

NORTH WEST WALES DENDROCHRONOLGY PROJECT

DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES – MEIRIONNYDD

DDUALLT

Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, LL41 3YT.

NGR SH 67305 41826

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Summary:

A two-part house overlooking the Vale of Ffestiniog. Timber for the first (west) was chopped down from 1559 to 1565 and for the second (east) between 1600 to 1605. At some stage they were joined together on the first floor and in the 1960s on the ground floor. See Appendix A for a modern photograph of the house.

We suspect the first was built by John of Dol y Ddwyrid (Plas Dol Moch, about 1 mile away) and the second by his son David Lloyd who is listed in Griffith's Pedigrees as being of 'Dduallt'.

The Lloyds / Llwydiaid lived here until about the mid-1810s. The 1652 Indenture between John Lloyd and his brother, Robert, links Dduallt with Bron y Mannod, a farm of about 100 acres near Manod, and these properties remained in common ownership until 1920. The inventory at the probate of Hugh Lloyd's will in 1684 itemises the livestock (including 59 goats) and other possessions to a total value of £167/14/00p.

In the 1841 census the house was tenanted by fifteen people in three units. In this and the other four houses on the 600 acres of Dduallt there were 52 people in the 1841 census; in 2011 there were but five. Ownership by 1842 was with Lord Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher (Ireland).

In 1921 the Tottenhams sold to the Inges of Plas Tan y Bwlch. Colonel Campbell acquired it in 1962 saving it from dereliction, restoring with much embellishment. His monument is Campbell's Platform just above the house on the Ffestiniog Railway.

Huw Jenkins and John Townsend, Meirionydd region, 07 March 2012

HOUSE HISTORY - Detail:

1559 – 1560

Someone chopped down the trees that were used in the building of the west house¹. Was it a 'greenfield' site? We have no proof but we suspect from Griffith's Pedigrees (see Appendix B for full family tree) this first house was built by John of Dol y Ddwyrid (now Dol y Moch – SH 6841

4188), a gentleman, living Oct. 15 1558² and supposedly a descendant of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales from 1137 to 1170.

Why build at Dduallt (SH 67305 41826 – elevation about 500 feet)? Was the land part of a larger estate owned by the Dol y Moch or Pengwern families? Was the land - Dduallt probably comprising over 600 acres, and possibly Bron y mannod (SH 7115 4046), a 97 acre tenement on the foothills of Manod³ - part of a marriage settlement? (See maps at Appendix C). Was the house situated on a significant trackway? Was it built out of the way for safety (Elizabeth I had come to the throne in 1558)? Or was John a gentleman farmer who just wanted his house up in the hills where his stock was? We'll probably never know the answer.

What we do know is that Dduallt gets its name from Moel Dduallt behind the house. Dduallt means black hillside, but legend has it that the word black refers to evil spirits as opposed to the colour of the hillside⁴.

The woods to the west of the house are called Coed y Bleiddiau (forest of the wolves) and the current occupier of Dduallt says that's because it was here that the last wolf in Wales was slain – but he can't prove it. Across the valley near Llan Ffestiniog is another property called Cae'r Blaidd (field of the wolf). Wolves were eradicated in England in the 1500s but survived longer in the remote landscapes of Wales.

1600 - 1604

Someone chopped down the trees that were used in the building of the east house⁵. There is no proof but it may have been David Lloyd⁶, the son of John of Dol y Ddwyrid.

Dol y Ddwyrid? Dwyryd is the name of the river in the valley below and 'dol' is field. Dwyryd is probably derived from 'dwy' = two and 'rhyd' = ford. Two shallow rivers merge at the foot of the valley, just opposite Plas Dol Moch and Dol Moch Farm, and today these are spanned by beautiful stone bridges. John of Dol y Ddwyrid's grandfather was Howel Gôch of Dol y Moch⁷.

About 1610 - 1620

David Lloyd of Dduallt married Elizabeth daughter of Morris Lewis of Pengwern⁸, Ffestiniog (his grandfather had also married into the family at Pengwern). They had four sons (one of which, Owen, married into the Park⁹ family of Llanfrothen) and two daughters.

The eldest son, John appears to have inherited the estate on the death of his father. John married Margaret, daughter of John ap Richard of Ffestiniog (who had also married into the Park family).

John and Margaret appear to have had no children and when John died his nephew, Hugh Lloyd inherited, whether that was direct or via John's brother, Robert, cannot be ascertained. In Griffith's Pedigrees John is shown dying 'before 1615', but this is incorrect and is altered in the Addenda and Corrigena on page 410 to 'before 1665'. This fits with the information below.

1623

John ap Richard is shown paying the Crown Rental for Dduallt, Tithyn y Berth and Carneddir y Sulgwyn¹⁰. (The location of the last two premises is not known). This is odd as John ap Richard is the father of John Lloyd's wife, Margaret. John Lloyd's father was David, so he would have been John ap David. - why would he be paying for Dduallt?

1637

John Lloyd of Dduallt and Rowland Thomas of Penmaen are the 'Attorneys' for John Lewis of Pengwerne in relation to a property called Talybont¹¹. Could this be the same Talybont as the old house opposite Plas Dol Moch, the other side of the river and the other side or 'at the end of' the bridge over the Afon Dwryd? Could this give us an approximate date for the ford becoming a bridge?

1642 - 48

The Civil Wars – there is a story that Oliver Cromwell slept at Dduallt during the course of the Wars and the bed he is said to have slept in was still being shown in the early decade of the 20th century.¹²

There is also folklore that the house was the headquarters of the Parliamentary forces and billet for the officers during the siege of Harlech¹³. The castle had been held for the King (Charles I) by Col. William Owen of Brogyntyn and was captured by Major General Mytton in March 1647. It is said that Cromwell was present, but there is no evidence for this, or that he had ever visited Wales. Other stories have told of Royalist prisoners being held in the cellar and that their names were carved on the wall¹⁴.

1652

April 12. Indenture whereby John Lloyd of Dduallt transfers to his brother Robert Lloyd of Ffestiniog and his wife Catherine and their heirs the property commonly known as Bron y mannod, consisting of twelve acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow, eleven acres of pasture and thirteen acres of forest. Witnessed by Howell Hughes from Maentwrog¹⁵.

1662

Hearth tax records show that 5 hearths were paid for by John Lloyd of Dduallt¹⁶.

1664

February 20. Letter¹⁷ from Katherine Lewis to her brother John Williams of Carrodbynydd near Pont y Yawneddal, Denbighshire. Her husband appears to have been recently deceased and there appears to be some problem (which is causing her 'suffering') between herself and a Mr Wynne concerning 'the Will, the mortgage on Stentir Lands, and the (illegible) for the hundred pounds laid out by my husband upon the tenement call Bron y mannod'.

