

NORTH WEST WALES DENDROCHRONOLOGY PROJECT

DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES - CONWY

PLAS YN GLASGWM

Penmachno, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy



researched and written by

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Dating Old Welsh Houses: North West Wales Dendrochronology Project**

PLAS YN GLASGWM

Penmachno, Betws-y-Coed, Conwy (formerly in Caernarfonshire)

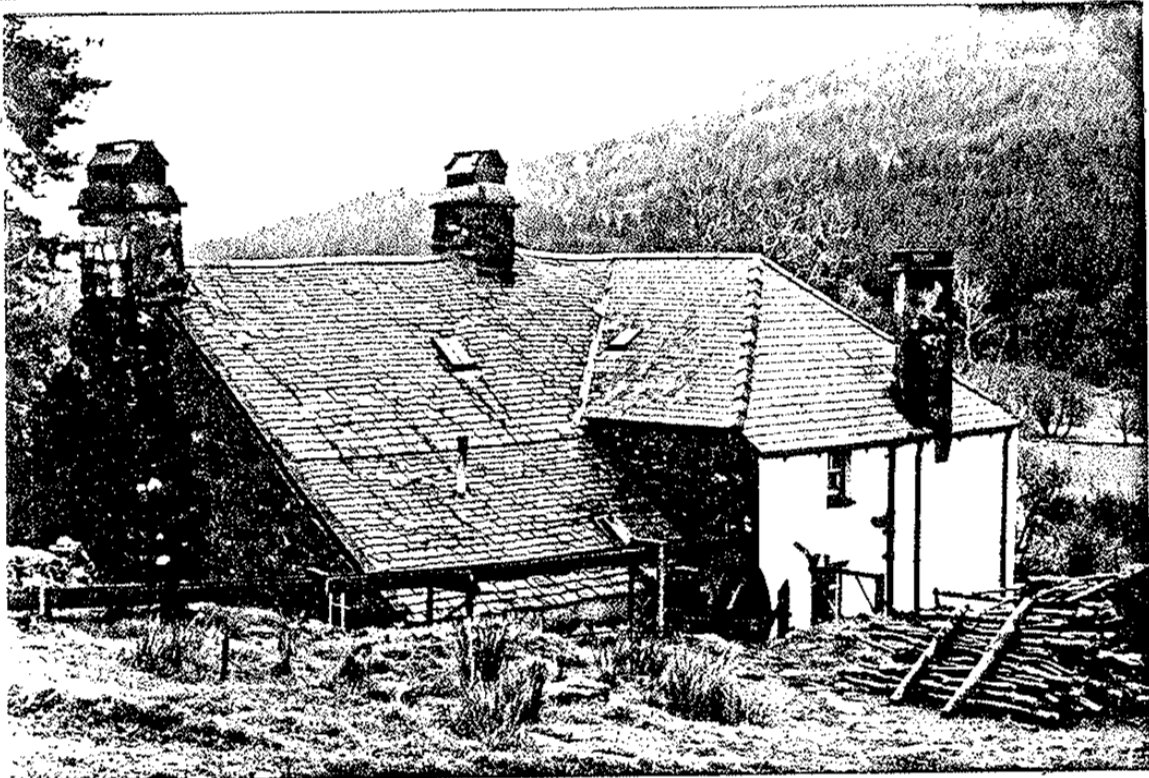
NGR SH 277346 350388

Grade II

R.C.A.H.M. (now RCAHMW)

From a survey made by 13/12/1982; W.R.Hughes – many details and photographs)

PLASGLASGWM. 7. F56/9 35/7750/001
House. (Plas farmhouse). From W.



From the 1982 R.C.A.H.M. Report

“The house was constructed in three or possibly four phases. The original house with its massive projecting chimney breast, dates from the mid 17th century. (*see The Tree Ring dating below for an amendment of this date*) The present front door is a cut. The original door was in the north corner, near the inglenook and is now a window. This is the only opening to retain its original lintel; all the others have been replaced when the house was extended.

The fireplace is very well proportioned with a cambered wooden beam. The oven on the right hand is obscured by plaster, but the projection which houses it is visible at the side of the chimney externally. This is a feature far more common in South Wales than in the north, where ovens are usually incorporated in the thickness of the wall. (Appendix 9 – photograph with oven now visible)

The ceiling beam is original and shows traces of a fire, but the joists are all replacements save two reused near the cut doorway into the later house. The stairs are 19th century and match those in the newer part of the house. Upstairs some of the floorboards are reused originals, but mostly 19th century. This house was served by one chimney, and the upstairs room is also heated by a fireplace in that chimney.

To the rear of the house, probably during the 18th century, an outshot with a catslide roof was added. (see picture above) This is floored with large slate slabs and served as a dairy with a waterwheel powering the churn. The door cut into this outshot is probably original and retains its oak sill.

There is some uncertainty concerning the new house, added at right angles to the old. It may well itself consist of two phases because the kitchen has far earlier features than the attached sitting room or scullery. There are a number of obviously reused timbers in the kitchen, which are probably 17th century in date. The beam over the fireplace is obviously sawn through a chamfer from a longer timber, and has a 17th century stop. The ceiling beam also features stopped chamfers, and the wall plate on the south wall is obviously reused.

The sitting room and scullery are more 19th century in character. The sitting room features a slate Victorian fire surround, recently fitted with a cast iron grate. The shelf on the wall used to be attached to the beam over the kitchen fireplace. The scullery retains both slate shelves and hanging wooden shelves. There is some charring on the joists again. Upstairs the new wing is entirely 19th century in character. It may well be that this upper storey was refurbished when the sitting room and scullery were added to the kitchen.

The stairs are mid-19th century, leading up to a landing where all the doors and their surrounds are original mid-19th century.

The phases of the building would appear to be: Part A with its protruding gable chimney and roofed oven being the earliest. Possibly mid 17th century (*see Tree Ring Dating below*) with standard chimney and gabled. Then Part B was added comprising a dairy and kitchen. The dairy was powered by a waterwheel which also powered a possible threshing engine in the barn. Part C seems to be a 19th century addition having a hipped roof and a rather grand porch. It has an odd diagonal chimney at second floor level on the W. gable.

The small cottage-like structure near the house and alongside the stream is a wash house/bakehouse.

The Barn - also Grade II listed NG ref. SH 773 504

From the **1949 and 1982 Reports (R.C.A.H.M.)**

The oldest building on the site is a barn just west of Plas Glasgwm House. It would have been larger than the present one, which is a partial re-erection and repair after collapse in 1951. It is built of roughly coursed rubble with coarse clay-like mortar and large roughly dressed quoins and door-jambs. It stands on a plinth of undressed stones 1' 6' wide, which attains a considerable height on the South side owing to the slope of the ground (maximum height of 4' at the south-west corner).

An original door in the West wall lies exactly opposite that in the East wall and moreover lies exactly halfway between the south-west corner and a straight joint in the west wall. If this ties in with the position of the cruck it certainly indicates the extent of the original barn (35' long externally) with central doorways on the east-west. The north part would in that case be 19' 6" long (say 17' internally – rather too wide for a single bay.) The original building therefore would have been 54' 6" long externally (though it is not clear whether the North end is an addition). The South end is 25' wide externally, the remainder averages 22' in width.

The main feature of interest in the building is the doorway on the West side (probably central) but which is almost certainly reused. It cannot be closely dated but may be 15th century. This style of head is common in the district and can be later. The thickness of this example suggests the earlier date. The only evidence of windows are a blocked slit in the West wall, and the jambs of a wide shallow window of Elizabethan type in the South gable. This was later blocked and a doorway 3' 7" wide took its place. The wooden lintel of the doorway contains seven slots on its outer side – probably the re-used sill or lintel of the earlier window. The slots being for mullions. Inside the barn there are 3 rough queen post trusses. (Appendix 9 - photographs)

It has been suggested that there may have been a late medieval or early Tudor hall house stood here which was later converted into a barn. However there does not seem to be any sign of a fireplace or

any other feature that might suggest that the building has not always been a barn. It is difficult to postulate further without additional evidence. *No tree ring dating has been carried out to date.* The other farm buildings are all 19th century.

The Tree Ring Dating

Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory – 2012/27 Authors Dr .D. Miles and Dr .M. C. Bridge FSA
Six timbers were sampled for analysis, two from the kitchen ceiling, and four from the roof. Two roof samples were dated, one being from a tree felled in winter 1570/71 and the other in Spring 1573. This strongly suggests that construction of the property took place in 1573 or shortly afterwards using at least one timber that had been stockpiled previously. The remaining four sample series matched each other, and were combined into a site master chronology, but this remains undated, although it may be contemporaneous with the dated material. The wide ranging matching against the reference material suggests that the timber may have been brought in from outside the immediate local area.

PLASGLASGWM. 2. F98/2 35/7750/100
General view. From SSE.

