



Darganfod Hen Dai Cymreig Discovering Old Welsh Houses

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Please note that these reports are being updated as part of an ongoing programme of revision. Older reports sometimes refer to the old names of the Group. Between 2005 and 2012 also known as The Snowdonia Dendrochronology Project, then the N W Wales Dendrochronology Project and then the Dating Old Welsh Houses Group.

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Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig



Discovering Old
Welsh Houses

Penrhyn Old Hall
Penrhyn Old Road, Penrhyn Bay
LL30 3EE



Researched and written by
Gill. Jones & Ann Morgan
2019

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HOUSE HISTORY RESEARCH
Written in the language chosen by the volunteers
and researchers & including information
so far discovered

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Building Description

Grade II*

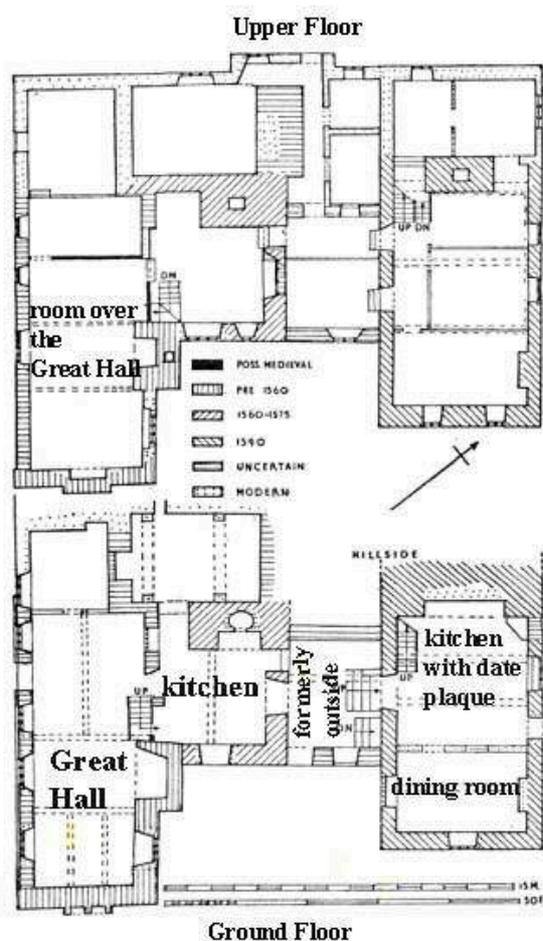
CADW Building ID: 3467
Grid Reference: SH81556 81536

Listing date: 16/3/1976
Last amended: 6/6/2001
NPRN: 16691

THE TREE-RING DATING OF A FLOOR TIMBER AT PENRHYN OLD HALL, LLANDUDNO - February 2015

Author: Dr M. C. Bridge FSA Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory Mill Farm Mapledurham Oxfordshire RG4 7TX

Few timbers in this building displayed enough rings to be dendrochronologically dated, however, two ground floor ceiling beams and a timber in the apex of a roof truss were sampled. One of the ground floor ceiling beams dated to the period 1463–1534, giving a likely felling date range for the tree used as 1545–76.



based on a plan - RCAHMW – Caernarvonshire East Vol.I p.180

Description of the building

British Listed Buildings¹ (last amended 1988)

The SW wing dates mainly to around 1550 and is joined to a NE wing of 1590 (date over fireplace) by a central block of around 1560-75. Additional wings to SW date from later 1971 and 1987.

Exterior

Gentry house. Two storeys (plus attic in NE wing). Stone (mainly rendered); slate roofs. Mullion and transom windows in red sandstone mainly date from c1900. Oldest part of house is cross wing to L with gable in exposed stone, and tall stone chimney with shouldered chimney breast. Right return has 3-light mullion window over 3-light mullion and transom window. In angle with central block, projecting chimney with diagonal stone stack; 2 large stone chimneys visible to rear of central block. Central block has, on first floor, two 3-light windows (R set at eaves), and between them, single-light (C15 re-used) trefoiled window; heraldic shield in low-relief (see p.10). Ground floor obscured by modern porch; openings behind porch c1910. To R, cross-wing with crow-step gable; single attic 2-light window; two 2-light mullion and transom windows to first floor; single 3-light mullion and transom window to ground floor. To SW, the long single-storey range, and cross range with crow-step gable date from the later C20. In front of main building slate steps lead up to forecourt; steps flanked by rubble walls with mounting block; the wall to L sweeps down in series of curves.



Exterior view from the SE²

1. <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/wales>

2. coflein.gov.uk – rcn00893/C552994



exterior view from the SW³



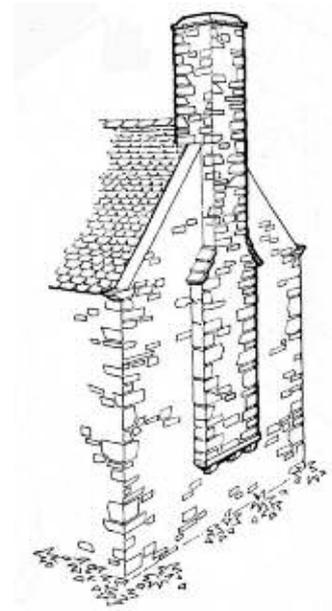
West Elevation⁴

3. coflein.gov.uk – rcn00894/C552995

4. *ibid.* - rcn00895/C552996



The diagonal chimney⁵



The shouldered chimney⁶

Interior

The SW block has large ground floor room which has fireplace with cambered beam with leaf decoration and 2 male heads (modern shelf and pilasters); 3-bay beamed ceiling, end bays have longitudinal beams also; some stop-chamfered joists exposed in end bays; wooden stair with splat balusters and twisted newels. Upper floor of this block has open roof of 3 bays, 2 collar-beam trusses; at NW end, partition with wall-paintings, floral in apex, and below this, to R, male figure in roundel with inscription "The Worde of God is Life to the Soul"; similar painting to L fragmentary. Two fireplaces, in NE and SE walls. In central block, L section has on ground floor large fireplace with oven, and an original outside doorway; beam and stop-chamfered joists: R section has steps up to NE wing, and C18 cupboard (removed from NE wing?).



The great hall⁷

5. coflein.gov.uk – D12015_2772/C617903

6. *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* – Peter Smith 1975 ed. p.287 fig.d

7. *ibid.* – rcn00896/C552998



The room over the great hall⁸



Murals in the room over the Great Hall

8. coflein.gov.uk – rcn00897/C553000

Coflein⁹

Site Description A largely sixteenth century mansion that is thought to incorporate some fabric of a medieval house.

The house has an irregular H-plan. It is a two storey building and its stone walls are mostly rendered. It has slate gabled roofs and tall chimney stacks. The north-east range has a crow-stepped gable. The earliest part is the south-west wing. This was built in the middle years of the sixteenth century, incorporating some earlier features. The south-western part of the central range was then added. Both parts incorporate late medieval architectural salvage. The north-east wing was built as a separate block in the late sixteenth century and at about the same time the south-west wall of the south-west wing was rebuilt. The two parts of the house were then joined by a continuation of the central range. The house has been much altered, extended and otherwise modified, particularly in about 1900. A long service range is attached on the north-east (NPRN 31423).



The cupboard in the corner has been moved to the current entrance hall.

The Kitchen/Dining Room¹⁰



The date plaque shown in the photograph above

9. www.coflein.gov.uk

10. coflein.gov.uk – C552999/AA51/1956



Interior showing steps¹¹
(Entrance Hallway)

A ruinous sixteenth century chapel stands to the north-east (NPRN 43681). Two lodges were built on the north drive (NPRN 16855, 16604) and there is a further estate cottage in Penrhyn-Side (NPRN 16719).



Window from the chapel now re-sited into the old kitchen/dining room.

11. *ibid.* - C553017/AA90/0077

There are well preserved farm buildings to the east of the house (NPRN 31422) with a modern farmhouse (NPRN 16690).

RCAHMW Inventory I (1956), 179-181 No. 650
John Wiles 06.06.07

Wallpaintings

A mainly 16th. C. house with paintings on the plaster infilling a truss (a comparable position to that at Castell-y-mynach, Glam.). There are two panels each with a figure in late 16th. C. costume with a black-letter inscription, and a single panel of a floral design. On another partition are traces of another floral fresco.

(See R.C.A.M. Caerns.I, 180, pl.87).

Houses of the Welsh Countryside – Peter Smith 1975

Features listed

p.287 fig.160d	Chimney drawing (see p.5)
p.413 map 19	Wind-braces
p.417 map 20	Cusping in roof trusses
p.437 map 27	Regional house type A (end chimney and inside cross passage)
p.441 map 28	Regional house type A (lateral chimney and inside cross passage)
p.511 map 43	Ornate open roof
p.519 map 45	Stepped gables
p.527 map 48a	Date inscription before AD 1600 i.e.1590

.....

The heraldic shield over the entrance, dated 1590 and displaying the coat of arms of the Pugh family, has the letters IHC inscribed over a crucifix in the centre of the shield.

The initials IHC (sometimes IHS) on the coat of arms is a monogram for the name of Jesus Christ. It is derived from the first three letters of the Greek name of Jesus, iota-eta-sigma or IHΣ. Here the Greek letter eta was transliterated as the letter H in the Latin-speaking West (Greek eta and Latin-alphabet H had the same visual appearance and shared a common historical origin), while the Greek letter sigma was either transliterated as the Latin letter C (due to the visually-similar form of the lunate sigma), or as Latin S (since these letters of the two alphabets wrote the same sound).

“The carving above the fireplace in the 'Hall' is almost certainly also linked to the family's faith – the fish urn with wheat symbolizes that the Blessed Sacrament was held in reservation at the house. The face is said to be that of St.Peter, two harpoons, such as the kind used for spearing fish, represent the Apostolic Succession; “go ye out unto all nations, and be fishers of men.”¹²

12. Transcript of a Talk by R. Idloes Owen to the Creuddyn Historical Society 1986 – Bangor Archives ref. 34562



Undated photograph of the entrance with the coat of arms above the doorway.

Early Background History

The name – Penrhyn Old Hall

Variants of spelling found in documents – Place Penrine, Penryn, Penrhyn. Initially the house was known as Penrhyn, Creuddyn to distinguish it from Penrhyn, Llandegai (*Penrhyn Castle*). The name Penrhyn Old Hall appears to have been first used around the time of the 1911 census. A comment was made about this in a newspaper article in 1917.¹³

“Penrhyn Old Hall - that is how Penrhyn, Creuddyn is known. This new name, I suppose, has been invented to catch the eye of visitors, since the house has become a show place.”

A note of Caution:

Care must be taken to distinguish **Penrhyn, Creuddyn** from Penrhyn Castle, Llandegai near Bangor. Some accounts have suggested that Penrhyn, Creuddyn was at one time owned by Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to King James I. **This is not the case.** One date sometimes quoted for the sale of Penrhyn, Creuddyn to Williams is 1760 but he lived from 1582-1650. Penrhyn, Creuddyn was actually purchased by a Thomas Williams from Anglesey in the 18th century. (see p.28) Dr. John Williams purchased Cochwillan, the seat of his ancestors, and **Penrhyn, Llandegai**, the seat of the Griffiths family, in c.1622.¹⁴ He also purchased Marl Hall, Creuddyn in 1627.¹⁵ He died at Gloddaith Hall, Creuddyn in 1650 whilst staying with his kinsmen (a branch of the Wynns of Gwydir). He was unmarried and left no will. His Penrhyn, Llandegai estate passed to his nephew Sir Griffith Williams.

Medieval Land Division in Wales

For administrative purposes, the land in medieval Wales was divided up into Cantrefi and Commotes. The commotes themselves were subdivided into parishes and townships. The cantref of Rhos was divided into the commotes of Isdulas, Uwchduldas and Creuddyn.

The site of **Penrhyn Old Hall** was in the Cantref of Rhos, commote of Creuddyn, parish of Eglwys Rhos and township of Penrhyn.

The Creuddyn peninsula became part of Caernarfonshire after the defeat of the Welsh by Edward I in 1283. It was deliberately included with the rest of this county in order to secure the important, strategic and economic highway which crossed the River from Deganwy to Conwy.

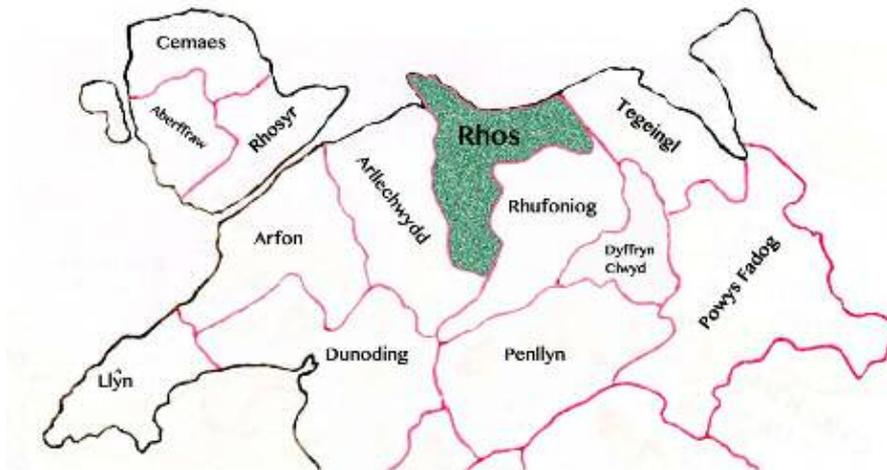
Isdulas & Uwchduldas eventually became part of the county of Denbighshire as a result of the Acts of Union in 1536 & 1542.

