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Gwernbraichdwr Cwm Main, Corwen



Gwernbraichdwr viewed from across Cwm Main (Jenny Lees 2016)

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November 2020

HOUSE HISTORY RESEARCH

Written in the language chosen by the volunteers and researchers

& including information so far discovered

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Gwernbraichdwr, Cwm Main, Corwen



Gwernbraichdwr viewed from across Cwm Main (Jenny Lees 2016)

Although now known as *Gwernbraichdwr*, the earliest references to a property that was probably on this site include one to *Tythyn Gwern y breichton*:

1519, 15th Aug,¹ Feoffment: 1. **John ap Mahallt verch John ap David Lloyd ap Hoell ap Tudor**, freeholder of *Nantfreuer*, co. Merioneth 2. **David Lloyd ap David ap Ieuan Vaghan** two messuages called *Tythyn y kae duy* & *Tythyn Gwern y breichton* in *Nantfreuer*. ('Feoffment' involved a transfer of property giving the new owner the right to sell the land, as well as being able to pass it on to any heirs). The Wynnstay Estate Papers for Llandderfel (**Appendix One**, p.23) also record two earlier acquisitions by **Davyd Lloid ap David ap Ieuan Vichan**, regarding *Tythyn y pont diw* and *Tythyn y gynffon* in **1492**² and *Tyddyn llwyn yebion* in **1513**.³

1 Denbighshire Record Office (DD/WY/ 2197) 1519, 15th Aug; in Deeds 1519-189: Wynnstay papers, DD/WY 2170-224, 2834- 913.

2 Wynnstay Estate Papers (DG1/9/1)

3 Wynnstay Estate Papers (DG1/9/12)

In 1896 Thomas Allen Glenn⁴ compiled a presumed pedigree from both ancient Welsh manuscripts and family documents taken to Pennsylvania by early Merionethshire settlers. (**Appendix Two** p.23-5) This genealogy suggests that **David ap Ieuan Vaghan** (Vychan) of Llanuwchllyn married **Gwenhwyfar**, the daughter of **David Lloyd ap Howell** who was descended from Rhirid Flaidd, *Lord of Penllyn*. Their son **David Lloyd ap David** is said to have purchased the demesne lands of *Glanllyn Tegid* (now known as Glanllyn).



The landscape of Cwm Main viewed from near Rhydywernen (Jenny Lees)

The present dwelling of *Gwernbraichdwr* stands towards the east end of the somewhat enclosed valley of Cwm Main (*Merddwy* on older maps), with the Nant Lleidiog stream running through it. The first part of its older name may be related to *gwern* - meaning swamp (or alders) in Welsh, as the bottom of the valley is still wet and marshy today. And perhaps the old name's latter two syllables could derive from *brech* (brindled, freckled) together

⁴ Thomas Allen Glenn (1896) *Merion in the Welsh Tract- with sketches of the townships of Haverford and Radnor*. This is an amazing source of genealogical information for families in Merionethshire and their relatives who had emigrated to the USA.

with *ton*, which can mean ley or unploughed land? This is of course speculative, but we do know⁵ that *Nant Lleidiog* was a medieval township:

‘The stream, Nant Lleidiog, gave its name to a medieval township. In the 1292-3 lay subsidy⁶, there were 17 taxpayers in the township who are named but are not associated with specific places ...and the sum total for the township was £3 2s. 7d.’

We also know that in **1453** one of the inquisitions or sessions for the county of Merioneth was said to be held at *Gwern-y Brychdwn*. An 1861 article⁷ contains the following mentions of the name Broghdon:

‘The original roll runs thus: Coram **Rinaldo de Broghdon**, maior de **Broghdon**, q.d. [qui dicunt] super sacramenta **Rinaldi de Broghdon**, **Geffre Broghdon**, **Thome Broghdon**, **Lewis Broghdon**, **Morus Broghdon**, Thome Dove, Hugh Johnstone, Vivian Rulston, Thome Holland, John Holland, **Gregory Broughton**.’

The author’s comments also suggest: ‘One may think here that there were three brothers among the jury, which was not the case. Doubtless Broughton, or ‘Gwern-y Brychdwn’ was a village at this time. It has been a prevailing custom among the Welsh, from time immemorial, to be nominated after their places of residence’. This 1861 article (**Appendix Three** p.25) may perhaps be useful in tracing the old names of other properties in *Cwm Main*. (It also recounts a local belief of the time that Owain Llawgoch, the ‘red or bloodyhanded’ Owain who accompanied Jasper Tudor to the battle of Bosworth Field, was born near *Gwernybrychdwn* and was the terror of the neighbourhood!)

There has been a suggestion that *Brychdwn* or *breichton* could have been an early borrowing of the English name Broughton. Thomas Allen Glenn’s genealogy (**Appendix Two**) does mention Rhiridd Flaidd’s wife Gwenllian as being daughter of *Ednyfed*, Lord of Broughton, in the twelfth century, but this appears to refer to the Broughton near Wrexham.

Rather curiously, Glenn⁴ also mentions an early pedigree referring to *Gwern y brychdwyn* as ‘alias Owlars Brindle Bush’. *Brych* can mean brindled in Welsh, and *owler*, as well as being a northern English word for alder, is a late C17th word for a person engaged in the illegal exportation of wool or sheep, so could *Gwernbraichdwr* have once had such associations?

1520s [?] In his papers⁸ (image in **Appendix Four**, p.26-7) the Cynwyd historian⁹ W.F. Irvine translates from a Latin a British Museum charter.¹⁰ The document mentions:

⁵ Martin Cherry and Dinah Pickard (2015) House history for Rhydywernen, Llanfor, Merioneth, NGR SH 972 402.

http://discoveringgoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/Hhistory/mer%20054_HH_37_Rhydywernen.pdf

⁶ K Williams-Jones (ed.), *The Merioneth Lay Subsidy Roll, 1292-3* (Cardiff, 1976), cxlii; Colin Thomas, ‘Rural Society, Settlement, Economy and Landscapes’ in J. Beverley Smith and Llinos Beverley Smith (2001), *History of Merioneth II*.

⁷ Arch. Cambs. Jan 1861, 3rd ser. No. XXV, p.78

‘And of 20d of issues of a tenement called *Twerion Ibrighton* [Gwernybrehchdyn] containing in itself 4 acres of arable land and one of meadow which **Jeuan Lloide ap David** the Prince’s advocar of the commote of *Penllyn* holds in the said county from 4 years in 4 years at *Nantfruer* of the heirs of **Dicus ap David ap Atha** for 30s a year of the same **Jeuan Lloide ap David** ...’.

1520, 8th November (**DD/WY/2198**) Feoffment:

(i) Res ap Ieuan ap Eignion and John ap Ieuan ap Eignion, freeholders of *Nanfrier*, co. Merioneth. (ii) **David Lloid ap David ap Ieuan Vachan**. 8 tenements in Nanfrier called Tythyne mercy groes, Tethyn bwlch kaye Ieuan, Tethyn kay Taylyn, Tethyn e place gwyn, Tethyn lle erelmey, Tethyn Cwyerey in e Cu, Tethyn Kay ddowen [Dderwen?] and Tethyn Melyn Penllyn

It seems that a Lloyd family, in this instance **David Lloid ap David ap Ieuan Vachan**, were gaining a lot of property in the township of Nanfrier! The name *Tethyn Melyn Penllyn* is also interesting, as the 1861 article⁷ mentions: ‘a famous old mill then belonging to the comot. of *Gwernybrychdwn* (the vestiges of which still remain) called *Melin Benllyn*’ (the Penllyn mill).

Cwm Main is full of ancient houses, and *Coed-y-Bedo* was noted by Peter Smith¹¹ as being ‘remarkably similar’ to *Gwernbraichdwr*. (Image below by Jenny Lees, 2018)

⁸ The W.F. Irvine papers (Z/M/344/15) are at Dolgellau archives.

⁹ For information on William Irvine see Jenny Lees (2016) William Ferguson Irvine – an unsung hero in Cynwyd Scrapbook Two, now online at:
http://discoveringgoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/Publications/Cynwyd_Scrapbook-2.pdf

¹⁰ British Museum MSS Dept. Additional Roll, number 7199 (13 Henry VIII).

¹¹ Peter Smith (1988) *Houses of the Welsh Countryside: A Study in Historical Geography*, 2nd edition.



The bard Bedo Aeddren (active around 1500) inherited *Coed-y-Bedo*, although it was not his principal residence.⁵

1532-3: Wynnstay Estate Records for Llandderfel contain a title deed (DG1/9/7) of this date for acquisition of property including Tythyn y Bryn [?] by **Robert ap David Lloid**

1552, 9th July: Feoffment: (i) **Robert ap David Lloid ap David ap Ieuan Vychan** of *Llanthervell*, co. Merioneth, gent. (ii) **Robert ap Rinallt** [Rheinallt?] **esq.** A messuage called *Kaythewien* [Cae Dderwen?] in *Nantffryer*, co. Merioneth.¹²

The pedigree in **Appendix Two** states that **Robert ap David Lloid of Nantfreuer**, who had died prior to 1592, owned *Gwern y Brechtwn*, a part of his father **David Lloid**'s estate, and married **Mary**, daughter of **Reynold** [Reinallt?] **ap Gruffydd**¹³ of *Branas Uchaf*, one of the Barons of Edeyrnion.¹⁴

¹² DD/WY/2200

¹³ References given in pedigree: Vide MS Robert Vaughan of *Hengwrt*, and Dwnn II, p. 32.

¹⁴ Richard Suggett and Margaret Dunn (2014) *Discovering the Historic Houses of Snowdonia*, pp.96-100, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. See also: <https://www.peoplescollection.wales/content/branas-ucha-%E2%80%93-house-history>

The dendrodating of the present dwelling of Gwernbraichdwr by DOWH ¹⁵ elicited the felling dates of Spring **1552** and Winter **1553/54**, and it is known that the **Llwyd/Lloyd** family of *Gwernbrychdwn* were then of some importance. Welsh poems concerning the family include mention of a **Robert Llwyd** (d.1595)¹⁶ and a **Robert ap Thomas Lloyd** is also mentioned in the Wynnstay Estate documents below.

1571-2, 24th January: Wynnstay Estate Records for Llandderfel include the transfer (DG1/9/9) by **Thomas ap Robert ap David Lloid** to **Robert ap Thomas ap Robert** of a *messuage or tenement* called *Bryn Derw* - the name of a farm existing today near to Gwernbraichdwr.