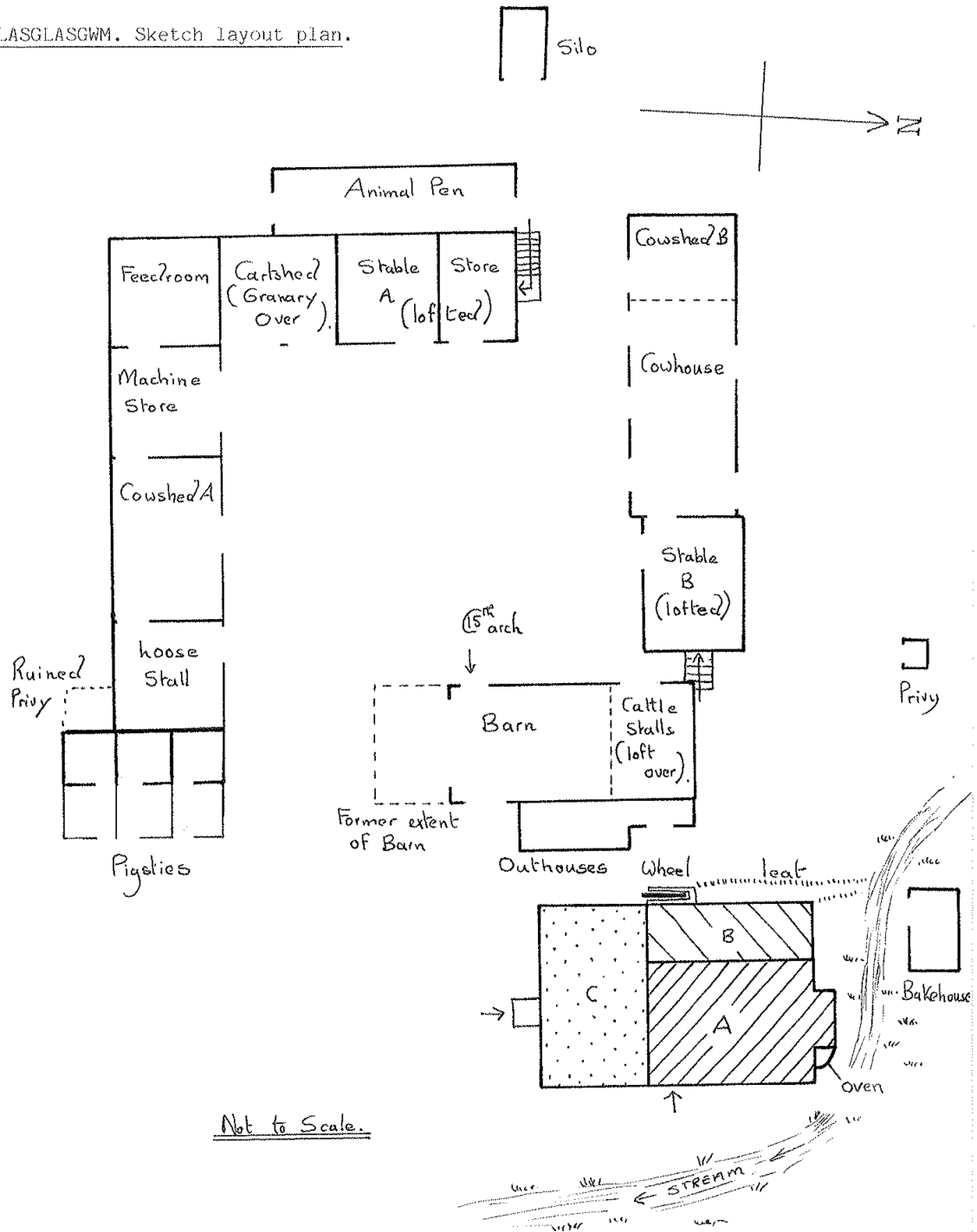


↑ 1982

2012 ↓

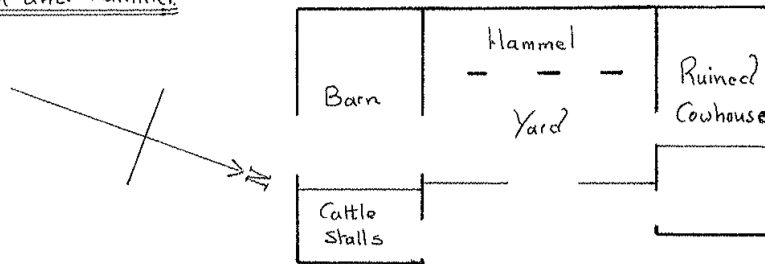


PLASGLASGWM. Sketch layout plan.



Not to Scale.

Field barn and Hammel.



Not to scale.

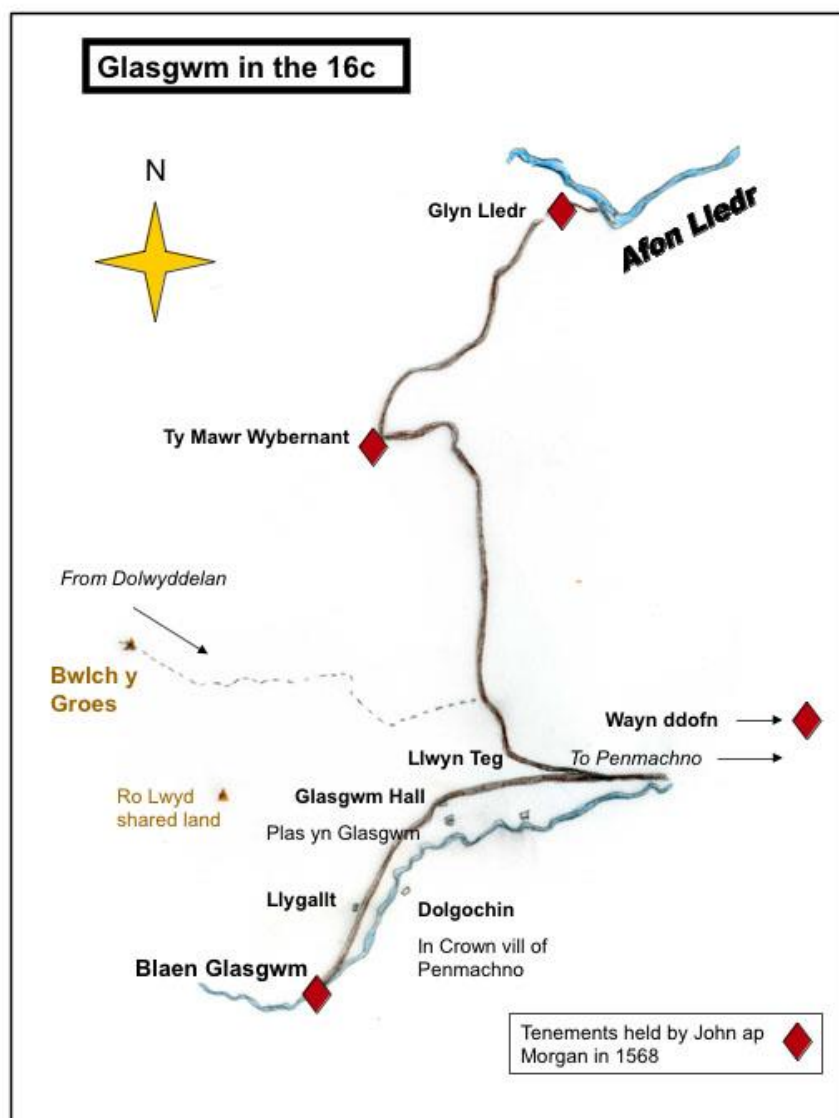
Early History

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 Doloythelan [Dolwyddelan] 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 Penamaghno [Penmachno]. This land was clearly in Glasgwm.



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 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 the hundred, moved from his inherited lands in west Caernarvonshire to settle in Nantconwy. 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.

(J. Gwynfor Jones, 'Sir John Wynn of Gwydir and his Tenants', *Welsh History Review* 11 (1982), pp.1-30, p.3.)
(Appendix 1 – Wynne family pedigree)

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. The first documented reference to Glasgwm 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 was amalgamated into the new 16c Plas yn Glasgwm farm, whilst Llwyn Teg was sometimes combined with Plas and sometimes run as a separate farm till it was amalgamated into Plas in the late 18c. Writing in the 1880s, the Penmachno antiquarian Gethin recorded that Llwyn teg became part of Plas when Plas Ucha, the new hall, was built by Dr. Lloyd; the old farmhouse was at the top of the slope where traces of it could still be seen.

There was no mention of Plas yn Glasgwm in 1568, this is consistent with the dendro date of 1573 for the house.

(National Library of Wales Llanstephen MS 179, 'Rentals and Estate Memoranda of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir' (1568-74); O.G. Jones, *Gweithiau Gethin*, (1884), p.25 of English translation).

Ownership of the Crown lease of Dolwyddelan

The origins of the Gwydir estate in Dolwyddelan were built on Crown leases, but as these were usually for 21 years, leases 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 Dolwyddelan 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 Wynn on lands in Dolwyddelan and Nantgwynant. According to Robert's nephew Sir John Wynn, long before the 1549 lease had expired, Robert's father had given him £60 to obtain a reversion of the lease, but it was alleged that he betrayed his father's trust and obtained the lands in his own name. Because of this his father obliged him 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, as well as building Plas Mawr in Conwy in 1576. Legal cases over rights in Dolwyddelan between Maurice's son Sir John Wynn and Robert's son John Wynn of Conwy rumbled on for many years till Sir John Wynn bought Dolwyddelan from the Crown.

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

Building of Plas yn Glasgwm

The new house at Plas yn Glasgwm appears to have been built around 1573 by John Gwynn esq. Doctor of Law, to whom in 1573/4 his brother Robert Wynn assigned the Crown lease of three tenements in Glasgwm (part of the vill of Dolwyddelan) for the remainder of a term of 40 years. The lease comprised a tenement late in the tenure of Rees ap Howell and John ap Rees (probably Tythyn John ap Rheapoll mentioned in Dr Gwynn's will), llwyn Teg, and llygallte (formerly occupied by Richard ap Robert ap Holl ap Eign), plus kay glas, an area of rough pasture at the head of the cwm, beyond the farms of Blaen Glasgwm, Tai Isa and Ty yn y Waen, which was later shared by those three farms.

(Bangor University & Welsh Library, Bangor Mostyn MS 945, 'Assignment of lease, Robert Wynn ap John Wynn ap Meredith of Dolwyddelan esq. to John Gwynne esq. Doctor at Law' (1573/4).

John Gwynne was a younger son of John Wynn ap Maradudd of Gwydir. He became a fellow of St John's College Cambridge in the 1550s and received £20 from his father's will in 1559. He became Prebendary of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (a sinecure of Bangor Cathedral), a doctor of civil laws, an advocate of the Court of Arches and later acquired the monastic lands of Aberconwy Abbey at Maenan. He served as MP for Cardigan in 1553 and 1563, as Lieutenant of Cardiganshire from 1563 onwards, and represented Caernarvonshire in 1571-2. His nephew Sir John Wynn described him as a 'learned and wise man and a bountiful housekeeper'.

(J. Gwynfor Jones, *The Wynn Family of Gwydir, Origins, Growth and Development c1490-1674*, (Aberystwyth, 1995), p.122, p.194; *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*, pp.329-330.)

Although John Gwynn resided in London some of the time, and also acquired Maenan Abbey, it does appear that he occupied the Plas Glasgwm house for part of the year, for in his will, he refers to 'my message or house in Glascombe with the appurtenances and all those tenements and lands with the appurtenances in Glascombe called Tythen Llygallt, Tythen y lloyn Teg, kay glas and Tythen John ap Reapholl, allt wawr'.

(National Archive, 'Will of Johannus Gwynne' (1574))

John Gwynn probably built Plas yn Glasgwm as a base in Penmachno for his other landholdings there, for he had also obtained a Crown lease of the vill of Penmachno:

- 24 Aug. 1551 Crown demise of the township, village and farm of Penmachno, consisting of tenements and 'thextent landes' to John ap Rice gent. for 21 years at £6 10s pa, who bequeathed them to Robert Wyn ap John, who demised them to [probably at a later date] to John Gwynn of London, doctor of law and Gruffuth Gwynn (father of Hugh Wynn of Berthddu) and by them bequeathed to Hugh Wynn.
- 1565 Crown demise to Thomas Williams for 21 years from 1571, who demised to John Gwynn, who demised to Hugh Wynn of Berthddu.
(T. I. Jeffreys Jones, *Exchequer Proceedings Concerning Wales in Tempore James I*, (Cardiff, 1955), p.173.)

Dr. John Gwynn did not enjoy a smooth ride in his attempt to emulate the estate-building example of his brothers Maurice, (head of the Gwydir estate), and Robert, who held the major part of Dolwyddelan, for Penmachno was a township with a mix of freehold and Crown lands. During the previous period of neglect by the Crown and its farmers (i.e. those who took a lease or farm of the Crown land), the freeholders had encroached into various areas of Crown land. In 1565, matters came to blows when a number of local inhabitants were fined at the Caernarvonshire Quarter Sessions for assaulting Dr. Gwynn and breaking down fences he had erected to enclose land. Crown tenants also complained to Queen Elizabeth's minister Burghley about Gwynn's 'exaction for services, assaults on freeholders, causing children to be indicted and non-payment of subsidies'. After his death, his inheritors faced further legal challenges from Penmachno tenants over that Gwynn had raised tenants' rents under threat of expulsion.