13. North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality - 20th April 1917

14. Penrhyn Castle Papers – Bangor University

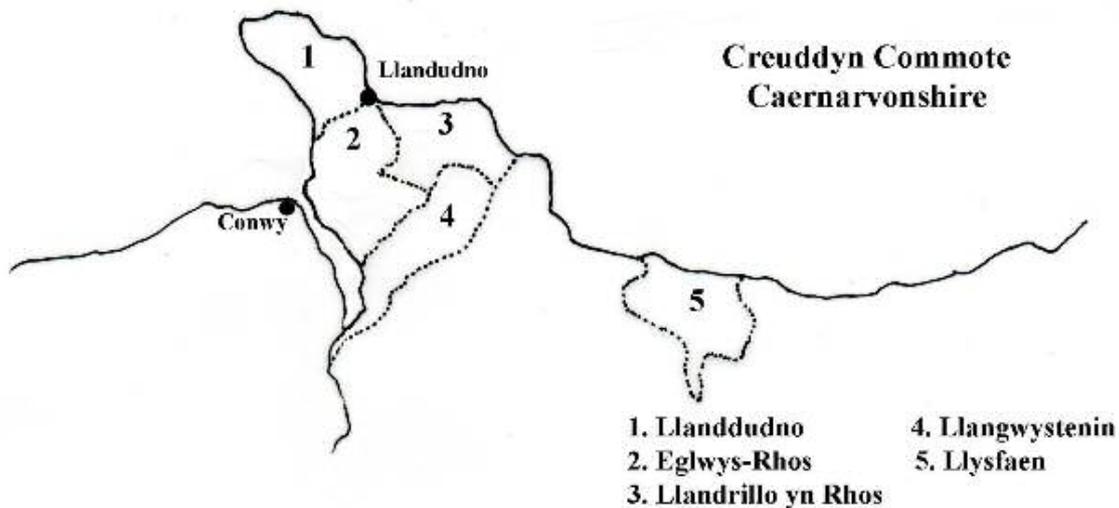
15. Tywyn in Victorian Times – Fiona Richards 2012

Medieval Cantrefi of North Wales



Based on Lloyd's History of Wales, Vol.1 and Koch's Celtic Culture

The Medieval Commote of Rhos



The earliest archaeological evidence from the area comes from a number of limestone caves on both the Great and Little Ormes. Artefacts spanning from the Upper Palaeolithic period to the Bronze Age have been recovered from the Great Orme, and evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation has been found on the Little Orme. The copper mine on the Great Orme was first worked during this period about 4000 years ago, about the same time as Stonehenge was being built.

Penrhyn Old Hall, Creuddyn is situated at the base of the hills which divide Llandudno from Rhos-on-Sea. In early times, there was an ancient trackway past this spot, and it is more than likely that the Romans made use of it during their occupation of Wales in order to reach the copper mines on the Great Orme's Head. This is largely confirmed by the discovery in 1873, and again in 1907, of a large number of Roman coins of the time of Constantine and Galerius.¹⁶

In the pre-conquest period Creuddyn was divided between the important royal *maedref* sites at Deganwy and Bryn Euryn.

The manor of Llys Euryn was held by **Ednyfed Fychan** (c.1170-1246.) He was Baron of Brynfannigl, Lord of Criccieth, Chief Justice, Seneschal (Chief Officer or Counsellor) of Llewelyn the Great. Llewelyn ruled virtually the whole of Wales aided by his seneschal Ednyfed.

Ednyfed is reputed to have been born at **Penrhyn y Creuddyn**, possibly in a building on or near the site of **Penrhyn Old Hall**.¹⁷ He was a descendant of Marchudd ap Cynan¹⁸, the head of the VIII Noble Tribe of North Wales, who lived around 850AD at Brynffanigl near Abergele. Marchudd held the title of Lord of Abergele and owned land around the present town. Ednyfed Fychan held estates in Abergele, Conwy, Colwyn Bay and Criccieth, Anglesey and South Wales. Some of his descendants lived in Anglesey, among them the forefathers of the Tudors.

Richard Fenton (1746-1821), wrote in his book 'Tours in Wales' which he made between 1804-1813:-

*Hence visit Penrhyn, an irregular old home, where it is said Ednyfed Vychan was born in 1170. They say that originally the old mansion or palace stood where the orchard now is, and they show you an old chapel, now a stable.*¹⁹

In **1230** he bought land on the site of the present Rhos Fynach. for which he paid two shillings per annum to God and the church of Dinerth (Llandrillo yn Rhos) to buy lamps for the festival of Easter. In addition to Rhos Fynach. Ednyfed eventually built a house on Bryn Euryn called Llys Euryn. He had at least 9 sons and 3 daughters. Two of his sons, **Cynwrig** and **Llewelyn**, were titled 'of Creuddyn'.

Fenton also wrote:-

Ednyfed Vychan had his chief residence at Penrhyn in this district. Pugh of Coytmore descended in a direct line from him, and possessed Penrhyn as his Heir at Law. This family

16. Penrhyn, Creuddyn and the Pughs – Talk given to the Creuddyn Historical Society – R.Idloes Owen

17. Clwyd Historian No.34 Spring 1995

18. Appendix The Pedigree of Ednyfed Fychan

19 Which he made between . Tours in Wales – edited by John Fisher prebendary of St.Asaph pub.1917 p.201

*had in their possession a Grant from Prince Llewelyn ap Iorworth of lands in Creuddyn to Ednyfed Vychan with the Prince's seal in green wax to it.*²⁰

Fenton suggests that 'Pugh' was a direct descendant of Ednyfed Fychan. He is presumably referring to James Coytmore Pugh (see Appendix 1) who owned the property at the time of his visit. The Grant which he mentioned may have referred to the land he held at Rhos Fynach?

The Pope granted a license to build a private chapel at Llandrillo. The chapel was eventually enlarged to become the parish church of Llandrillo yn Rhos, after the previous one (Dinerth Parish Church) had been inundated by the sea during Ednyfed's lifetime. He was buried at Llandrillo after his death in 1246.

The site of Deganwy Castle was probably first occupied in the Roman period. After this, it became a place of major political importance as the court of Prince Maelgwyn Gwynedd (c.520-547), who was the foremost historical figure of the 6th century in North Wales. Llewelyn Fawr built a stone castle here which was destroyed and rebuilt on several occasions in the 13th century. It was finally abandoned when Edward I built Conwy Castle on the other side of the river.²¹

After the conquest, the manor of Gogarth, on the western side of the Great Orme, was granted by Edward I to Anian, Bishop of Bangor in 1284, in recognition of services rendered to the Crown, notably the baptism of the 1st English Prince of Wales, newly born at Caernarvon, and it was here that a substantial hall house (aka the Bishop's Palace), was constructed.

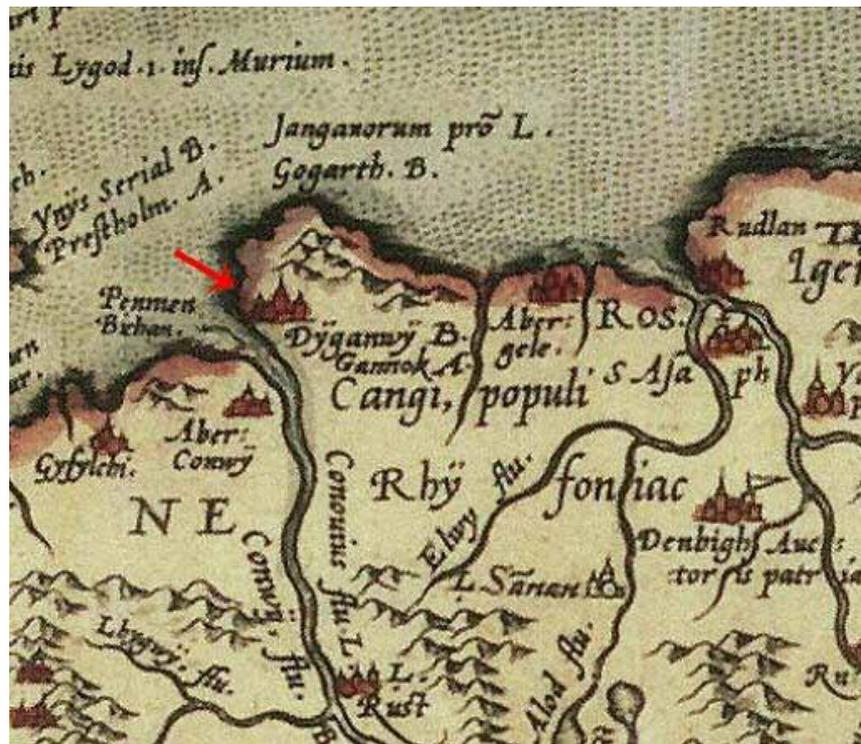
The 1352 surveys collectively known as *The Record of Carnarfon*, indicate that the episcopal manor of Gogarth included three small townships on the Great Orme – Y Gogarth itself, which contained the palace of the Bishop of Bangor. This was burnt down by Owain Glyndwr in 1400. Y Cyngreawdr, facing north and including the original church of St. Tudno, and Yr Wyddfif, south east below the hillfort of Pen y Dinas and the north east corner of the Great Orme.

The other townships on Creuddyn, which were divided between the parishes of Llandudno, Eglwys Rhos/Llanrhos, Llandrillo-yn-Rhos and Llangwstennin, were:-

1. Llandudno – Bodafon, Rhiwledin, later also Cefncastell/Cyngreawdr, Yr Wyddfif previously part of the manor of Gogarth.
2. Eglwys Rhos/Llanrhos – Bryniau, Cwm, Fferm, Gloddaith, Penlasog, **Penrhyn**, Trefferi, Tref Hir, Bodysgallen
3. Llandrillo yn Rhos – Eirias, Colwyn, Rhiw, Cilgwyn, Llwyd Coed, Mochdre and Dinerth.
4. Llangwstennin – Tre Iorwerth/Trewarth, Llanwyddan

20. *ibid.* p.311

21. Frances Lynch



Humphrey Lhuyd: Ortelius 1573 showing the Bishop's Palace.

By the 16th century there were three manors on Creuddyn.

1. Gloddaith Hall c.1526 - by 1460 this site was in the hands of the Mostyns, but it later passed to the Wynns of Gwydir as the consequence of a marriage.
2. Bodysgallen Hall - this is said to be the site of Cadwallon Lawhir, King of Gwynedd, however there is no evidence for or against him having a court here. The house was originally built in the late 13th century and extended by Robert Wynne in 1620.
3. Penrhyn Hall – dendrodated to c.1545-1576

N.B. Medieval manors were not the large country houses of the gentry that now grace our land. A Medieval manor was a district over which a Lord had domain and could exercise certain rights and privileges as long as he met certain obligations set by the Crown, or in the case of pre-conquest North Wales - the Princes. This usually meant providing military service when required. If a Lord held more than one manor, he would generally install a resident steward in charge of any in which he did not reside. Each manor had a manor house and farm, sometimes known as a grange. The remainder of the land was let or leased to tenants.

In the *Record of Carnarfon* (during Edward III's reign from 1327-1377), the family of Penrhyn, Creuddyn are mentioned as being able to sit at the County and Hundred Courts and to serve the Black Prince at their own expense. No other service or payment was required to the Crown because parts of Creuddyn were by this time under the control of The Lordship of Denbigh.

The Cistercian Monks of Aberconwy Abbey in Conwy also had a grange on the Creuddyn. They rebuilt the church at Eglws Rhos in 1282. After the conquest in 1284, the monks relinquished their Abbey and most of the grange – retaining just a one fourth of the vill of Bodysgallen. They relocated to the township of Maenan.

16th Century

The earliest reference to Penrhyn, Creuddyn, comes in an account by John Leyland of his 'Itinerary in Wales 1536-1539', which was edited by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith and published in 1906.²² Leyland was Henry VIII's antiquary.

The account says,

“Credine a commote of Cairnarvonshire a this side Conwey River. This commote partely be Conwey Ryver, partley by the se is yn a maner as insulatid, and one way owte of Denbigh land the way is over a made causey over a marsh often overflowen. ... In it is very little wood, and that is at Penrine (Little Orme's Head). It berith very good corne and grasse. a mile up ynto the land appere grete ruines of Hegannoys Castel stondding on an hille, wher, as sum say, Mailgo Guined dwellid and Luellen Prince of Wales. “Place Peurine” an auncient stone house by est north est on the shore longing to Mr Poel of (Flint)shire”

He goes on to say, *“Koele communely caullid in Englische Poele, and, as sum say, it is the name that we caull Hughe.”*

This account seems rather confused. It was queried by Dr. Gwenogiryn Evans as to whether the account referred to Penrhyn, Llandegai but the description does not equate with this property. The name of the holder of the property is also a little confusing as shortly after this a **Rheinallt ap Ieuan** is mentioned as being a former owner of the property. Rheinallt was clearly a person of some importance in the area and had married Elizabeth Salusbury, daughter of the Dean of St.Asaph.²³ Rheinallt died 17th August 1535. His death is recorded in the Calender Patent Rolls. He was a 'tenant in chief' of the crown and so after his death, an Inquisition Post Mortem would have been held.

N.B. Almost all land (apart from that held by the church) at this time would have been owned by the Crown. 'Tenants in capita' (tenants in chief) held leases directly from the Crown. They in turn often sublet land to lesser tenants. Everyone, apart from the Monarch or church, was said to hold the land 'of' someone else.

Inquisition Post Mortem

The extent of the crown's rights was determined by the holding of the 'Inquisition Post Mortem'. The resultant outcome gave details of the lands/properties held by the deceased tenant in capite, the date of his death and the name and age of his heir. If there was a rightful heir, he paid relief (a sum of money) to the crown in order to take possession of the estate; if he was under age, the crown had the right of wardship and marriage. This information was sent to the Court of Chancery.

The Court of Wards and Liveries

Lands held of the king in chief were subject to wardship if they fell by inheritance into the hands of a minor. The king was entitled to the profits of the estate during the minority; He had the right to choose the ward's marriage partner and to enter his inheritance. In practice, the king usually sold these rights to the highest bidder. The Court of Wards and Liveries was established in the early

22. p.89 & 92

23. Penrhyn Bay – A.H.Stamp

1540s, to take over the administration of wardship from the Court of Chancery.

