NLW Gwydir MS 2 'Survey of the Welsh Estates' (1766), p.58.)

This exchange further demonstrates the confusion that had arisen over the status of the lands held by the 'natives' of Dolwyddelan and Penmachno. The explanation given by Mr. Royle clearly derives from Sir John Wynn's 'The History of the Gwydir Family'. It appears that the descendants of the bond tenants had continued to maintain their claim to be freeholders in spite of two Exchequer Court rulings confirming Crown ownership, and that all parties had lost sight of the real

cause of their low rents – the customary rents for descendants of former bondsmen imposed by the 1590 Exchequer Court ruling. The upshot was that the ‘natives’ succeeded in persuading the Ancaster estate that they were freeholders. The 1767 rental continues to record the natives of Dolwyddelan and Penmachno paying their customary rents: **Evan Morris** (having redeemed the mortgage taken out by his uncle) was now the owner of Ty Isa paying the old £2.13.10 ½ (broken down as 3s 10 ½ plus rent £2.10.0). This remained the case in the 1779 Gwydir rental. Only the right to collect Tai Isa quit rent was included in the sale of Gwydir lands in Glasgwm – see below – so the farm must by then have been regarded as freehold.

(NLW Gwydir MS 4, ‘Rental of the Gwydir Estate’ (1767); GA Gwydir MS XD/38/235, ‘Gwydir rental’ (1779).)

Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd becomes the major Penmachno landowner – (Appendix 2 - Lloyd pedigree)

The first landowner to dispose of outlying lands in Penmachno was Lord Grosvenor of Cheshire, who also had growing London property interests. His penchant for the turf led him to spend £7,000 a year on racing out of an income of £20,000, and by 1779, he had run up debts of £151,500. His affairs were committed to trustees who sold some property to reduce the debt. Edward (later Sir Edward) Lloyd of Pengwern, Flintshire, purchased the nine Grosvenor farms in Penmachno; he already owned lands in the parish, which had been part of the estate of Richard Lloyd of Dylasse which was divided between three co-parseners (inheritors) in the late 17c.

(G. E. Mingay, *English Landed Society: the Eighteenth Century*, (London, 1968), p.151.

BUAWL Penrhyn Add. MS 2489, ‘Deed of partition of Richard Lloyd’s properties in Penmachno’ (1686).)

Three of the Grosvenor farms were in the Glasgwm valley, one of which, Ty yn y Waen, was considerably intermixed with Tai Isa and the Duke of Ancaster’s Blaen Glasgwm lands. Happily for Lloyd’s estate-building ambitions, the Ancaster estate was also obliged at this time to sell some of its Gwydir lands: Peregrine, the third Duke of Ancaster, had also left his estate heavily encumbered, due partly to his involvement in horseracing – he kept stables at Newmarket, and had one of his favourite horses painted by Stubbs – and on the death of Robert the fourth Duke in 1779 a year after his father, trustees were appointed under act of Parliament to sell settled lands to clear the estate.

(A. Chilvers, *The Berties of Grimthorpe Castle* (Bloomington, 2010), pp223-4; NLW MS9726B ‘Accounts of trustees for the sale of the estates settled by the will of Robert, Duke of Ancaster, 1780-89’.)

The lands in Glasgwm were furthest from the Gwydir Castle centre of the Gwydir estate and these were chosen for disposal. Rents were increased ahead of the sale, around 1787, as the purchase price was usually based on the annual rental value:

Farm	Tenant	Old rent	New rent
Plas yn Glasgwm	Hugh Jones	£32.5.7	£42.0.0
Llwyn Teg	William Thomas	£24.17.0	£31.10.0
Blaen Glasgwm	John Williams	£16.0.0	£20.0.0

(BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 6058, ‘A Particular of Lord Grosvenor’s Estates’, (c1787))

When Edward Lloyd heard that thirty years’ purchase exclusive of quit rents had been offered by Mr. Price of Rhydlanvair, an estate bordering Penmachno on the northern Denbighshire bank of the River Conwy, he secured the Glasgwm estate by offering thirty years’ purchase including the quit rents for Tai Isa. This left him in possession of the whole of Glasgwm except for Tai Isa, and made him the major landowner in Penmachno. His great-nephew, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, inherited the estate in 1793. By his marriage to Elizabeth Mostyn, the heiress of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd inherited all the Mostyn lands in 1831, becoming one of the major landowners in north Wales; he was created Baron Mostyn the same year.