(Gwynedd Archive, XQS/1565/26, 'Caernarvonshire Quarter Session Records'; National Archive, State Papers Domestic Supplementary SP46/30/fo 74. 74d 'Complaint by John Vaughan, Robert Griffith and Jevan ap John, tenants of Penmachno'; E.G. Jones, *Exchequer Proceedings (Equity) Concerning Wales, Henry VIII – Elizabeth*, (Cardiff, 1939) p.77.)

It has been suggested that Dr. Gwynn may have influenced William (later Bishop) Morgan to go to Cambridge in 1565, at the rather late age of 19 or 20; this was an unusual choice of university, as most Welshmen went to Oxford. This is quite possible, given the close proximity of Glasgwm and the Morgan home at Wybernant, and the fact that Bishop Morgan's father John ap Morgan held land in Glasgwm on either side of Plas yn Glasgwm – see Figure 'Glasgwm in the 16c'.

(Glanmore Williams, 'Bishop William Morgan (1545-1604) and the first Welsh Bible', *Journal of the Merioneth Historical and Record Society*, VII (1976), pp.347-372, p.350.)

Dr. John Gwynn died unmarried in 1574. He bequeathed his Maenan lands to his brother Gruffuth Wynn of Berthddu near Llanrwst, £40pa of which were to be used to endow three fellowships and six scholars at St. John's College, Cambridge. The rental from some of John Gwynn's other leasehold tenements were also due to be paid to Gruffith, including tenements in the Crown vill of Penmachno. His house and lands in Glasgwm were bequeathed to his brother Robert Wynn and his legitimate offspring. (This was in accordance with the conditions of the lease from Robert to John, under which if John died first without legitimate children, the Glasgwm lands would revert to Robert or his heirs or assigns for the remainder of the term, or if Robert died first without legitimate children, the remaining term would revert to John or his heirs or assigns.) John Gwynn demised the Crown lands of Tythen Dol gochyn and another farm on the south side of Glasgwm to his nephew Edward Wynn (son of Sir John Wynn) for the remainder of the term of the Penmachno Crown lease. Edward Wynn and his cousin Hugh (son of Gruffuth Wynn of Berthddu who inherited Maenan) later disputed the Crown lease of Penmachno, which was settled by arbitration in favour of Edward, on payment of compensation to Hugh.

Seventeenth century tenants

In 1655, the Demesnes of Glasgwm (i.e. Plas yn glascwm), 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. The Glasgwm 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'. The term 'demesne' usually refers to land held directly by the landowner, recalling the Wynn family member's direct occupation of the farm in Dr. John Gwynn's time

(NLW Elwes MS 880)

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 (1661-1689), to Robert Bertie (1660-1723), Baron Willoughby de Eresby, (later 1st Duke of Ancaster & Kesteven). 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. The Welsh lands continued to be known locally as the Gwydir estate, but were rarely visited by the owners.

(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).

In **1699** the tenant **Hugh Jones** died intestate. His son **John Hughes** was required to enter into an Administration Bond to "well and truly administer" his father's estate" according to the law". (National Library of Wales ref.B1699-88B) As a consequence he was required to produce an Inventory of his father's goods and chattels. This showed that Hugh owed M.P. Willowby £63. Willowby was his landlord, Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and husband of Mary Wynne of Gwydir.

(Appendix 2 – transcription of the 'Administration Bond and Inventory')

John Hughes was still the tenant of Plas yn Glasgwm in 1724, paying a rent of £21 10s. He also rented Cefnen Wen and Blaen Glasgwm from the Gwydir estate, for £4 each. Rents were reduced in 1724, a time of agricultural depression.

(BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 5782, 'An abstract of the Gwydir Rent Roll for the year 1724' .)

Gwydir rent increases

In 1766, the Gwydir 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 Glasgwm	£21.10.0	John Hughes (d1768)	£32.5.7	Edward Roberts (son to John Hughes, d.1788)
Blaen Glasgwm & cefnen wen	£8.0.0	John Hughes	£16	John Roberts John Williams John Ellis
Llwyn teg	£15	Hugh Jones	£24.17.0	Hugh Jones

(NLW Gwydir 3, 'Gwydir estate revaluation and rent increase' (1766))

However, in the 1766 valuation of the Gwydir Estate:

- Plas yn Glas cwm, **Hugh Jones** was the new tenant paying the new rent of £32.5.1. It looks as if **Edward Roberts**, (described in the revaluation as John Hughes' son, but actually married to his daughter Elizabeth Jones), didn't take over the tenancy as expected. Hugh Jones, the eldest son of John Hughes, took over Plas in addition to his existing farm of Llwyn Teg next door.

Acres	Field	[Value per acre]	[Annual value of field]
20	Cae Glas	1/4	£1.6.8
13	Ffrith wen	2/6	1.12.6
12	Ccy Shonet		1.4.0
50	Cay Cerrig r Allt	1/4	3.6.8
60	Kay llwyd	0/9	2.5.0
3 1/2	Lligart Uchaf	4/6	0.6.9
3 1/2	Lligart isaf	6/-	0.18.0
10 1/2	Yr Hirdir	8/-	4.4.0
10 1/4	Cae bach	14/-	1.4.6
4	Tenellan	4/-	0.16.0
4 1/2	Cae hir	12/-	2.14.0
10	Caer Llwyn y Plas	12/-	6.0.0
8 1/2	Dol y Plas	15/-	6.7.6
198 3/4			32.5.5

(NLW Gwydir BRA 2):

- **John Hughes** died in 1768. In his Will (National Library of Wales ref.B/1768/108/W&I) he left money to his sons, **Hugh Jones** and William Jones and to their children; to his daughters Gwen Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Ann Jones and Jane Jones and to their children; and to his brother David Hughes. He also left a small sum of money to the poor of Penmachno. The residue of his estate went to his son-in-law, Edward Roberts, and his daughter, **Elizabeth Jones**. (Appendix 3 – transcription of the 'Last Will and Testament and Inventory of his personal property')
- In 1788 a servant at Plas Glasgwm, named John Edwards, died intestate. An Administration Bond (National Library of Wales ref.B/1788/90/B) was drawn up which named Elizabeth Jones, next of kin and Hugh Jones yeoman, as being responsible for producing a probate inventory of his goods and chattles. This showed that he owned 30 sheep and 4 goats. *It seems quite*

likely that he was the son of Edward Roberts and his wife Elizabeth Jones and was working as a servant for his uncle Hugh Jones whilst he built up his own stock. (Appendix 4 – transcription of the Inventory)

Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd becomes the major Penmachno landowner

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 Lloyd of Pengwern, Flintshire, purchased the nine Grosvenor farms in Penmachno where he already owned land, as the heir of one of the three co-parseners (inheritors) of the estate of Richard Lloyd of Dylasse.

(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).)

(Appendix 5 – Lloyds of Pengwern pedigree)

Three of the Grosvenor farms were in the Glasgwm valley, considerably intermixed with Tai Isa lands belonging to freeholder Evan Morris and to the Duke of Ancaster. 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, c1787, as the purchase price was usually around 30 years’ rent:

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 (later Sir 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. Shortly afterwards, around 1780, Lloyd built Glasgwm Hall on Plas yn Glasgwm land, using stone from the dismantled Pantglas Hall in Eidda; the Llwyn Teg farm was incorporated at this time.

Sir Edward Lloyd’s great-nephew, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, inherited the estate in 1793, and he and later his son generally spent a week in August at Glasgwm Hall, presumably for the grouse shooting. By his marriage to Elizabeth Mostyn, the heiress of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd inherited all the Mostyn estates in 1831, becoming one of the major landowners in north Wales; he was created Baron Mostyn the same year.

(BUAWL Bangor Mostyn MS 7527, ‘Letters from E.M. Lloyd Mostyn on estate matters, 1842’.)

Tenants from the late 18th century

The **1796 Land tax records** show **Pierce Cadwaladr** as tenant of Glasgwm, paying £2.16.3, the amount due for Plas yn Glasgwm and llwyn Teg. Owner: Edward Lloyd Brt (GA XQA/LT 2/5)

Pierce Cadwaladr died in 1806. (National Library of Wales ref.B.1806/78W) In his Will he left money to his daughters – Ailen, Elinor and Barbra and to his sons, Maurice, Griffith and Hugh. He also left small bequests to his grandchildren – Elizier d/o Elinor; Pierce s/o Elinor; Owen s/o Ailen; and Pierce Griffith s/o Griffith. He made his eldest son, Cadwalader Pierce, Executor and left him his 'share of the sheep that is between me and my son Cadwalader Pierce' and the remainder of his Estate 'of whatever nature soever it may consist of'. (Appendix 6 – transcription of the 'Last Will and Testament')

1800 Land Tax Assessment - owner Sir Edward Price Lloyd; tenant **John ? Owen** tax 7sh 6d (XQA/LT/2/5 – Llandudno Archives)

1812 Land Tax Assessment - owner Sir Edward Price Lloyd; tenant **Hugh Jones** tax £1 13sh 9d (XQA/LT/2/5 – Llandudno Archives)

1821 **Owen Thomas** died whilst living at Plas Glasgwm. He was buried on the 25/5/1821 in Sant Tudclud's churchyard, Penmachno (plot B066). (Llandudno Archives - Bishop's Transcripts, Penmachno - fiche 165/8) He was aged 71yrs. His wife, Elizabeth is also buried in the same plot.



Their memorial inscription is as follows:-

Isod y gorwedd y rhan ddaearol o OWEN THOMAS o **Blas Glasgwm**, Ffarmwr, yr hwn a gladdwyd Mai 25 1821, yn 71 oed, Hefyd ELIZABETH THOMAS, ei wraig rhon a gladdwyd Mehefin 24 1848 yn 91 oed. (Plot B066)

1833 & 1836 **David Pierce** had children baptised in Eglwys Sant Tudclud. John s/o David & Mary bap. 3/2/1833; abode Plas yn Glascwm; Anne d/o David & Mary Pierce bap.24/1/1836; abode Plas yn Glascwm. (Llandudno Archives - Bishops Transcripts, Penmachno - fiche165/11&12)

Lewis Thomas - Lewis and his wife, Jane, were living at Plas Glasgwm in 1834 when their son, Owen, was baptised 28/12/1834 at Eglwys Sant Tudclud (Llandudno Archives - Bishops Transcripts, Penmachno – fiche 165/11); abode: Plas yn Glasgwm.

In the 1839 Tithe Apportionment Assessment Lewis is named with his elder brother **Thomas Lewis** as tenant. Lewis Thomas operated as a drover, but appears to have gone bankrupt, according to a notice in the Caernarvon & Denbigh Herald of 1st February 1840:

“ Notice to creditors of Lewis Thomas of Plasynglasgwm, drover, assigned all his personal effects to David Williams of Plas Iolyn Ysbytty and Robert Jones of Penrhyn, Penmachno, and other creditors. Solicitor William Griffith of Penissardre, Llanrwst, invites any other creditors to sign indenture within 1 month.”