As Rheinallt's son, Huw ap Rheinallt, was under age, the estate would have reverted to the Crown and Huw, would have been made a ward of the king. However, Rheinallt's wife, Elizabeth Salusbury, remarried to Robert ap Hugh (Robert Pugh), probably soon after the death of Rheinallt and so the lease on Penrhyn was granted to Robert and he was also granted the wardship of Huw.

The Leyland account probably refers to Robert ap Hugh.

1542 - Robert ap Hugh appears in a Star Chamber action - a petition to the king concerning Hugh Peake who, as agent of John Salusbury of Llewenni Hall lay claim that Anthony Weldon who held the grants of the Conway and Tal-y-cafn ferries and Penlassog, a small township between Deganwy and Llandudno. It appears that he had promised to lease them to Hugh Peake but Robert ap Hugh states that Anthony Weldon had promised him the leases. This is later confirmed by Anthony in a letter to the Lord Chancellor in favour of Robert ap Hugh, the plaintiff.

1543/4 – In the subsidy rolls, Robert ap Hugh (Huw ap Rheinallt's stepfather) appears in two documents as having received in grants for land in the Penrhyn/Gloddaithe areas – 13/6d for goods each year.

141 - Grants in February, 1544. Henry VIII 1544 26-29 pp.71-87 Letters and Papers Henry VIII Vol 19. Part 1 January -July 1544 originally published by His Majesty's Stationary Office, London 1903

14. Robt. Apphughe. Annuity of 5*l.* ont of a chief messuage in Penryn and lands in Penryn, Iroos, Glotheyayth and Rossewenny, co. Caern., which belonged to **Reginald ap Jevan** (*Rheinallt ap Ieuan*) and are in the King's hands by minority of Hugh ap Raynold, son and heir of the said Reginald; with wardship and marriage of the said, heir. Westm., 1 Feb. 35 Hen. VIII. *Del. Westm.*, 8 Feb.—P.S. *Pat. p.* 18, *m.* 36.

Rheinallt ap Ieuan is said to have been descended from Ednyfed Fychan. Ednyfed had at least nine sons. Two of them are noted as being 'of Creuddyn' – Llewelyn and Cynwrig. They each inherited half of Creuddyn.^{24 25}

Other accounts name him as Rheinallt ap Hugh, and claim his descent from a brother of Ednyfed Fychan and that his father was Hugh ap Robert. (Appendix 2). However, the extant document from 1544 (above) indicates that his father was called Ieuan and not Hugh. The lack of descendants in the male line may account for the confused state of pedigrees relating to the Pugh family, and the difficulty in tracing family papers. Even J.E.Griffith in his "Anglesey and Caernarvonshire Families" seems to get lost.

Robert ap Hugh (2nd husband of Elizabeth) was descended from the family of Cefn y Garlleg, Llansanffraid Glan Conwy. This family was descended from John, third son of Robert ap Howel, Lord of Rhos, son of Gruffydd Goch son of Edryd, from the tribe of Marchudd ap Cynan, lord of Abergele and founder of the VIIIth Royal Tribe of Wales²⁶

1548 – Robert ap Hugh is recorded in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward VI as 'the owner of the township of Penrhyn and he is named as the Lord of Trewarth (Llandudno Junction) and lessee

24. Ednyfed the Seneschal – E.P.Williams - Clwyd Historian no.34 Spring 1995

25. Appendix 1 The Pugh Family of Penrhyn

26. Appendix 2 Possible ancestors of Rheinallt ap Ieuan

of the Conwy and Tal y Cafn ferries.¹²⁷

1551 – Huw ap Rheinallt attained his majority at the age of 21 years. It is recorded in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward VI 1551 when he was granted 'the general livery of a place or manor & lands in Penryn and Yreos (*Eirias*), co. Caern.' This is the last time he is mentioned so it is very likely that he died sometime during the next few years, leaving a wife, Catherine and their 2nd son Robert Pugh their only child and heir.

The Pughs of Penrhyn, Creuddyn professed the Roman Catholic faith for a long period after the Reformation and kept a priest who held services in the adjacent chapel. Recusancy was largely kept at bay in other areas of Caernarvonshire by the proximity of the Bishop and the influence of Gwydir. But Creuddyn was slightly off the beaten track and proved very resistant to change. Between the years 1581 and 1624, Creuddyn, a sparsely occupied area produced a crop of 168 recusants, and almost every alternate year an average of seven people were indicted at the Great sessions.²⁸

Elizabeth and Robert also had a son named David Pugh who inherited Cefn y Garleg.

Robert ap Hugh was appointed High Constable of Creuddyn in 1551; MP for Denbighshire in 1559; High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1560; High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1562; he was the last of the family to be a Justice of the Peace, because the recusancy of his successors denied them that honour during the reign of Elizabeth I. He must, then, have shown a minimum of compliance with the queen's religious policy, though both the the family's wills and their mural decorations and carvings at Penrhyn show where their real sympathies lay.

1558 – Elizabeth I succeeded her Catholic half sister, Mary Tudor, and immediately re-established the Protestant Anglican Church.

1559 – The Act of Uniformity of Common Prayer and Administration of Sacrament in which attendance at church became compulsory. These non-attenders were known as 'Popish recusants'.

Huw and Katherine had a son named **Robert ap Huw** who was born about 1560.

1564 - Robert ap Hugh died.

A map by Christopher Saxon from 1577 shows Penrhyn (Penrin) and the churches of St.Tudno, Eglwys Rhos, Llandrillo and Llangwystennin.

27. Penrhyn Bay – A.H.Stampe – p.206

28. Cymru a'r Hen Ffydd – Emyr Gwyn Jones M.A. 1951



Christopher Saxon 1577

Another map produced by Christopher Saxon in 1577/1578 shows Penrhyn, Bodysgallen and Bryn Euryn (*Llys Euryn*) but not Gloddaith. Also the churches of St. Tudno, Eglwys Rhos, Llandrillo and Llangwystennin.



Christopher Saxon 1577 from the 1583 Atlas.

Elizabeth Pugh (nee Salusbury) and her second husband, Robert ap Hugh, arranged the marriage of her son and his sister. i.e. Huw ap Rheinallt and Katherine vch Hugh ap Robert. They had a son named **Robert Pugh**.

1567 - Robert Pugh entered the Middle Temple as stated in the register of admissions there.

c.1580 - Robert Pugh married Jane Bulkeley, the daughter of Richard Bulkeley of Beaumaris. They had four children.

William Pugh b.abt. 1580

Stephen Pugh

Mary Pugh

Philip Pugh

Robert and his wife became prominent Catholics. Many of the other local gentry turned a blind eye.

October 1582 - A writ of outlawry was issued against them and the High Sheriff, John Griffiths of Cefnamlwch, was instructed to make an assessment of their possessions.

1583 - Griffiths was forced to take action, but reported a negative result. They were finally reported as recusants by the bishop of St.Asaph. During this period well known priests, John Bennett and William Davies probably used Penrhyn as a base.

It was not until after 1584 that Robert Pugh, together with his wife and ten neighbouring parishioners, were formally reported as recusants by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Elizabeth I's attitude to recusants was at first fairly moderate. Those who held, or attended private masses were imprisoned and those who failed to attend church were fined twelve shillings. Towards the end of her reign the penalties became much harsher. In 1581 the fines were increased to £20 a month, property could be seized or recusants could spend a year in prison. From 1585, they were viewed as traitors and the death penalty was imposed, particularly on priests who said mass.

The Pugh family were able to maintain their adherence to the Catholic church because of the isolated location of their property. Priests could arrive by sea and land on the shores of Creuddyn and if necessary hide in a 'priest hole' in the house. Robert also had many friends in high places. A small pinnace, which was a light boat propelled by oars or sail, was owned by the family.

1582 – a writ of outlawry against Robert Pugh and his wife was given to the High Sheriff, John Griffith. It was not acted upon for 8 months, which suggests that Griffith was a sympathiser.

1583 – a nil return of recusants was recorded.

1584 – The Bishop of St.Asaph recorded Robert and Jane as recusants but no apparent action was taken, but the situation was about to change.

From **May 1586** life became even more difficult for Catholics. The Queen was incensed to learn that laws against 'recusants and obstinate persons in religion' had not been enforced. A friendly warning was given to Robert Pugh and his chaplain and friend, Father William Davies, and they were able to escape, taking refuge, along with several others, in a cave on the Little Orme (*originally known as Rhiwledyn*). They remained there in comparative safety for about nine months

and even managed to produce a small book on a printing press they had hidden there. The book was 'Y Drych Christianogawl' – 'The Christian Mirror'. and its importance lies in the fact that it was possibly the first book ever printed in Wales. It related god's work to the catholic faith.

A typical morning scene at the cave was described in a poem by Gwilym Puw (grandson of Robert & Jane). The occupiers were described as going about their business of roasting meat, baking, brewing, making a clock, writing and operating a printing press.

1587 - In April 1587, the cave was discovered and the local Magistrate, Sir Thomas Mostyn, informed. He went to the cave with a large band of people but did not enter – preferring (so it was said) to wait until the following day. He left several of his own men on guard, but when morning came, it was found that all of the cave dwellers had managed to escape. Nothing more was known of Robert Pugh and William Davies for several years.

1590 – The Coat of Arms placed over the main door displays the letters I. H. C. and the date 1590. These are surmounted by a mitre and supported by two griffins. (see pp. 9 &10)

1592 - In March 1592, Robert Pugh and William Davies were arrested in Holyhead, Anglesey. They had gone there to assist four student Priests on their journey to Spain, but all six persons were arrested – Robert Pugh being the only one to escape. The others were thrown into Beaumaris Castle dungeons where Father Davies regularly said Mass. Beaumaris rapidly became a centre for all the Catholics of Anglesey. Davies was eventually condemned to death and was hung, drawn and quartered at Beaumaris on the 27th July 1593.

There is another anecdote about a plot to put to death all of the Catholics on Creuddyn. It is said that a band of conspirators held their meetings in the old house Penrhyn. They were determined that in the little territory of Creuddyn, the Roman Catholic religion would again prevail. A farm servant of Gloddaeth going to see his sweetheart at Penrhyn, was warned by her of the midnight meetings of armed men. He, in turn, warned his master, Sir Thomas Mostyn. The house and chapel at Penrhyn were surrounded, and all the conspirators captured, except the real head of the conspiracy, an aged priest. He escaped, but one day some fishermen at sea saw a wreath of smoke curling from the Little Orme's side. A search was made, and the old priest was found in a cave and captured. He was then killed in the meadow in front of the house. Years later, an old trunk was found in the house, which contained a withered hand supposed to be that of the priest.

17th Century

1603 – Elizabeth I died. She was succeeded by James I of England and VI of Scotland, the first of the Stuart monarchs.

1611 - sixty-three recusants are named, fanning out from Creuddyn proper as far as Gyffin and the site of Colwyn Bay.

1625 – James I died and was succeeded by his son, Charles I.

1629 - Robert Pugh died. His sons, William and Philip followed the family tradition of recusancy.

William married Elizabeth Mostyn of Talacre. The Talacre Mostyns were another staunchly Catholic family. William and Elizabeth had at least six children - **Robert** b.abt 1599; Margaret; Jane; Stephen; Mary; Ann.

Philip married Gaynor Gwyn daughter of Sir Richard Gwyn. They are reputed to have had twelve children. Richard; Robert b.abt.1609; Gwilym b.abt.1618; Sion; Gruffydd; Herbert; Ifan; Margareta; Jane; Mary; Dorothy; Martha.

1641 - The number of recusants in the local area was down to twenty-seven.

Gwilym Pugh, s/o Philip, was a Royalist officer and prolific author of Welsh language poems which were mainly in defence of the Catholic faith.

1648 – Gwilym composed a poem which demonstrated his loyalty to the King and to the Catholic church. He said that, 'the political evils afflicting Britain are God's punishment for the abandonment of the "true religion". People were far happier when the "Old Faith" prevailed. But a better time is coming. The English Roundheads will be made square by a crushing defeat, and the king will return "under a golden veil"; the Mass shall be sung once more, and a bishop shall elevate the host.'

Gwilym's aspirations were not to be realised.

1649 – Charles I was executed.

1650 – The Recusancy Laws were repealed.

It is not known when William Pugh died, but he was succeeded by his son, **Robert Pugh** who had been born about 1599.

Robert Pugh married Margaret daughter of William Lewis of Presaddfed, Anglesey. They had at least five children – **John**; William; Stephen; Elizabeth; Mary.

Robert Pugh died on the 23/8/1659 and left a Will. He was succeeded by his eldest son, **John Pugh**. He was buried at Llanrhos church. His memorial inscription (*Plot 1016*) reads:-

Nostra sub hoc sculpto pars est viclissima Saxo
mens sua fert collum jure cadaver humum
Robertus Pue de Penrhyn obiit XXIII Augusti
Anno Domini 1659 Anno Altatis suae 60

Translated into English – Our basest part is under this carved stone. Its soul hath heaven by right earth, flesh and bone.

.....

1660 – After Oliver Cromwell's death, the monarchy was restored and Charles II was crowned king.

John Pugh was the only one of Robert and Margaret's children to marry. His wife was called Elizabeth. They had a son called **William**.

There is another anecdote about John's brother, William Pugh.²⁹

1661 – William Pugh sold his lands to his mother and went off travelling abroad. Before he went, he inserted a needle between one of the joists and the ceiling in the kitchen, and he also put a tooth of a harrow into a pear tree in the orchard. Many years later he returned as an impoverished beggar to discover that his sisters, Elizabeth and Mary had inherited the the property on parents deaths. If he was successful in inserting his claim to the property, his sisters would have lost their inheritance. The sisters refused to believe that he was their brother. William tried to prove his identity by showing them the needle and harrow tooth. They still did not accept his claim. He later disappeared and is said to have been murdered at the instigation of his sisters.

In the early 19th century, a Mr.W.Hughes while building a lime kiln, discovered in a rock fissure at the back of the house, the complete skeleton of a man, since believed to be that of the missing brother.