1587: Wynnstay Estate Records: *Defeasance* relating to *Tythyn y Bryn Derw*, mortgaged by **Robert ap Thomas Lloyd**. (**Appendix One** p.23).

1592, 28th March (DD/WY/2828) Feoffment: (i) Leonard Baker of Clyfton, co. Bedford, gent., and Thomas Androw of London, gent. (ii) **Robert ap Thomas Lloyd** of Nantfryer, co. Merioneth, gent. Lands or friths amounting to 20 acres in Nantfryer and Llanfawr, co. Merioneth. **Robert Lloyd** seems to be acquiring further property; this example being in the tenure of **Rytherch ap Morgan David** and formerly belonging to Robert, Earl of Leicester.

1592: CADW listing¹⁷ states that a Robert Lloyd of Gwern-y-Braichdwr was recorded as deceased in 1592.

1592: William Irvine also transcribed part of 'Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Books, Survey of Merioneth 1592' (L.R.2/236),¹⁸ which proclaims that it is:

'A Book of Survey of all & singular the Lands, Tenements, Rents, Services and Hereditaments of our Sovereign Lady the Queens Majesty ... parce [?] of the lands and possessions of her Highness [?] Principality of North Wales within the Commotts of Talpont, Estananner and Penllyn in the said County of Merioneth ... which are not particularly charged & accompted for in the ministers accounts of the said county made & examined by **Robert Lloyd, gent.**, deputy to Robert Turbridge Esq. her Highness particular Surveyor of North Wales ..'

The listing of the 'divers gavel lands free and bond' of the commote of Penllyn includes:

'**Thomas Lloyd** holds freely to him & his heirs in the vill of Nantfruer 2 tenements called [left blank] in his own occupation rendering yearly: Redd. solut 19d, Redd. renovat 6d, fin pro sect 7d, sm conjunct 2s 8d ... **the same Thomas & Robert his son** hold there freely a tenement called y *Tyddyn Gwyn* with a close called *Kay y dde[r]wyn Vawr*, rendering yearly: Redd. solut 18d, Redd. renovat 6d, fin pro sect 7d, sm conjunct 2s 7d'.

¹⁵ Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory Report 2015/56: THE DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL DATING OF GWERNBRAICHDWR for DOWH by Dr M. C. Bridge FSA. Oxford
http://discoveringgoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/ODL/mer%20059_ODL_53_Gwernbraichdwr.pdf

¹⁶ Personal communication.

¹⁷ <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/28454/details/gwernbrychdwrgwern-y-braichdwr-llandderfel>: 'GWERNBRYCHDWR; GWERN-Y-BRAICHDWR, LLANDDERFEL

¹⁸ L.R.2/236 (*Land Revenue, Miscellaneous Books*): Survey of Merioneth 1592, transcribed by William Irvine, Z/M/344/15 at Dolgellau archives.

This survey also mentions property held by **Thomas ap Hugh**, a tenement called *Fryd[d]yne* held freely by **the same Thomas & Jevan** [Ieuan] **ap Thomas Lloyd** ... *now divided into two tenements*, and [unnamed] tenements *held freely* by Richard Griffith [in his own occupation], Lewis ap Jevan Lloyd, Robert ap Thomas ap Jevan and the heirs of Maurice ap John.

1599, 25th May: Wynnstay Estate Records include a family lease (DG1/9/13) of **Tythyn Gwern y Braych Dhyn** and its lands concerning **Thomas ap Robert Lloyd the younger**, ‘son and heire apparent’ of **Robert ap Thomas** *of the township of Nantfryer, comot of Penllyn, gent.* This also mentions the wife of Thomas as being **Lowry ferch Jevan**.

1611: Cadw list description:¹⁷ ‘a heavily-weathered date 1611 and the possible initials J LL appear on an external timber lintel and may relate to this ... Earlier investigators noted a date of 1611 cut into the window frame of the hall or inner-room on the front elevation.’

1612, 21st May: This date is given in the genealogy in **Appendix Two** for the burial within Llandderfel church of **Thomas ap Robert Lloyd** of **Gwern y Brechtwn**, *gentleman, born circa 1515-20*, who married **Catherine**, daughter of Robert ap Griffith ap Evan. The pedigree says this couple were parents of another **Robert Lloyd**, father of **John Lloyd of Gwern y Brechtwn**, and that some of the first Pennsylvanian settlers are believed to have come from this line. Robert’s siblings are listed as **Evan** (whose son **Thomas** became **High Sheriff of Merionethshire** in 1623), **Thomas**, and **Mary**, who married Richard of nearby *Tyddin Tyfod*. [This dwelling still exists but has been rebuilt after being gutted by a fire in the late C20th].

1611-12: Elegies to **Tomas ap Robert Lloyd**, father of **Evan ap Thomas Lloid** (See p.13 below for his Will) are thought to date to about 1611/12.¹⁹

¹⁹ Personal communication.

Tomas Llwyd o Wernybrychdwn gan Cadwaladr Cesail, c. 1611

Er Duw, teriwch, hwyliwch hedd,
Lle'ch ganed, llew Uwch Gwynedd,
Gwernybrychdwn, gwn gynnedd
Gael yno win glân ei wedd,
Pen Llandderfel y'i gwelan'
A blaenor i Lanfor lân.

*For the sake of God, prepare peace, may you remain
Where you were born, the lion of Uwch Gwynedd,
At Gwernybrychdwn, I am familiar with the practice
Of receiving pure wine there,
Where they see him as chief of Llandderfel
And the leader of fair Llanfor.*

Image from Gwernbraichdwr brochure by Alaw Mai Edwards

1618, 2nd May: MORTGAGE for £2500 from William Salesburie of Rug, co. Merioneth, esq., to **Thomas Lloid of Milton**, co. Kent, gent., of a capital messuage called *Machymbyd* otherwise *Bachymbyd* and part of the premises specified in No. 639.²⁰ (For the premises specified in number 639. see **Appendix Five** p.27-8).

We learn from this that a **Thomas Lloyd** was already described as *of Milton* [in Kent] by 1618. But we also know from his Will (**Appendix Six**, p.28) that Thomas was born in the parish of Llandderfel, and from other sources²¹ that he was a drover. At that time cattle were driven from North Wales to be sold at fairs or taken to markets such as London's Smithfield, and cattle were fattened in Sussex and Kent pasturage beforehand.

1619-20, 29th Jan: Mortgage in £150 (DD/WY/2217)

(i) John Morgan Thomas of *Hengaer*, co. Merioneth, gent.

(ii) **Thomas Lloyd of Milton**, co. Kent, gent. 2 messuages called *Tyddyn Guttyn Sais* and *Tyddyn y tynclwtt* and lands [named] in *Nantfryer* and *Hengaer*, co. Merioneth.

1622/3, 4th Jan: Copy Mortgage in £40 (DD/WY/2208)

²⁰ Bachymbyd Record number 643 in: Estate and family records of Salusbury of Rhug, co. Merioneth, and Bachymbyd and Pool Park, co. Denbigh, later the barons Bagot, 1243-1801. (Deposited by the late the Rt Hon. Gerald William, fifth baron Bagot of Bagot's Bromley in 1955).

²¹ Simon Healy, <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/salesbury-william-15801-1660>

(i) Thomas ap Hugh of Nantfryer, co. Merioneth, gent., and John Thomas, his son and heir apparent (ii) **Thomas Lloyd of Milton, co. Kent**, esq. lands [named] in Nantfryer, co. Merioneth

1622, June 6: MORTGAGE for £300 from William Salesbury of Ruge, co. Merioneth, esq., to **Thomas Lloyd of Mylton, co. Kent**, gent., of the meadow called *Wayne Vawr*, purchased of Piers Lloyd, esq., in the township of Ddole, and parcels of lands, meadow, pastures, feedings and woods which William Salesbury lately purchased of William Edwards in the township of Corwen, called *Y Siamber Wen* with lands, etc., belonging, in the tenure of Robert Salesbury, gent., in the township of Gwndole [Gwnodl], and a messuage or tenement called *Y Siamber* in Botteulog and all lands, etc., belonging in the township of Kynwyd Vawr in a place called Botteulog, all in cmt. Edernion, co. Merioneth. Signed: William Salesbury, A.E.²²

1623: A **Thomas Lloyd** of *Nantfreyr*, son of **Evan ap Thomas Lloyd** and grandson of the **Thomas ap Robert Lloyd** who was buried in 1612, was High Sheriff of Merionethshire.²³ According to the genealogy in **Appendix Two**, he married **Catherine**, daughter of **William David** of Llandderfel; died in November 1649, and was father of a **Foulke ap Thomas** whose son **Edward Foulke (Lloyd)** had settled in Pennsylvania by 1698.

Returning to the **Thomas Lloyd** now *of Milton*, a biography²¹ of William Salesbury, later governor and Royalist defender of Denbigh Castle, tells us Salesbury ‘came to a mutually satisfactory agreement’ with a drover, **Thomas Lloyd**, who used the *Bachymbyd* pastures to fatten his stock in preparation for their long drive to the London market.²⁴ Although William Salesbury’s family owned the estates of *Bachymbyd* and *Rug*, in 1611 he had inherited some extremely complicated family financial arrangements and we also hear that:

‘His finances underwent a fresh upheaval in the autumn of 1624 with the death of his creditor **Thomas Lloyd**, and then the **marriage of Lloyd’s daughter to Henry Wynn’s brother William**, who was keen to call in the mortgage on *Bachymbyd* ... Salesbury eventually arranged fresh lines of credit from the London merchant and courtier Sir Bevis Thelwall (brother of Sir Eubule), and **Thomas Lloyd’s** former banker, the London Mercer Rees Williams, which enabled him to pay **Wynn** off during 1626-9. **Wynn** later sued him for arrears of payment, but the charge, which formed part of a lengthy dispute with the executors of **Thomas Lloyd’s** will, seems to have been merely vexatious, and may have been motivated in part by resentment at the result of the Merioneth election of 1626, when Edward Vaughan defeated Henry Wynn’.²¹

In his 1624 Will [see below] **Thomas Lloyd** arranges for his uncle **Griffith Lloyd** to ensure that William Salesbury and his heirs keep to all the covenants and agreements with Thomas himself and his daughter, and to pay all money due. Interestingly, Thomas also bequeathes to

²² *Bachymbyd* Record Number 646.