1662 - 65

John Lloyd dies. No Will has been found. His son Hugh inherits Dduallt.

1672

There is a story¹⁸ that at one time there was a cupboard in Dduallt with the inscription H.Ll 1672 K.E. and that there is a record of 'a Huw Lloyd of Dduallt who was buried in 1717 and of Katherine Evans buried in 1708'. This fits with Griffith's Pedigrees but Hugh Lloyd died in 1684 (see below) so if the story's correct one wonders where he was kept for 33 years – obviously Huw's burial information in Griffith's Pedigree and the story are incorrect! It is possible that the cupboard commemorated Hugh and Catherine's marriage. Anyhow, Hugh did marry Catherine daughter of Robert Evans of Tan y Bwlch¹⁹ of Ffestiniog and they had five children: Robert, David, Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth and Jane.

1684

Will²⁰ and probate of Hugh Lloyd. Hugh leaves the Dduallt lands and tenements to his wife for 10 years then £100. Daughter, Catherine, gets Bron-y-mannod, the 100 acre tenement on the foothills of Manod, for 5 years. Elizabeth and Jane get £50 each. Everything then goes to Robert.

Hugh bequeaths four wainscot bedsteads and a wainscot chest at Dduallt and two wainscot bedsteads at Bron y mannod. 'Gwely wenscot' is a term for a bed enclosed on three sides with a curtain or sliding door on the fourth side. 'Wainscot' typically means 'panelling' but could refer to the particular type or quality of oak. Photographs of a 'gwely wenscot' are available online²¹.

The inventory for probate (30th March 1684)²² lists the livestock: 36 cattle (oxen, milking, bullocks & heifers), 219 sheep (wethers, ewes, yearlings), 59 goats, one hog, one horse and mare, working horses and wild horses. Inventory value £167/14/00p.

1693

January 23. Articles of Agreement before the marriage of Robert Lloyd and Anne Vaughan by which Katherine Evans, widow and relict of Hugh Lloyd agrees to the transfer of Dduallt and Bron-y-mannod to her son, Robert, on payment by Anne's father, Griffith Vaughan of Dole-y-maenynllyn (Dolmelynlyn), of a marriage portion totalling £170²³.

Griffith Vaughan of Dolmelynlyn was the son of Robert Vaughan, (1592? - 1667), the antiquary collector of the famous Hengwrt-Peniarth library, that later became the nucleus of the National Library of Wales.

Robert and Anne had nine children, Hugh, Griffith, William, Evan, Robert, John, Elizabeth (who married into the local gentry of Browdanw²⁴, Llanfrothen), Elin and Margaret.

1695

July 10. Marriage Settlement between Mary Lloyd (Hugh's daughter) and Evan Williams of Maentwrog²⁵. [This is an area for future work].

1730

October 30. Pre-nuptial Settlement between Margaret Lloyd (Robert's youngest daughter) and John Rowlands²⁶. [This is an area for future work].

1736

August 4. Indenture²⁷ between Robert Jones of Cefn Perfedd, Merioneth, Yeoman, Ellen his wife and Jane (ap) Evan (only sister of the said Ellen) of Cefn Perfedd in the first part. Hugh Jones of Ddole, Merioneth, Gent and John Lloyd of Bron(?), Merioneth of the second part. Robert Lloyd of Dduallt, Merioneth, Gent of the third part. The Indenture transfers several cottages, messuages, lands, etc. called Cefn Perfedd and a cottage, gardens, etc. called Ty Cerrig previously occupied by William Morris, Robert William and Robert Shone (sp?).

September 22. First will of Robert Lloyd²⁸ but not proved and superseded by his will of 1753 below. By now the eldest son, Hugh, had died young. The second eldest son Griffith Lloyd, is, or is about to be, an attorney at law. There is evidence of Griffith practicing in 1739/40²⁹. In the will Robert refers to an arrangement made regarding Dduallt, Tyddyn y borth and Bronymannod in respect of his mother (since died) and his wife, Ann. He leaves his children various bequests of money ranging from 10/- to £100. Interestingly he says about his son, Robert, to whom he left £100, *“I would have been more liberal with him but that I have already been at a greater expense on his education than the rest of my younger children.”* In his will of 1753 (below) he has to make bequests to help support Robert and his brother Evan. Both brothers are shown as ‘idiots’ in Griffith’s Pedigrees.

Also interesting is the bequest of his heirlooms at Dduallt and Bron y Mannod to his daughter Margaret upon marriage, these *“...(being left to me by my late father Hugh Lloyd gentleman deceased) namely; the four wainscot bedsteads, four tables with their several frames, two cupboards and one wainscot chest lying at Dduallt aforesaid, ... and the two wainscot bedsteads lying at Bron y Mannod...”* The will was witnessed by Rice Thomas of Ty 'n y Llwyn, Robert Vaughan (his father-in-law) and Robert Vaughan (his brother-in-law), both of Dol y Melynlllyn (Dolmelynlllyn).

1738

December 4. Marriage Settlement between Elin Lloyd (Robert’s daughter) and Rees Thomas of Llanelltyd³⁰. [This is an area for future work].

1750

October 13. Marriage Settlement between Margaret Lloyd (Robert’s daughter) and John Rowlands of Ymwich, Llanfair Issa³¹. [This is an area for future work].

1753

Robert Lloyd dies.

Second Will of Robert Lloyd³². Griffith Lloyd has died and William inherits. Small personal bequests to children and grandchildren, including his *“smallest Wainscot Chest with the long drawer underneath lying in the hall at Dduallt”* to his granddaughter Ann Jones. To Evan (2nd son) and Robert (3rd son) each of them to receive the interest from principal sums of £200 towards their support and maintenance at the direction and discretion of the executrix. These two are shown as ‘idiots’ in Griffith’s Pedigrees. There is a story³³ that there was a shadow of inherited insanity in the family; in that the family was *“‘bewitched’ at an earlier time with one child in every generation*

thereafter being mad and general adversity being suffered. Some were said to be so severely afflicted that they were not fit to mix in society unless accompanied by a more rational person". No evidence of any other Lloyd being an 'idiot' or mentally ill has been found.

In the Will there is mention of "*messuage tenement and land therein ... called Gwernmorgene ... in the Parish of Llanyrkill...*" It would appear the farm was in his ownership at this time. There is no mention of it in his 1736 will but it was still in the Lloyd's ownership in 1798 (see 1798 Land Tax Assessment). The will is complicated and difficult to read, but the farm appears to have been part of an Indenture of Release. Gwernmorgene (Gwern-y-genau) still exists (SH 85283 39769) but much of its land now lies under the Llyn Celyn Reservoir. [This is an area for future work].