Evan Morris mortgages Tai Isa/Tyddyn Issa yn Blaen Glasgwm again

In 1788, Evan Morris took out a further mortgage on Tai Isa (recorded as Tythyn Issa yn Blaen Glasgwm, then in the occupation of William Pritchard) from Margaret Morris of Llanrwst, for £50. His intention was to use this to bar his wife Elizabeth's right to dower: if no other marriage settlement had been made, a widow was entitled to a third of her husband's property for the remainder of her life after his death. Evan Morris probably wanted to make separate provision for his wife so that their only son Morris Evans had sole rights to Tai Isa. But when Evan Morris died in 1798, both the mortgage and interest remained outstanding and no provision had been made for his widow in lieu of dower. As Evan had not repaid the mortgage by the due date, the mortgagor, Margaret Morris had the right to take over the farm, but had not done so. A further complication was that the terms of Evan Morris's will, in which he had tried to bequeath Tai Isa, had been declared invalid, as passing real estate by will required three witnesses, whereas his will only had two. This left his widow Elizabeth with rights in the property as well as his heir Morris Evans.

Morris was therefore left in a position where he needed to pay off the mortgage and accumulated interest to Margaret Morris and make provision for his mother's dower rights. In 1801, Morris and Elizabeth treated with Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd to sell Tai Isa, for which he offered £245. The deal fell through however, and Margaret Morris, who obviously wanted her money back, assigned the mortgage for £50 plus interest to William Evans of Tyn y Pant in the parish of Llansaintfraid, Mont. Morris Evans and Elizabeth then borrowed a further £130 from William Evans, but when he called in the debt in 1803, Morris and his mother took a loan of £220 from Jane Edwards of Pen issa'r Llan, Llanfawr, Merioneth (who subsequently married Ellis Jones) to pay off £200 the mortgage and taking a further advance of £20. By 1805, interest has been paid but Morris and Elizabeth clearly had no hope of repaying the mortgage, and they sold Tai Isa to Joseph Maurice of Llanffwrod, Denbs, gent. for £370. He does not appear to have held onto the land for long, for by 1810 at the latest, it had eventually been bought by Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd.

(BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 1299, 'Deed of purchase of a tenement in Penmachno with an assignment of a term to attend the inheritance, not executed' (1801); BUAWL Penrhyn Add. MS 2266.)

Reorganisation of Glasgwm land

Sketch maps associated with Edward Lloyd's purchase of Lord Grosvenor's lands in Penmachno show how Gwydir land was intermixed with the Grosvenor Tyn y Waen farm and the Tai Isa lands of the freeholder Evan Morris. These three farms, together with another former Grosvenor farm, Tythyn du, had rights of common on the mountain pastures at the head of Glasgwm.

(BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 6059).

An 1806 map shows the former Gwydir lands in Glasgwm shows the 399 acres of Yr Allt, Cae Glas, Ffrith Newydd isaf, Ffrith Newydd and Bwlch Teyyll belonging $\frac{3}{4}$ to Sir E.P. Lloyd, tenanted $\frac{1}{2}$ by **John Williams** of Blaen Glasgwm and $\frac{1}{4}$ by John Lloyd of Tyn y Waen. The remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ belonged to **Mr. John Morris of Ruthin**.

(BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 8464, late 18c)

There is no mention of Blaen Glasgwm in the 1796 land tax record, (it was likely called Cefnen Wen at this point, as in the 1748 rental) but Evan Morris is shown as the owner of Tai Isa, with **Owen Roberts** as tenant. However, by the 1810 land tax record, Tai Isa's owner was Sir E.P. Lloyd, tenant **William Prichard**, paying land tax of £1.7.6. This suggests that Sir E.P. Lloyd had bought Tai Isa between 1806 and 1810, which opened the door to a reorganisation of holdings in Glasgwm and establishing private ownership over the common. Sir Edward would undoubtedly have been interested in acquiring sole sporting rights over the moorland at the head of the cwm for grouse shooting. He seems however to have overlooked the Crown's right to the former Grosvenor share of the commons, which would originally have formed part of the Crown vill of Penmachno. He also had a prolonged dispute with the Crown over sporting rights in Cwm Penmachno, which brought him into conflict with the Crown gamekeeper, till eventually his son Edward bought the Crown

sporting rights.