²³ *Annals and Antiquities of the Counties of Wales*: Thomas Lloyd of *Nantfreyr* was High Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1623.

²⁴ Cal. Salusbury Correspondence, 143-7, 180-1, ed. W.J. Smith (Univ. Wales, Bd. of Celtic Studs., Hist. and Law ser. xiv); referenced in the above online history.

‘Mr Salusbury for *a remembrance & token of my love towards him*, £100 to be pd. to him by my executrix within 3 mths after the discharge of all reckonings as aforesaid’

1624: The Will of Thomas Lloyd, Milton, Kent,²⁵ signed on 30th Sept but proved on 29th October, tells us that this Thomas Lloyd was the son of **Robert ap Thomas Lloyd**. Although apparently living in Kent at the time of his death, Thomas was born in the parish of Llandderfel and his properties included *Gwernybryghton* and *Brynderw*; both left to Thomas` daughter **Jane Lloyd**, although his mother **Joane Lloyd**, still living in 1624, was to receive the rent and profits from them during her lifetime.

Unusually perhaps in a will, Thomas leaves to his brother **John Lloyd** *my sword and dagger*. [Could this be something to do with being a drover and needing to protect property while in transit - or were the sword and dagger for ceremonial purposes?]. His other properties in Merionethshire were left to his daughter, also called **Joane**, who had children by **Robert ap Reatherch** [Rhydderch]. Thomas was a widower, and left to a **Nowell** [?], wife of his son in law **William Croux**, *my late wife`s best gown*. Particularly interesting is that Thomas bequeathed to his daughter **Jane** an interest in *Bachymbyd* and appeared to be owed money by **William Salesbury**. This ‘property portfolio’ may have helped Thomas` daughter, **Jane Lloyd**, make what was presumably a prestigious marriage to **William Wynn**, son of Baronet Sir John Wynn of *Gwydir*.



Gwydir Castle (Jenny Lees 2018)

²⁵ Will of Thomas Lloyd, Milton, Kent, signed on 30th Sept but proved on 29th October (Probate 11/144/162)

A Welsh poem to this Thomas Lloyd appears to praise him for helping out his father Robert, who was in debt, and mentions Thomas's daughter Sian/Jane.²⁶

[Year uncertain, see footnote], **26th October: Marriage Articles**

(i) The Rt. Hon. John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, **Sir John Wynne of Gwyder**, co. Caernarvon, Kt. and Bart., Sir Richard Wynne of Brainerford, co. Middlesex, KT., and Owen Wynne, esq.
(ii) Edward Meradith of London, esq., Griffith Lloyd of *Llanycil*, co. Merioneth, gent., and John Lloyd of Milton, co. Kent, gent. In consideration of the intended marriage of **William Wynn, esq.**, one of the sons of Sir John Wynne and **Jane Lloyd, daughter of Thomas Lloyd**, late of Milton, co. Kent, deceased, (i) agree to make a settlement of lands of the value of 3 240 p.a. Heraldic seal.²⁷ [In a number of documents the name Wynn is spelt Wynne].

1624, 26th Oct. This date is given in History of Parliament Online²⁸ as the date of the marriage settlement regarding the marriage of **Jane, daughter of Thomas Lloyd of Milton**, Kent (formerly owner, if not also resident of, *Gwernybryghton*), to **William Wynn**. Born around 1595, William was a younger son of **Sir John Wynn**, first baronet of *Gwydir*, and brother to **Maurice Wynn** of Crogen. After beginning university at St. John's, Cambridge William returned to Gwydir due to ill health,²⁸ and his best prospects as a younger son lay in a prosperous marriage. By marrying **Jane** he acquired not only landed estates in Merioneth and Kent and the profits of her late father **Thomas Lloyd**'s droving and moneylending activities, but also her inherited mortgage²⁸ of part of William Salesbury's estate at *Bachymbyd*. The couple also received William Wynn's father's estate at *Garthgynan*, Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, where William eventually died in 1665 after returning from London to Wales at the start of the Civil War. He also bought *Branas Uchaf* in 1651¹⁴ and the 1670 Will²⁹ of **Maurice Wynne**, *Crogen*, refers to his nephew **Richard Wynne** of *Branas*, *son and heir of my brother William Wynne of Garthgonan*. There was also an earlier family connection - the marriage of Robert ap David Lloid of *Gwern y Brechtwn* to Mary, a daughter of *Branas Uchaf* (p.5 above).

Interestingly, another source suggests that a **John Wynn** of **Gwydir** also had commercial relationships with a drover of the name of Lloyd- not of course necessarily from the same family:

²⁶ Personal communication

²⁷ DD/WY/6557: Marriage Articles. This document is dated as of 20th year of reign of James 1st, who came to the English throne in March 1603. [Catalogue date says 1622, which appears to be incorrect - particularly as Jane's father is described as deceased].

²⁸ <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/wynn-william-1595-1663/5>

²⁹ The Will of Maurice Wynne, *Crogen* (PROB11/335/352, proved 1st March 1670) refers to nephew Richard Wynne of *Branas*, *son and heir of my brother William Wynne of Garthgonan, deceased*, and to brother Henry Wynne, Inner Temple, Esq, and Dame Grace, widow of my brother Sir Owen Wynne, Bt, dec.

‘John Wynn of Gwyder returned money to his sons in London by David Lloyd, a local drover as early as 1621, and this association lasted for more than forty years. In May 1661 Sir John Wynn's grandson, Sir Richard, returned £65 by ‘old David Lloyd the drover’ who was to repay it to Wynn's London correspondent’.³⁰



Plas Isaf viewed from Nant Rhyd y Saeson (Jenny Lees 2016)

Further Lloyd family members were also recorded as being of *Gwerne y brigton*:

1625, April 19, Bachymbyd Records Nos. 647, 731: ‘DEED between (1) William Salesburie of Ruge, co. Merioneth, esq., (2) William Wynne of Westminster, co. Middlesex, esq., and Jane, his wife, only daughter and heir of Thomas Lloyd of Milton, co. Kent, esq., late deceased, sole executrix of his will, and (3) Sir Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, co. Flint, kt., to lead the uses of a recovery (mortgage for £3000) of the properties specified in Nos. 643, 645’.

1627, *All Saints Day*: Llangar Parish Records³¹ list the marriage of **John Lloyd** and **Margaret Pyers**, *Gwerne y Brigton*. As this was recorded in Llangar’s records and the 1648-9 Will of a **John Lloyd** of *Gwernybrygton* (p.13 below) was overseen by his brother in law **William Wynn of Plas Issa**, it is possible that **Margaret Pyers** was one of the illustrious

³⁰ David Roger Hainsworth (2009) p.88) *Stewards, Lords and People: The Estate Steward and His World in Later Stuart England*, Cambridge Studies in Early Modern British History, Cambridge University Press; first published 31 July 1992.

³¹ Llangar Parish Records, transcribed by Clwyd Family History Society in 1996

family of Plas Isaf, Llangar. [A **William** [Wynne] **Pyers, Gent**, Plas Issa, was buried ³² at Llangar, on 31st Dec 1658].

The records of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages below are from Llandderfel parish records unless another parish is stated. The baptism on 13th Sept **1629** of **Gaynor vch John Lloyd** of *Gwern Bryghton* is followed by that of **Robert** son of **John Lloyd** of *Gwern Brighton* in Feb.**1631**, the children of **John Lloyd** and **Margaret Pyers** who married in 1627.³¹

1631, 8th December: **Patent Roll, 7 Charles I** ³³ This is a grant to William Collins and Edward Fenn of London, gents, their heirs and assigns of *Lands* in nearly forty named Welsh and English counties which include Merioneth: 'A tenement called *Ewerne Ibrighton* containing 4 acres of arable land and 1 acre of meadow in the Commote of Penllyn which **Jevan Lloyd ap David** 'Advocaries' of the Prince held of the heirs of [left blank] Dicus ap David ap Atha at the yearly rent of 20d'. This document mentions eight named *Gavell* lands and details of tenure. [Image of William Irvine's transcription in **Appendix Seven**, p.30].

1636: The 1636 subsidy³⁴ for Merionethshire records under *Llandderfel*: **John Lloyd**, *Gwern y Bughton* xx shillings and 4d.

1640: Will of **Evan ap Thomas Lloyd**³⁵

Evan ap Thomas Lloyd of *Llanthervel*, leaves five shillings for reparation of the church and 20s for the poor of the parish. Grandchild **Gras** [Grace?] daughter of **Thomas**, receives £16; grandson **William Thomas** £12, and grandsons **Evan** and **Foulke ap Thomas** £8 each. Grandchild **Margaret**, daughter of **Thomas** and wife of **Evan ap Rytherch**, receives 40s and her daughter **Grace** a similar sum. Grandchildren **Thomas Lloyd** and *his sister* receive £3 each and niece **Jane**, daughter of **Robert**, *four sheep*. Servants Cader ap Hugh and Katterin vch Evan each have 10s, and son and executor **Thomas ap Evan Lloid** inherits the remainder of Evan's goods, cattle, chattels, *household stuff* and implements. (**Appendix Eight**, p.31).