Thomas Lewis died on the 21/5/1846 aged 57 years; abode: Glasgwm. (Llandudno Archives - Bishop's Transcripts, Penmachno - fiche 165/14) In his will. (National Library of Wales ref.B/1846/162/W), he left most of his goods to his nephew Owen Thomas, then 12 years old, but it is noticeable that he nominated two friends, John Jones of Voel and Robert Williams of Park to be trustees of the will; presumably he did not wish to place sole trust for Owen's legacy on his brother Lewis Thomas, Owen's father, following his bankruptcy. As Owen was a minor when Thomas died, an Administration Bond was drawn up after his death. This placed an obligation on his brother, Lewis, to 'educate and bring up in learning the said Minor' and to ensure with the two other trustees that all the 'goods, rights, credits, chattels, portions and dues' to which he would be entitled when he either came of age or married, he would receive.

(Appendix 7 – transcription of the 'Will & Administration Bond')

Lewis Thomas died aged 67 years on the 19/5/1864 and was buried with his brother Thomas.



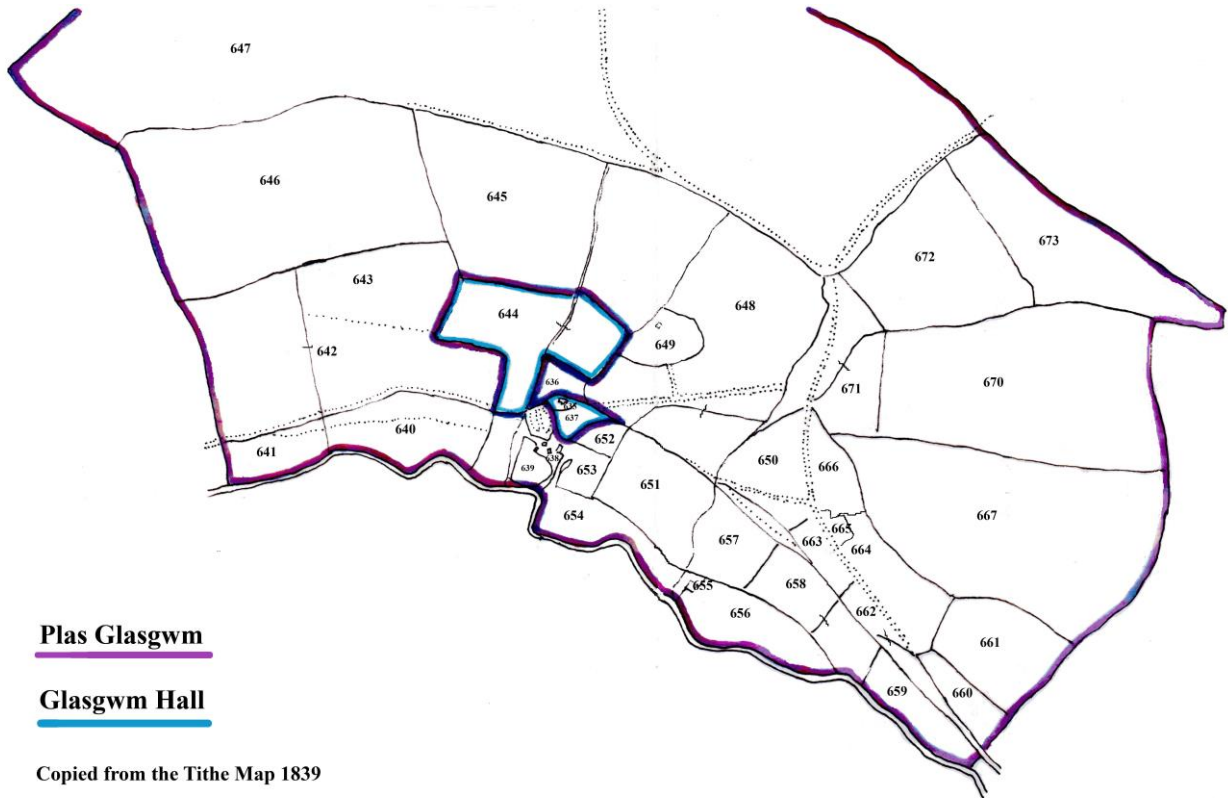
Their grave is in Sant Tudclud's churchyard, Penmachno with several other members of the family. Lewis's place of residence is recorded as formerly of Plas yn Glasgwm, though it appears that Lewis had been unable to keep up the farm, for according to the 1861 census John Jones & his family were living in the house at the time of Lewis's death. There is no record of Lewis and his wife Jane in the 1861 census, so perhaps they had emigrated. By 1871, the widowed Jane was working as a grocer and lived with her daughter Elizabeth lived at 7 Peniarth Terrace, Penmachno.

The memorial inscription for the family is as follows:-

Er serchog goffadwriath am LEWIS THOMAS, gynt o Plas yn Glasgwm, yr hwn a fu farw Mai 19 1864 yn 67 oed. Hefyd JANE THOMAS ei briod yr hon a fu farw Ebrill 18 1874 yn 74 oed. JANE, merch yr uchod, yr hon a fu farw Medi 18 1850 yn 13 oed. Hefyd ROBERT OWEN mab Owen a Elizth. Thomas. Plas yn Glasgwm, yr hwn a fu farw Hydref 24 1830 yn 46 oed. Hefyd THOMAS LEWIS eu mab yr hwn a fu farw Mai 21 1846 yn 57 oed. (Plot B508)

Tithe Map and Schedule 1839

Owner: The Right Hon^{ble} Lord Mostyn
 Tenant: Lewis Thomas & Thomas Lewis



Plas yn Glasgwm

			quantities in statute measure*			rent charge		
			A	R	P	£	s	d
636	Padoc	Old pasture	1	2	30	1	2	30
638	House Yard Garden	House		3	17			
639	Cae bach	Arable	1	2	14	-	3	3
640	Hendre	Arable	17		15	1	7	-
641	Llygallt	Arable	5	1	9	-	6	-
642	Gallt y Llyygallt	Pasture	31	2	22	-	6	4
643	Wood	Wood	11	-	-			

645	Ffrith Mair y Plas	Old pasture	37	2	38	-	5	10
646	Ffrith y Cerrig	Old pasture	46	3	28	-	4	1
647	Ddol Lwyd	Old pasture	172	2	38	-	7	7
648	Cae Glas	Old pasture	32	1	1	-	5	8
649	Cae pant y Ceilog	Old pasture	3	-	34	-	-	5
650	Cae Llwyn têg	Arable & pasture	6	2	36	-	4	8
651	Cae Mawr	Arable	9	3	19	-	15	8
652	Cae Hir	Arable	2	-	-	-	3	2
653	"	Arable	2	-	6	-	3	7
654	Ddol y Plas	Arable	11	1	23	1	2	-
655	Building	Building	-	-	12	-	-	-
656	Ddol Llyn Têg	Arable	9	3	30	-	19	2
657	Waen Bach	Arable	5	-	21	-	7	2
658	Waen y Cerrig Llwydion	Arable	8	-	4	-	11	4
659	Cae tan y ffordd	Arable	6	1	27	-	7	9
660	Cae Nant	Arable	3	2	18	-	4	2
661	Gallt Llwyn têg	Old pasture	11	-	-	-	2	5
662		Arable	2	-	17	-	2	5
663	Wood	Wood	3	-	-	-	-	-
664	Gallt Llwyn têg	Old pasture	6	-	-	-	1	3
665	Wood	Old pasture	2	-	-	-	-	3
666	Gallt Llwyn têg]	Old pasture	13	2	39	-	2	5
671]							
667	Ffrith Waen Llwyn têg	Old pasture	41	2	2		7	4
670	Ffrith Arw	Old pasture	41	-	39	-	3	10
672	Traeth Glas	Old pasture	19	1	16	-	1	9
673	Traeth Coch	Turbary	17	3	17	-	-	9
			585	-	12	9	8	3

*NB A = acres; R = roods; P = perches

N.B. The farm buildings are as present except for the range of single storey cowhouses etc. along the south side of what is now a cartyard. (Additional notes 1949 R.C.A.H.M.W.)

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 8 – Penrhyn Family pedigree)

John Jones is recorded as the tenant in the Penrhyn rental book for 1855.

1855: property tax - £5.0.7½: Annual rent £115.0.0

He was still living in Plas Glasgwm when the 1861, 1871 & 1881 census records were made. In 1874 he had an entry in the **Worral's Trade Directory** - page 202 John Jones – farmer – Plas Glasgwm. John died in 1881 aged 73 years. He is buried in St.Tudclud's churchyard with his wife, Anne, who died in 1886 aged 75 years and their son Thomas, who died in 1875 aged 22 years. (Plot C044) Their memorial inscription is as follows:-

Yma mae yn gorwedd gorph THOMAS JONES, mab JOHN ac ANNE JONES 'Plas'. Bu farw Ionawr 21 1875 yn 22 oed. Hefyd y dywededig JOHN JONES yr hwn a fu farw Ebrill 10, 1881 yn 73 mlwydd oed. Hefyd ANNE JONES ei anwyl briod, yr hon a fu farw Mawrth 13, 1886 yn 75 mlwydd oed.



John & Anne Jones – Plot C044 St. Tudclud's

N.B. Rice Jones the eldest son of John & Anne's died in 1863 aged 32 years. His name does not appear on any of the census records at Plas Glasgwm and so he must have already left home by the time the family were first recorded there in 1861. (Plot C45)

Evan Jones, son of John Jones (above), died in 1888 aged 49 years. His memorial inscription in St.Tudclud's churchyard notes that he had previously lived at Plas. Evan may not have taken over the tenancy after his father's death in 1881 as his younger brother, William (below) is named as the farmer at Plas Glasgwm in 1883. Evan's memorial inscription in St.Tudclud's churchyard is as follows:-

Er serchog gof am EVAN JONES Bron Llan (gynt o'r Plas) yr hwn a fu farw Mawrth 5 1888 yn 49 mlwydd oed. Hefyd am ddau o blant yr uchod JANE a fu farw Mai 6 1869 yn 2 flwydd oed. MARY a fu farw Tach 13 1873 yn 7 mis oed. Hefyd MARGARET JONES (gynt o ffridd Wen) annwl briod

yn uchod yr hon a fu farw Grophennaf 21 1928 yn 86 mlwydd oed. (Plot CO47)



Evan & Margaret Jones - Plot C047 St Tudclud's

John Jones, son of John Jones (above) died in 1904 aged 62 and his memorial inscription in St. Tudclud's churchyard also notes that he was previously at Plas Glasgwm, although no record has been found of him holding the tenancy. He is recorded there with his parents and siblings in the 1861 & 1871 censuses. His memorial inscription is as follows:-

Er serchog gof am John Jones gynt o Plas Glasgwm Farm, yr hwn a fu farw Ebrill 25^{ain} 1904 yn 62 mlwydd oed. Hefyd Mary Jones ei briod gynt o Dolgochyn, yr hon a fu farw Medi 11^{eg} 1922 yn 67 mlwydd oed. Hefyd, eu merch Ann Jones, 1 Cwm Road a fu farw Hydref 24 1954 yn 79 mlwydd oed. (Plot CO46)



William Jones son of John & Anne Jones (above) was recorded living at Plas yn Glasgwm in Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory of North Wales in 1883 (page 44)

William Jones – farmer – Plas yn Glasgwm.

He may have taken over the tenancy after his father died in 1881.