William Lloyd married Catherine Jones, daughter of Evan John Owen of Dolwreiddog, and Griffith's Pedigrees shows them being married in Llanfair, Harlech on September 25, 1747. They had five children, Robert, John, Elizabeth, Catherine and Ann.

1756

May 26. Robert Lloyd's Will is proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

1760

April 25. Marriage Settlement between Elizabeth Lloyd (Robert's daughter) and William Williams of Brondanw³⁴. [This is an area for future work].

1774

February 22. William Lloyd was buried³⁵.

February 10. Will of William Lloyd³⁶, proved March 3, 1774, in which he bequeaths £200 to each of his daughters Elizabeth and Ann (daughter Catherine is not mentioned) and his personal estate to his wife Catherine. No mention of either of his sons. It appears that the eldest Robert has died and John Lloyd inherits the real estate. Neither William nor Catherine can sign their names.

1781

June 6. William's daughter, Catherine, marries Rice Price from the Parish of Dolgelly by licence in the presence of Evan Owen and William Pryor – John Lloyd is mentioned but the entry is illegible³⁷.

1782

July 12. William's daughter, Anne, marries Lewis Pugh a Clerk of the Parish of Newborough in the County of Anglesey by licence in the presence of Rice Price and John Lloyd³⁸.

1788

October 30. Miss Elizabeth Lloyd was buried³⁹ (probably the eldest daughter of William and Catherine, as no other record of Elizabeth can be found, nor is she mentioned in her mother's will in 1798, below).

1797

August 19. Mrs Catherine Lloyd was buried⁴⁰.

1798

January 29. Will of Catherine Lloyd⁴¹ bequeathing her personal estate. Proved on January 30, 1798. One of her legacies mentions her son-in-law, Rice Price a mariner: "*I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter Catherine Price daughter of Rice Price Mariner the sum of twenty pounds the interest thereof to be allowed my daughter Catherine Price (being her mother) for and during the term of the natural life of her my said daughter Catherine Price to her own use free and uncontrolled by her husband Rice Price*". The rest of her personal estate is split between her son, John, and Evan Herbert of Dolgelly, Clerk. Interestingly, the will shows Catherine (the deceased) living at Bronmanod and John (the son) at Glan y'afon, so who was at Dduallt? It was not the unmarried daughter, Elizabeth, as she probably died in 1788, nor was it likely that it was the youngest daughter, Ann, as her husband was a Clerk (i.e. cleric) from Anglesey. [This is an area for future work].

This is the first record of Glan y afon, a farm house, and part of the Dduallt estate, below Dduallt on the north side of the Afon Dwryd.

Land Tax Assessment. Llanykil/Penllyn. Mr Lloyd, Dduallt, proprietor. Owen Jones Jones, occupier. £1/2/9¾p.⁴²

1790 - onwards

John Lloyd and family appear to disappear from the area from about the mid-1810s (Griffith's Pedigrees suggests they may have gone to Ruthin, but no trace of them can be found there at present, with the exception of William Lloyd – see below). [This is an area for future work]. All six of his children were shown at Dduallt when they were baptised⁴³ - Maria, August 11, 1782; Elizabeth, 1784 (day and month unreadable); Ann, December 20, 1785; Robert, May 26, 1788; Catherine, June 20, 1790 and William, May 9, 1793.

1813

January 20. William, son of William Roberts, Dduallt, farmer and Lowry Richards, was baptised⁴⁴.

1814

May 28. Cambrian News reports: William Lloyd, Esq. of Dduallt in the County of Merioneth attained his 21st year on the 5th instance when his friends and tenantry were sumptuously entertained at the Pengwern Arms in Ffestiniog⁴⁵.

1815

May 21. Gwen, daughter of William and Lowry Roberts, Dduallt, farmer, was baptised⁴⁶.

1817

August 1. Marriage - William Lloyd of the Parish of Ruthin and Margaret Horne of this Parish by Licence in the presence of Joseph Peers (sp?) and Ann Maria Hughes⁴⁷.

August 16. Cambrian News reports the marriage: At Corwen, William Lloyd, Esq. of Dduallt in the County of Merioneth, to Margaret youngest daughter of Mr Richard Horne, solicitor, Ruthin⁴⁸.

It is interesting that the Parish record shows William from Ruthin yet the newspaper article shows him from Dduallt.

1823

November 23. Ann daughter of Richard and Jane Edwards, Dduallt, quarryman, was baptised⁴⁹.

1828

October 16. Robert illegitimate son of George Williams, quarryman and Mary Owen, Dduallt, servant was baptised⁵⁰.

1832

The Schedule to the Ffestiniog Railway Act 1832 shows the 35 land owners along the route of the railway⁵¹ (see 1836 for information on the Ffestiniog Railway). Part of the route was through the Dduallt estate which was then owned by the trustees of the late William Lloyd. Presumably this is John Lloyd's 2nd son, baptised in 1793. This would appear to mean that John's first son, Robert (baptised 1788) died before William. At present William's will cannot be traced. [This is an area for future work]

Around this time is the start of both Dduallt and Glan y afon being inhabited by another Lloyd family. Many researchers into Dduallt have tried to link this family with the original Lloyds (some by bending the evidence!) so that an unbroken line can be shown from the 1560s through to the 1910s, some 350 years⁵². Unfortunately there is no evidence to support this proposition. First there is an absence of any record of the original Lloyd family at Dduallt from 1817 onwards. The first record of the 'new' Lloyd family is in 1832 with David Lloyd at Glan y afon (see below for details). The family was headed by Thomas Lloyd born around 1788 in Ffestiniog and his wife Elizabeth born around 1790 in Llanfihangel y Traethau. Unfortunately there is no record of Thomas being baptised around 1788 in Ffestiniog, or their marriage in either location. It is suggested that Thomas was 'connected with the Plasmeini family (and possibly with the Llwydiaid of Cynfal a century earlier)'⁵³ but such a connection has yet to be found. So, for the time being, Thomas's parents cannot be identified. Finally, it must be remembered these 'new' Lloyds are tenant farmers and not the land owners. It might be that the two Lloyd families are very distantly related, but all the evidence so far points to the same (common) surnames being a coincidence.

October 12. Ann illegitimate daughter of David Lloyd, Bachelor, Glan'r afon and Ann Evans of (illegible) baptised⁵⁴.

1834

August 17. Robert son of John and Ellin Lloyd, Glan'r afon baptised⁵⁵. How, and if, John Lloyd fits into new Lloyds family is unclear at present.