(NA CRES 49/643, 'Penmachno, Crown rights in wastes', (1858).)

Clearly considerable rationalisation between the three farms of Tyn y Waen, Tai Isa and Blaen Glasgwm had taken place by 1839, forming the new farms of Blaen Glasgwm, Blaen Glasgwm Isa and Blaen Glasgwm Ucha. Some of the formerly shared lands were also allocated to separate farms, part a the trend prevalent at this time to convert common or shared land to land held in severalty by individual farms. The 352 acres of rough mountain pastures in Frith Newydd and Bwlch Tynwyll at the head of the cwm, which had previously been common between Blaen Glasgwm, Tai Isa, Ty yn y Waen, and the neighbouring former Grosvenor estate farm of Tythyn du, became separate holdings, (probably to extinguish all taint of being common land), though in the 1839 tithe survey they were rented jointly by the tenants of the same four farms.

Close comparison of the 1806 Mostyn map with the 1839 tithe map suggests that Ty yn y Waen farmhouse became the farmhouse for the new Blaen Glasgwm holding; Tai Isa farmhouse became the farmhouse of the new Blaen Glasgwm Ucha, and Blaen Glasgwm (former Gwydir) farmhouse became the new Blaen Glasgwm Isa. If so, *the house dating from 1518 is the former Tai Isa*. (See Map of 1810 reorganisation – page 15)

The reallocation of lands between the late 18c and the tithe records of 1839 was as follows:

Field	No. on 1806 map	Old farm	No. on 1839 tithe map	New farm
House & meadow	K1	Tyn y Waen	602	Blaen Glasgwm
Cae tyn y Waen	K2	Tyn y Waen	601	Blaen Glasgwm
Cluttia part Rhedinog	K3	Tyn y Waen	600	Blaen Glasgwm
Ffrith Wair	K4	Tyn y Waen	613	Blaen Glasgwm Isa
Blaen Glasgwm house & garden	I1	Blaen Glasgwm	617	Blaen Glasgwm Isa
Clwt y Clawydd Cerrig	I5	Blaen Glasgwm	Divided between 606 and 616	Blaen Glasgwm Ucha & Blaen Glasgwm Isa
Yr Allt	L1	Shared by all 3	620	Blaen Glasgwm Isa
Cae Glas	L2	Shared by all 3	Divided into 597 & 597a	Blaen Glasgwm and Blaen Glasgwm Ucha
Ffrith newydd Isa	L3	Shared by all 3	594	Blaen Glasgwm
Frith newydd	L4	Shared by all 3 with Tythyn du	593	Separate holding
Bwlch Tywyll	L5	Shared by all 3 with Tythyn du	592	Separate holding