1661 – Stephen/Steven Pue, son of Robert and Margaret, died and left a Will. He was buried at Llanrhos church (*Plot 1014*). His memorial inscription reads:-

Here lyeth the body of Steeven Pue of Penrhyn
in ye comott of Creythen and county of Carnavon gent
deceased in the comott and county afors'd who died
about the twenty fourth day of June
in the year of our Lord God 1661.

1662 – Margaret Pue, widow of Robert Pugh (d.1659) died and left a Will³⁰ in which she asked to be buried with her son, Stephen. She left ten shillings each to her sons, John and William and to her daughters Elizabeth and Mary, she left all her 'movable and immovable goods' and made them her Executors. It is not known where she was buried. There is no evidence that she was buried with her son.

.....

1663 - Hearth Tax

In England and Wales, a tax on hearths was introduced on the 19th May 1662. Householders were required to pay a charge of 2s per annum for each hearth, with half of the payment due at Michaelmas and the other half at Lady Day. Exemptions were those in receipt of poor relief and anyone whose house was worth less than 20s a year. A revision of the Act in 1664 made the tax payable by all who had more than two chimneys. It was eventually abolished in 1689.

29. Penrhyn Bay – A.H.Stampe – pp.209-210

30. Appendix - Will of Margaret Pue 1662

1665 - John Pugh was taxed on three hearths.

1666 - **John Pugh** died. An Inventory of all his personal goods and chattels was produced. His son, William, was not able to inherit the property of his aunts – Elizabeth and Mary – until they died. He was buried at Llanrhos church. His memorial stone (*Plot 1015*) reads:-

Hig iaget gorpus Ioan is Pue de Penrhyn gent
 obiit 24 7
 ano dom 1666 statis ve



Llanrhos Churchyard
 The graves of Steven Pue, John Pue and Robert Pue

John Pue does not appear to have left a will. His wife, Elizabeth, was appointed as the Administrator of his estate and an inventory³¹ of his 'goodes and chattells' was compiled.

An **Inventory** of ye goodes and chattells of John Pue of Penrhyn in ye parish of Eglwys Rhos in County of Caernarvon gent deceased ye 21 of ?Oct.1666.

		£	s	d
Imprimis	Six oxen priced at	6	0	0
It.	eight bullockes	6	0	0
It.	eight cowes and a bull	6	0	0
It.	two yearleings and yearleings]		
	in number sixteen			
It.	six horses	2	0	0
It.	one hundred sheepe and lambes	5	0	0
It.	twelve hoggs great and small	1	0	0
It.	corne in ye barne & yard and hay	20	0	0
It.	cartes, sled carres (<i>sledges</i>), ploughes]	1	10
	and other instruments of husbandry			
It.	household stufte viz. bedding]		

31. NLW – ref.SA/1666/24/1

pewter, brasse potts and panns]			
wooden vesssells, chayres, stooles]	5	0	0
and cushions, boordes, tables and]			
cubbords, trunckes and chests and]			
all other small stuffe.]			

Sume totall £57 16 00

Prizers Thomas Ffoulke
Fferdinande Griffith
Hugh Prichard

1676 – Gwilyn Pugh, son of Philip Pugh, wrote a long “cywydd” entitled “Mawl Penrhyn” or “Llwyr rwys Penrhyn” in which he describes the old house of Penrhyn and some of the exploits of his grandfather, Robert Pugh, and the exciting times in which he lived. He also mentions the printing press operated by the Seminaries and Recusants in the Rhiwledyn Cave, and goes as far as to say that “Y Drych Cristionogol” was printed there.

1676 - The total number of recusants in the shire was reckoned at thirty-two; thirty of them in Creuddyn, where some at least of the Pughs of Penrhyn still adhered to their ancestral faith.

1678-1681 – The Titus Oates 'Popish Plot'. Oates alleged that there was an extensive Catholic conspiracy to assassinate Charles II, accusations that led to the executions of at least 22 men. Eventually Oates' intricate web of accusations fell apart, leading to his arrest and conviction for [perjury](#). Robert Pugh son of Philip was arrested under suspicion of being concerned in the Popish Plot and was imprisoned in Newgate, where he died in January 1679.

1685/86 – William Pugh married Elizabeth daughter of Philip Langton of Lowe, Lancashire. The Langtons were another staunchly Catholic family. They had lost their lands in 1652 but Philip's father, Abraham, managed to regain them in the following year.

William and Elizabeth had at least ten children – John bur. 1688; Winifred d.1755; Anne; **Philip** bur.1726; Stephen d.1698; Edward d.1714; Frances; Theresa; William; Joseph.

1687 – William Pugh was appointed High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire.

1688 - William and Elizabeth's eldest son died as an infant. William's eldest surviving son, Philip inherited the Penrhyn estates. He married Elizabeth and they had a son named **Edward Philip Pugh**.

1693/4 – Elizabeth and Mary Pugh died. The original inventories compiled after their deaths are dated 8th May 1693. At the top of Elizabeth's account it states:-

“The Accompt of William Pugh Esq. the nephew by the brother and administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits of Elizabeth Pugh late of Penrhyn in the county of Caernarvon spinster deceased.”

The bulk of their property was in the form of debts owed to them by their neighbours. They were clearly excellent business women.

1698 August 23rd – Steven Pugh son of William and Elizabeth was buried at Llanrhos. He left a will³².

32. NLW ref. SA/1661/24/W

18th Century

1731 – Edward Langton of Lowe Hall, Lancashire died. He and his wife, Catherine Giffard, had no children. Edward's sister was Elizabeth, wife of William Pue of Penrhyn, Creuddyn but both of them had died by 1731 and so in his will, his bequests were mostly to his nephews and nieces, some of whom were already living at Lowe. The ones living at Lowe received the larger bequests.

The Will stated that, following the death of his wife, Catherine, the estate was to go to, “the Use of my nephew **William Pugh** of Lowe in Hindley aforesaid jeweller” (*William and Elizabeth's son*) He was also to receive £550. He left £50 to Joseph Pugh of Penrhyn (*William & Elizabeth's son*); £50 to Winifred Lloyd of Bala (*their daughter*); and £400 to Anne Pugh and Frances Pugh of Lowe “betwixt them' (*their daughters*); and £50 to Edward Pugh (*son and heir of William and Elizabeth*).

The Lowe Hall estate was now in the hands of the Pughs of Penrhyn.

1739 19th September - Edward married Mary Coytmor daughter and heiress of Robert Coytmor of Bodwrda and Coytmor. They had three children – **James Coytmor Pugh** the last surviving male in the Pugh family; Ann and Bridget.

1743 – Edward Philip Pugh was appointed High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire.

1754 – William Pugh of Lowe Hall (*son of William & Elizabeth*) died. He was buried on the 29/12/1754 in Wigan, Lancashire. The estate passed to his nephew, **Edward Philip Pugh** of Penrhyn.

Edward Philip Pugh inherited many debts.

1765 25th December – Edward sold the Lowe Hall estate to the Duke of Bridgewater.

1769 – Edward Philip Pugh died and left a Will dated the 2nd November 1768³³. He mentions several unpaid debts. He left his wife, Mary an annuity of £100 for life and the residue of the estate was also to be secured for her benefit. He bequeathed £1100 to his unmarried daughter, Anne, and a further £20 a piece to both Anne and Bridget “to buy them mourning”.

His estate of Penrhyn, Creuddyn was inherited by his son and heir, **James Coytmor Pugh**. Additional outstanding old mortgages made by his father, Edward Philip Pugh were also assigned to him. James subsequently had to mortgage his estates to Sir William Wynn for £6000. As part of this deal, his mother, Mary, had to postpone her rights to dower and annuity.

1773 – James had to further mortgage the estate bringing the total capital owing to £8000. These also involved his mother having to postpone her rights.

1776 – James Coytmor Pugh was appointed High Sheriff for Caernarvonshire.

1781 4th June – Mary Pugh died without ever having received the dues left to her by her husband. At the time of her death, she was living at Coytmor, Llanllechid. She had probably moved there after the death of her husband Edward Philip Pugh.

33. Appendix 4 – Will of Edward Philip Pugh

She left an extremely lengthy Will dated 21st April 1781³⁴. Her son, James Coytmor Pugh was to be allowed the:-

“use and benefit of various rents and dues” but he was “not to have any power over the rents and profits of my estate during his life or receive the same or any part thereof and that he shall not have power to sell my said estate or any part thereof for the term of his life or any other term and that the same shall not be subject to his control or liable to any debt or debts he hath already contracted or shall or hereafter contract”.

The estate referred to by Mary was Coytmor in Llanllechid, which she had inherited from her father, Robert Coytmor. It was left under the control of the Trustees, Sir Hugh Williams baronet, Owen Holland of Conway and Paul Panton the elder of Plas Gwyn, Anglesey.

James was allowed to “have and enjoy during his life the use of the plate, china, linnen, household goods and furniture” but after his death it was to be passed on to his sister Anne. Her jewellery was mostly shared between her two daughters, but James was bequeathed “my green stone ring set round with brilliant diamonds”.

After the death of her son, James Coytmor Pugh, the estate was to be inherited by one of a long list of possible heirs. This included firstly her daughter, Anne, then her husband, then one of their sons and finally one of her daughters, and the list included children not yet born to them. In the event that none of these people survived Mary Pugh, then the estate would go to Anne's sister, Bridget or someone from an equally long list of her family members. There was one condition which was required of whoever inherited the Coytmor estate. It was that he or she:-

“shall do immediately on his or her becoming intituled to the said premises take and use the name of Coytmor and bear and use the arms of the Coytmors of Coytmor only.”

Mary also left “one good feather bed unto my servant Ann Lewis”.

1791 – James Coytmor Pugh, sold Penrhyn, Creuddyn to **Thomas Williams** of Cefn Coch, Anglesey.³⁵ Williams paid the principal and interest on the mortgages, which amounted in total to £9,405. He paid the money to James who it appears did not pay off his debts. Thomas Williams was a lawyer and had also acted for James Coytmor Pugh in regard to the mortgaging of the estates.

James Coytmor Pugh moved to live at Coytmor. It seems likely that Penrhyn became tenanted at about this time because in 1797, **John Phillips** of Penrhyn³⁶ died and was buried at Llanrhos churchyard (Plot 1035 see p.29). It is assumed that he was the tenant farmer at Penrhyn.

1796 - James' sister, Bridget, was responsible for administrating her mother's personal estate. She eventually filed a bill against James Coytmor Pugh, Thomas Williams and Ann Pugh in respect of the dower and £100 annuity bequeathed to her mother in her father's Will.

34. NLW ref.B/1781/86/W

35. Appendix 5 The Williams family

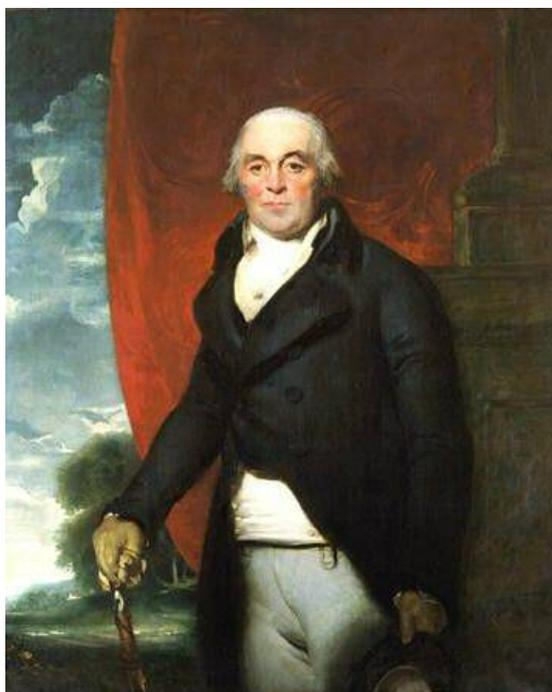
36. Appendix 6 The Phillips family

1799 - James Coytmor Pugh died without the situation being resolved. The Bill was revived against Thomas Williams, who had been the attorney to Mary Pugh. He was charged with inducing Mary Pugh to join the mortgage scheme and postpone her annuity.

1799 - The case went to Chancery and the final judgement was that Thomas Williams was liable to pay £1200 for the arrears of the annuity and interest at 4% on that sum.³⁷

Thomas Williams was born in Llanidan, Anglesey, the son of Owen Williams, a minor land owner. He was known locally as Twm Chwarae Teg (Tom Fairplay) but in fact he was a perfect tyrant. His business rival, Matthew Boulton, called him “the despotick sovereign of the copper trade”. To his friend and agent he said, “Let me advise you to be extremely cautious in your dealings with Williams.”

He had also acted for the Hughes family of Llysdulas in a dispute concerning Parys Mountain copper mine. That eventually went to Chancery but Williams emerged from the dispute as managing partner with the Rev. Edward Hughes and John Dawes in the Parys Mine Company.



Thomas Williams 1717-1802³⁸
by Thomas Lawrence 1764-1830

Over the next few years his influence and skills grew. He formed alliances and eventually also gained control of the Mona mine. Between 1787 and 1792 he extended his authority until he had complete control of the Anglesey and Cornwall copper production. He was an excellent business man and developed the business in various places around England and Wales by absorbing and controlling other producers. Many of the brass and copper articles which his copper works produced were used in the African Slave Trade. He invested £70,000 in this trade and petitioned parliament in

37. Wynn v. Williams - Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the High Court of Chancery Vol.4 by Francis Vesey - pp. 130 -136

38. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff

1788 when a bill was being discussed to prevent British Ships carrying slaves. He introduced the use of copper bolts to fix the copper sheathing to naval vessels and seems to have sold them to all sides in naval conflicts. He had copper warehouses in London, Birmingham and Liverpool. He had copper and wire works at Greenfield near Holywell which produced the copper blanks for the 'Parys mountain penny' which was struck in Birmingham and London. He erected smelting works on coal fields in South Wales and Lancaster. This was important as Anglesey coal was poor for smelting and each tonne of ore needed 3 tonnes of coal. He campaigned vigorously for the reduction in duty on coal carried by coast to try and improve the smelting and pumping costs at the mine. He did so much in the copper industry throughout the UK that he has been called "The Copper King".