Owen Williams was living in Plas yn Glasgwm farm in 1891 and Plas Ucha in 1901 and Plas Ucha Farm in 1911. *(All of these names seem to refer to Plas Glasgwm.)*

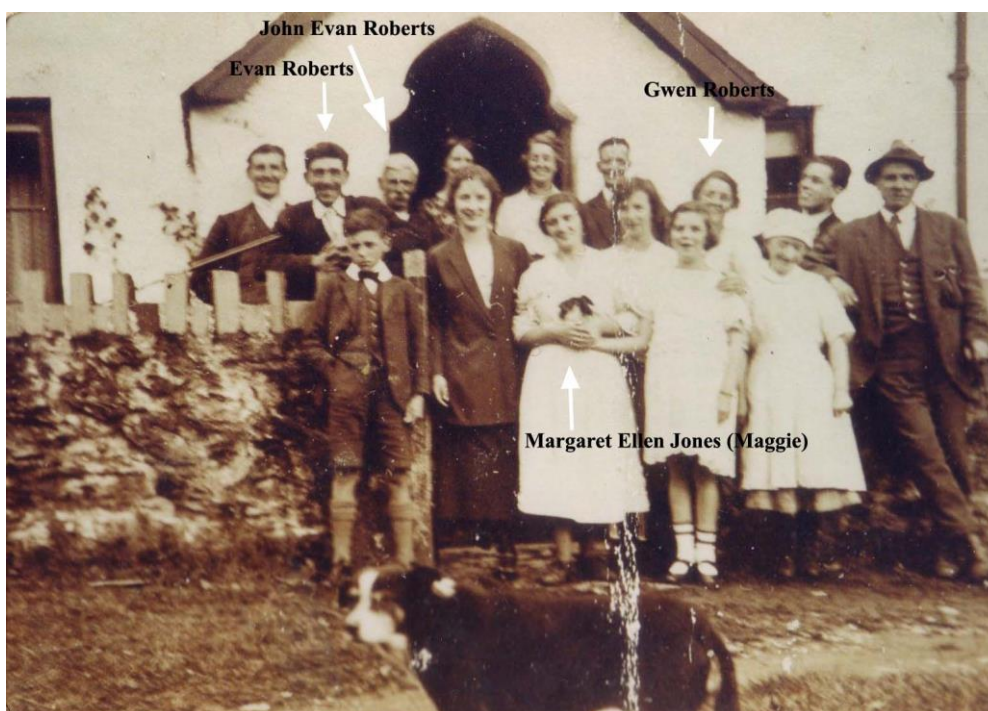
Owen Williams & son In 1910 Owen Williams and one of his sons (*probably Owen J. Williams*) are named as tenants in the Land Tax Assessment. (CLTA/1/5 – Llandudno Archives)

1910 Owner Lord Penrhyn; tenant Owen Williams & son

tax - house, buildings & 7 acres £6 6sh

land – estimated acreage 460 (as assessed by valuer 523 acres) rateable value £84 12sh

1921 - 1929 **John Evan Roberts and his wife Gwen Roberts**. John is recorded with his son, **Evan Roberts**, at Plas Farm on the Electoral Register in 1921 (entries 345 & 306) and also on the 1926 Register (entries 347 & 317).



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 Plas Glasgwm, 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. The tenant of Plas Glasgwm at the time was named as **J.E.Roberts** (*John Evan Roberts*) and the rent for an area of 527.2.0 acres was £120.0.0

John had actually died by the time that this Lease was completed on the 29th September 1929 (26th August) and his son Evan had become the tenant. John was buried in Capel Salem cemetery with his first wife Mary who died in 1911. His second wife Gwen died in 1946 and was also buried with them. (Plot L27) Their memorial inscription is as follows:-

Er serchog gof am Mary Ellen, anwyl briod John Evan Roberts 'Henrhiw Uchaf', yr hon a hunodd Tachwedd 11, 1911 yn 44 mlwydd oed.
Hefyd John Evan Roberts yr uchod yr hwn a hunodd Awst 26, 1929 yr 69 mlwydd oed.

“Canu yng nghôr cantorion
Nef dêg, uwch cynwrf y don”

Hefyd Annie eu mherch, yr hon a hunodd Mawrth 21, 1931 yn 31 mlwydd oed. Hefyd Gwen Roberts ail briod yr uchod yr hon a hunodd Mawrth 25, 1946 yn 66 mlwydd oed. Hedd perffraith hedd.

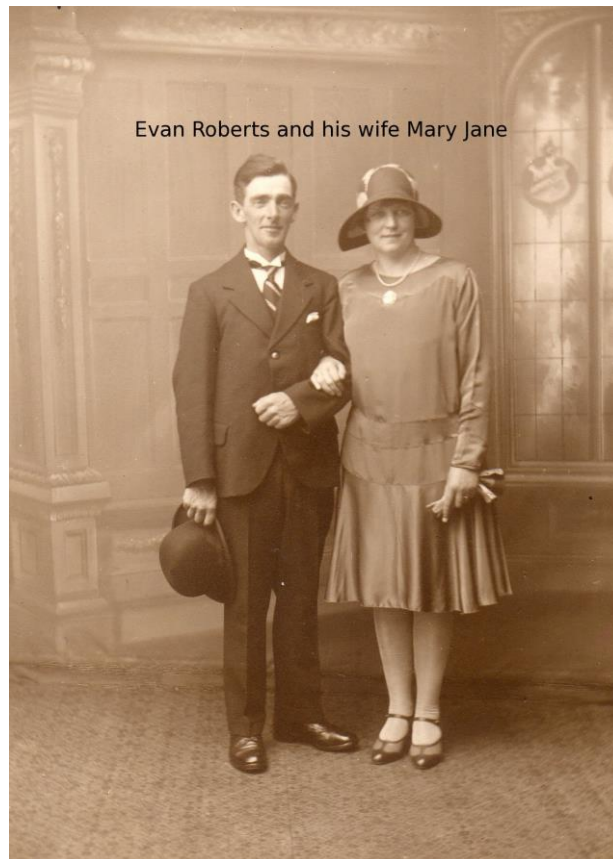


John Evan Roberts & his wives Mary Ellen Roberts and Gwen Roberts
Plot L27 – Capel Salem

In the 1891, 1901 & 1911 census records Gwen Roberts (nee Jones) was living with her parents, John & Elizabeth Jones, at Blaen Glasgwm Ucha.

Evan Roberts In 1931 Evan Roberts is listed on the Electoral Register. (entry 370)
In the 1935 Land Tax Assessment Evan is again listed as the tenant.

1935 tenant Evan Roberts rateable value - £1 2sh 11 (CLTA/2/8 Llandudno Archives)



Evan died in 1936 and is buried in Capel Salem cemetery with his wife Mary Jane.



Mrs Margaret Ellen Jones' name appears on the 1936 Electoral Register for Plas Farm (entry 241) and for Plas Glasgwm in 1946 (entry 213). Ernest Evans and Mari R. Heneghan are listed at Plas Farm (entries 77 & 116) (see photo below). In the 1951 register both Margaret E. Jones and Ernest Evans are recorded at Plas Glasgwm (entries 201 & 63). (*I assume that Plas Farm & Plas Glasgwm refer to the same dwelling*). In 1956 Margaret E. Jones and Lewis William Jones are listed on the Register (entries 174 & 169).

Land Tax Assessments (CLTA/2/8 Llandudno Archives)

1937 tenant Mrs M.E.Jones rateable value - 18sh 9d
tenant F.Roberts land only rateable value - 3sh 4d
owner Forestry Commission.

1938 tenant Mrs M.E.Jones rateable - 18sh 9d
tenant F.Roberts land only rateable - 3sh 4d
owner Forestry Commission

By 1942 Margaret Jones was still the tenant of Plas Glasgwm but R.E.Roberts had taken the tenancy of the land.

1942 owner Forestry Commission; tenant Mrs M.E.Jones – rateable value – 18sh 9d
R.E.Roberts – rateable value – 3sh 4d

In the 1953/54 assessment record it has been noted that the messuage and land had been redeemed a couple of years earlier.

1953/54 owner Forestry Commission tenant Mrs M.E.Jones messuage & land redeemed 51/52

Land Redemption 1951

26/6/1949 - Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant 4th Baron Penrhyn died. Probate on his Will was granted on the 23/5/1950.

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.

Prior to her being a tenant at Plas Glasgwm, **Margaret Ellen Jones (Maggie)** had lived with her husband, John R. Jones, at Tyddyn Du. He died in 1931 and so she must have moved to Plas Glasgwm sometime between 1931 and 1936. She had men helping her on the farm. Ernest Evans was one, and Goronwy Jones whose family now live at Nebo was another.



Margaret died in 1961 and is buried with her husband at Capel Salem, Penmachno. Their memorial inscription is as follows:-

Er serchog gof am John R. Jones. Tyddyn Du a hunodd Hydref 30 1931 yn 44 mlwydd oed. Wele Israeliad yn wir yn yr hwn nid oedd dwyll. Hefyd MARGARET ELLEN JONES. Plas Glasgwm a hunodd. Awst 2 1961 yn 69 mlwydd oed. Yr add fwynaf o'r addfwyn. (Plot N19)



Margaret Ellen Jones – Plot N19 Capel Salem

1962-1982 – Mr and Mrs **Fox** leased the house.

1982 – 1991 The house was unoccupied.

10/6/1991 **Nicholas Simon Dixon & Tamsyn Netley Dixon** purchased the freehold to the house from the National Trust. The original Lease to the Forestry Commission (29/9/1929) was 'merged and extinguished in the fee simple subject to the covenants contained in the original Deed of Conveyance and Release made in 1951.

N.B. Numerous documents relating to the Yspyty Estate (which included Plas Glasgwm) and previously owned by the Penrhyn family were listed as part of the conveyance process. They included:- Resettlement 1867; Settlement 1922; Vesting Deed 1926; Deed of Declaration 1926; Probate 1927; Deed of Appointment of New Trustee 1926; Vesting Assent 1927; Vesting Assent 1928; Lease to Forestry Commission 1929; Legal Charge 1933; Deed of Declaration 1947; Probate 1949; Conveyance and Release to The National Trust 1951.

1994/95 – The main barn was purchased.

2001 – ownership of the house and barn was transferred to Tamsyn Dixon & Peter Gallimore. The first of the remaining farm buildings was also purchased.

2003 – The remaining outbuildings were purchased by Tamsyn Dixon & Peter Gallimore so that the house, barn and farm buildings were once more back together as a complete unit.

2005 – current owners - Tamsyn & Peter Gallimore.

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Census Records

1841 census

Plas Glasgwm

Penmachno parish PRO ref. HO 107/1395/5 District 3 pages 12 & 13

Thomas Lewis	50	farmer	born in Caernarvonshire – yes
Richard Williams	12	M.S.	“ - yes
Catherine Hughes	24	F.S.	“ - yes
Elizabeth Jones	85	Ind	“ - yes
Jane Thomas	4		“ - yes
Lewis Thomas	45	farmer	“ - yes
Jane Thomas	35		“ - yes
Owen Thomas	6		“ - yes
Elizabeth Thomas	1		“ - yes
John Cadwaladr	14	M.S.	“ - yes
Ellin Davies	16	F.S.	“ - yes
Margaret Roberts	16	F.S.	“ - yes
Edward Price	16	labourer	“ - no
Jane Hughes	22	F.S.	“ - no

1851 census

Entry 4 Glasgwm Farm

Penmachno parish PRO ref.HO107/2508 District 1c page 1 & 2

Lewis Thomas	H	M	55	farmer of 600 acres	b. Carns. Penmachno
Jane Thomas	W	M	48	farmer's wife	b. Carns., Trefriw
Owen Thomas	son	U	16	scholar	b. Carns., Penmachno
Elizabeth Thomas	daur		11	"	b. "
Cathrin Evans	serv	U	24	house servant	b. "

.....