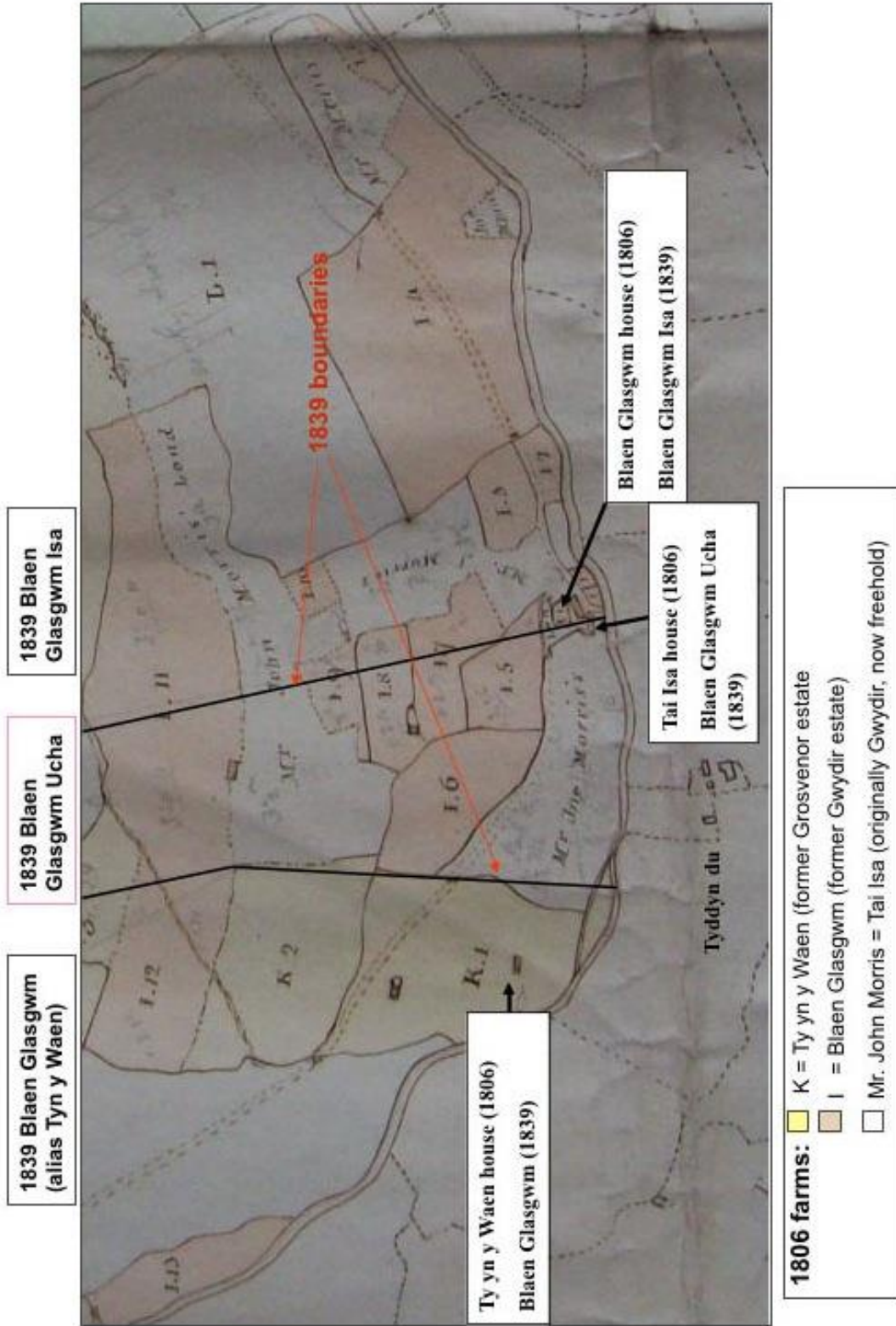
Mostyn land sold to Pennant of Penrhyn Castle

In 1824, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd of Pengwern and Edward Mostyn Lloyd his eldest son and heir apparent, mortgaged the Glasgwm estate in Penmachno for £4,000. In 1853, Lord Mostyn was declared bankrupt in Liverpool commercial court, and to help clear his debts, he sold his estate in Penmachno and Ysbytty Ifan to Pennant of Penrhyn Castle (who later became Lord Penrhyn).

(BUAWL Penrhyn Add. MS 2267; BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 7537, (1853))

(Appendix 3 – Penrhyn pedigree)

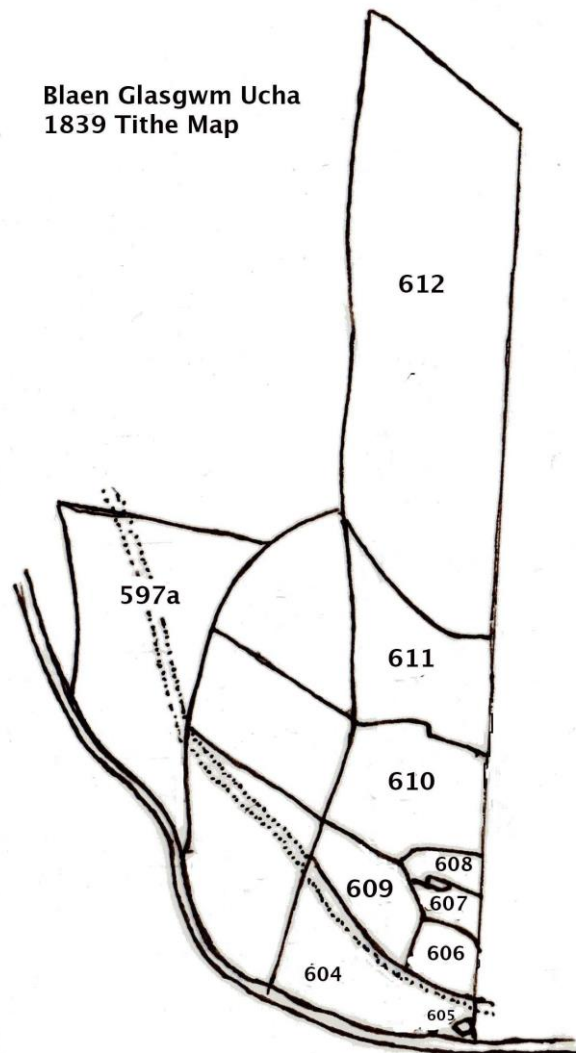
Reorganisation of Blaen Glasgwm, Tai Isa and Ty yn y Waen lands, c 1810