During the period that Thomas Williams had been in charge, Parys mountain also became a Mecca for some of the best artists of the day, many of whom have left us impressions of the scenes at the copper mines.

He built himself a mansion called Temple House in Bisham, Berkshire and became MP for Great Marlow.

19th Century

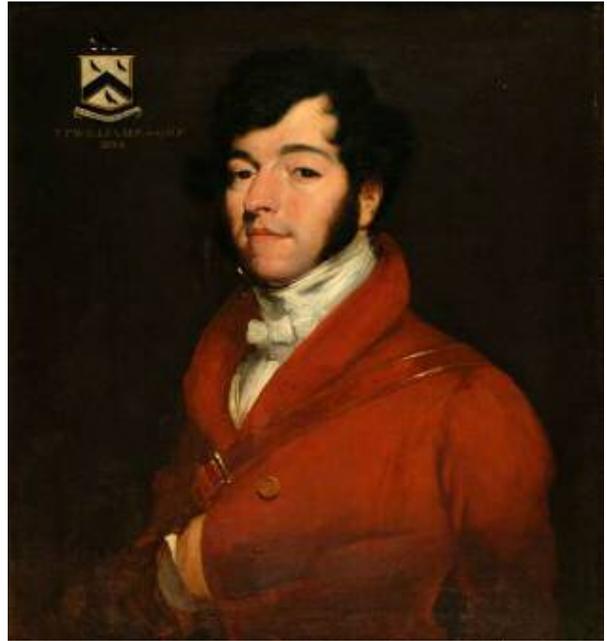
1802 – Thomas Williams died. He was considered to be the richest man in Wales, leaving personal wealth of approximately £500,000. He was succeeded by his son **Owen Williams** b. 1764.

1832 - Owen Williams died and was succeeded by his son Thomas Peers Williams. He owned a house and estate called Craig y Don near Beaumaris, Anglesey. He also had a residence at Temple House, Bisham, Berks.

Thomas Peers Williams 1795-1875



by George Hayter 1792-1871³⁹



by Hugh Jones (active 1824-1849)⁴⁰

39. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff

40. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff

The Tenants

1838 4th February – John Phillips II, tenant of Penrhyn, died aged 73 years and was buried at Llanrhos churchyard. He was the son of **John Phillips I** (d.1797 aged 64 years p.26) and was buried in the same plot as his father. The inscription on the memorial stone is as follows:-

Here lieth the remains
of John Phillips late of Penrhyn
who was buried the 30th Dec. 1797
aged 64
Also the remains of John Phillips
late of Penrhyn son of the above
who was buried the 4th day of Feb. 1838
in his 74th year



Plot I035 Llanrhos churchyard
The grave of John Phillips d.1797 & John Phillips d.1838

John Phillips II, son of John Phillips I, married Elizabeth Hughes in Llanrhos church on the 10th February 1797, just one month after his father had died. They had a son, also named John Phillips (aka jnr.) who was born about 1798. John Phillips jnr. took over the tenancy of Penrhyn after his father died in 1838.

John Phillips jnr. married Anne Morris at Llanrhos church on the 10th December 1824. They had seven children. Three died young.

John Phillips	b.abt.1828		
Elizabeth	bap.11/2/1829	bur.22/9/1830 aged 20mths	Llanrhos
Elizabeth	b.abt.1831		“
Daniel	b.abt.1832	bur.21/9/1836 aged 4 years	“
Anne	b.abt.1833		

Daniel bap.9/3/1836
 Sarah b.abt.1838 bur.14/5/1840 aged 2 years “

.....

Census

The first census of the population which named individual householders was recorded in 1841. John Phillip jnr. and his wife, Anne, were living at Penrhyn with their four surviving children.⁴¹

1841 Census (PRO ref. HO 107/1389/1)

Penrhyn, Eglwys Rhos

John Phillips	40	farmer	born in the county	yes
Anne Phillips	35			yes
John Phillips	14			yes
Elizabeth Phillips	10			yes
Anne Phillips	8			yes
Daniel Phillips	1			yes
Louisa Watkinson ?	40			no
Louisa “ junior	15	F.S.		no
Elizabeth Jones	25	“		yes
Mary Hannah Williams	10	“		yes
Elizabeth “	25	“		yes
Anne “	15	“		yes
Elizabeth Roberts	15	“		yes
Anne Griffiths	15	“		yes

Penrhyn Farm Yard, Eglwys Rhos

Thomas Owen	20	Ag. lab.		yes
Robert Jones	30	“		yes
David Davies	20	“		yes
William Roberts	15	“		yes
Evan Roberts	15	“		yes
Edward Roberts	15	“		yes
Richard Owen	40	“		yes

John Phillips jnr. died on the 11th August 1844 and was buried at Llanrhos churchyard. His wife, **Anne** was recorded as the tenant when the Tithe schedule was recorded in 1846. She was also the tenant of another small property called Tyddyn Nesa with 16 acres 39 perches.

.....

⁴¹. Appendix 6 – Phillips Family

1836 – the Tithe Commutation Act

The payment of one tenth of local produce to the church had been established in Anglo Saxon England before the Norman conquest. This was originally in kind i.e. one tenth stook of corn etc. Over time, in some parishes, this was converted into cash payments. The Act in 1836 established this for all parishes but it required the accurate drawing of maps showing all the land in each parish. Most of the work was done in 1841. John Matthews, surveyor (1773-1848) did much of this work in North Wales. The survey at Penrhyn was not carried out until 1846.

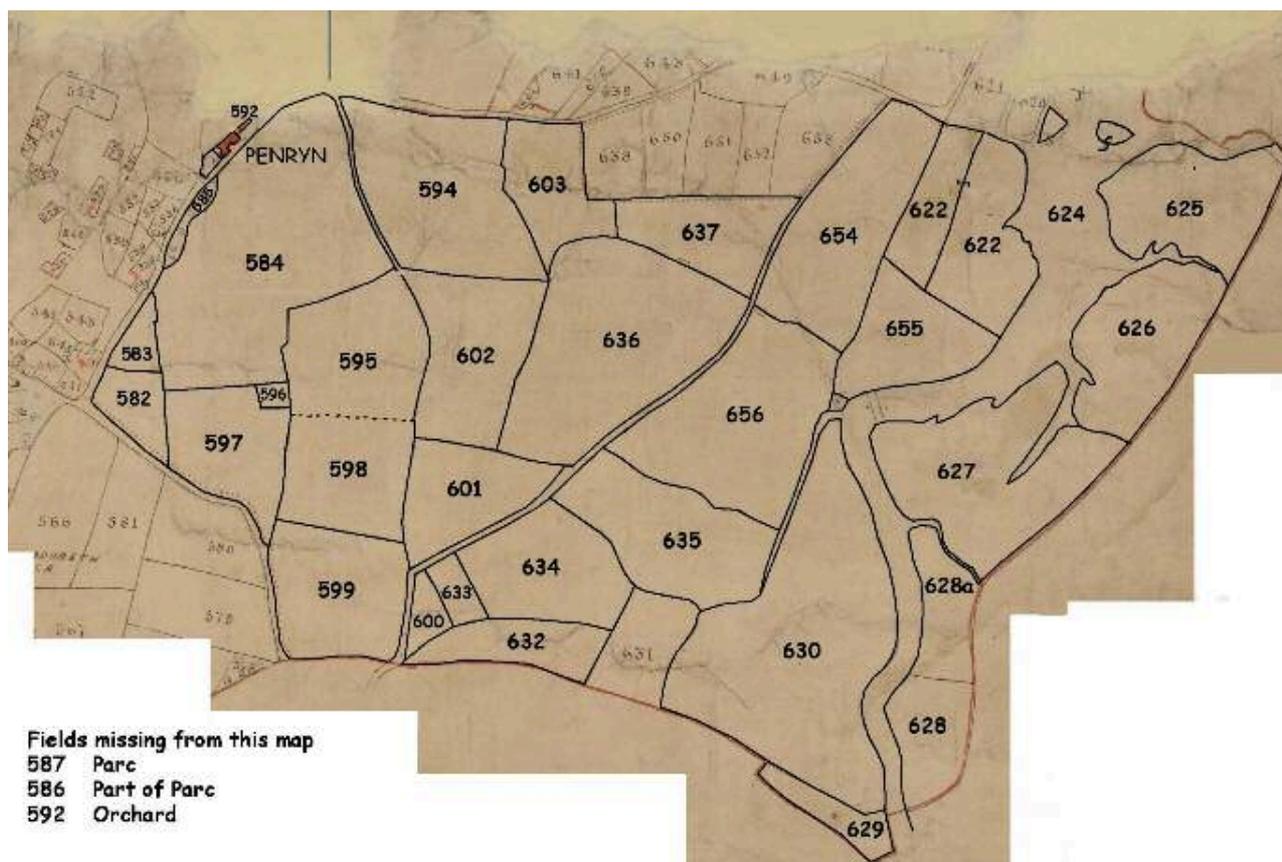
Tithe Schedule 17th February 1846 - Penrhyn

Owner: Thomas Peers Williams

Occupier: Anne Phillips

			payable to:-								
			Hon.C.M.C.Mostyn						Thos. Peers Wms		
			A	R	P	£	s	d	£	s	d
582	Cae bach y Llwyd	arable	2	3	36	-	5	9	-	17	3
583	Cae tan ty bach	pasture	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	6	9
584	Cae tan ty	arable	21	1	29	2	6	9	7	2	3
585	Coed in Cae lan ty	wood	-	2	-						
586	Part of Parc	pasture	-	3		17	-	3	-	-	9
587	Parc	pasture	6	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	3
590	Penrhyn House Garden etc		2	1	33	-	3	8	-	11	-
592	Orchard	pasture	2	-	-	-	4	6	-	13	6
594	Cae Rhun	arable	15	-	36	1	15	6	5	6	6
595	Cae llwyd	arable	10	3	25	1	2	-	3	6	-
596	Wergloed Hedion	meadow	-	1	18	-	-	6	-	1	6
597	Wergloed dwy	arable	6	1	11	-	13	9	2	1	3
598	Cae llwyd	arable	7	1	-	-	14	6	2	3	6
599	Cae llwyd mawr	arable	8	3	36	1	1	-	3	3	-
600	Gors	wood	1	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
601	Berth ddu	arable	6	1	37	-	13	-	1	19	-
602	Cae llwyd Scybor	arable	9	3	7	1	1	3	3	3	9
603	Maes piogod	arable	4	2	39	-	10	3	1	10	9
622	Morfa bach	arable	12	3	1	1	5	9	3	17	3
624	River and Islands	waste	25	-	7						
625	Ynys isaf	pasture	10	-	36	-	9	6	1	8	6
626	Ynys ganol	pasture	9	1	5	-	8	6	1	5	6
627	Ynys uchaf	pasture	16	-	6	-	15	-	2	5	-
629	part of morfa	pasture	1	2	4	-	2	1	-	6	3
630	Fownog	pasture	24	-	34	-	18	9	2	16	3
632	Wergloed bach	pasture	4	1	7	-	5	3	-	15	9
633	Gorse	wood	1	2	35						
634	Cyttia Pais	arable	9	-	8	-	18	-	2	14	-
635	Cae coch	arable	9	-	25	-	19	6	2	18	6
656	Maesydd hirion	arable	17	3	19	1	19	-	5	17	-
637	Cruclas	arable	7	-	-	-	15	3	2	5	9
654	Cae bryn	arable	12	-	32	1	8	6	4	5	6
655	Morfa coch	pasture	7	3	10	-	7	-	1	1	-
656	part of meudeul	pasture	15	1	13	-	19	-	2	17	-
N.B. 40 perches = 1 rood 4 roods = 1 acre			293	2	4	22	6	9	67	2	3

Tithe Map – Penrhyn



Thomas Peers Williams also owned:-
 Penrhyn Isa with 56 acres 2 roods 4 perches – tenant Hugh Jones
 Dinerth Farm with 10 acres 1 rood 1 perch – tenant Ellis Williams

James Williams owned:-
 Penrhyn Isaf bach with 11 acres 0 roods 15 perches – tenant Hugh Thomas
 He was also the owner of considerable lands in Llangwystenin – 182 acres 1 rood 25 perches – including Llangwystenin Hall – 83 acres 1 rood.

By 1851, Anne Phillips was a farmer of 300 acres. The census records that she was employing 7 labourers but a total of 11 men are listed as living at Penrhyn.

1851 Census (PRO ref. HO 107/2519)

Penrhyn, Eglwys Rhos

Anne Phillips	head	wid	46	farmer of 300 acres employing 7 labourers	b. Caerhun, Carnarvon.
John Phillips	son	unm	23	farmer's son	b. Llanrhos, Carnarvon.
Elizabeth Phillips	dau	unm	20		b. “
Anne Jane Phillips	dau	unm	18		b. “
Daniel Phillips	son		10		b. “

Mary Jones	serv.	unm	36	housemaid	b. Bangor, Carnarvon.
Elizabeth Roberts	serv.	unm	33	“	b. Llandrillo, Merioneth.
Jane Davies	serv.	unm	16	“	b. Llanrhos, Carnarvon.
Anne Foulkes	serv.	unm	19	“	b. Hollywell, Flint.
William Jones	serv.	unm	23	labourer	b. St.Asaph, Denb.
David Williams	serv.	unm	55	cowman	b. Eglwysfach, Denb.
John Hughes	serv.	unm	19	carter	b. Holywell, Flint
Richard Roberts	serv.	unm	32	“	b. Llangystennin, Carnarvon.
Edward Roberts	serv.	unm	27	“	b. Llanrhos, Carnarvon.
Hugh Williams	serv.	unm	15	“	b. Llansanffraid, Denb.
Richard Owen	serv.	unm	53	farm labourer	b. Llanrhos, Carnarvon.
John Roberts	serv.	unm	17	carter	b. Llandrillo, Carnarvon.
Thos. Williams	serv.	unm	13	errand boy	b. Llanrhos, Carnarvon.
Edward Owen	serv.	unm	12	“	b. Llandidno, Carnarvon.
William Hughes	serv.	unm	24	pigman	b. Llangystennin, Carnarvon.