1861 census

Entry 116 Glasgwm Farm

Penmachno parish PRO ref. RG9/4307 District 1 page 20

John Jones	H	M	53	farmer of 400 acres	b. Carns., Penmachno
Anne Jones	W	M	50		b. "
Evan Jones	son	U	21	farmer's son	b. "
John Jones	son	U	18		b. "
Morris Jones	son		15		b. "
Anne Jones	daur		17		b. "

.....

1871 census

Penmachno parish PRO ref. RG10/5679 District 1 Page 20

Entry 114 Plas yn Glasgwm

John Jones	Head	M	63	farmer of 515 acres employing 3 men	b. Carnarvon, Penmachno
Anne Jones	W	M	60		b. "
John Jones	son	Un	28	Agr. Lab.	b. "
Morris Jones	son	Un	25	"	b. "
James Jones	son	Un	20	"	b. "
William Jones	son		17		b. "
Thomas Jones	son		17		b. "
Ellen Davies	serv	Un	20	general servant	b. "

.....

1881 census

Entry 2 Plas Glascwm

John Jones	M	M	73	farmer of 400 acres employing 3 men	b. Penmachno, Caernarvon
Anne Jones	W	M	70	b.	"
William Jones	son	M	27	farmer's son agr. Lab.	b. "
Alice Jones	dau-in-law	M	23		b. Yspytty Ifan, Caernarvon
John L. Jones	gr. son		5mths		b. Penmachno, Caernarvon
Richard Roberts	serv	Un	16	farmer servant	b. "
Griffith Jones	serv	Un	21	"	b. "
Margaret Evans	serv	Un	20	general servant	b. "

.....

1891 census**Penmachno parish PRO ref. RG12/4634 District 3 page 17****Entry 96 Plas yn Glasgwm farm**

Owen Williams	H	M	52	farmer & slate quarry manager	b. Caerns., Penmachno
Ellen Williams	W	M	49		b. Caerns., Llanllyfni
Owen Williams	son	Un	21	farm bailiff	b. Caerns., Penmachno
Margaret J. Williams	daur	Un	19		b. “
John R. Williams	son		16		b. “
Sarah E. Williams	daur		14		b. “
Robert I. Williams	son		12	scholar	b. “
Evan T. Williams	son		7	“	b. “
Ellin Williams	boarder	Wid	64	living on own means	b. Merioneth., Ffestiniog
Humphry Roberts	serv.	Un	22	farm servant	b. Caerns., Penmachno
Catherine Williams	serv.	Un	24	general domestic servant	b. “

1901 census**Entry 72 Plas Ucha****Penmachno parish PRO ref. RG13/5245 District 2 page 10**

Owen Williams	H	Wid	62	farmer employer	b. Penmachno, Denbigh.
John R. Williams	son	S	31	farmer's son worker	b. “
Sarah E. Williams	daur	S	24	housekeeper worker	b. “
Evan T. Williams	son	S	17	at school	b. “
Robert J. Williams	son	S	22	slate quarryman - worker	b. “
Thomas Edwards	serv.	S	30	carter on farm - worker	b. Llanrhaidr, Denbigh.
Edward Lloyd	serv.	S	29	gen. serv. on farm - worker	b. Meifod, Denbigh.
Jane Williams	serv.	S	34	gen. serv. Domestic - worker	b. Ffestiniog, Merioneth.
Ellis Lewis	serv.		12	errand boy on farm – worker	b. “

1911 census**Entry 84 Plas Ucha farm****Penmachno parish District 2**

Owen Williams	H	Wid	72	farmer employer	b. Penmachno, Denbigh.
Owen J. Williams	son	S	41	farmer employer	b. “
William E. Roberts	son-in-law	M	43	quarry ??? worker	b. “
Margaret J. Roberts	daur	M	39	housekeeper – dairy worker	b. “
Ellen Sarah Roberts	grdaur		14		b. “
Owen Davies	serv	S	56	cowman worker	b. “
James W. Rodley	serv.	S	19	waggoner worker	b. “

2/1/2013

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

Dr. John Gwynn
d.1574

Margaret

Twm Siôn Cati
illegit. Son *
1530-1604

built Plas Mawr

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

Eresby,

Mary Wynne

1661-1689

m. Robert Bertie - 3rd Earl of Lindsey, 16th Baron Willoughby de
1660-1723 1st Duke of Ancaster

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

Hugh Jones – Plas yn Glasgwm – Bond

National Library of Wales ref. B1699-88B

The first part of the Administration Bond is written in Latin. This was a requirement prior to 1733 but the wording is usually in a set form.

The second section is written in English but is very difficult to read.

The condition of the obligation is such that of the above bounden John Hughes, lawful son of Hugh Jones power aforesaid to Lewis Hughes, children of Hugh Jones now in their minority unto whom of all and singular the goods, cattle?, chattels and credits of the deceased is committed and shall well and truly administer all and singular the same by the so far and his and the or so be a and inventory of all and singular the said goods with the register of the County Court of Bangor at or before the third day of December next the date as allow Just ... of ...whom ... are bounden by can of the this obligation to and full power and

sealed and
in the presence of

John Hughes

Margaret  Lewis

Robert  Prys

.....

Owen Edwards

An Inventory of goods, cattle, chattles and credits of Hugh Jones late of Plas yn GlasGwm in the parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon and Diocese of Bangor described, taken and appraised the fourth and twentieth day of November 1699 by ye persons undernamed.

	£	s	d
Item six oxon at	13	0	0
Item four buffoloes at	6	0	0
Item nine small cattle at	10	16	0
Item sixteen cowes and eleven calves at	32	0	0
Item eight horses at	10	0	0
Item sixty five sheep at	9	15	0
Item twenty six lambes at	2	12	0
Item eighteen goats at	1	16	0
Item six bedsteads at		9	0
Item seven good clouths at	1	4	0
Item four great chests at	1	10	0
Item three coffers at		4	0
Item one table and cupboard and cupboard dishes		15	0
Item panns, dishes and iron ware		15	0
Item wooden vessells		5	0
Item implements of husbandry		7	0
Item oat meale		10	0
.....	93	18	0

sig.
Robert X Prys]
John Owen]

.....
29 Dic 1699
Duo
Inventorum pro
..... do. Addendum
me Riceo Morgan surrogate

Debts upon

Item to M. P. Willowby	63	00	00
Item to William J. Roberts	11	00	00
Item to Griffith Thomas	2	00	00
		
	76	00	00
		

Appendix 3

John Hughes - Plas Ynglascwm, Penmachno

Last Will and Testament and Inventory of personal property.

National Library of Wales ref. B/1768/108/I

An Inventory taken of the Goods of John Hughes of Plas Glascwm upon his decease – Jan 16th 1768

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chattells Rights and Credits of John Hughes of Plas yn Nglasgwm in the Parish of Penmachno, County of Carnarvon and Diocese of Bangor, yeoman deceased taken, rated, values and appraised this sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight by us the appraisors whose names hereunder written.

		£	s	d
First Sixteen milched cows	valued at	64	0	0
Also Fourteen young calves	“	14	0	0
Also Six Runts	“	36	0	0
Also Four two year old Runts	“	12	0	0
Also Five horses	“	15	0	0
Also One Hundred and Twenty Sheep and Goats				
	in all “	31	5	0
Also Hay and Corn	“	25	0	0
Also Household Stuff	in all “	34	5	0
Also Implements of Husbandry in all	“	4	0	0
Also One	“		18	0
Also The Testator's wearing Apparel				
	Sadle and Bridle in all “	2	2	0
Also one gun	“		12	6
Also Two fox traps	“		3	6

Taken, rated, valued and
appraised the Day and Year first above written
by us.

Hugh Jones]	
Rob ^t Jones]	<i>all signed their own names</i>
Hugh Cadwalader]	
Jn ^o Jones]	


Appendix 4

John Edwards – servant of Plas yng lasgwm, Penmachno

Administration Bond & Inventory of Goods & Chattles

National Library of Wales ref. B/1788/90/B

The Administration Bond names Elizabeth Jones, next of kin, and Hugh Jones, yeoman, both of the parish of Penmachno as having the obligation to produce an inventory of all John Edward's possessions.

Signed with the mark of Elizabeth  Jones


& the mark in letters of Hugh  Jones


12th April 1788

A true & perfect account with an Inventory of all the household stufe, cattles and chattles of John Edwards batchelor servant man of Plas yng lasgwm in the Parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon & the Diocese of Bangor as followeth latterly deceased.

		£	s	d
1 pres cupbord	at	2	2	0
1 chest	at	1	0	0
30 sheps	at 4.5 per head	6	15	0
4 goats	at 3 per head		12	0
wearing close	at	1	5	0
In money		3	5	0
			
		14	19	0
			
Desperate debts		1	9	0
			

Apprised by us

The mark of Edward  Morgan

The mark of John  Williams

December 27th 1787

Appendix 5

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.

Appendix 6

Pierce Cadwalader - Last Will and Testament – Glascwm


National Library of Wales ref.B/1806/78W

In the Name of God Amen. I Pierce Cadwalader of Glascwm in the Parish of Penmachno and the County of Carnarvon, farmer, being mindful of mortality and blessed be God of a sound disposing mind memory and understanding do make, publish and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following (that is to say) First I will and require that all my just debts and funeral expences may be fully paid and satisfied by my Executor hereinafter named as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. Afterwards I dispose of the worldly things which God hath bestowed upon me in the manner following. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Ailen the sum of Three Pounds. I give and bequeath unto my son Maurice the sum of Ten Pounds. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elinor the sum of Three Pounds. I give and bequeath unto my son Griffith the sum of Three Pounds. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Barbarah the sum of Three Pounds. I give and bequeath unto my son Hugh the sum of Three Pounds. I give and bequeath unto my Granddaughter Elizier Daughter of my Daughter Elinor the sum of Ten Pounds. I give and bequeath unto my Grandson Pierce Davies son of my said Daughter Elinor the sum of One Pound and One Shilling. I give and bequeath unto my Grandson Pierce Owen son of my Daughter Ailee the sum of One Pound and One Shilling. I give and bequeath unto my Grandson Pierce Griffith son of my son Griffith the sum of One Pound and One Shilling.

All which said Legacies I will and desire may be paid by my Executor hereinafter named within twelve months after my decease. And I give and bequeath unto my son Cadwalader Pierce my share of the sheep that is between me and my son Cadwalader Pierce. And as to the rest of my real and personal Estate of what nature soever it may consist of I give and bequeath the same (subject to my Debts and Funeral Expences) unto my dear son Cadwalader Pierce who I do hereby nominate and appoint Executor of this my Will revoking and making of none affect all form and other Will and Wills by me heretofor made.