1648-9: Will of **John Lloyd of Gwernybrygton, Llandderfel**. [PROB11/209/252; drafted July 1648 and proved 13 Sept 1649]. His wife Margaret was sole executor and overseers were **William Wynne** of Garthgynan [husband of Jane] and brother in law William Wynne of Plas Issa. John mentions *my sixe children*, **Robert, Thomas, William, Jane, Dorothy and Ffrances**[?] but his eldest daughter **Gaynor** is mentioned separately as being bequeathed *twelve pence*. Thomas Allen Glenn,⁴ mentions a **Gainor**, 'daughter of John Lloyd, Esquire, of Gwern y Brychdwn', as being the wife of **Owen ap Evan** of *Fron Gôch* near Bala and mother of **Robert Owen**, born around 1657. Although John Lloyd's Will says Gaynor was 'wife of John', she could perhaps have been widowed and remarried before Robert Owen's birth, and a *Gainor John* signed Robert Owen's marriage certificate before being buried in

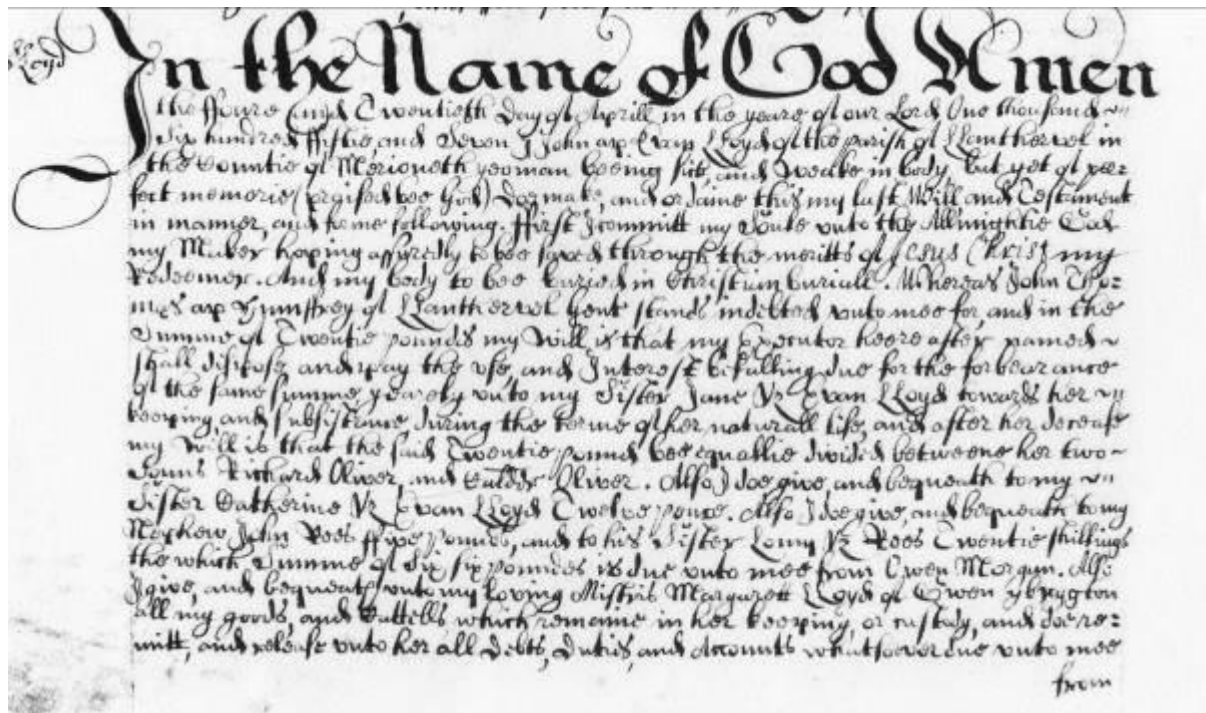
³² See 'Plas Isaf - another Edeyrnion Dynasty: Part One, in Cynwyd Scrapbook Two (2016), http://discoveringgoldwelshhouses.co.uk/library/Publications/Cynwyd_Scrapbook-2.pdf

³³ 1631, 8th December: Patent Roll C.66/2574 (Z/M/2574), Dolgellau archives.

³⁴ The 1636 subsidy for Merionethshire: The Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, Vol.3, pp.449-60.

³⁵ NLW: 1640 Will of Evan ap Thomas Lloyd (SA/1640/39).

Llanfor church on 16th December 1678.⁴ **Robert Owen** arrived in Pennsylvania in 1690 and died there in 1697 as a Quaker.⁴ He is said to have been committed to Dolgellau gaol in 1674 for his beliefs and was one of a considerable number from the area who emigrated to Pennsylvania to escape persecution. (**Appendix Ten**, p.31-2)



Part of the 1657 Will of John ap Evan Lloyd

1657, 20th April: The Will of **John ap Evan Lloyd**, *Llanthervel*, yeoman [PROB11/270/321, proved 23rd Nov] mentions rather curiously: ‘Also I give and bequeath unto my loving Mistris **Margarett Lloyd** of *Gwenybrygton* all my goods, and Chattells which remain in her keeping, or custody, and do remitt and release unto her all debts, duties, and Accounts whatsoever due unto me from her’.

This Margaret may have been the widow of the John Lloyd who died in 1649, but the significance of the term ‘Mistris’ is uncertain. John’s Will also mentions his sister **Jane** and her two sons **Richard** and [?] **Cadwalader** **Oliver**; sister **Catherine**, brother **Robert**, nephew **John Rees** and his sister **Lowry**, and money due from Owen Morgan. John’s nephew and executor **John Thomas ap Morgan** signed in the presence of **Humpffrey Puw**, **Robert Lloyd** and **Thomas Lloyd**.

1662: Hearth tax³⁶ for Merioneth: This mentions the name of the township but not individual house names. For *Nanffrier* a **Margaret Wynne, widow** is listed with two hearths; possibly the widow of the John Lloyd who married Margaret Wynne Pyers in 1627? A **Morris Wynne Esq.** is listed with one hearth, and no *Nanffrier* dwellings are listed with

³⁶ The Hearth Tax of 1662, Merioneth, Journal of Merioneth Historical and Record Society, Vol 2, 1953, no.1, p.20

more than two hearths. **Appendix Nine** (p.31) contains further listings for *Penllyn*, *Nantffrier* which may be relevance to the extended family.³⁷



Crogen, near Llandderfel (Jenny Lees 2018)

1665: The Will of **William Wynn of Garthconan** [*Garthgynan*], Esq. **Lordship of Ruthin**³⁸ leaves £5 for the poor of the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd and 40 shillings for repair of the church roof. William`s brother **Morris Wynn**²⁹ of *Crogen*, brother **Henry Wynn**, Inner Temple, and John Wynn of *Watstay* are executors [or overseers?]. William`s lands are left to his son **Richard Wynn** and heirs, but in default to a second son **Thomas** and heirs, and William`s wife **Jane** [daughter of **Thomas Lloyd** of Milton] is sole executrix. William`s daughter **Sydney Wynn** received the profits of his Prothonotary`s office to augment her portion [three bonds are mentioned in the Will], and Sydney eventually also became heiress to her brother Richard.

1674, 26th June: Burial of **Jane** [missing word?] **Evan Lloyd**. The 1657 Will of John ap Evan Lloyd (p.13 above) mentions a Jane ap Evan Lloyd as his sister.

³⁷ Hearth tax; E179, 265/2, in W.F.Irvine papers (Z/M/344/15).

³⁸ Will of William Wynn of Garthconan, Esq. Lordship of Ruthin (PCC Will, PROB 11/316/254), proved 25th April 1665).

1675: By now the horrendous persecution of Quakers was in full flow in the *Llanfawr* [Llanfor] area. Thomas Allen Glenn (1896, p.17) lists the names taken from a paper of 1675 of 28 people of *Penllyn* who were fined after they ‘*unlawfully met together at Llwyn y Braner, within ye Parish of Llanfawr, on ye 16th day of May, Being Sunday, 1675*’. [Names listed in **Appendix Ten**, p.31-2].

1681: *The Notitiae of the Parishes of the Diocese of St Asaph* ³⁹ for *Nantffryer* mention a **Thomas Lloyd**; listing 10 adults and under 18-year olds aged 12, 7 and 5, but no house name.



Llwyn Onn in Cwm Main (Jenny Lees, January 2017)

Above is another *Cwm Main* house not far from Gwernbraichdwr that would have been there in the seventeenth century; sadly derelict when photographed but obviously once a substantial farmstead: ‘a high-quality stone-built end-chimney house, with moulded plinth, cornice and gable end coping. The RCAHMW, benefiting from the substantial timber work then surviving, considered it to be late seventeenth century, but incorporating parts of earlier roof trusses that may have come from an earlier house on the site’ ⁵

In **1684** we hear of another significant change in the actual ownership, rather than the tenancy, of *Gwern y Brechdon*: ‘Settlement: (i) **Jane Wynne** of *Garthconan*, co. Denbigh, widow. (ii) **William Williams** of *Glascoed* and Roger Mostyn of *Brymbo*, co. Denbigh, Esqs. Capital messuage called ***Gwern y Brechdon***, and messuages called *Bryn Derw* with lands in

³⁹ *The Notitiae of the Parishes of the Diocese of St Asaph* (DRO NTD / 1829); SA/MISC/1492)

Llandderfel, co. Merioneth to (ii) upon trust for **William Williams, Jane**, his wife and their issue'.⁴⁰

The William Williams of *Glascoed* [1634-1700]⁴¹ was father to the second **William Williams**; being 1st and 2nd Baronets both with the title *Sir*. The above document says *Gwern y Brechdon* was now or late in possession of **Thomas Lloyd**, (and that *Bryn Derw* was now or late in possession of a John Pritchard). Evidently **Jane Wynne**, daughter of **Thomas Lloyd** of Milton and now widow of **William Wynn**, had still owned both *Gwern y Brechdon* (Gwernbraichdwr) and nearby *Bryn Derw* until this transfer was made. As it was described as a 'Capital messuage', *Gwern y Brechdon* was presumably of local significance at this date.



Wynnstay 1793 by John Ingleby (destroyed by fire in 1858)

The second Jane mentioned above was **Jane Thelwall**; child of Jane Wynne's daughter **Sydney** with Edward Thelwall. Jane married the second Sir William Williams (c. 1665-1740)⁴² in 1684⁴³ and as well as inheriting *Plas-y-Ward* near Ruthin from her father and Gwernbraichdwr from her mother, Jane was left the *Wynnstay* estate in 1719 by her relative Sir John Wynn, last baronet of the direct Gwydir line. Jane and Sir William's son eventually

⁴⁰ 1684, 1st -2nd October (DD/WY/2226) Settlement

⁴¹ <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1690-1715/member/williams-sir-william-1634-1700>

⁴² <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1690-1715/member/williams-sir-william-1665-1740>;

⁴³ 1684 (DD/WY/6560), Marriage of Jane Thelwall [actual document not yet accessed].

became Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn of Wynnstay, 3rd Baronet of Llanforda,⁴⁴ having adopted *Wynn* as an additional surname. This explains how the records of Gwernbraichdwr's history came to be part of the valuable **Wynnstay** estate collection - and why the Wynnstay family were still landowners of Gwernbraichdwr at the time of the 1838 tithe apportionment.



Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn of Wynnstay, 3rd Baronet of Llanforda

In the meantime, there were still **Lloyds** occupying the family home. The following baptisms were recorded for another **Thomas Lloyd** of *GwernBrechtton* and **Mary David/Davies**:

1692, 24th July: Baptism of **Margaret** (*GwernBrechtton*)

1694: Baptism of **Jane**

1698, 18th April: Baptism of **John** (*Gwern*). But sadly two burials seem to also be recorded for this couple: **Robert** in **1693** and another unnamed son in **1696**. (*Gwern*).

⁴⁴ <http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s-WYNN-WYN-1600.html> Dictionary of Welsh Biography; and <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1715-1754/member/williams-watkin-1693-1749>

1695: In the *Llanvor* section of *Parochialia*⁴⁵ Edward Llwyd, keeper of Oxford's Ashmolean museum, lists '*Gwern y Brechdwn*, **Tho. Lloyd**' as merely one of the *Tai ereill* [other houses], with *Rhiwlas*, *Rhidog* [Rhiwaedog] and *Kwm mein* listed as the *Tai Kyrivrol* [principal houses] of Llanfor parish. However, in the *Llandhervel* section *Gwern y Brechdwn* is said to be among the *Tai Kyrivrol*, and owned by **Col. Williams o Lanvorda**! Sir William Williams (1634 – 1700), mentioned above, had bought the Llanforda estate, Oswestry.

1724, 2nd May: Burial of a **Thomas Lloyd**, *Nantphryer*.

1730-40: A family with the surname **Wynne** were now living at *Gwern Brechtwn*. Following the marriage of **Robert Wynne** and **Jane**, *Nantphryer*, in January **1730**, the following baptisms were recorded for their children:

1731, 18th Feb: Baptism of **John**, *Gwern y Brechtwn*

1734, 1st September: Baptism of **Thomas**, *Nantffryer*

1738, 21st April: Baptism of **Robert**, *Nantffryer*;

1739, 2nd December: Baptism of **Rice**, *Nantffryer*

1741-2, 15th March: Baptism of **William**, *Gwern y Brychtwn*

1756 saw the burial of **William Wynne**, *Gwern y Brechtwn*, on 21st January, and of **Mary Wynne**, *Gwern y Brychdwn*, on 22nd April. Between 1717 and 1795 there are other **Wynne** baptism, marriage and burial records which may relate to this family but are listed for *Nantffryer* with no house name. (These are listed in **Appendix Eleven** (pp.32-3) to facilitate any further family history research).

Although the surname **Roberts** first appears for *Gwern y Brechdwn* only in 1801 (below), these earlier records from Llangwm Parish Records may also be relevant:

1774, 15th Feb: Baptism of **Owen**, son of **Edward Roberts** and **Susannah**

1794, 17th October[?]: Marriage of **Owen Roberts**, *Llangwm* and **Margaret Wynne** otp. [witnesses Jane Parry and Jane Wynn].

The following baptisms are then listed for **Owen and Margaret Roberts**, *Nantffryer*:

1795, 6th March: Baptism of **Susannah**

1797, 8th October: Baptism of **Catherine**

1799, 14th July: Baptism of **John**

1798: Land Tax Redemption⁴⁶ for Llandderfel: 28 properties are listed for **Sir W.W Wynne**, including **Owen Roberts**, £1 3s 4d.

⁴⁵ Edward Llwyd (1695) '*Parochialia*', Denbighshire Record Office.

⁴⁶ 1798: Land Tax Redemption for Llandderfel TNA, IR23/118

Baptisms for further children of an **Owen and Margaret Roberts** are now recorded as of *Gwern Brechdwn*:

1801, 27th September: Baptism of **Catherine**

1803, 14th August: Baptism of **Edward**

1805, 21st November: Baptism of **Margaret Mary**

1807, 28th June: Baptism of **Owen**

Sadly **Owen`s** infant burial took place on 3rd April **1810**, and **Margaret May Roberts**, infant, was also buried on 20th April of the same year. The 7th April **1811** saw the baptism of a second **Owen** [it was often the custom locally to give the Christian name of a deceased child to a later born infant]. **Robert**, son of **Owen Roberts and Margaret**, *Gwern y Brechdwn, Farmer*, was baptised on 21st Feb 1813, but on 11th June **1813** there was another burial of an **Owen Roberts**, *inf.[ant]*, *Gwern y Brechdwn*; the second infant Owen to die?

1816: The surname **Evans** now begins to occur in the parish records with the marriage on 21st February **1816** of **Evan Evans** and **Susannah Roberts** [daughter of Owen]. The following baptisms of their children are recorded for **Evan Evans** and **Susannah**, *Gwern y Brechdwn, Farmer*:

1817, 21st December: Baptism of **Margaret**

1820, 27th February: Baptism of **Robert**

1822, 2nd May: Baptism of **Elizabeth**

1824, 28th November: Baptism of **Owen**

1822, 31st Dec: Burial of **Catherine Wynne**, aged 84, *Gwern y Brechdwn*

1827, 18th Feb: The baptism of Jane, daughter of **Evan Evans**, *Farmer*, and **Susannah** is now recorded as of *Hafod*.

1828, 17th Oct, Burial of **Owen Roberts**, *Farmer*, 54, *Gwern y Brechdwn*.

1829, 6th May: Eventual proving of the Will of **Owen Roberts**, *Gwern y Brychdwrn, Llandderfel, Farmer (SA/1829/94)*. His son **Edward Roberts** is bequeathed a *house or cottage* with sufficient hay and grass [etc] for a cow, and land for the sowing of four bushels of oats, for the seed. But Owen also adds that if Edward *shall think it best for his own advantage to go somewhere else from Gwern y brychdwin to live*, then he should receive £20, and *nothing to say in respect of a house, keep for the cow nor sowing of any oats*. Owen`s daughter **Susanah** receives £5 and daughter **Catherine** is initially left £20, but in an 1828 *Codicil* this bequest is made void. Instead, Catherine is made *Coexecutrix* together with Owen`s wife Margaret and their two executor sons, **John** and **Robert Roberts**. Owen mentions his *Personal Property, Cattle and Chattels* and his estate is valued as under £200.

And from **1829** the baptisms of the children of **Evan Evans**, *Farmer* and **Susannah** are now recorded as of *Bryn Derw*:

1829, 22nd February: Baptism of **Owen**

1831, 5th June: Baptism of **Susannah**

1834, 30th March: Baptism of **Evan**

1836, 2nd October: Baptism of **Jacob**

Meanwhile, there is the burial on 31st March **1835** of **Gabriel Jones**, 76, *Gwern Brechdwn*. This is the first time the name Jones appears in relation to *Gwern Brechdwn*, so could he have been a servant?

1836, 12th October: Burial of **Margaret Roberts**, 75, *Gwern Brechdwn*.

1836, 17th April: Baptism of **Owen**, son of **David Edwards** and **Catherine**, Lab, *Gwernbrechdwn*

1838: Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in lieu of tithes for *Gwernbrechdwn* - for *Nantfreuer* township and parish of Llandderfel but included with map for parish of Llanfor. Occupier **John Roberts** and owner **Sir Watkin Williams Wynn**. Amt. of Rent-Charge £5-18-6. (**Appendix Twelve**, p.33-4).

From **1841** there are the following census records:

1841 census: (HO107/1430/7/6) for *Gwernbrechdwr*, *Nantffrayer*: Head is **John Roberts**, *Farmer* aged 40, with House Servants Owen Roberts and Margrad Roberts, both aged 20, and Male Servant Owen Roberts aged 12.

This appears to be the first use [found so far] of the ending *dwr*, as opposed to *dwn*, in the property name.

1851 census for *Gwernbrechdwr*: Head is **John Roberts**, *Farmer* aged 52, now with wife **Jane** (26), daughters **Jane** (7), **Margaret** (6) and son **John** (4); one House Servant and three Farm Servants (**Appendix Thirteen**, p.35). The Roberts family above subsequently appear at *Plas Madock*, Llanuwchllyn in the 1861 and 1871 censuses.

1861 census for *Gwernbrechdwr*: Head is now **John Davies**, *Farmer* aged 35, wife **Mary** (35), daughters **Jane** (9), **Anne** (7) and sons **Thomas** (5), **Edward** (3) and **John** (6 months), plus one House Servant and one Carter. John is listed as Farmer of 173 acres, employing 3 men. (**Appendix Fourteen**, p.35)

1871 census for *Gwernbraichdwr*: Head is **William Williams** aged 29, with wife **Gwen** (31), daughter **Jane** (1); one General Servant and three Farm Servants. William is listed as *Farmer* of **151 acres**, employing three men and one boy (**Appendix Fifteen**, p.36).

From **1881 to 1901** the surname **Richards** now appears for the household:

1881 census for *Gwernbrechdwr*:

Head is **Ioan Richards** (55) with wife **Grace** (54), sons **William** (26), **Griffith**, *Joiner*, (19), **Gomer** (15) and **Robert** (13), plus grandson **Robert W. Richard**, one Domestic Servant and Wm. Morris, *Taylor*. Ioan is listed as having 145 acres, but no farm servants are mentioned. (**Appendix Sixteen**, p.36).

1891 census for *Gwernbraichdwr*

Head is **William Richards**, *Farmer* aged 36 (presumably the son of Ioan in the 1881 census) with wife **Jane** (30), son **John G. Richards** (4) and one Farm Servant. Welsh is listed as the language spoken by those listed. (**Appendix Seventeen**, p.36-7)

1896: Date of original publication in the USA of Glenn's invaluable book,⁴ subtitled: *Historical and Genealogical Collections concerning the Welsh Barony in the Province of Pennsylvania, settled by the Cymric Quakers in 1682*. Glenn observes (p.65) that *they were for the most part of a rank now known as 'gentleman farmers'; well educated and possessing remarkably good penmanship*. Glenn's genealogy is based on original family documents belonging to the settlers as well as public records, and *Gwern y Brechtwn* itself is given some importance as 'belonging to the Lloyds, ancestors to the Foulke Family, of Gwynedd, Edward Price, or Rees, Hannah, wife of Rees John William, of Meirion, and other early settlers of Pennsylvania.' (Gwynedd and Meirion being parts of Pennsylvania).