John and Anne's daughter Anne, married George Felton in the June qtr. 1852. Her sister Elizabeth, married in 1853.

By 1861, Anne Phillips had only 207 acres and employed 10 labourers and 4 boys. Only 9 men, (including her two sons) and 3 boys were living at the farm. George Felton and his daughter, Agnes and son, George Frederick were all living at Penrhyn but his wife Anne was not there at the time. Her whereabouts at the time has not been found.

1861 census (PRO ref. RG 9/4359)

Penrhyn Farm, Eglwys Rhos (PRO ref. RG 9/4359)

Anne Phillips	H	Wid	56	farmer of 207 acres employing 10 labourers 4 boys	b. Llandrillo, Carnarvon.
John Phillips	son	unm	33	farmer's son	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon.
Daniel Phillips	son	unm	20	“	b. Eglwys Rhos,
George Felton	son-in-law	M	32	Architect, surveyor & Auctioneer	b. Birmingham, Warwick
Agnes Felton	gr.dau		4		b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon.
George Fredrk Felton	gr.son		2		b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon.
Ellen Edwards	serv.	unm	26	house servant	b. Bethesda, Carnarvon.
Elizabeth Hay	serv.	unm	16	nursery maid	b. Stafford
Jane Roberts	serv.	unm	14	house servant	b. Pen y Park, Carnarvon.
Jane Roberts	serv.	unm	19	house servant	b. Llandrillo, Carnarvon.
Ann Roberts	serv.	unm	28	dairy maid	b. Eglwys Bach, Carnarvon.
William Roberts	serv.	unm	34	carter	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
John Roberts	serv.	unm	21	carter	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
William Thomas	serv.	unm	17	carter	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
Richard Hughes	serv.	unm	13	labourer	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
Robert Williams	serv.	unm	14	lab. cow boy	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
Edward Roberts	serv.	unm	15	lab. Hostler	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
Hugh Roberts	serv.	unm	12	boy	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
Richard Owen	serv.	unm	70	labourer	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
William Roberts	serv.	wid.	47	labourer	b. Llansanffraid, Denb.

In the March qtr.1869, Anne's son Daniel Phillips married Elizabeth (Lizzie) Owen. They had ten children. Three died young and were buried at Llanrhos churchyard.

John O. Phillips	b. June qtr.1869	
Alice Anne Phillips	b. June qtr.1870	d.8/11/1876 aged 6 years
Elizabeth (Bessie) Phillips	b.abt.1871	
Samuel Phillips	b. June qtr.1873	
Gwendoline Phillips	b. June qtr.1874	
Daniel Rolant Phillips	b. June qtr.1876	d.10/8/1977 aged 1 year 5 months
Anne Phillips	b. Dec.qtr.1877	
Hannah Phillips	b. Sept.qtr.1879	
Dolly Phillips	b.abt.1880	
Daniel Rolant Phillips	b. Dec.qtr.1873	d.7/2/1886 aged 2 years 4 months

1871 census

Penrhyn, Eglwys Rhos (PRO ref. RG 10/5739)

Anne Phillips	H	Wid	65	farmer of 264 acres employing 6 men & 6 boys	b. Colwyn, Denb. b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
John Phillips	son	unm	48	farmer's son	b. “
Daniel Phillips	son	M	30	“	b. Llandudno, Carnarvon.
Lizzy Phillips	dau-in-law	M	26	farmer's wife	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
John O.Phillips	gr.son		2		b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
Alice Phillips	gr.dau.		1		b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
John Williams	serv.	unm	40	farm servant	b. Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvon
Richard Price	serv.	unm	30	“	b. Bettws, Denb.
John Jones	serv.	unm	21	“	b. “
Robert Roberts	serv.	unm	18	“	b. Llangestyn, Carnarvon.
Edward Evans	serv.	unm	16	“	b. Bettws, Denb.
Margaret Jones	serv.	unm	30	dairymaid	b. “
Sarah Morris	serv.	unm	21	servant domestic	b. Eglwysbach, Denb.
Catherine Jones	serv.	unm	18	“	b. “
William Roberts	serv.	unm	14	farm servant	b. “

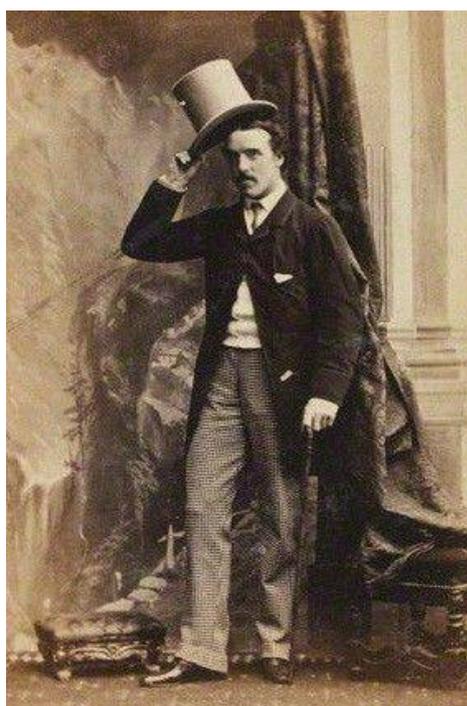
1873 Thomas Peers Williams owned 7,010 acres across four counties – Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Flintshire and Denbighshire. This brought in about £8,021 per annum.

1875 September Thomas Peers Williams, the owner of Penrhyn, Creuddyn died after a painful illness. He was succeeded by his son **Major General Owen Lewis Cope Peers Williams**. He had married Fanny Caufield on the 18/8/1862. They had two sons – Captain Owen Gwynedd St.George Williams who was born on the 16/8/1865 and Ivor Henry Williams born in 1867. Fanny died in 1871 and Owen remarried in 1882 to Nina Mary Adelaide Sinclair. **Owen Gwynedd** died on the 26/8/1893 near the Shangani River, Matabeleland. He is commemorated on a war memorial at All Saints Church, Bisham.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
 OWEN GWYNEDD ST GEORGE WILLIAMS
 ELDEST SON OF
 LT GENERAL OWEN LEWIS COPE WILLIAMS
 A CAPTAIN IN
 THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS
 HE WAS KILLED IN ACTION WITH THE
 MATABELE NEAR THE SHANGANI RIVER
 TO THE INEXPRESSIBLE GRIEF OF HIS FAMILY
 AND OF EVERYONE WHO KNEW HIM
 HANDSOME GENIAL KIND AND ACCOMPLISHED
 HE WON ALL HEARTS WHEREVER HE WENT
 A BETTER SOLDIER
 NEVER MET A HERO'S DEATH NOR ONE
 MORE DEARLY AND SINCERELY LAMENTED.
 BORN AUGUST 16TH 1865
 DIED OCTOBER 26TH 1893
 AGED 28



Owen Lewis Cope Peers Williams
 Vanity Fair 19th January 1878



Capt. Owen Williams⁴²

42. Caulfeild family archive

1881

Penrhyn, Eglwys Rhos, Creuddyn (PRO ref. RG 11/5583)

Anne Phillips	H	wid	77	farmer 260 acres employing 12 men & 4 men five boys	b. Llandrillo, Denbigh
Daniel Phillips	son	M	40	farmer	b. Eglws Rhos, Carnarvon.
Elizabeth Phillips	dau-in-law	M	36		b. Llandudno, “
Bessie Phillips	gr.dau.		10	scholar	b. Eglws Rhos, Carnarvon.
Sam Phillips	gr.son		9	“	b. “
Gwen Phillips	gr.dau.		8	“	b. “
Anne Phillips	gr.dau.		3	“	b. “
Hannah Phillips	gr.dau.		2		b. “
Dolly Phillips	gr.dau.		1		b. “
Sarah Powis	serv.	unm	27	nurse, domestic	b. Warwick, Warwick
Maggie Evans	serv.	unm	20	kitchen maid, domestic	b. Llandrillo, Denbigh
Ellen Evans	serv.	unm	20	house maid, domestic	b. “
Jane Owen	serv.	unm	17	under nurse, domestic	b. “
Ellen Peirce	serv.	unm	26	dairy maid, domestic	b. Eglwysrhos, Carnarvon.
Robert Williams	serv.	unm	28	farm servant	b. Llangystennin, Carnarvon.
Owen Williams	serv.	unm	34	farm servant indoors	b. “
William Owen	serv.	unm	32	blacksmith on the farm	b. Conway, Carnarvon.
Owen Owen	serv.	unm	30	farm servant, indoors	b. Llandrillo, Denbigh
Robert Williams	serv.	unm	27	farm servant, indoors	b. Llangernew, Denbigh
Richard Williams	serv.	unm	22	cowman	b. Llandudno, Carnarvon.
Griffith Jones	serv.		15	milk boy	b. “
David Jones	serv.		15	farm boy	b. Conway, Carnarvon.
Hugh Owen	serv.	unm	22	farm servant	b. Mochdre, Denbigh.

By 1891, Anne Phillips was employing far fewer men.

1891

Penrhyn, Eglwys Rhos (PRO ref. RG 12/4674)

Anne Phillips	H	wid.	87	farmer, employer	b. Llandrillo yn Rhos	lang.sp Both
Bessie Phillips	gr.dau.	unm	19	scholar	b. Llandudno, Carnarvon.	“
Dolly Phillips	gr.dau.		11	“	b. “	“
Gwen Hughes	serv.	unm	28	Milk Maid	b. Llanrwst, Denbigh	“
David Roberts	serv.	unm	27	carter horse	b. Rhyl, Flint.	“
Harry Jones	serv.	unm	26	cowman	b. “	“
John Williams	serv.	unm	27	gardener	b. Llandidno, Carnarvon	“
Tom Davies	serv.	unm	18	milk man	b. Llangystennin, Carnarvon.	“

1893 27th June – Anne Phillips died and was buried at Llanrhos with her family.

1899 – Daniel Phillips, son of Anne, died.

The Phillips family had been tenants at Penrhyn for over 100 years. Lord Mostyn was reputedly a great friend of theirs.⁴³

43. Heart of North Wales Vol.2 1927 W.B.Lowe

The grave of John Phillips I
and John Phillips II

The grave of Samuel Phillips
and Daniel Phillips, brothers of
John Phillips II

The grave of John & Anne Phillips
and other members of the Phillips
family.



Plot I126 Llanrhos churchyard

The inscription on the grave of John and Anne Phillips is as follows:-

Sacred to the memory of Samuel second son of John Phillips of Penrhyn and Elizabeth his wife. He departed this life the 16th day of March 1833 in his 34th year of his age.

Also of three infant children of John Phillips by Anne his wife. Elizabeth buried Sept^r. 21 1830 aged 20 m'os. Sarah buried May 14 1840 aged 2 years. Daniel buried May 14 1840 aged 4 years.

Also of the above named John Phillips jnr. who departed this life Augt. 11th 1844 aged 46. Also John son of the above named John Phillips who departed this life January 11th 1874 aged 45.

Also Anne Phillips widow of the above named John Phillips junr. Died June 27th 1893 aged 90 years.

Also of the three children of Daniel Phillips of Penrhyn by Elizabeth his wife. Alice died Nov. 8th 1876 aged 6 years. Daniel Rolant died August 10th 1877 aged 1 year 5 months. Daniel Rolant died Feb. 7th 1886 aged 2 years 4 months.

20th Century

1901

Penrhyn Farm House, Penrhyn, Eglws Rhos (PRO ref. RG 13/ 5288)
not in occupation

1904 – General Owen Lewis Cope Peers Williams died on the 2nd October aged 68 years at one of his residences – Temple House, Marlow. His Will was written on a sheet of notepaper. It said simply:-

“I hereby revoke all former wills and leave everything I am possessed of at the time of my death to my wife absolutely, and I appoint her and Mr.R.S.Taylor, of Field’s court, Gray’s Inn, my executors. Dated this, the 21st December 1901.”

Followed by the signature.

Probate of his will, dated the 21st December, 1901, was granted to his widow, Mrs Nina Mary Adelaide Williams.⁴⁴

Excerpts from an obituary was written in a local newspaper.⁴⁵

“To Llandudno people there is a special interest attached to the deceased, for at one time he was a prominent landowner in this district, possessing not only a large estate in Anglesey, called Craig y don, but he was also the owner of the Craig y don estate, Llandudno, named after his property in Anglesey near the Menai Straits, and it was from General Owen Williams that the pioneers of this flourishing suburb acquiring the land after it had been offered on several occasions at a price which was considered by a number of people ridiculously high, but in the light of after development proved to be extremely low. The purchasers of the land showed that they had faith in the extension and progress of Llandudno, and they have every reason to feel gratified with their speculation he was known to the outside world chiefly as a large landowner and the somewhat unlucky owner of a few second-class racehorses and he was an intimate friend of the King when he was Prince of Wales He was a very entertaining companion, with a somewhat sardonic wit, a hatred of bores, and a lover of books and cards, which affections do not often go together. He would play equally contentedly for large stakes or none, but not for small sums He loved coaching, hunting, and yachting, was a first-class shot, a well-known figure at every race meeting, and was elected a member of the Jockey Club in 1881.”

.....

The following account from 1905 provides a description of the Penrhyn Old Hall. It records that a Mr. John Jones of Dinerth Hall was the owner. He presumably purchased it following the death of Owen Williams.⁴⁶

14th July 1905 – Weekly News

“In his delightful book⁴⁷ - *Highways and Byways in North Wales* – Mr. A.G.Bradley has a charming account of the history of Penrhyn, “..... *a typical old Tudor building of the smaller*

44. Carnarvon & Denbigh Herald - 18th November 1904

45. Llandudno Advertiser and List of Visitors 8th October 1904

46. Appendix 7 – Jones Family

47. *Highways and Byways in North Wales* – A.G.Bradley - 1898

kind, such as even squires of great consequence in Wales were for generations content to live and die in."