In witness whereof I the said Testator Pierce Cadwalader have unto this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal this eighth day of April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two.

Signed sealed published and declared]
by the said Testator Pierce Cadwalader]

The mark  letters

as and for his last Will and Testament]
in the presence of us who in his presence]
subscribed our names as Witnesses]
thereto.

of Pierce  Cadwalader

(A.M.?) Williams Hafodwryd
William Jones Minister Penmachno
(both signed their own names)

.....

On the 10th Day of April in the Year of our Lord 1806 the within written Will was insinuated proved approved and in common form of Law the decreed valid and administration granted to the within named Executor Cadwalader Pierce he being first sworn in common form of Law and that the whole of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased do not amount in value to £200.

before me
Edward Davies
Surrogate

Probate granted 22 November 1806.

Appendix 7

Thomas Lewis Plas yn Glasgwm d.1846 Last Will and Testament

National Library of Wales ref.B/1846/162/W

In the name of God, Amen. The seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord god one thousand eight hundred and forty six I Thomas Lewis of Glasgwm in the Parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon, Farmer, being through the Blessing of God in a sound state of mind and memory but calling to mind the frail tenure of this Life and that it is appointed to all men once to die do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, and herein tuching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased god to Bless me in this life I give and Devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

First I give and Bequeath to my brother Rice Owen, Penrhin Isa the sum of two shillings and sixpence of lawful money of great Britain. Also I give and bequeath to my brother Evan Owen the like sum of two shillings and six pence. Also I give and bequeath to my sister Cathrine the like sum of two shillings and six pence. Also I give and bequeath to my sister Gwen the like sum of two shillings and six pence. Also I give and bequeath to my sister Jane the like sum of two shillings and six pence. Also I give and bequeath to my sister Elizabeth the like sum of two shillings and six pence. Also I give and bequeath to my sister Anne the like sum of two shillings and six pence. Also I give and bequeath to my sister Ellinor Jones of Benner the sum of twenty pounds of Lawful money of England which I direct to be paid by my Executor in parts. The First Five Pounds to be paid at the Expiration of three years after my Decease and the remaining five pounds every year for the next three years following and she is to have them for her own use Entirely. Also I give and bequeath to my brother Lewis Thomas all my wearing apparel. Also I give and bequeath to my nephew Thomas Jones of Tycoch my watch. Further I give and bequeath to my niece Jane Thomas the daughter of my brother Lewis Thomas the sum of fifty pounds of lawful money of great Britain together with my threepiece cupboard. Also I give and bequeath to her sister Elizabeth Thomas the like sum of fifty pounds together with my Dresser and I do hereby Direct my mother to be kept at the Expence of my Executor at Glasgwm Gratis During her natural life and I do hereby appoint my sister-in-law, Jane Thomas of Glasgwm to maintain my mother with the concurrence of my trustees with sufficient food and cloath during the period of her Life Time. As to all the rest and residue of my personal Estate household goods and Effects whatsoever or wheresoever and of whatnaturesoever the same may Possist at the time of my Decease not herein before disposed of, I give and bequeath the same and evry part thereof to my nephew Owen Thomas the son of my brother Lewis Thomas (subject to Pay my Debt and Funeral Expences) who I likewise constitute, nominate and appoint Executor of this my Last Will and Testament and if any of the three last Legatees namely Owen Thomas, Jane Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas should hapen to Die before marry and have an issue do hereby Direct his or their share to be Divided among the survivor or survivors of them in Equal share and I do hereby appoint John Jones of Voel and Robert Williams of Park Trustees of this my Last Will and Testament and Desire them to Observe that all things herein contained be truly performed to the satisfaction of my Legatees and I do hereby Direct the Legacies to be Paid at the End of Twelve Calendar Month after my Decease Exclusive my sister Ellinor who shall be paid according as I herein stated. And I do hereby utterly revoke and Disallow all and evry other form er Will or Wills by me at other Time made and bequeathen, Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I the before named Testator Thomas Lewis have herewith set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Thomas Lewis
(signed by his own hand)

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared
by the Testator Thomas Lewis as and for his Last Will and Testament
in the presence and at his request and in the presence
of each other hereunto subscribed our

names as Witnesses

Rice Jones Eagles Inn
Rowland Evans Pen y Ffridd
Evan Davies Lygallt

.....

An Inventory of the Effects of Thomas Lewis of Plas yn Glasgwm Parish of Penmachno County of Carnarvon Diocese of Bangor farmer lately deceased.

			£	s	d
Consisting	7 cows	at	42	0	0
	7 cattle 2 year old	at	28	0	0
	7 cattle 1 year old	at	17	10	0
	7 calfs	at	4	7	6
	2 horses	at	19	0	0
	110 sheep	at	35	15	0
	Implements of Husbandry	at	5	10	0
	House furniture	at	19	10	0
To	3 pigs	at	3	3	0
				
			174	15	6
				

Valued by me] Robert Jones
this 20th day of July] Griffith Roberts
1840]

.....

Administration Bond

National Library of Wales ref. B/1846/162/X2

Lewis Thomas of Glasgwm in the Parish of Penmachno. On the Seventeenth Day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and forty six the within named Lewis Thomas took the Oath of a Tutor and Curator of Owen Thomas the Minor within named in common form. Before me David Williams
Surrogate

.....

Know all men by these Presents that we Lewis Thomas of Glasgwm in the Parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon, Farmer, John Jones of Voel in the said Parish and Robert Williams of Park in the same parish, Farmers. We held and firmly bound unto the Right Reverend Father in God Christopher by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Bangor, in the sum of Four Hundred Pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid unto the said Right Reverend Father, or his true and lawful Attorney, Executor, Administrator and Assigns. To which payment well and truly to be made. We oblige ourselves and each of us jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our and each of our Heirs, Executors and Administrators and every of them firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals and dated the seventeenth day of December in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith etc and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

forty six.

The Condition of this Obligation is such that if the above bounden Lewis Thomas, the lawful father to be appointed Tutor and Curator of Owen Thomas a Minor of the age of twelve years or thereabouts the Residuary, Legatee and Executor named and appointed in and by the last Will and Testament of his Uncle Thomas Lewis late of Glasgwm aforesaid in the Diocese of Bangor, Farmer, deceased do virtuously Educate and bring up in Learning the said Minor. He having Goods, Rights, Chattels and Credits left or belonging to him by the said Will of the said Thomas Lewis deceased. And all the goods, rights, credits, chattels and dues whatsoever which are or shall become due to the said minor by any lawful means whatsoever, do set forth employ to the best advantage and profit of the said minor and all lawful suits and causes whatsoever do prosecute, solicit, and follow when and as often as need shall require, (according to the effect of the Letters of Tuition to him in that behalf granted) And further to pay or cause to be paid unto the said minor all his goods, rights, credits, chattels, portions and dues whatsoever or the just value of them with full increase thereof, at such time or times as he shall come of age, fortune to marry, or otherwise lawfully demand the same, or at such time or times as by the direction of the above named Reverend Father, his Vicar General, or Judge competent in that behalf shall be limited and appointed; and in the mean time do find and keep, or cause the said minor to be found and kept with sufficient meat, lodgings apparel and all other necessaries whatsoever and moreover not only render and make true and just account of and upon the premise but also surrender the said Letter of Tuition to be made void and cancelled to all intents and purposes unto the said Reverend Father, his Vicar General or other Judge competent in that behalf, when as often as he shall be thereunto called or required and finally do at all times hereafter save and keep harmless the said Reverend Father, or his Vicar General, and all other Officers and Ministers, for and concerning the granting of the said Letters of Tuition. Then this obligation to be void, or else the same to remain effectual in Law.

Signed, sealed & delivered]
in the presence of]
David Williams
Surrogate

Lewis Thomas
John Jones
Robert Williams

(all signed their own names)

.....

Owen Thomas of Glasgwm Executor 12 years

Trustees

Lewis Thomas of Glasgwm, father of the Executor

John Jones of Voel in the Parish of Penmachno in the County of Carnarvon.

Prob. Fees sub £200	3	12	6
Admin cum in addition	2	10	6
Tuition ----- do. -----	2	10	0
		
	8	13	0
14 Nov. postage of papers			6
		
	8	13	6
		

.....

Appendix 8

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 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

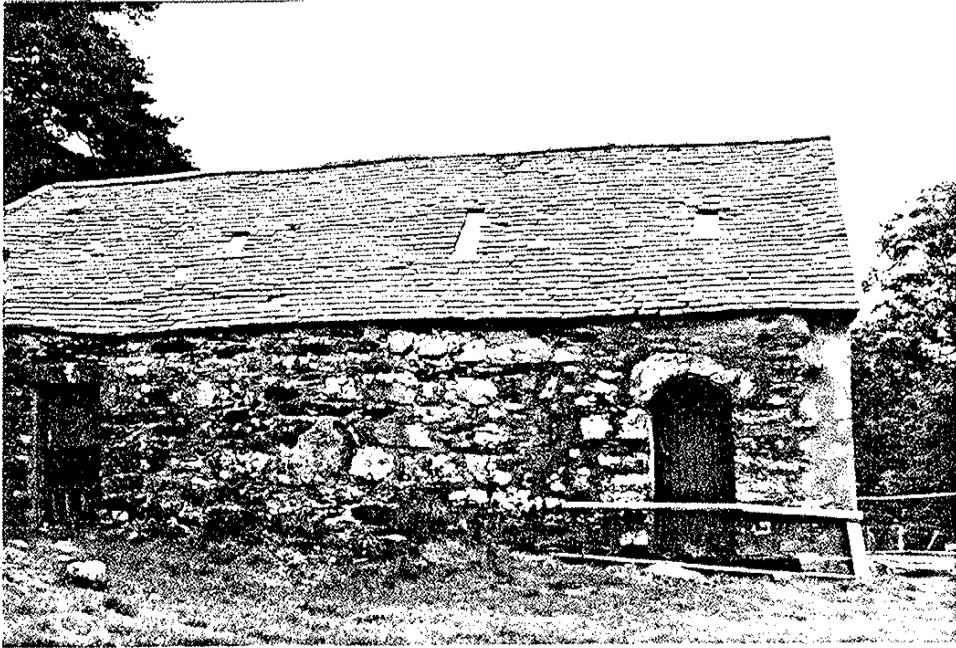
*Edward Gordon Douglas married **Juliana Isabella May Pennant** dau. & co-hrs of George Hay Dawkins Pennant of Penrhyn Castle. In 1841 he assumed the additional surname 'Pennant' by Royal Licence.*

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	“

Edward Douglas-Pennant (1966 -) heir

Appendix 9

PLASGLASGWM. 64. F42/23 35/7750/076
Barn including cattle stall now shed. From WSW.