1901 census for *Gwernbrechdwr*:

Head is still **William Richards**, *Farmer*, now aged 46, with wife **Jane** (40), sons **John G.** (14) and **Evan E.** (11); daughters **Elizabeth G.** (9), **Margaret J.** (6), **Annie W.** (3) and baby son **Griffith R.** (9 months), plus one Domestic Servant. (**Appendix Eighteen**, p.37)

1901, 27th March: *Yr Wthno a'r Eryr*, **Mrs Jane Richards**, *Gwernbrechdwr*, Cyfarfod Llennydd, Soar [a literary meeting?].

1911 Census for *Gwernbrychdwr*, *Maerdy*, *Corwen*:

Head is still **William Richards**, *Farmer*, now aged 56, with wife **Jane** (50), sons **John G.** (aged 24, working on the farm) and **Griffith R. Richards** (10); daughters **Elizabeth G.** (19), **Margaret J.** (16) and **Annie[?]W.** (13). Also listed are Servant **John A. Thomas** and Traveller **John Jones** (48), whose occupation is recorded as *Cylch werthwr*. Welsh is listed as the language spoken by those listed. (**Appendix Nineteen** p.37-8)

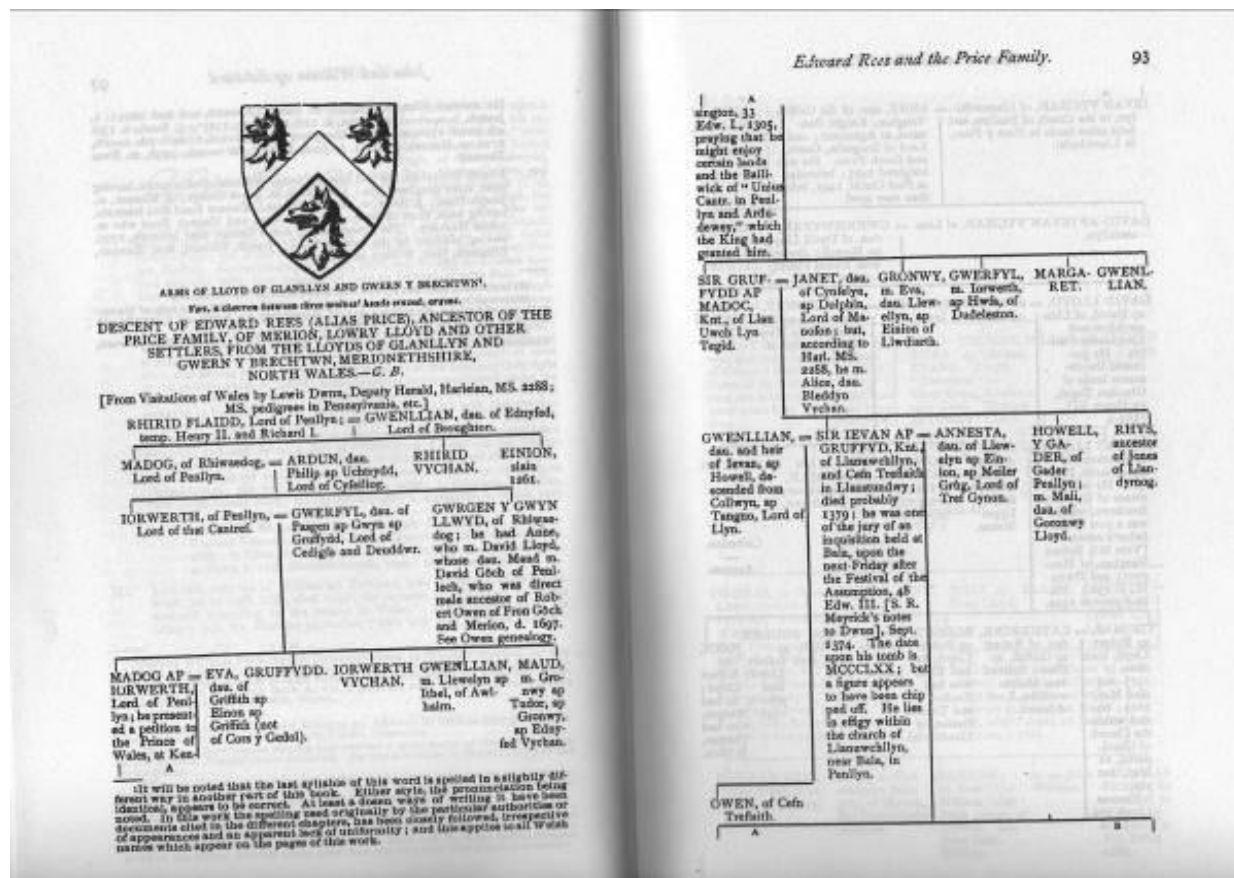
2015: Dendrochronological Dating of *Gwernbraichdwr* for Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group by Dr M. C. Bridge, FSA. Oxford.

2015, December: Addition¹⁷ to the Coflein listing by Richard F. Suggett /RCAHMW: 'Gwernbrychdwr is a large stone-built, three-unit, storeyed house of regional lobby-entry plan-type with a central back-to-back fireplace. The fireplace heats hall and outer kitchen; twin inner-rooms lie beyond the post-and-panel at the upper end of the hall. The projecting porch, which incorporates a stone stair reached internally from the hall, belongs structurally to the first building phase. The rear parlour wing, screened from the hall by a further post-and-panel partition, is oddly angled and appears to be an addition. The roof of six bays has collar-beam trusses with principal rafters having cruck-like curved feet. Earlier investigators noted a date of 1611 cut into the window frame of the hall or inner-room on the front elevation. This possibly dates the construction or modernization of the house. Peter Smith suggests that the house may follow the footprint of a medieval hall-house. Reused crucks are noted in the barn but it is unlikely that they are of domestic origin. ... For a plan and description of the house, see Peter Smith, 'Houses c. 1415 - c. 1642' in J. & Ll. Beverley Smith, *History of Merioneth*, Volume II: *The Middle Ages* (Cardiff, 2001), pp. 456, 498.'

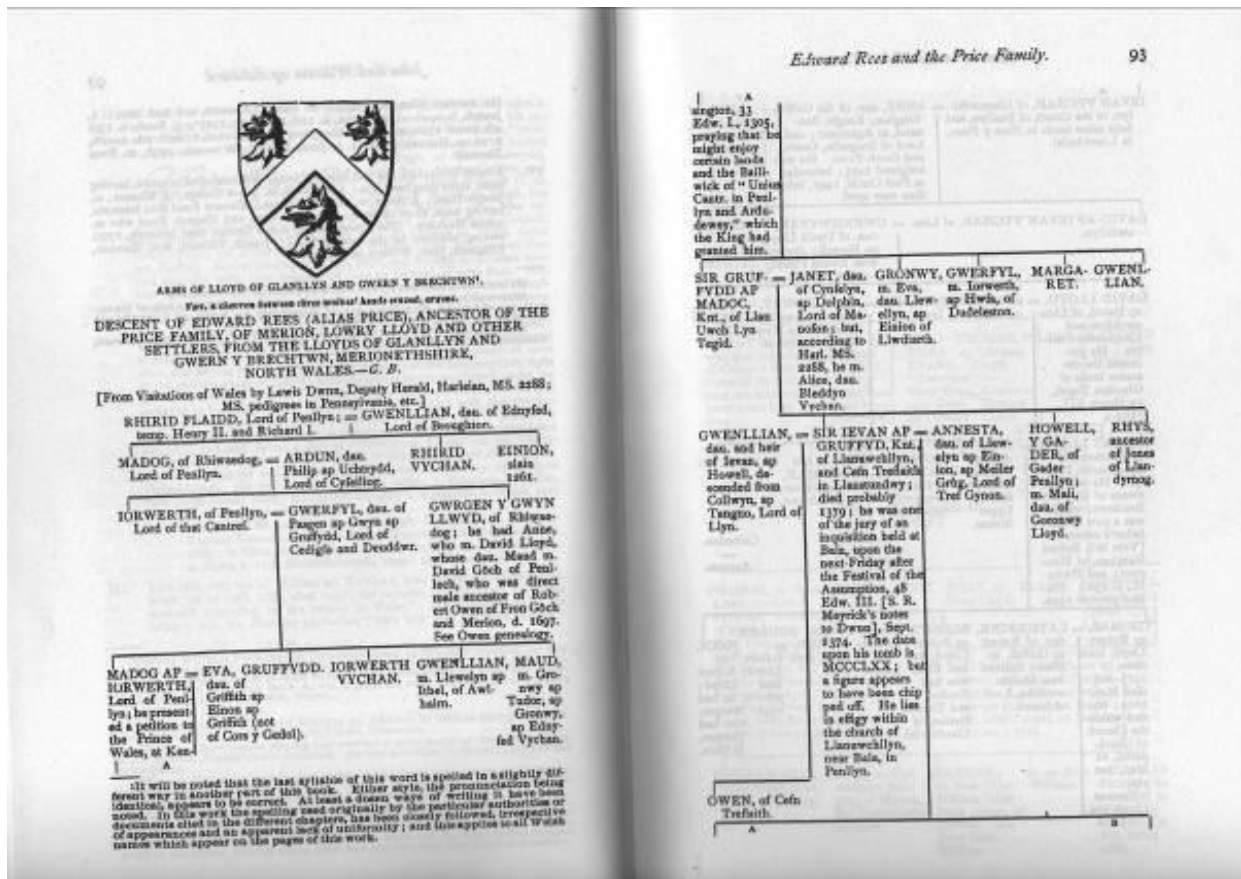
Appendix One

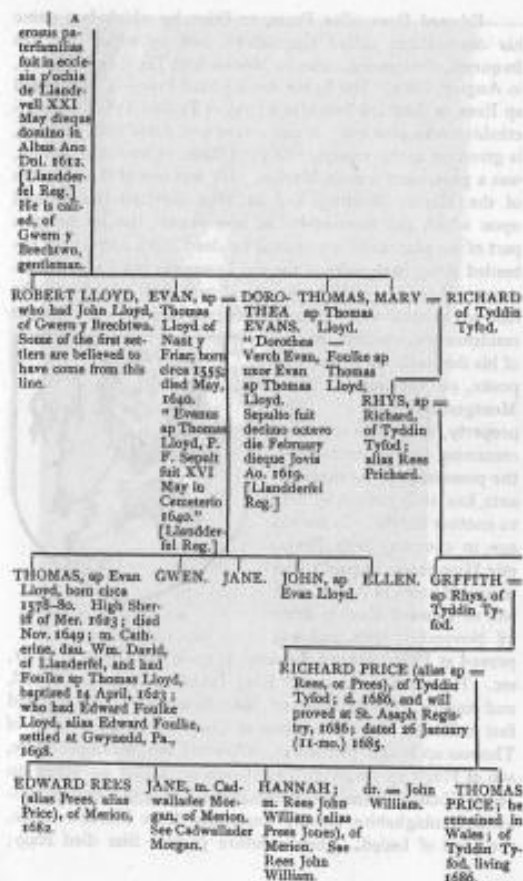
Wynnstay Estate Records: Llandderfel, Wynnstay Estate Records, 1492-1626, 1728-1734. Ref. Llandderfel-11; DG1/9: The National Library of Wales catalogue entry describes this collection as follows: Title deeds for properties mainly in the township of *Nanffreuar* and parish of *Llandderfel*. Several of them record acquisitions by **Davyd Lloid ap David ap Ieuan Vichan, 1492, 1513, 1519**, and by **Robert ap David Lloid, 1533**; family settlements and associated documents by **Thomas ap Robert ap David Lloid, 1572**, and his descendants down to **Thomas Lloid of Llangollen Vechan**, and **Jane** his wife, 1599, 1619; defeasance relating to Tythyn y Bryn Derw, mortgaged by **Robert ap Thomas Lloyd, 1587**; and a family lease of Tythyn Gwern y Braych Dwy by **Thomas ap Robert Lloyd the younger, 1599**. [Records in English and Latin].