"It was to this quaint old house, with its interesting associations, that the party next drove, and they had good reason to be highly pleased with the visit. The owner is **Mr. John Jones**, of Dinerth Hall, a Welsh gentleman with a patriotic love for the land of his birth, and he is to be commended for what he is doing to preserve this historic building, the home in Elizabethan times of a powerful Roman Catholic family named Pugh. The modern building is occupied by the tenant farmer and his family, but the old homestead is no longer used as a dwelling. It is, however, filled with a unique collection of old oak furniture and old china worth travelling many miles to see, and we are glad to note that it is open to visitors. All but Dr. Jones and Dr. Lloyd Roberts now made their first visit to the place, and their experience came as a pleasant surprise. Over the front doorway is the Coat of Arms of the Pugh family. The letters I. H. C. and the date 1590 are surmounted by a mitre and supported by two griffins. Inside one of the large rooms, with its massive oak beams, the same crest is seen. The party assembled in the courtyard while Dr. T. E. Jones read a paper giving two of the stories connected with the old house."

John Jones was well known in the area as a successful agriculturalist, animal breeder and butcher. He married Sarah Booth in 1873. At the time, her family were the owners of Dinerth Hall. John and Sarah lived at Trinity Square in Llandudno. He is listed in a number of Trade Directories which charted the success of his business.

1868 – Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory of North Wales p.33
Butcher – John Jones - Market Hall, Llandudno

1883 Slater's Directory p.125
Butcher – John Jones – 91 Mostyn St., Llandudno

1889 Sutton's Directory of North Wales p.128
John Jones – purveyor of meat to the Royal Family, Central Buildings, Mostyn St. - house Kenilworth House , Llandudno, Dynernth Farm, Colwyn Bay.

1895 – Slater's Directory p.244
J.Jones & Sons butcher – butcher - Central Buildings, 56 Mostyn St. & Augusta Buildings, Augusta St. & at Conway & Colwyn Bay.

1913 Bennett's Business Directory of North Wales p.141
J. Jones & Sons Ltd. - butcher - Central Buildings Mostyn Street & Augusta Street.

It is not known when John died and the business was taken over by his sons but his second son, Edward, eventually acquired Penrhyn Old Hall. It may have been part of his inheritance.

Edward Booth Jones, the second son of John and Sarah, was born in 1876. He became articled to Messr. Hall, Wateridge and Owen, who were auctioneers of Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He met his future wife, whilst living in Shrewsbury - Millichamp Letton Percival - who lived in nearby Newtown. They married there on 22nd March 1902 and had two children. A daughter named Ailsa Georgina who was born in 1906 and a son called John Percival born in 1909. He eventually established himself as an antiques dealer and at some point combined his second Christian name – Booth, with his surname, to become Edward Booth-Jones. This was probably to appear more aristocratic. He set up a profitable business in Manchester; was the lessee of the Old Palace in

Chester and acquired Penrhyn Old Hall, in Llandudno, where he also established an antiques business. By 1911, Edward had moved, with his family to London, where he set up another business in Bond Street and made his home in Richmond.

1910 – The Welsh National Eisteddfod was held in Colwyn Bay. Its programme included a recommendation to visit Penrhyn Old Hall. “Visitors to the Eisteddfod will be absorbed by the Welsh relics, a few of which are on loan to the Eisteddfod Exhibition.” It also mentioned, erroneously, that the house “is of special interest for having been the residence , in Stuart times, of that pre-eminent Welshman, Archbishop Williams of York, Keeper of the Great Seal.” This story has been wrongly quoted in a number of documents. (see p.11)

It appears that he left a salesman in charge of the business in Penrhyn Old Hall.

In 1911, **William Arnold Royle**, an antique furniture salesman, was living at Penrhyn Old Hall. He almost certainly worked for Edward Booth Jones.

1911

Penrhyn Old Hall, Penrhynside, Llandidno (PRO ref. Reg. District 632 sub-district 2 enumeration district 9)

William Arnold Royle	H	M	34	antique furniture salesman	b. Manchester	Engl.
Sophia Royle	W	M	26		b. Alderley Edge, Cheshire	“
Edith Nancy Royle	dau		2		b. Manchester	“



❁

* * * * *

**The
Museum—
Historic
Penrhyn
Old Hall**

(near
Llandudno
and
Colwyn Bay).

Containing
nearly 1,000
Old
Welsh Relics
and general
curiosities.

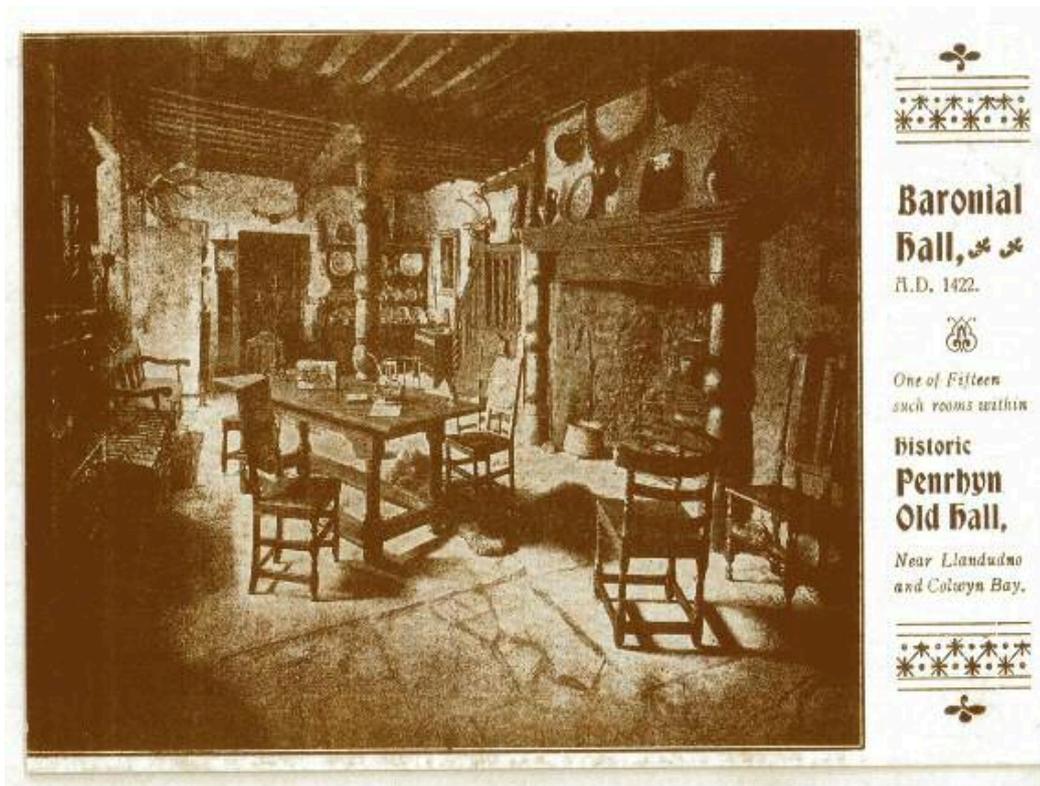
* * * * *

❁

An old advertising card



An enamel plaque advertising the tea garden and antiques business



Another Old Advertising Card

1915 7th May – The Booth Jones family perished in the tragic sinking of the Lusitania. They had gone to New York in 1914 on a business trip. Whilst there, Edward set up another antique business. The family were on their way home when the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine. Their address at the time was recorded as London. Ailsa's body was recovered (no.213) and buried at Cobh (Queenstown) in Ireland. Her mother, Millichamp's body was also recovered (no.189) and buried with her daughter. Neither Edward nor his son, Percival, were found.

The inscription on the headstone on the grave of Millichamp & Ailsa reads:-

“They are not divided”
In Loving Memory
of
Millichamp Letton Booth Jones
and her daughter-in-law Ailsa
who together with her husband
Edward Booth Jones
and son Percival
Lost their lives on the
S.S.Lusitania May 7th 1915

The Scarborough Mercury for 11th June 1915 told a story which might have explained what happened to Edward Booth-Jones and his son Percival, however: -

As reported some time previously the bodies of Mrs. Booth Jones and her little daughter, victims of the Lusitania crime were found and interred, and it was stated that the body of Mr. Booth Jones had also been found, but this, it was discovered later, was a mistake.

Hence his body and that of the little boy have not been recovered but a pathetic incident of the child is told by one of the stewards. He states that shortly after he came to the surface he saw “a dear little fellow” in the water close to him. He got hold of him and lifted him on to a plank which (the steward) was holding on to. He was a bright little fellow, but the little chap kept crying. The steward tried to pacify him, and “to this I think I owe my own life as talking to him and trying to comfort him made me forget my own trouble.”

A gentleman drifted by, and with a smile said the child was his boy. The steward said the boy was all right, and asked the man if he could take him. “I’m afraid not,” was the reply, “but do your best to get him ashore, and good luck to you.” The steward continued to talk to the boy, “and the father, for about ten minutes longer, hung on close to me, and then all at once he seemed to go to sleep, and up went his arms and he died. He continued to float close to me all the afternoon. I kept the boy for two hours after that but I could not keep life in him. He gradually faded away in my arms and the sea was washing over the pair of us.”



Millichamp, Percival and Edward⁴⁸



Ailsa Georgina



Percival⁴⁹

48. Pinterest

49. Ibid.

After the deaths of the Booth-Jones family, Penrhyn Old Hall was purchased by Barratt Obadiah Carrington Sellars.

Barratt Obadiah Carrington Sellars was born in the September qtr. 1865. His birth was registered in Birkenhead. He was the son of John Carrington Sellars, a cement manufacturer and an Irish mother, Elizabeth Ann Orr who had married in Liverpool in 1861.

In 1881, Barratt married Edith Jessie McGeorge in Liverpool. Edith must have either died or divorced Barratt because he married again in 1887 to Dorothy Georgina Hadden in Cheltenham. They had two children.

In 1911 the family were living in Audenshaw.

1911 census

Moss Brook House, Manchester Road, Audenshaw

Barratt Carrington Sellars	H	45	M	Manufacturing chemist	b. Birkenhead
Dorothy Sellars	W	29	M		b. Cheltenham
Dorothy Vere Sellars	dau	7			b. “
John Vernon Sellars	son	6			b. “
Louisa Robidour	serv.	22	unm	governess	b. France
Lina Schwab	serv.	24	unm	housemaid	b. Switzerland

c.1917 – Barratt Carrington Sellars purchased Penrhyn Old Hall.

1921 – Barratt applied to make alterations to Penrhyn Old Hall.

1924 - Barratt had been accused of assaulting Mr. Richard Hughes of the Council Offices, Rosehill, Conwy. The reason for the altercation is not known but it appears to have been settled out of court as recorded on the 19th February 1924 in a letter from Porter & co. solicitors to Mr Hughes.⁵⁰

1927 – Barratt Carrington Sellars died in Manchester.

1929 Monday 17th June – Auction Sale of the contents Penrhyn Old Hall by the direction of Mrs. Carrington Sellars. Knight, Frank and Rutley were responsible for the sale. The catalogue lists a large number of items.⁵¹

The Sellars family may have retained ownership of the house but let it to tenants.

Electoral Rolls

1931 Penrhyn Old Hall

Mary Jones
Walter H. Thompson
Sarah A. Thompson
Jane Tyrer
Raymond Tyrer

1946 Penrhyn Old Hall

Ina S.Kells

50. Llandudno Archives ref.CX174/10/19 & CX587/2/2/53

51. *ibid.* - CSC47/1

1946, 1951, 1956 Penrhyn New Hall

Agnes B. Lowry
Frances Allanson
Hilda Whittaker
Mary J. Whittaker
Thomas H. Whittaker
Harry Council
Henrietta Council

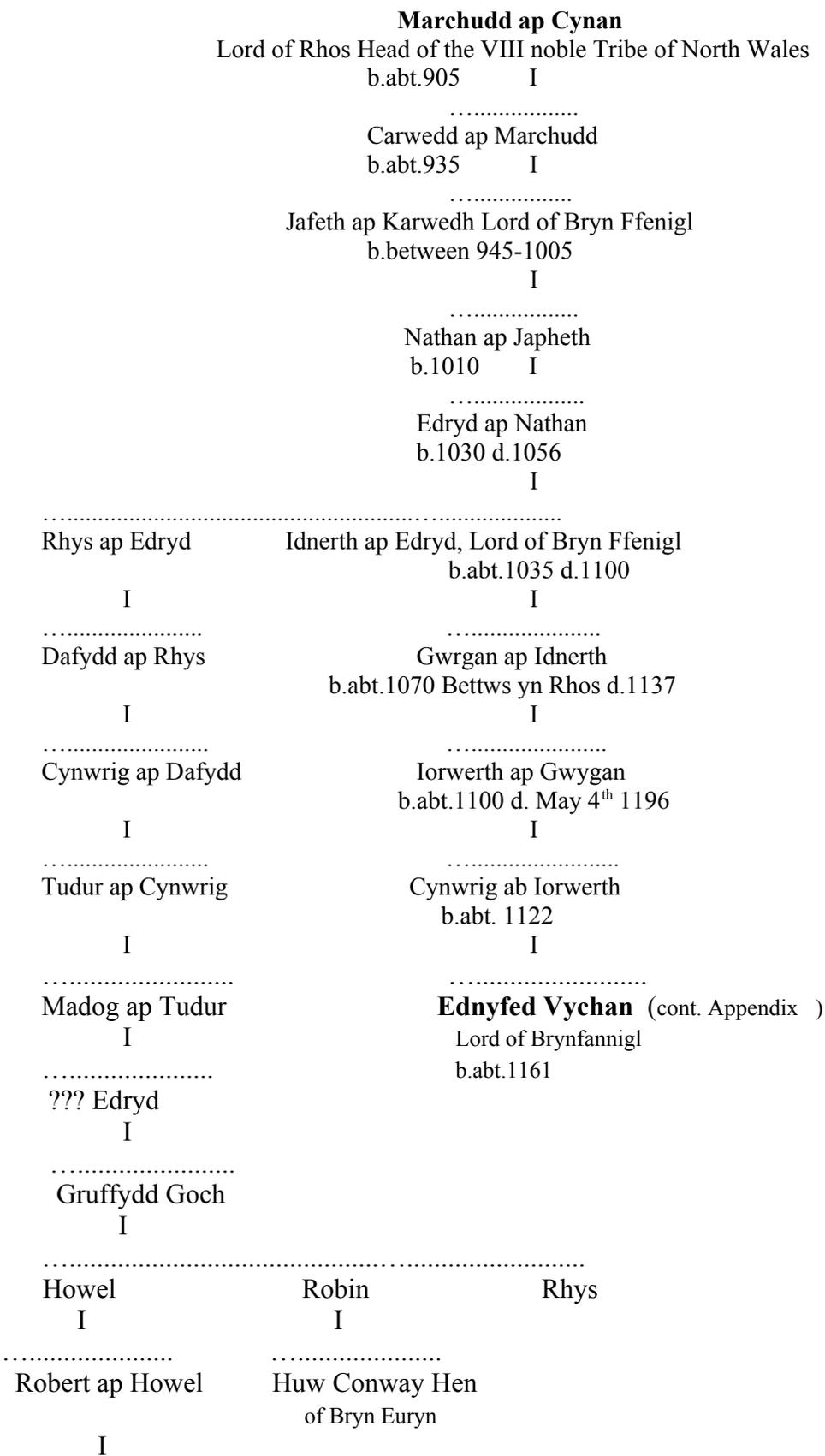
In **1963**, it was bought by the Marsh family