1836

The Ffestiniog Railway opened as a gravity train to transport slate from the quarries around Blaenau Ffestiniog to the ocean going ships at Porthmadog with horses pulling the empty wagons thirteen miles back up the line. Prior to this the slates were carried by packhorse to boats at Maentwrog and quays further downriver then rowed and sailed out to ships at Borth y Gest. Blaenau Ffestiniog was a boom town with a rapidly growing population that peaked at around 10,000 in 1900 and today is about half that size. There were many slate quarries but the biggest of all was the Oakeley Quarry, owned by the Oakley family from Plas Tan y Bwlch. Steam trains were introduced in 1863, which marked the start of passenger traffic, but slate wagons still descended by gravity.

1839

March 31. Hugh and Martha illegitimate children of Hugh Rhys, bachelor, of Rhirbryfalin, quarryman, and Jeanett Griffith, servant, Glan' y afon baptised⁵⁶.

November 9. Griffith Edwards, of full age, bachelor, quarryman, Dduallt and Elinor Jones, of full age, spinster, Tanybalch Hotel, married⁵⁷.

1841

June 6. The census⁵⁸ shows fifteen people at Dduallt divided into three units. In the first are Richard Lloyd and Elizabeth Lloyd (part of the 'new' Lloyd family) plus two domestic servants and five labourers. In the second are Thomas Richards (railway foreman), Elinor Richards, Elinor Lloyd and a domestic servant. In the third are Owen Evans and Hugh Francis, both labourers.

At Gan y afon are Thomas Lloyd, his wife Elizabeth, sons David, Francis, Ellis and Robert, and daughter, Jonett together with Ellis Williams (75) and Margaret Jones, a servant⁵⁹.

For a schematic view of the occupation of both Dduallt and Glan y afon during the Censuses (1841 – 1901) see Appendix D.

Other properties on the Dduallt farm include Coed y Bleiddiau Uchaf, Penyclogwyn and Pant y Ffynnon. The combined occupancy across the farm in 1841 was 52 people which compares with just 5 (one person was away) in the 2011 census!

Day and month illegible Richard Lloyd, of full age, bachelor, Farmer, Dduallt; father: Thomas Lloyd, farmer, & Ellin Davies, of full age, spinster, Tryfal; father: Thomas Davies, Farmer, married⁶⁰.

1842

February 19. Humphrey Roberts, Dduallt, aged 24, buried⁶¹.

September 24. Mary daughter of Richard and Ellin Lloyd, Dduallt, Farmer, baptised⁶².

September 28. Mary Lloyd, Dduallt, aged 3 months, buried⁶³. This is probably the same Mary baptised on September 24.

Tithe⁶⁴ information shows Lord Tottenham has become the owner of the Dduallt estate (790 acres) with David Lloyd living at Dduallt, a William Williams at Bron y Manod (also occupying another 9 acres near Manod), and Thomas Lloyd at Glanrafon. The rent charged for Dduallt was £3/12s/6d. Interestingly, the tithe map shows the two parts of Dduallt separate, i.e. not connected at the first floor as in photographs from the 1900s, but the accuracy of the drawing is questionable.

Why the Rt Rev Lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham (1773 - 1850), the head of a wealthy southern Ireland family from County Wicklow⁶⁵, bought the estate is unknown. Was he an investor in the Ffestiniog Railway? Henry Archer, a developer of the Ffestiniog Railway, obtained support from investors in Dublin who committed to take shares to the value of the £24,185/10s the line was estimated to cost⁶⁶. Lord Tottenham's house, Woodstock, was about 20 miles south of Dublin, so this idea has some merit. Not only would he be a shareholder, but also a landowner on the route of the railway. In addition the slate quarries at Ffestiniog and Blaenau Ffestiniog were expanding and the land at Bron-y-mannod was close by this development. [This is an area for future work].

The Dduallt estate passed to Lord Tottenham's son, Lt-Col. Charles James Tottenham (1808 - 1878)⁶⁷. (Did he put the estate up for sale in 1856 but was unable to sell it? – see 1920). He, too, lived at Woodstock, County Wicklow Ireland and also at Berwyn House, Plas Berwyn, Denbighshire. Woodstock, built circa 1770, is now a country house hotel connected with the Druids Glen Golf Club⁶⁸. He was High Sheriff Merioneth in 1853 (or 1855) and a JP and Deputy Lieutenant for Merioneth.

Major Charles Robert Worsley Tottenham (1845 - 1923)⁶⁹ inherited the estate from his father, Charles. Like his father he lived between Ireland and Denbighshire. He was High Sheriff County Wicklow 1888, a JP for Denbighshire, a JP and Deputy Lieutenant for Merionethshire. The estate was sold in 1920 – see below.

The Solicitors who acted for the Tottenhames in Denbighshire, C Richards & Sons, have deposited all their records relating to this period with Denbigh Record Office. Unfortunately, this is an extremely large collection which is unlisted and although work is being carried out on it, it is unlikely to be available to the public for the foreseeable future⁷⁰.

1843

January 30. Owen Evans, Dduallt, aged 63, buried⁷¹.

1844

May 17. Ellin Lloyd, Dduallt, aged 27, buried⁷². Who Ellin is, is unclear at present. She is possibly the wife of John Lloyd (see 1834 above).

1847

February 28: Francis son of Hugh and Gwen Frances, Dduallt, labourer, baptised⁷³.

April 18: Evan son of Thomas and Mary Morris, Dduallt, labourer, baptised⁷⁴.

1849

March 17. Frances Francis, Dduallt, aged 2, buried⁷⁵

1851

March 30. The census⁷⁶ shows nineteen people at Dduallt still divided into three units. In the first are Richard Lloyd, a farmer of 665 acres, (no record of his wife Elizabeth) plus two domestic servants and William Price, a journeyman and his wife and two children. In the second are Hugh Francis, a copper miner, his wife and five children. Interestingly there is an exploratory copper mine going twelve metres or so into the hillside about fifty metres from the front doors of Dduallt. In the third are Owen Evans, a stone mason, his wife and three children.

At Glan y afon⁷⁷ are Thomas Lloyd, his wife Elizabeth and two of their children, David and Jonett, their grandson David Jones, and granddaughter, Elin Lloyd together with two servants. Eight people in all.

1852

April 12. Richard Lloyd, Dduallt, aged 37 or 39, buried⁷⁸.

1855

April 4. Anne and Catherine daughters of John and Catherine Griffith, Dduallt, Miner, baptised⁷⁹.

April 11. Richard son of Evan Jones, labourer, and Jennett Lloyd, Glanrafon, baptised⁸⁰.

1856

Was the estate put up for sale by up for sale in 1856 by Lt-Col. Charles James Tottenham (see 1920)?

1861

April 7. The census⁸¹ shows thirteen people at Dduallt still divided into three units. In the first are David Lloyd, a farmer, (Richard died in 1852), his wife Ellin and their two children Jane and Laura. David has moved up from Glan y afon. In the second are two sisters and one brother all with the surname Roberts. In the third are Thomas Lloyd, formally a farmer, his wife Elizabeth and their four children Robert Griffith Lloyd, a shipper, Elizabeth, David and Richard. All moved up from Glan y afon.