Appendix Two



Above: **Pedigree of Lloyds of Glanllyn and Gwern y Brechtwn**, compiled by Thomas Allen Glenn (1896, pp.92-5) from *Visitations of Wales* by Lewis Dunn, Deputy Herald, Harleian MS 2288 and MS pedigrees in Pennsylvania:





Appendix Three

Arch. Cambs. Jan 1861, 3rd ser. No. XXV, p.78: ‘Gwern-y-Brychdwn: This old seat of the ancestors of Sir W. W. Wynn is situated in Tre Nantfriar; since converted into a farmhouse... In the fifteenth century it must have been a great place of note, for in the 31st of the reign of Henry VI (1453) one of the inquisitions or sessions for the county of Merioneth was held here. The original roll runs thus: Coram Rinaldo de Broghdon, maior de Broghdon q. d. (qui dicunt) super sacramenta Rinaldi de Broghdon, Geffre Brogh-don, Thome Broghdon, Lewis Broghdon, Morus Broughdon,¹Thome Dove, Hugh Johnstone, Vivian Rulston, Thome Holland, John Holland, Gregory Broughdon, qui dicunt quod Owen ap David ap Llewellyn, Gent., de dominio Denbigh, nuper de Penyved,² Howell ap David ap Llewellyn, Gent, de eadem, Gronw ap David ap Llewellyn ap Owen, furat (*sic*) quatuor boves de bonis Llewellyn ap Dio ap David ap Einion, tenentis domini comoti de Penlhyn, David ap Tudor ap Joan ap Ithel garcio de Llangwm de dominio de Denbigh furat (*sic*) de bonis Ieuan ap Meredith de Nanlleidiog, Yoman,³ et quod Rhys ap Ieuan ap Howell garcio Deio ap Jorwerth ap Bleddyn garcio et Ieuan ap Llewellyn ap Thomas, garcio, furat (*sic*) bona Houell Tudyr o Hant⁴ tenentis domini regis, et ap Llewellyn.

[Notes]:1. One may think here that there were three brothers among the jury, which was not the case. Doubtless Broughton, or 'Gwern-y-brychdwn' was a village this time. It has been a prevailing custom amongst the Welsh, from time immemorial, to be nominated after their places of residence. 2. Penyved is near Pontyglyndiphwys. It is said by the common people that Owain Llawgoch (the red or bloody-handed Owain), who accompanied Jasper Tudor and Dai Llwyd Cwmbychan, near Dolgelley (ancestor of Miss Angharad Lloyd of Tynrhyl, whose sword she has), to the battle of Bosworth Field, was born near *Gwernybrychdwn*, and was the terror of the neighbourhood. Many battles were fought between Gwernybrychdwn and Pont-yglyn. There is Llwyn Sant there (the place of refuge of the friars, etc.).3. Nanlleidiog is a township belonging to Llanvawr.4. Probably Holland'.

Appendix Four:

The image below is the transcript from W.F.Irvine`s papers: British Museum MSS Dept. Additional Roll, number 7199 (13 Henry VIII).



Additional Charter
7199.

[in Latin]

Account of all & singular the ministers
of the King, Henry VIII, of all & singular the his
castles, down lordships, manors lands & tenements
in co. Merioneth, from Michaelmas 12 to Michæl-
mas, 13 Henry VIII.

Penllyn

Penllyn
old excheats

And of 10^s of the issues of old excheats under-
written in the aforesaid Commote of Penllyn during
the said time & thus appurtened by the year, to
wit: 8 d. of the issues of 2¹/₂ acres
of arable land in the vill of Llandowell, which
were given to Benit Parre.
And of 20 d. of the issues of a tenement called
Tuerion Wroughton containing in itself 14 acres
of arable land & one of meadow which
Jehan Lloide ap David the Prince's Advocate
of the Commote of Penllyn holds in the said
county from 4 years in 4 years at Nanfreuer
of the heirs of Jehan ap David ap Althar for
30^s ^{a year} of the same Jehan Lloide ap David borrowed
[p xxxs & annu de caton Jehan L ap d. advocat
die principis mortui] remaining in the Prince's
hands from Monday after St Peter Ad vincula,
11 Henry VII for the aforesaid reason. And of
16 d. of the issues of 3 acres of arable land & one
of meadow in Nanfreuer in the said commote,
which the said Jehan Lloide ap David held likewise
of the heirs of Jehan ap Mad ap Jonon Ewyme
for 30^s a year [as above] & worth yearly
in all issues, clear, as contained in the preceding
accounts.

And of 4 d. of the issues of one acre of land arable
which was David ap Morys, free tenant of the
King

Appendix Five

Bachymbyd record number 639, 1611, June 8:

RELEASE from John Salisbury of Bachymbyd otherwise Machymbyd, co. Denbigh, esq., to John William, citizen and goldsmith of London, of the following properties mortgaged for £3000 by the said John Salisbury and William Salisbury, his brother, to the said John Williams and Humfrey Jones of Nanhoenen, co. Carnarvon, gent., by deed dated 18 November, 1608:- a capital messuage called *Machymbyd* otherwise ***Bachymbyd***, in the township of Machymbyd otherwise Bachymbyd, co. Denbigh, and all the parcels of lands, arable, meadow, pasture, and wood, and all their tenements, etc., hereafter mentioned, viz. parcels of ground called *y Brynnie*, *y Rhugtir*, and *Goedfa*, *y Lowntydm y Bansdir*, *Tir y Ro*, *Gwern y Kocke*, *Blacke y Spwt*, *Cae Bellyn*, *Cae yr Odyn Galgh*, *yr hen ?Geimie*, *y ddau Cae kogh*, *Cae Carwydd*, *Cae Nothun*, *Crofte Griffith*, *Caye glesion*, *Parke Coed Oerlwyn*, *Rhyd y Killwyn Mills*, *Bryn Powell*, *y dday gae dan y ffordd*, *kae yr vallen sur*, *y ddol frwynog*, *will meadowe hay yr hen wayrglodd ar ddau ffelsin*, *The great meadowe* with the two parcels under it, *yr hir ddol*, *y ddol wen*, *dol yr vchen*, *y weyrglodd newydd*, *y Cae Can*, *Maes yr Evel*, *Clwt y Bwld*, all in the township of Machymbyd otherwise Bachymbyd; a parcel of land called *yr hendir*, in the township of Trefechan; all messuages, lands, etc., belonging to the capital messuage called *Machymbyd* otherwise *Bachymbyd*, heretofore enjoyed as the demesnes thereof; mesuages, tenements, and lands in the township of Machymbyd otherwise Bachymbyd, in the tenure of Richard Worrall, of David ap Roberte and Rees ap David Lloid, of Richard ap Ieuan, and of Richard Lewys, a messuage in the township of Machymbyd otherwise Bachymbyd and in the townshiip of Eskeibion, in the tenure of Robert Wyn Salisbury; a messuage in the township of Machymbyd otherwise Bachymbyd in the tenure of David Lloyd ap Ieuan and Katherine Lloid; a messuage in the township of Eskeibion in the tenure of William ap Robert and Alice, his mother; a messuage in the township of Bodingharad in the tenure of John ap Hoell of Hengoed; a park, lands, tenements, etc., called *Parke Piskodlyn* otherwise *Poole Parke* in Bodingharad and in the township of Llanvorrog in the tenure of William Salisbury, belonging to the said capital messuage called *Machymbyd* otherwise *Bachymbyd* in the townships of Machymbyd otherwise Bachymbyd, Eskeybyon, Bodingharad, Trefechan and Llanvorrog.

Appendix Six

1624, 30th Sept Will of Thomas Lloyd of Milton and Midleton, Kent, Esq. PROB 11/144/162

Thomas leaves 40 shillings to the *poor of the parish of Llanthewell where I was born*, and 30s to the preacher for the sermon at his funeral. Other bequests include: To his sister **Gaynor** £20, and to all her sons by **Robert ap Reatherch** £20 each, except Thomas *to whom I give but two shillings*. All Gaynor's daughters by Robert receive £30 each, to be paid at age 21 or upon marriage (whichever should come first). His brother **John Lloyd** receives £200 and *my sword and dagger*; brother **Foulke Lloyd** £100, and his mother **Joane Lloyd** £100. His uncle **John Lloyd** receives £40 and *the bay gelding which he bought for me at Newport*, while uncle **Foulke ap Morgan** receives £10. To his cousin **John Lloyd of London** Thomas leaves £5, plus £5 to John's son Thomas, and he says: *Forgive to my uncle John ap Evan ap Griffith all and whatsoever he doth owe me except the last ten pounds which I lent*

him. His brother in law **Thomas Pugh** receives £10; **Thomas Loyde of Faversham** £3, and his son in law **William Croux** £5. William`s wife **Nowell**[?] receives *my late wife`s best gown* and Thomas requests his executor to pay William £5 *to the use of his daughter Joane my goddaughter*. 20 shillings each are for the use of his six children and Cozen **Robert ap Ellis**, *now apprentice with William Croux*, was to receive £5 to help him buy a boat if he served out his apprenticeship. Thomas` godsons Joseph Kingsmill and Thomas Barnard receive 10 shillings each, while his *Maid*servant Katherine Bi[?]shopp is left £20; *maid*servant Dorothy Phillips 10 shillings, and *Manservants* William Parsons, James Carey, [?] Glover and John Cowch 10 shillings each. *Servant* Hugh Richards receives £5, and *my boy* Francis Eely £3. Francis Jones receives 40 shillings and Maurice of Wrexham, Co. Denbs and William John Thomas are left 10 shillings each

Thomas` daughter **Jane Lloyd** and her heirs receive the *capital messuage called Machymbidd als. Bachymbidd* in Denbighshire, *from or under the title of William Salesbury Esq*, and Jane is also left *all monies due to me by him or his parties*. Thomas also mentions another daughter, **Joan**, to whom he leaves *all my other messuages etc in Mer. or elsewhere*, with the exception of two Merionethshire farms called **Gwernybryhton** and *Brenderw ... late in the tenure or occupation of my late well-beloved father Robert Thomas Lloyd*. These properties are added to the inheritance of his daughter **Jane Lloyd** *and to her lawful heirs and for want of such ... to my next male heire for ever*.