21st Century

Current owner – Guy Marsh

2019
Gill Jones
Ann Morgan

Pedigree of the Pugh Family of Penrhyn



.....
Hugh ap Robert
d.1563
I

.....
Robert ap Hugh m.c..1550 **Elizabeth Salusbury** wid. of Rheinallt ap Ieuan/Hugh ?
(Robert Pugh) I of Penrhyn, Creuddyn (see Appendix 2)
of Caef yn Garleg I I
Llansanffraid Glan Conwy I
d.1564 I
.....
I **Hugh ap Reinallt** royal ward of court
I Robert Pugh above, obtained the wardship
I m.
I **Katherine** sister of Robert Pugh above
I I

.....
David Pugh
inherited Cefn yn Garlegg

.....
Robert Pugh recusant
d.c.1629
m.
Jane d/o Sir Richard Bulkeley of Beaumaris
I

.....
William recusant Stephen Mary Philip recusant
m. m.
Elizabeth Mostyn **Gaynor Gwyn**
d/o William Mostyn of Talacre d/o Sir Richard Gwyn
I I
I
I Richard Robert Gwilym Sion Margareta Gruffydd Herbert Ifan Mary Dorothy Martha Jane
I b.1609 b.c.1618 m.
I d.1679 d.c..1689 d.Rome John
I chaplain to Williams
I Henrietta Maria

.....
Robert Pugh Margaret Jane Stephen Mary Ann
b.c.1599
d.23/8/1659
will 1657 prb.1660
bur. Eglwys Rhos 1659
m. m. m. childless m. m.
Margaret **John Wynne** **William Owens** will 1661 **Hugh Wynne** **? Hughes**
d/o William Lewis of Trofarth of Pentregwyddel of Garthmeilo of Holywell
of Presaddfed, Anglesey
will 1662
I

.....
John Pugh **William** **Stephen** **Elizabeth** **Mary**
taxed 3 hearths 1665 sold lands to his d. before parents unmarried unmarried
d.25/9/1666 mother 1661 bur. Eglwys Rhos jointly inherited substantial property
bur. Eglwys Rhos from their mother.
Bond & Inventory 1666 Joint Inventory 1693
m.
Elizabeth m. 2. Peter Jones lived at Cagelau

I

.....
William Pugh m. Feb. 1685/86 Elizabeth d/o Philip Langton of Lowe, Lancs.
H.S. Of Caernarvon 1687
heir of Aunts Elizabeth & Mary

I

.....
John Winifred Anne **Philip** Stephen Edward Frances Theresa **William** Joseph
d.Oct 1689 d.1755 bap.18/11/1695 d.1726 d.1698 d.1714

Eglwys Rhos m. m. m. m. m. m. m. m.
Rowland Lloyd Elizabeth William Roth? the Langton Eliz.
of Plas yn Dre I of Penrhyn property I
had issue **Edward Philip Pugh**

inherited Penrhyn Estates & also Langton estate Elizabeth William
Will 1769
m. 19/9/1739
Mary Coytmor d & hrs of Robert Coytmor
d.1781 Will of Bodwrda
I

.....
James Coytmor Pugh
last Pugh of Penrhyn, Creuddyn
H.S. Caernarvonshire 1776

Bridget Ann

m. 11/1/1766
Lt. Col. Glynn Wynn Hugh Hughes
s/o Sir John Wynn of Bodrwyn
of Bodfean & Glynllifon
I I

.....
John Glynn William Thomas Glynn Frances Bridget
Wynn Wynn Edward Wynn Paget
Coytmor Belasyse

.....
Phillip Anna
James Maria
Hughes Hughes

Appendix 3

Margaret Pue – Will 1662 (NLW ref.SA/1662/33/W)

In the Name of God Amen. The four and twentieth day of January in the fortieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the second. I Margaret Pue of Penrhyn in the commote of Creuddyn and county of Carnarvon widow being sicke in body but of whole and perfect mind and memory praised be god. I do make and ordaine my last will and testament in manner and forme following. Impris I give and bequeath my soule to Almighty God my saviour fully believing through the merits of Jesus Christ my saviour to obtain remission of my sinnes and
..... in his kingdom and my body to be buried in the parish church of Egles Rhos in the grave in which my sonne Stephen Pue was formerly buried, And as for my worldly estate with the land in and my will and meaning is the same in and bestowed as hereafter by this my will and I give and bequeath unto my sonne John Pue ten shillings. Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne William Pue the summe of twenty shillings Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Pue all my and in in and unto the Annuity or yearly sum of twenty pounds out of the lands now or late in the holding of John ap lying in countyof Carnarvon and the lands and tenement now in the holding of Thomas ap Edward of in the said county of Carnarvon and the lands and tenement now or late in the holding of William Lloyd and Robert ap Hugh esquire of Llandrillo in the county of Denbigh being the Annuity of my sonne William Pue lately of my said sonne William Pue for an available consideration as may appear by this deed bearing date the 2 and twentieth day of May in the sixteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King Charles the second have and to hold and the said Annuity or yearly summe of twenty pounds of out of I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Pue executors, administrators and assigns . Item I do give and bequeath all my goods moveable and immoveable, money, plate, jewelry and household stufte to my daughters Elizabeth Pue and Mary Pue to be equally dealt between them. Item I do nominate constitute and appoint my daughters Elizabeth and Mary Pue joint executors of this my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto published my marke and affixed my seale the Day and year first above written.

The marke of Margaret Pue

Signed sealed published and delivered in the presence of Samuel Mostyn, John Pue, John Hughes

probate granted

26th die month of February Anno Domino 1662

Elizabeth Pue was appointed to administer the Will.

Appendix 4

Edward Philip Pugh – Will 1770 – (B/1770/101/W)

In the Name of God Amen. I Edward Philip Pugh of Coytmor in the County of Carnarvon, esquire being of sound mind and understanding Do make and ordain my last will and testament in manner following Whereas in and by certain indentures of Lease and Release bearing date respectively the nineteenth and twentieth days of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven. The Release being of four parts and made or mentioned to be made between John Thomas of the parish of Llysfaen in the County of Carnarvon Gentleman and Margaret his wife & only sister Heir at Law of William Vaughan late of Plas Newydd in the said County of Carnarvon Gentleman deceased of the first part Catherine Vaughan of Farm in the county of Denbigh Widow and Relict and also administratrix of the Goods and Chattells rights and credits of the said William Vaughan of the second part Myself the said Edward Philip Pugh and Mary my wife only surviving sister and heir of James Coytmor late of Coytmor aforesaid Esquire deceased of the third part and Sir John Wynn of Bodfean in the County of Carnarvon Baronet of the fourth part Certain mortgages lands tenements and Heredits. being part of the estate and inheritance of my said wife therein particularly mentioned and described which had been theretofore granted in mortgage to the said William Vaughan and his heirs for to him his administrators and assigns the sum of eleven hundred pounds and interest of the sum of eleven hundred and fifty nine pounds in the said mentioned to be paid by the said Sir John Wynn to the said Catherine Vaughan as the personal Representative of said William Vaughan in full of all the Principal owing and Interest due to her on the security of the said premises therein comprised conveyed unto the said Sir John Wynn his heirs and assigns for securing the repayment of the said sum of eleven hundred and fifty nine pounds and the interest thereof in the manner therein specified and whereas the said sum of eleven hundred and fifty nine pounds mentioned to be paid by the said Sir John Wynn to her the said Catherine Vaughan was my own proper money and such conveyance made to him as aforesaid was only in Trust to and for me my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns and the said Sir John Wynn hath since executed a Declaration of the same Trust accordingly Now I do hereby give and bequeath unto my daughter Ann Pugh spinster the sum of Eleven hundred pounds part of the said sum of Eleven Hundred and fifty nine pounds. I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Bridget and my said daughter Ann the sum of twenty pounds a piece further part thereof to buy them mourning and the residue I direct to be sunk in the Estate whereby it is secured for the benefit of my said wife. I likewise give and bequeath unto my said daughter Ann the sum of nine hundred pounds to be paid her out of my own lands and hereditaments and I do hereby charge all my capital message & tenement called Penrhyn with all the Demesne and other thereunto belonging situate chargeable with the payment of my Debts in the said legacy of nine hundred pounds hereby bequeathed to my said daughter Ann & the annuity hereby given to my said wife let that the same ... all or wholly & discharged therefrom. And lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint my said wife Mary Pugh sole executrix of this my last will and testament also revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofor made and declaring this only to be my last will & testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto and to the two foregoing papers set my hand and seal this second day of November in the year of our Lord 1760.

signed Edward Philip Pugh

Signed Sealed Published and Declared by the said Testator Edward Philip Pugh for and as his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in the presence of the Testator of each other

The Words to be made pounds ... Ann well of the aforesaid Legacy of nine Hundred pounds to my said daughter Ann and also bequeath the rest and residue of my

The aforesaid Legacies of eleven Hundred pounds twenty pounds and twenty pounds and twenty pounds, Legacy of nine Hundred pounds hereby bequeathed to my said daughter Ann & them having first interlined.

Lewis Owen Cler.
Henry Jones of Caernarvon
... Williams of Llanidan

1770
On the 31st day of July the within written Will was insinuated proved approved and deemed valued in common form of law of Admin. granted to the Executrix therein she being first sworn as the Law directs before me. James Vincent surrogate

The Phillips Family

John Phillips I m.
 b.abt.1733
 d.30/12/1797
 bur.4/1/1798 Llanrhos
 64yrs
 I

<p>John Phillips II b.abt.1763 bur.4/2/1838 Llanrhos 73yrs m. 10/2/1797 Llanrhos Elizabeth Hughes bur.13/7/1837 Llanrhos 74yrs</p>	<p>Daniel b.abt.1771 bur.1/7/1803 32yrs m. Anne d.2/2/1813 75yrs</p>	<p>Samuel b.abt.1776 bur.-/1/1802 26yrs</p>
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I

<p>John Phillips jnr b.abt.1798 d.11/8/1844 46yrs m. 10/12/1824 Llanrhos</p>	<p>Samuel d.16/3/1833 aged 33 years</p>
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Anne Morris
 d.27/6/1893
 90yrs
 I

<p>John b.abt.1828 d.11/1/1874 45yrs</p>	<p>Elizabeth bap.11/2/1829 bur.22/9/1830 20mths</p>	<p>Elizabeth b.abt.1831</p>	<p>Daniel b.abt.1832 bur.21/9/1836 4yrs</p>	<p>Anne b.abt.1833</p>	<p>Daniel bap.9/3/1836 d.1899</p>	<p>Sarah b.abt.1838 bur.14/5/1840 2yrs</p>
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m.
 Elizabeth (Lizzie) Owen
 I

<p>John Owen b. June qtr. 1869 d.27/6/1893 45 yrs</p>	<p>Alice Anne b.June qtr. 1870 d.8/11/1876 6yrs</p>	<p>Elizabeth (Bessie) b.abt.1871</p>	<p>Samuel b.June qtr. 1873</p>	<p>Gwendoline b.June qtr. 1874</p>	<p>Daniel Rolant b.June qtr. 1876 d.10/8/1977 1yr 5m</p>	<p>Anne b.Dec.qtr. 1877</p>	<p>Hannah b.Sept.qtr. 1879</p>	<p>Dolly b.abt.1880</p>	<p>Daniel Rolant b.Dec.qtr. 1883 d.7/2/1886 2yrs 4m</p>
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The Family of Edward Booth Jones

March qtr. 1873 Conwy reg.

John Jones m. **Sarah Booth** of Dinerth Hall
b.c. 1847 Llandrillo b. 1854

I

Thomas John b.1873	Edward Booth bap.14/5/1876 d.7/5/1917 drowned when the Lusitania was sunk by a German torpedo his body was not recovered	Griffith A. b.1875	Sarah Hannah b.1875	Ada Morris b.1880	Annie Gladys b.1883	Ethel Nest b.1884	Eva Gwendoline	Dilys Olwen
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m.

22/3/1902 Newtown

Millichamp Setton Percival

b.1876 Newtown
d.7/5/1917 drowned
bur. Cobh (Queenstown) Ireland

I

Ailsa Georgina b.1906 d.7/5/1917 drowned bur. Cobh, (Queenstown) Ireland	John Percival b.1909 d.7/5/1917 drowned body not recovered
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