Tenants from the 19th century

1834 - 1880 **Evan Williams** Evan and his wife Margaret are recorded at Blaen Glasgwm when their daughter Elinor was baptised on the 1/3/1834. Another daughter named Margaret was baptised on the 25/12/1836. Evan was recorded as the tenant of Blaen Glasgwm Ucha in the Tithe Schedule of 1839. abode: Blaen Glasgwm. (Llandudno Archives - Bishop's Transcripts, Penmachno fiche 165/16 entry no.697) He was named as the tenant in the Penrhyn rental of Ysbytty and Penmachno estate in 1855. (see map and assessment schedule)

Copied from the Tithe Map & Schedule 1839



Owner: The Right Hon^{ble} Lord Mostyn
Tenant: Evan Williams

			quantities in statute measure (acres, roods, perches)			
			a	r	p	rent
604	Cae Nesa'r Afon	Ar. & Pasture	3			1s 4d
605	House Yard & Garden			2		
606	Clwt Clawdd Cerrig	Old pasture		3	12	2d
607	Buarth taw Beudy	Arable		2	9	5d
608	Buarth Beudy Newydd	Arable		1	36	4d
609	Caer Lloie	Arable	1	3	31	1s 2d
610	Cae with ly ucha's Beudy	Old pasture	3	1	15	7d
611	Pen'r Hendre	"	3	3	30	1s
612	Ffrith Wair	"	18		4	2s 4d
597a	Part of Cae Glas	"	8	2	31	1s 7d
			41	1	8	8s 11d

Evan died on the 31/10/1880 and is buried with his wife **Margaret** (below) in Sant Tudclud's churchyard, Penmachno (plot C239). Their memorial inscription is as follows:-

Coffadwrieth am EVAN WILLIAMS, Blaen Glasgwm yr hwn a fu farw Ionowr 31 1880 yn 80 mlwydd oed. Hefyd am MARGARET WILLIAMS ei wraig yr hon a fu farw Hydref 17 1889 yn 83 mlwydd oed.

There is also a memorial stone in St. Tudclud's churchyard for Evan & Margaret's daughter Jane who died aged 13 years.

Er cof am JANE, merch Evan a Margaret Williams Blaen Glasgwm yr hon a fu farw Hydref 25 1851 yn 13 oed. (Plot C221)

1880 – 1889 **Margaret Williams** - wife and widow of **Evan Williams** (above) remained in the house until she died on the 17/1/1889.



Evan & Margaret Williams - Plot C221 St. Tudclud Churchyard

1889 - 1894 **John O. Jones** (Birth Registration: John Owen Jones - March qtr. 1839 Carnarvon reg. Vol. XXVII page 313). He was living in Blaen Glasgwm when the 1891 census was recorded and probably took the tenancy after Margaret Williams died. He died in May 1894 aged 55 years. Both he and his wife, Elizabeth (below) are buried at Capel Salem, Penmachno (plot D19). (*In the Gwynedd Family History Society transcripts his age is incorrectly recorded as 35 years*)

Their memorial inscription is as follows:-

Er cof am JOHN OWEN JONES, Blaen Glasgwm, yr hwn a hunodd Mai 11eg. 1894 yn 55 mlwydd oed.