At Glan y afon⁸² are John Prichard, a quarryman, his wife and their child. Three people in all.

1871

April 2. The census⁸³ shows eight people at Dduallt but with only two units. In the first are David Lloyd, a farmer, his wife Ellin and their three children Jane, Laura and Elizabeth. In the second are Elizabeth Lloyd, widow (Husband Thomas has died) her son, Robert Griffith Lloyd, a station master, and one domestic servant.

At Glan y afon⁸⁴ are David Roberts, a farmer of 71 acres, his wife and a servant. Three people in all.

1881

April 3. The census⁸⁵ shows six people at Dduallt divided into two units. In the first are Elizabeth Lloyd, her son, Robert Griffith Lloyd, a clerk at quarry, and a domestic servant. In the second are

David Lloyd, a farmer, his wife Ellin and their daughter Elizabeth. The two families could have swapped units or the enumerator might have recorded the occupancy differently.

At Glan y afon⁸⁶ are David Roberts, a farmer, his wife, son and two servants. Five people in all.

1891

April 5. The census⁸⁷ shows five people at Dduallt divided into two units. In the first are David Lloyd, farmer, widow (his wife Ellin has died), one boarder and a domestic servant. In the second are Robert Griffith Lloyd, a slate shipper, and a domestic servant. It appears the two families have swapped units again or the enumerator might have recorded the occupancy differently. Elizabeth Lloyd has died. She was born around 1790 so the story⁸⁸ that “*There is a record of a Beti Llwyd (an old lady of 90) living at Dduallt in 1882*” appears to be true.

At Glan y afon⁸⁹ are David Roberts, a farmer, his wife, and three Ellis relatives. Five people in all.

1901

March 31. The census⁹⁰ shows five people at Dduallt divided into two units. In the first are David Lloyd, farmer, one labourer and a domestic servant. In the second are Robert Griffith Lloyd, a slate shipper, and a domestic servant.

At Glan y afon⁹¹ are Morris Ellis, a farmer, his wife Elizabeth, and two children. Four people in all.

Between 1903 and 1910

David Lloyd died aged 86 in the third quarter of 1903, presumably at Dduallt. Robert Griffith Lloyd moved away before 1910 and died aged 86 in the second quarter of 1920 in Ffestiniog. In the 1911 census Robert G Lloyd is shown living with his widowed niece, Mary Jones, and two of her children at Bron Tansor, Meirion Terrace, Blaenau Ffestiniog. His occupation is shown as a ‘weigher at a slate quarry’⁹². With David’s death and Robert’s move the close association of the ‘new’ Lloyds with Dduallt ended. Jane Thomas, who is shown as a domestic servant to Elizabeth Lloyd (1790 – 1882) in the 1881 census remained as a servant with the family till at least 1901. Because the Lloyds were a large extended family there are a number of people alive today who may be related. Developing the family tree is an area for future work.

1910

Land Tax. Name of property: Dduallt. Occupant: Morris Thomas. Owner: Col. Tottenham per C Richards & Sons, Solicitors, Llangollen. Extent: approx. 455 acres. Gross value before deductions: £1,600⁹³.

Name of property: Glanrafon. Occupant: Morris Ellis. Owner: Col. Tottenham per C Richards & Sons, Solicitors, Llangollen. Extent: approx. 76 acres. Gross value before deductions: £1,258⁹⁴.

Name of property: Rhoslllyn: Occupant: Richard Roberts. Owner: Col. Tottenham per C Richards & Sons, Solicitors, Llangollen. Extent: approx. 35 acres. Gross value before deductions: £520⁹⁵. (Rhoslllyn is a house north east of Dduallt beside the Ffestiniog Railway on the Dduallt estate).

Name of property: Bron y manod: Occupant: William Williams. Owner: Col. Tottenham per C Richards & Sons, Solicitors, Llangollen. Extent: approx. 96 acres. Gross value before deductions: £980⁹⁶.

1911

April 2. The census⁹⁷ shows five people at Dduallt and now only one habitation. The house is occupied by Morris Thomas (farmer – own account), his wife Annie and their three children.

At Glan y afon⁹⁸ are Morris Ellis, his wife Elizabeth and four children. Six people in all.

1920

Major Tottenham sells the Dduallt estate and Bronymanod by auction at The Queens Hotel, Blaenau Ffestiniog.

There is a letter in the files at Dduallt dated 9th November 1989 from Arthur Ll. Lambert which says ... *'Hilda Inge also purchased the small estate of Y Dduallt, some two miles east of the Plas ... It was purchased from a Major C B (should this be C R?) Tottenham. When the house had first come on the market in 1856, W E Oakeley had been advised not to buy it, because the asking price of £8,000 was considered exorbitant'...* *'Regarding the Inge purchase, certainly the Tan y Bwlch estate was larger at its northern end at the time of the 1962 sale, compared with 1915 by 500 acres (including Y Dduallt), plus an additional undefined area on the slopes of Moelwyn Mountain, with right of sheep pasturage'...* *'In 1874, W E Oakeley purchased Dol y Moch, a largely 17th century country house ... later it passed to his daughter under circumstances unknown (perhaps as a wedding present), but Mrs Inge sold it in 1910, the year of the great auction, to a Mr Howland Jackson who, besides much renovating and improving the house, built a new home farm for the former tenant.'*

1921

November 16. Conveyance⁹⁹ between Charles Robert Worlsey Tottenham ... and Mary Caroline Inge. 'All those messuages buildings farms lands and hereditaments known as Glanrafon, The Dduallt Farm and Rhoslyn ... containing in the whole 596 acres ... together with the rights of Sheepwalk (for about 1,100 sheep) on Moelwyn'. Purchase price £5,050. The property was subject to a 60 year lease of Rhoslyn commencing 1873.

1924

August 25. Conveyance¹⁰⁰ between Mary Caroline Inge and Hilda Mary Inge.

1927

Morris Thomas dies. Contact has been made with Thelma Butlin, the great granddaughter of Morris and Annie Thomas. Her mother is Lilian Parry, born in Blaenau Ffestiniog (1919) daughter of Moses Henry Hughes and Ann Thomas. *'Lilian lived at Dduallt for about a year around 1922 whilst recovering from severe meningitis. Her grandmother Annie Thomas offered the family her help to enable Lilian to recuperate. She can still remember some detail of that experience. Mum remembers that Morris was mainly a sheep farmer, but kept a few cows, pigs and chickens. He had a field where he grew wheat. She would also have been a frequent visitor to Dduallt from Blaenau*

Ffestiniog in the following years up to 1927 when Morris died. She used to go for six weeks at a time during school holidays. Annie Thomas moved on to Bronturnor Uchaf after his death and paid 5/- per year to Lady Inge for that accommodation. In her later life she became the tenant of 'Cartref' in the village of Maentwrog until her death in 1951.'