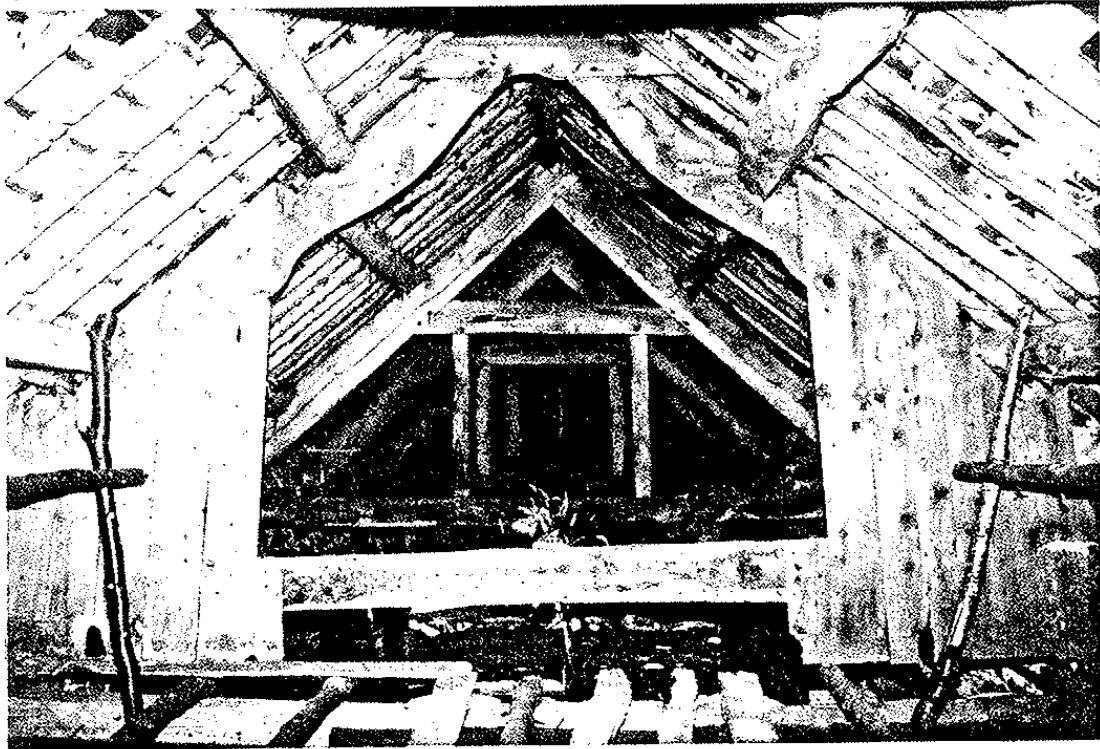


Barn showing the W. doorway with early flat pointed head - 1982



2012

PLASGLASGWM. 69. F42/36 35/7750/076
Barn including cattle stall now shed. Interior to SSE.



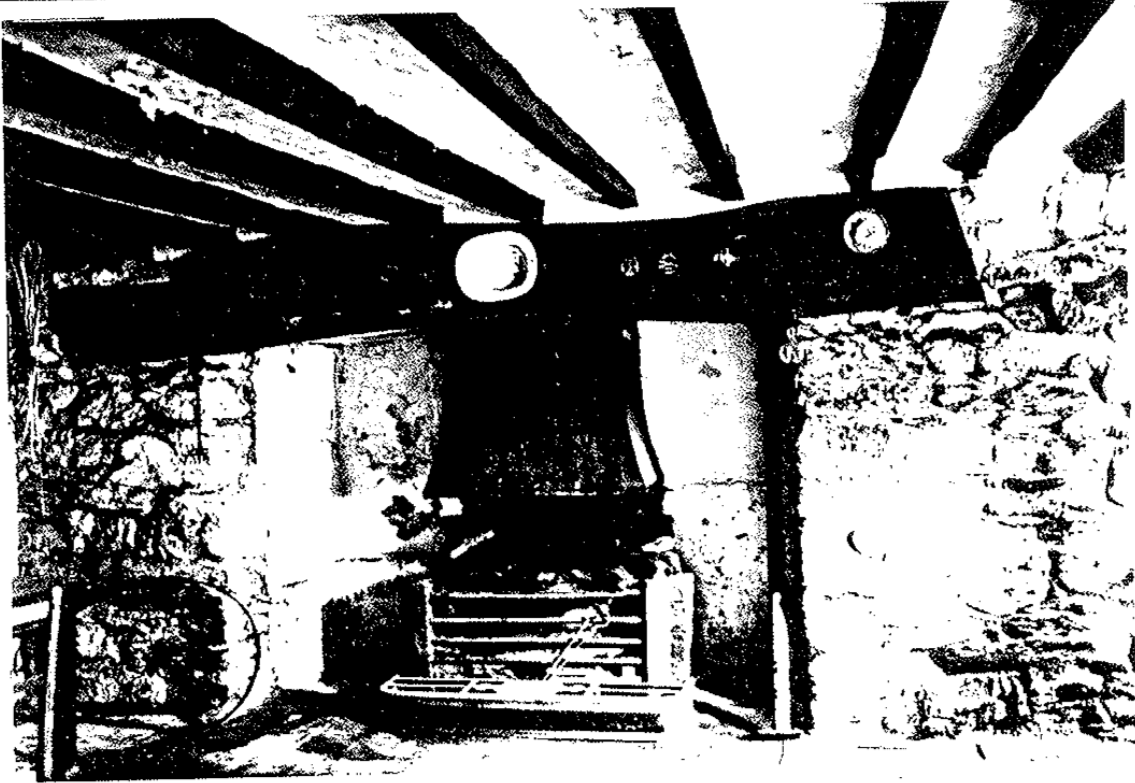
1982



PLASGLASGWM.

13. F108/70 35/7750/001

House. (Plas farmhouse). Interior to NW showing inglenook in original house.



1982

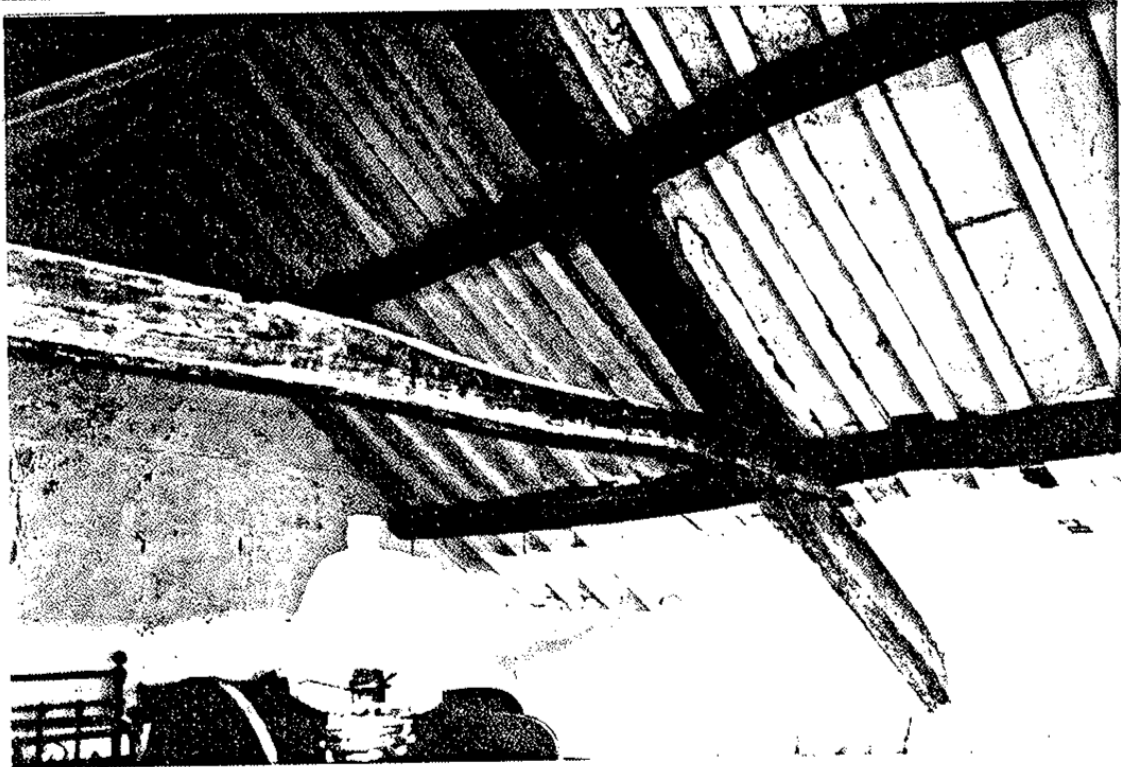


2012

PLASGLADGWM.

20. F109/9 35/7750/001

House. (Plas farmhouse). Interior original house loft to N.

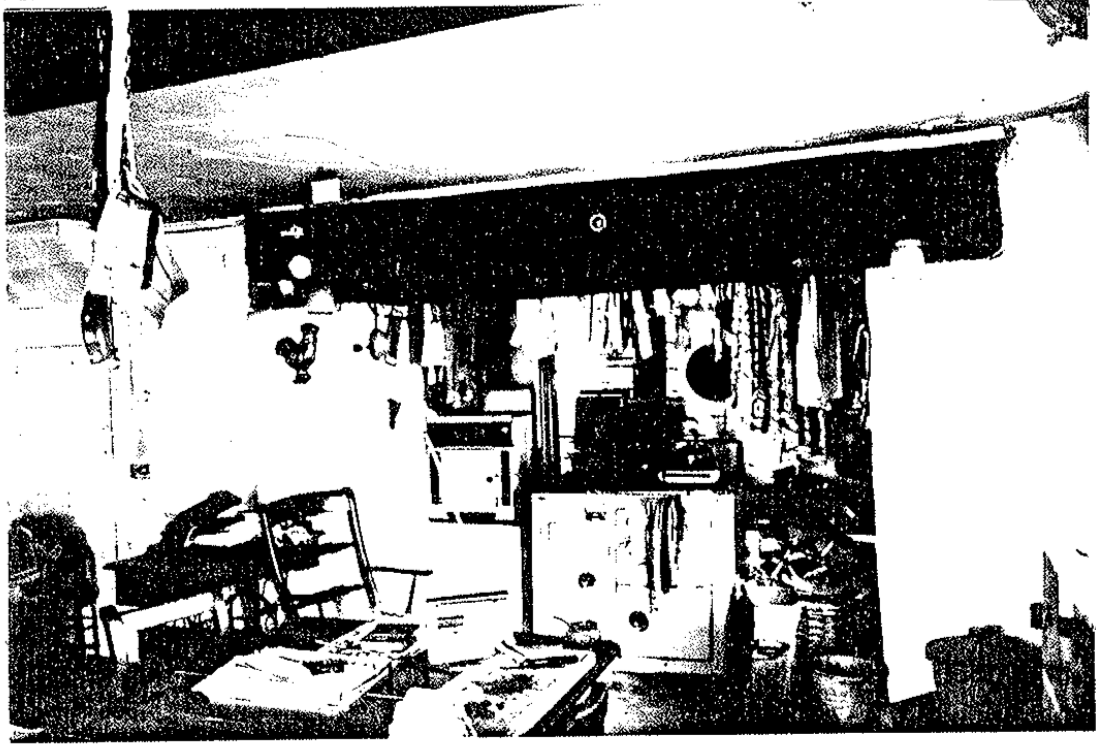


1982



2012

PLASGLASGWM. 28. F109/29 35/7750/001
House. (Plas farmhouse). Interior to NW.



1982



2012