Ein Ioan anwl, uniawn, a hunodd
I Lan ei weryd, mewn blaenorodd
Dyn pur ei eiriau, da iawn perorodd
Ac i'w waredwr y cywir rodiodd
Ef i'r olaf awr wylodd fur Seion
Gwel yr adwyon eglur adawodd
Deiniolydd

Hefyd ELIZABETH, anwyl briod yr uchod, a'i
dilynodd at yr Iesu, Chwefror 13 1919
yn 1919, yn 77 mlwydd oed
Rhoi hanes fy rhieni
Da ar faen ni fedraff



John Owen and Elizabeth Jones – Plot D19 Capel Salem

1901 - 1911 **Elizabeth Jones** Wife and widow of John Owen Jones (above) remained at Blaen Glasgwm until at least 1911 although it is likely that she remained there until her death in 1919 as

her son Richard William Jones eventually took over the tenancy. In 1910 Elizabeth was named as the tenant in the Land Tax Assessment records.

1910 – owner Lord Penrhyn; tenant Elizabeth Jones house & buildings – rateable value £1 14sh
 land estimated acreage 140
 as assessed by valuer 120 acres
 rateable value – 15sh 6d

In the 1901 census she is described as a farmer-ess. She appears again in the 1911 census as the Head of the household.

Lease dated 29/9/1929

Following the death of Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant 3rd Baron Penrhyn in 1927, a **Lease** for a large part of the Yspytty Estate, which included Blaen Glasgwm Ucha, was granted to the **Forestry Commission** for a term of Nine Hundred and Ninety Nine years with an annual rent of One Thousand and Seventy Pounds. Edward's son, the Right Honourable Hugh Napier 4th Baron Penrhyn was named as the Lessor.

1935 - 1942 **Richard William Jones** s/o John Owen and Elizabeth Jones was recorded as the tenant in the Land Tax Assessments in 1935-1942 although he almost certainly took over the tenancy either just before or at the time of his mother's death in 1919. He lived there with his housekeeper Miss Jones. He died in 1948 and is buried at Capel Salem, Penmachno with his brothers, John and Owen. (PlotD18). The memorial inscription is as follows:-

Er gof am ddau o blant JOHN ac ELIZABETH JONES, Blaen Glasgwm. JOHN a fu farw Mawrth 4 1877 yn 18 mis oed. OWEN a fu farw Ebrill 14 1878 yn 7 ½ oed. Hefyd RICHARD WILLIAM JONES 1884 – 1948.



Richard William Jones – Plot D18 Capel Salem

In 1949/50 **Edward and Eluned Pritchard** took the tenancy. Their daughter Marian was born in 1950 and they also had a son named John.

29/9/1951 – A Conveyance and Release was signed between the Trustees of the Penrhyn Estates, the Executors, The Commissioners of the Inland Revenue and the **The National Trust** which named;-

.... 'those pieces or parcels of land in the Parishes of Llandegai, Llanllechid, Capel Curig, Dolwyddelan, Penmachno and Eidda in the County of Carnarvon and the parishes of Llanwrst and Tir-Ifan in the County of Denbigh containing in the whole twenty six thousand seven hundred and eleven acres three roods thirty one perches or thereabouts' subject to the tenancies affecting the same and the Lease granted to the Forestry Commission in 1929 and Penrhyn Castle, Grand Lodge, buildings and gardens of the Penrhyn Demesne.'

All of these properties and lands were transferred direct to **The National Trust** instead of to the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue in lieu of death duties. Blaen Glasgwm Ucha was included in this transfer.

In 1966 Edward and Eluned moved into the adjoining property – Blaen Glasgwm Isa - after their Uncle & Aunt, Mr & Mrs Williams, had moved out.

1966 - **Mr and Mrs Fred Clark** from Birkenhead were given the tenancy.

2/2/1970 – Memorandum

1. The Secretary of State for Wales (the Landlord)
2. Fred Clark (tenant)

All that piece of land in the Parish of Penmachno containing 0.18 of an acre or thereabouts together with the cottage and buildings thereon and known as Blaen Glasgwm Uchaf together with the various rights but subject to the reservations covenants and conditions therein mentioned to be demised to the tenant for a term of 21 years commencing 17/4/1969.

Their son Philip eventually took over the tenancy.

After Philip Clark left the property was left vacant.