There are hand-written notes in the file that say Dduallt was rented out to Rhys Davies in 1925 (with a question mark). If Morris Thomas died in 1927 that would be the more likely date. Rhys, who appears in the BBC's Colonel Campbell documentary from 1974, is the late father of Cynan Davies, the current owner of Glanyrafon farm.

1927 – 1939

Mel Goch's grandfather was at Dduallt for a couple of years in the late 1920s or 1930s and rented the house from Rhys Davies of Glanyrafon. He used the railway to commute to work in the quarries¹⁰¹.

1939 – 1945

The house was occupied by eighteen evacuees from Liverpool plus their schoolmistress. Cynan Davies remembers going to the Maentwrog School with them. There is a life sized sword which they carved into the bark of an oak tree on what was the main footpath down the hill. It's still very clear to see.

Half a mile down the railway line is the bungalow, originally built to be the railway inspector's home, and it is still owned by the Ffestiniog Railway – the land on which it was built was sold to the railway by the Tottenhams. Known as Coed y Bleiddiau, the bungalow has had some interesting tenants over the years. St John Philby (father of Kim the spy) had a ten year tenancy from 1937 and at the outbreak of war it is thought that William Joyce was resident as a house guest and travelled from here via London to Berlin where he became the propaganda broadcaster Lord Haw-Haw. His broadcasts made several references to the Vale of Ffestiniog.

1945

June 20. Conveyance¹⁰² between Hilda Mary Inge and Rhys Evan Davies of Glanrafon of 45.5 acres of land to the south west of Dduallt Station and lying north of the railway (Rhoslyn).

1945 - 1962

The house was rented to the Rev Hopkinson from London who used it for family holidays. Margaret Dunn was a guest of the daughter Lucy in 1959 (Margaret is the project manager of the Dendrochronology Project). Barney Hopkinson (son of the reverend) revisited in 2010.

1953

July 13. Hilda Mary Inge died leaving the north side of the Tan y Bwlch estate to her mother Mary Caroline Inge¹⁰³.

1960

March 1. Vesting Assent¹⁰⁴ which details all the holdings and tenants. At this time the tenant of Dduallt Farm including the house and 443 acres was Rhys E Davies. Rhys was also tenant of Glanrafon Farm with 47 acres.

1962

The death of Mary Caroline Inge aged 96 in 1961 triggered enormous death duties which forced the sale of the Tan y Bwlch estate. Dduallt house was bought by Colonel Andrew Henry Knight Campbell for £625. The woodland beneath the house was bought for forestry development but subsequently saved by The National Trust and is now the Maentwrog Nature Reserve. Most of the farmland and Glanyrafon were bought by Rhys Davies. Some land above the railway line was bought for forestry development (now owned by Scottish Woodlands).

1965 - 1973

The old farm buildings were being used by the 'deviationists' building the new line towards Blaenau Ffestiniog. It was known as *Dduallt Mess*. During this period there were 10,000 bed nights according to a chronicler¹⁰⁵ of the railway.

The original route of the railway to Blaenau Ffestiniog was flooded in the 1950s by the Central Electricity Generating Board building Britain's first pumped storage hydroelectric scheme at Tanygrisiau. The railway ceased operating at the end of World War II and no-one imagined it would ever be re-opened. In rebuilding the line to Blaenau the railway had to create a 'deviation' route which took the track above the reservoir and the people that worked on this were called the 'deviationists'. The railway loop at Dduallt station was designed to gain 30 feet of altitude without increasing the gradient and thereby allow the same size of trains and the same power engines to operate the service.

In return for providing accommodation for the deviationists, and assisting with his army gained explosives expertise, the Colonel got 'Campbell's Platform' and a running powers agreement to run his own engine on the line. The engine was called The Colonel. The siding on which he used to park his engine has been removed but the platform remains as a private request stop for the house.

1974

Philip Dobson Jenkins and his family were now living in the farm buildings converted into a cottage.

1974

February. Filming of the BBC's *The Campbells Came by Rail*. The storyline was about the eccentric Colonel's commute by train to Tan y Bwlch station and thence by car to his office in Dolgellau where he was the county Solicitor for Merioneth. Some weeks before the film crew arrived, Rhys Davies the farmer, had made a steep track through the woods making his land accessible by vehicle for the first time. This ruined the storyline and Philip Jenkins says the cameraman took great pains not to show the driveway in any of the footage.

1976

Philip Jenkins bought 'The Barn' (same as *Dduallt Mess*). It is thought this was the year that he helped Colonel Campbell build the kitchen which had been derelict for over a hundred years. The walls were just waist high and there had been a lean-to kitchen leaning onto the dining room. (And maybe a partition at the end of the dining room?)

1982

Colonel Campbell dies and in 1984 his widow Mary Campbell sells the house for £54,000 and Philip Jenkins sells the cottage for £26,000(?) to Tony and Margaret Eaton who moved here from Chester.

1984 - 1990

Tony and Margaret were artistic people. In the cellar they had a kiln for pottery which has charred the ceiling. They made the current four poster bed with the five painted panels and the Persian tapestry above. They also started the practice of renting out the house and the cottage for self-catering holidays. Margaret wrote a few articles for *The Countryman* telling amongst others the story about Bob and Babs Johnson at Coed y Bleiddiau gathering sphagnum moss for the orchid growers in the southeast.

Huw Jenkins (the present owner) heard it said that the Eatons did not drive and were reliant on the trains for bringing in major stocks. Margaret died shortly after leaving. Huw met Tony in May 2004 just before he and his family moved in.

1990 – 2004

Ruth and Ray Lewis bought from the Eatons and lived here with their two children. They continued the self-catering holidays living in the 'Manor House' from 1st September until the end of May and in the 'Cottage' during the summer months. They were big supporters of the church at Maentwrog and Ray was very musical. They moved east to near Peterborough to be closer to their children / grandchildren. During their stay at the house they did a lot of work including the tarmac surfacing of the drive, central heating and lots of work on the garden (not the vegetable patch).

2004

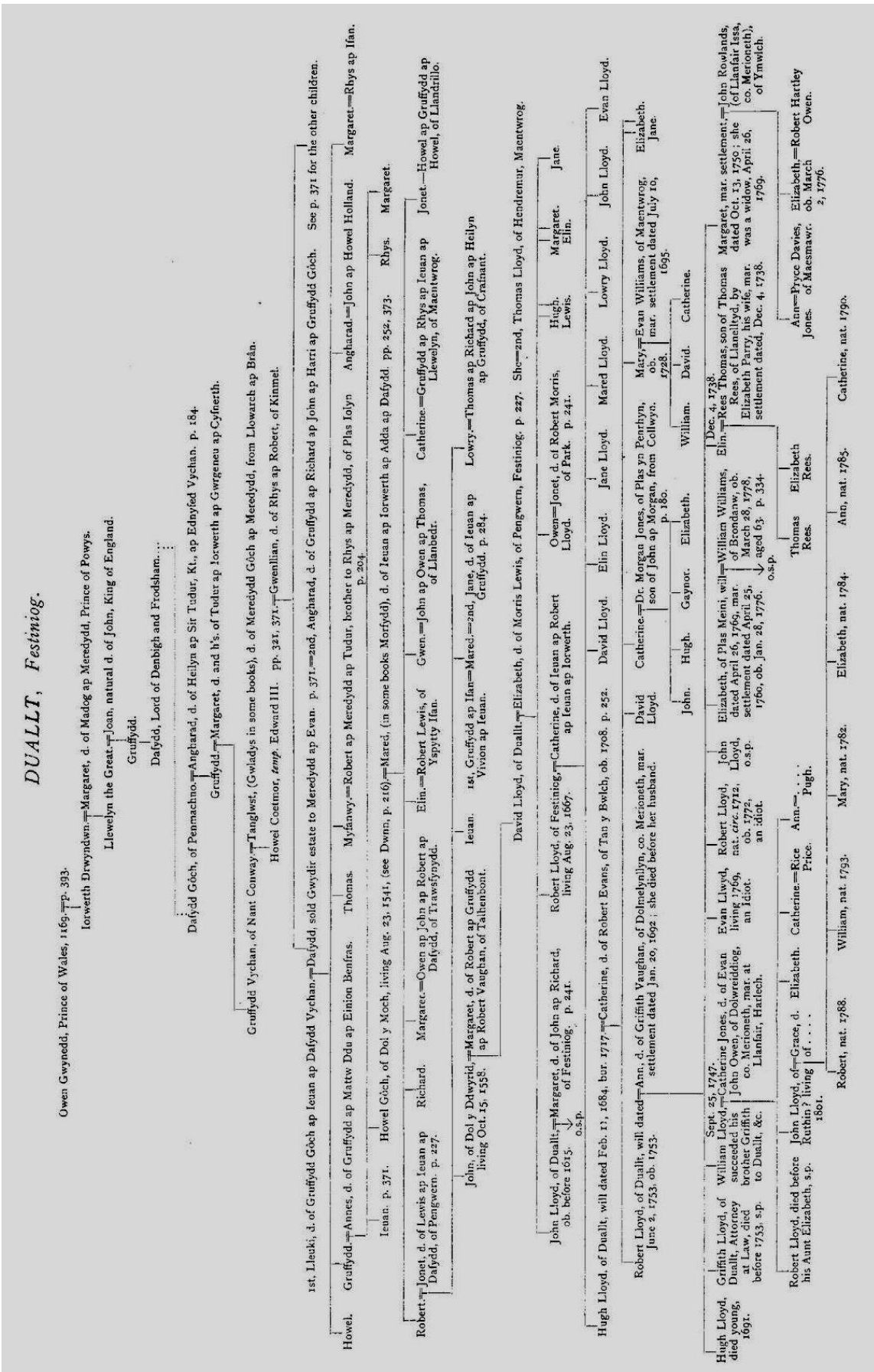
Sue Farrand and Huw Jenkins bought from Ruth and Ray Lewis and live here with their two children. The house has about 1.5 acres of freehold and 3.5 acres of land on a 50 year lease from The National Trust.