At some point in the 20th century a Sunday School was held in the property.

1995/96 – Alan Brown purchased the property.

Current owner: Alan Brown.

.....

Census records

1841 census

Penmachno parish PRO ref. HO 107/1395/5 District 3 page 12

Blaen Glasgwm

Evan Williams	45	farmer	“	- yes
Margaret Williams	35		“	- yes
Ellin Williams	7		“	- yes
Martha Williams	6		“	- yes
Richard Williams	4		“	- yes
Margaret Williams	3		“	- yes
Jane Williams	2		“	- yes
Catherine Davies	20	F.S.	“	- yes

Martha Williams aged 6 was actually the daughter of William Williams and his wife Ellen who were living at Blaen Glasgwm Isa in 1841. She was born on the 27/1/1835 and baptised at the Tyn-y-Porth Calvinist Methodist Church Penmachno. She is recorded again at Blaen Glasgwm Isa in the same census.

.....

1851 census

Penmachno parish PRO ref. HO 1071/2508 District 1c page 2

Entry 7 Blaen Glasgwm

Evan Williams	Head	Mar	48	farmer	b. Carnarvon, Penmachno
Margaret Williams	W	Mar	41	farmer's wife	b. Carnarvon, Ysptty
Elinor Williams	Daur	Un	17	house servant	b. Carnarvon, Penmachno

Richard Williams	Son	15	Scholar	b.	“
Margaret Williams	Daur	14	Scholar	b.	“
Jane Williams	Daur	12	farmer's daur. at home	b.	“
Elizabeth Williams	Daur	9	“	b.	“
William Williams	son	7	farmer's son	b.	“

.....

1861 census

Penmachno parish PRO ref RG9/4307 District 1 page 22

Entry 110 Blaen Glasgwm

Evan Williams	H	M	59	farmer of 180 acres	b. Carnarvon, Penmachno
Margaret Williams	W	M	56		b. Carnarvon, Yshyddy
Elinor Roberts	daur	M	27	labourer's wife	b. Carnarvon, Penmachno
Richard Roberts	son	Un	25	farmer's son	b. “
William Roberts	son	Un	13	scholar	b. “
Rowland Evans	visitor	Un	21	quarryman	b. “

.....

1871 census

Penmachno parish PRO ref. RG10/5679 District 3 page 21

Entry 120 Blaen y glasgwm uchaf

Evan Williams	H	M	70	farmer of 15 acres	b. Carnarvon, Penmachno
Margaret Williams	W	W	68		b. Carnarvon, Yspytty
John Roberts	serv.		17	Ag. Lab.	b. Carnarvon, Penmachno

.....

1881 census

Penmachno parish PRO ref. RG11/5537 District 2 page 2

Entry 6 Blaen glasgwm 1

Margaret Williams	H	Wid	76	farmer of 15 acres	b. Caernarvon, Yspytty Ifan
Margaret Roberts	gr.daur	Un	18		b. Caernarvon, Penmachno

.....

1891 census

Penmachno parish PRO ref. RG12/4634 District 2 page 16

Entry 93 Blaen y Glasgwm

John O. Jones	H	M	51	quarryman & farmer employed	b. Caernarvon, Penmachno	Welsh speaking
Elizabeth Jones	W	M	48		b. “	“
Evan Jones	son	S	22		b. “	“
John Jones	son		13		b. “	“

Gwen Jones	daur	11	b.	“	“
Owen M. Jones	son	9	b.	“	“
Richard W. Jones	son	6	b.	“	“

.....

1901 census**Penmachno parish PRO ref/ RG13/5245 District 2 page 10****Entry 69 Blaen Glasgwm 1**

Elizabeth Jones	H	Wid	58	farmer-ess own acc.	b. Carns, Penmachno	Welsh sp.
Evan Jones	son	S	31	slate quarry worker	b.	“
Gwen Jones	daur	S	21		b.	“
Owen M. Jones	son	S	18	slate quarry worker	b.	“
Rich ^d Jones	son		16	farmer son – home	b.	“
David R. Jones	son		9	“	b.	“

.....

1911 census**Penmachno parish District 2 page 146****Blaen Glasgwm Ucha**

Elizabeth Jones	H	b.abt.1842	69	W	farmer	b. Caerns, Penmachno
Gweno Jones	dau	b.abt.1880	31	S	farmer's daur	b. “
Richard W. Jones	son	b.abt.1885	26	S	farmer's son	b. “
David R. Jones	son	b.abt.1892	19	S	naddwr cerrig (?stone cutter)	“

.....

3/1/13

Appendix 1

Wynne/Bertie families associated with Glasgwm

(Owain Gwynedd 1100 – ob 1170)
direct ancestor

.

.

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Robert ap Maredudd 1437-1468

I

Maredudd ab Ieuan ap Robert d.1525

I

John Wyn ap Meredydd of Dolwyddelan 1494-1559

I

.....

Morys ob.1580	Griffith	Robert built Plas Mawr	Dr. John Gwynn d.1574	Margaret	Twm Siôn Cati illegit. Son * 1530-1604
------------------	----------	---------------------------	--------------------------	----------	--

I

Sir John Wynn of Gwydir
1553 - ob 1627

I

.....

Sir Owen Wynne 1592-1660	Richard Wynn 1588-1649
-----------------------------	---------------------------

I

Richard Wynne m. Sarah Middleton of Chirk Castle
1625-1674

I

Mary Wynne Eresby,	1661-1689	m. Robert Bertie - 3 rd Earl of Lindsey, 16 th Baron Willoughby de 1660-1723	1 st Duke of Ancaster
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I

Peregrine Bertie 2nd Duke of Ancaster
1723-1742

I

.....

Peregrine Bertie 3rd Duke of Ancaster
1714-1778

I

Robert Bertie 4th Duke of Ancaster
1756-1779 died unmarried

I

Lord Brownlow Bertie 5th Duke of Ancaster
1715-1796

* Twm Siôn Cati alias Thomas Jones is a legendary figure in Welsh folklaw. He was supposedly the illegitimate son of John Wyn ap Meredydd but other accounts name his father as Siôn ap Dafydd ap Madog ap Hywel Moethu of Porth-y-ffin.

Appendix 2

Lloyd of Pengwern pedigree

John Lloyd of Pontruffydd

d.1729

I

.....

John Lloyd of Halkin
1720 d. c.1740

m.

Cordelia

I

.....

John Edward
(both died before their father)

William Lloyd

I

I

I

I

I

I

Bell Lloyd

m.

Anne d/o Edward Pryce of Bodfach c. Mont.

I

.....

Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd of Pengwern, Pontruff, Bodfach etc
1768-1854

m.

Elizabeth , sister and co-hs of Sir Thomas Mostyn 6th baronet

.....

Edward Lloyd of Pengwern
1710?-1795

m.

Barons Penrhyn

Baron Penrhyn is a title that has been created twice.

1st Creation (1783)

Richard Pennant (1737 – 1808) 1st Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn. The Title became extinct on his death.

He married Ann Susannah dau. & hrs of General Hugh Warburton, owner of Winnington in Cheshire and the Warburton moiety of the Penrhyn Estate.

On his death in 1808 and his widow in 1816, the Penrhyn Estate descended to **George Hay Dawkins** (1763-1840), his cousin, who inherited not only the whole of the Penrhyn Estate but also the Jamaica Plantations and the wealth that came with them. Also between 1821 and 1836 he was responsible for the building of the present Castell Penrhyn.

On his death he named his daughter, Juliana as heiress to all his properties and his son-in-law, Edward Gordon Douglas (below) as the second in line to the succession, so long as he assumed the surname and the arms of Pennant which he did by Royal Licence. Two years later she died and her widowed husband inherited.

2nd Creation (1866)

Edward Gordon Douglas(-Pennant) (1800-1886) 1st Baron Penrhyn

*Edward Gordon Douglas married **Juliana Isabella May Pennant** dau. & co-hrs of George Hay Dawkins Pennant of Penrhyn Castle. In 1841 he assumed the additional surname 'Pennant' by Royal Licence.*

George Sholto Douglas-Pennant (1836-1907)	2 nd	“
Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant (1864-1927)	3 rd	“
Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant (1894-1949)	4 th	“
Frank Douglas-Pennant (1865-1967)	5 th	“
Malcolm Frank Douglas-Pennant (1908-2003)	6 th	“
Simon Douglas-Pennant (1938 -)	7 th	“

 **h**