Huw Jenkins and John Townsend, Meirionydd region, 07 March 2012

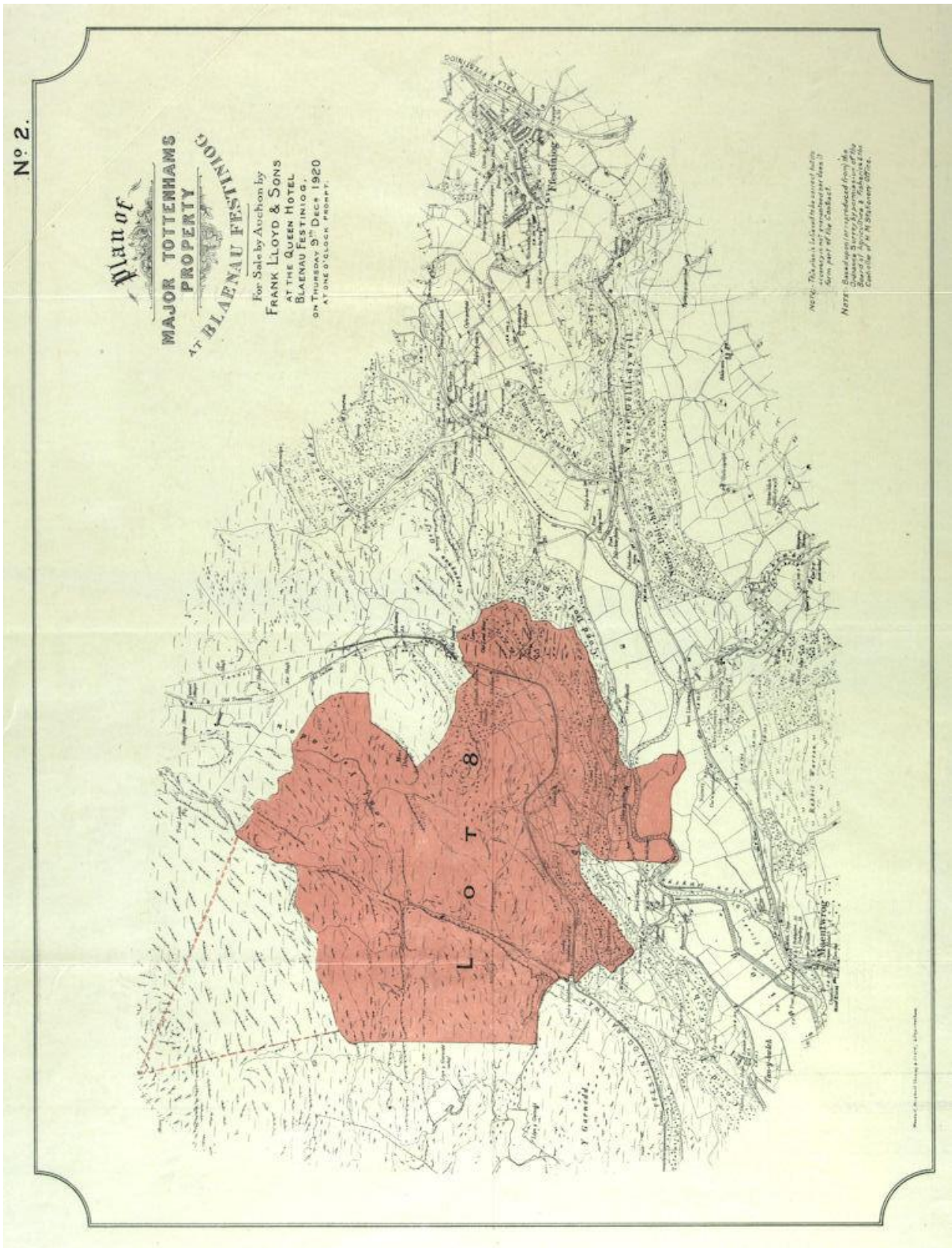
Modern photograph of Dduallt



Copy of Griffith's Pedigrees page on Lloyds of Dduallt



Map of Dduallt estate 1920



Occupancy of Dduallt and Glan y afon 1841

1841 CENSUS

DDUALLT - 1	DDUALLT - 2	DDUALLT - 3	GLANRAFON
Richard LLOYD, Farmer, b. 1813 Elizabeth LLOYD b. 1826 2 Domestic Servants 5 Labourers	Thomas RICHARDS Railway Foreman b. 1801 Eliner RICHARDS, b 1821 Eliner LLOYD b. 1838 1 Domestic Servant	Owen EVANS, Labourer, b. 1779 Hugh FRANCIS, Labourer, b. 1815	Thomas LLOYD == Elizabeth Farmer, b. 1791 b. 1791 David LLOYD b. 1811 Francis LLOYD b. 1821 Ellis LLOYD b. 1831 Jonett LLOYD b.1843 Robert LLOYD b. 1845 Ellis WILLIAMS b. 1766 Margaret JONES b. 1823

Ages are to the nearest 5 years in the 1841 Census so, birth dates are approximate.

Occupancy of Dduallt and Glan y afon 1851

1851 CENSUS

DDUALLT - 1	DDUALLT - 2	DDUALLT - 3	GLANRAFON
<p>Richard LLOYD, Farmer of 665 acres, b. 1813</p> <p>Jane JONES, Servant, b.1822</p> <p>William PRICE == Ann Journeyman b. 1820 b. 1817</p> <p>Thomas PRICE b. 1842</p> <p>Margaret PRICE b. 1846</p>	<p>Hugh FRANCIS == Gwen Copper Miner b. 1824 b. 1814</p> <p>Elizabeth FRANCIS b. 1837</p> <p>John FRANCIS b. 1839</p> <p>Sarah FRANCIS b. 1842</p> <p>Elin FRANCIS b. 1844</p> <p>Francis JONES b. 1849</p>	<p>Owen EVANS == Gwen Stone Mason b. 1812 b. 1816</p> <p>Griffith EVANS b. 1844</p> <p>Jane EVANS b. 1847</p> <p>Catherine EVANS b. 1849</p>	<p>Thomas LLOYD == Elizabeth Farmer, b. 1788 b. 1790</p> <p>David LLOYD b. 1812 Farmer's son</p> <p>Jonett LLOYD b.1831 Farmer's daughter</p> <p>Elin LLOYD b. 1839 (Granddaughter)</p> <p>David JONES b. 1850 (Grandson)</p> <p>Elin MORRIS, Servant, b. 1830</p> <p>John Parry, Servant, b.1836</p>

Occupancy of Dduallt and Glan y afon 1861

1861 CENSUS

DDUALLT - 1	DDUALLT - 2	DDUALLT - 3	GLANRAFON
<p>David LLOYD === Elin Farmer b. 1823 b. 1812</p> <p>└─ Jane LLOYD b. 1851</p> <p>└─ Laura LLOYD b. 1859</p> <p>David LLOYD has moved up from Glanrafon on the death of his brother, Richard</p>	<p>Elizabeth ROBERTS, Housekeeper, b. 1841</p> <p>Ann ROBERTS b. 1847 (sister of Elizabeth)</p> <p>Robert ROBERTS b. 1850 (brother of Elizabeth)</p>	<p>Thomas LLOYD === Elizabeth Farmer, b. 1788 b. 1790</p> <p>Robert Griffith LLOYD, Shipper, b. 1834</p> <p>Elizabeth LLOYD b. 1849 (Granddaughter of Thomas)</p> <p>David LLOYD b. 1850 (Grandson of Thomas)</p> <p>Richard LLOYD b. 1854 (Grandson of Thomas)</p> <p>Thomas, Elizabeth and Robert Griffith have move up from Glanrafon</p>	<p>No LLOYD family</p>

Occupancy of Dduallt and Glan y afon 1881

1881 CENSUS

DDUALLT - 1	DDUALLT - 2	DDUALLT - 3	GLANRAFON
<p>Elizabeth LLOYD, Farmer's wife, b. 1790</p> <p>Robert Griffith LLOYD, Clerk at Quarry, b. 1834</p> <p>Jane THOMAS, servant, b. 1851</p>	<p>David LLOYD == Elin Farmer b. 1823</p> <p>b. 1811</p> <p>Elizabeth LLOYD b. 1862</p>	<p>No record</p>	<p>No LLOYD family</p>

Occupancy of Dduallt and Glan y afon 1891

1891 CENSUS

DDUALLT - 1	DDUALLT - 2	DDUALLT - 3	GLANRAFON
David LLOYD, Farmer (widow), b. 1812 Jane THOMAS, Servant, b. 1850 Evan EVANS, Boarder, b. 1841	Robert Griffith LLOYD, Slate Shipper, b. 1834 Mary MORRIS, Servant, b. 1860	No record	No LLOYD family
David's wife Elin has died	Elizabeth LLOYD has died		

Occupancy of Dduallt and Glan y afon 1901

1901 CENSUS

DDUALLT - 1			DDUALLT - 2	DDUALLT - 3	GLANRAFON
David LLOYD, Farmer, b. 1812 Jane THOMAS, Servant, b. 1850 James WILLIAMS, Servant (widower), b. 1830			Robert Griffith LLOYD, Slate Shipper, b. 1834 Mary MORRIS, Servant, b. 1859	No record	No LLOYD family

David LLOYD died aged 86 in the third quarter of 1903, presumably at Dduallt. (Date of Registration: Jul-Sep 1903, Reg. District: Ffestiniog, Volume: 11b, Page 251). Robert Griffith LLOYD moved away before the 1911 Census and died aged 86 in the second quarter of 1920 somewhere in Ffestiniog. (Date of Registration: Apr-Jun 1920, Reg. District: Ffestiniog, Volume: 11b Page 490). With their deaths the close association of the 'new' Lloyds with Dduallt ended.

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- ⁶ Griffith's Pedigrees
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