However, Thomas also wills that his *well-beloved mother Joane Lloyd* should *receive and take up the rents and profits* of the two farms **Gwernybrughton** and *Brenderw* for her lifetime, keeping the premises *well and sufficiently repaired*. Daughter Jane also receives Thomas` residual goods, chattels, real and personal estate, and is made sole executor, while his well-beloved uncle **Griffith Lloyd** is made overseer – and is to receive £5 if William Salusbury and his heirs keep to all the covenants and agreements between himself, Thomas and his daughter, and pay all money due. Thomas also bequeathes to *Mr Salusbury for a remembrance & token of my love towards him £100 to be pd. To him by my executrix within 3 mths after the discharge of all reckonings as aforesaid*. Witnesses are **Thomas Lloyd**, Philip Lane, Roger Burton and John Wolgate, and the Will was proved on 29th October 1624.

Appendix Seven: William Irvine's transcription of 1631 Patent Roll
C.66/2574

No. 2. Grant to William Collins & Edward Fenn [Henn]
of London, gentls., their heirs & assigns of lands, is.
in the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Radnor,
Brecon, Merioneth, Pembroke, Anglesey, Flint,
Monmouth, Essex, Kent, Derby, London, Beds.,
Hants, Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Gloucesters, Lincs.,
Glos., Notts, Somerset, Cornwall, & co. Devon,
Widdar, Northants, Sussex, Northumberland, Hants,
Durham, Lancashire, Derby, Lincs, Staff.

m. 3. A tenement called Ewerne Brighton containing 4
acres of arable land & 1 acre of meadow in the Commote
of Penllyn which Jovan Lloyd ap David "Advocarius"
of the Prince held of the heirs of. Given ap
David ap Atha at the yearly rent of 20 d.
8. gavel lands called Savell
Kilgellan, Savell Coyd Glader, Savell Coyd y Frece,
Savell Ddrabon, Savell y Kistie, Savell Merwick Bog,
Savell mine & Savell y Vandron in the Commote of
Penllyn, devised among other things to Anthony
Monday. of the yearly value of £5. 7. 11.
To hold as freely as we & our ancestors are,
rendering yearly to us & our heirs
m. 26. for the lands in the Commote of Penllyn in co. Merioneth
devised to Anthony Monday £5. 7. 11.
m. 27. and for the tenement called Ewerne Brighton 20 d.

8. December, 7 Charles I. 1631.

[This roll consists of 34 membranes No 2 covering 33½
membranes. The above are the only references I find
to lands in Penllyn Commote - there is no other grant to
Collins & Fenn in 7 Charles I.]

* See left blank in Ind.

Appendix Eight: 1640 Will of Evan ap Thomas Lloyd (Preliminary transcription by Alaw Mai Edwards)

SA /1640/39 – Llandderfel
Evan ap Thomas LLoyd
In the name of god Amen the Feift daie of Februarij in the yere of our Lorde god one Thousand six hundred thyrtye eight I Evan ap Thomas Lloid of the p[ar]ishe of Llanthervel wthin the dioces of St Assaphe beinge sick in body but of good sound & p[er]fect memorie (laude & prayse be unto thalmightie god) doe make this my last will & Testamt in manr & forme followinge first I Com[m]end my soule unto the Almighty god my Saviour & Redeemer and my body to the earth to be buried in Christian buriall Item I give & bequeath towards the Rep[ar]ac[i]on of the said church of Llanthervel five shillinges Item I give & bequeath to the poore of the said p[ar]ishe Twentie shellinge to be distributed amonngest them after my buriall Item I give and bequeath to my grannd child **gras v[er]ch Thomas** sixteene poundes in money to be paied unto her by my executor hereafter named w[i]thin w[i]thin [sic] one yere next after my decease Item I give & bequeath to my grannd child **William Thomas** Twelve poundes in money Ite[m] I give & bequeath to my grannd Children **Evan ap Thomas & Foulke ap Thomas** the sume of sixteene poundes in money (viz) eight poundes to eyther of them to be likewise paied w[i]thin one yere next after my decease Ite[m] I give & bequeath to my grannd child **margaret v[er]ch Thomas** the weiffe of **Evan ap Rytherch** Fortie shellinges & to her daughter **grace** Fortie shellinges to be paid w[i]thin one yere next after my decease Item I give & bequeath to my grannd children **Thomas Lloid** & to his sister three poundes apeece in money to be paid w[i]thin one yere next after my decease Item I give & bequeath to my neece **Jane v[er]ch Robert** foure sheepe Item I give & bequeath to my s[e]rvantes Cader ap Hugh & Katterin v[er]ch Evan tenn shellinges apeece Item I give to my sonne **Thomas ap Evan Lloid** all the rest of my goodes cattell & chattells houshold stuffe & ympleam[en]t not before bequeathed whome I doe appoint no[m]i[n]at & ordayne to be sole executor of this my last will & will & testam[en]t And I doe [word] revoke & make frustrat all other former wills by me[signature] Jeuan Thomas Lloyd

Appendix Nine

1662: Hearth tax; E179, 265/2. The following listings for *Penllyn, Nantffrier* may possibly be relevant: An **Evan ap Rytherch**, perhaps the person mentioned in the Will of **Evan ap Thomas Lloyd (Appendix Eight)** as being the husband of his grandchild **Margaret verch Thomas**, is listed with 2 hearths. **William Thomas** is also listed with 2 hearths; a William Thomas is mentioned as a grandchild in Evan ap Thomas Lloyd's Will, and a **Ffoulke Thomas** is listed with one hearth – also the name of a grandchild of Evan ap Thomas Lloyd mentioned in the will.

Appendix Ten

As a dissenting Christian body, Quakers were persecuted under laws such as the Quaker Act (1662) to suppress nonconformity. They were forbidden to worship in public and Thomas

Allen Glenn (1896, 256-7) quotes a descendant of **Cadwaladr Thomas**, of the township of Ciltalgarth, near Bala, as saying: “As in the cases of **Charles Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Robert Vaughan, Hugh Roberts, Robert Owen**, and other members of the principal families of North Wales, he [Cadwaladr Thomas] was made an example of a special prosecution by the Government.” After repeated confiscations of his property and imprisonments Cadwaladr was prosecuted under the statutes for High Treason and the writ *De Haeretico Comburendo*, and it was *declared in open court that the sentence for a second refusal to take the prescribed oaths would be hanging and quartering as traitors for the men and burning for the women*. This punishment was apparently not carried out, as Glenn tells us the relevant act of parliament was eventually repealed through the efforts of those including Cadwalader Thomas, Robert Owen and Thomas Lloyd. However, when Cadwalader refused the oath again he was imprisoned, and it was said that a cold, contracted when not allowed a fireplace during a very great frost, hastened his death. A document quoted by Glenn (1896, p.17) also lists the names [below] of those who were to be fined after they *unlawfully met together at Llwyn y Braner* [township Penmaen] *within ye Parish of Llanfawr*, on 16th May 1675. [These place names include both townships and parishes]:

Cilltalgarth: John David, Jon. and his wife, Hugh Robert and wife, Cadwalader Thomas, Robert David, Owen David and John Williams; *Vron goch*: **Robert Owen**, Ellen Owen; *Llaythgwm* [Llaethgwm]: John Thomas ap Hugh, Litter Thomas, Edward Griffith; *Nanlleidiog*: John ap Edward, Hugh John Thomas, *sonne and daughter*; *Cynlas*: Evan ap Edward; *Betts y Coed*: Peter Owen; *Penmaen*: Robert John and Annes verch David, wid.[ow], Margaret John, Jane Moris; *Llantgervel*: Edward Reese and *Llanddervel* John James; *Llanecil* Wm.Morgan. There is also a note that Evan Owen, son of Gainor whose late husband was Owen ap Evan of *Vron Goch*, was convicted by oath to have been present at a meeting though only nine or ten years old!

Glenn (1896, p 41) also mentions a letter referring to a Thomas Lloyd of *Penmaen*, a township in the parish of *Llanfawr*; saying that he was: ‘a bard of note before he joined the Friends. There are excellent verses of his published in the *Gwylleddydd* for March, 1824, on the subject of his conversion’.

Appendix Eleven

The following parish records, listed only as of *Nantphryer*, may be relevant in relation to **Gwern Brechtwn**:

1717, 16th Aug: Baptism of **Judith**, daughter of **Edward Wynne** and **Jane** 1730, 10th Feb:
Baptism of **Ellis**, son of **Evan Wynne**
1741, 31st July: Burial of **Elizabeth, wife of Evan Wynne**
1759, 15th October: Baptism of **Robert**, son of **Robert Wynne and Jane**

The following baptisms are also listed as *Nantffryer*:

For the children of **John and Catherine Wynne**:

1764, 11th November: Baptism of **Mary**
1768, 13th October: Baptism of **Margaret**
1770, 17th September: Baptism of **Anne**
1772, 27th June: Baptism of **Edward**
1777, 6th February: Baptism of **Jane**

For **Rice and Jane Wynne: Robert**, 7th Dec **1761** and **William**, 1st Feb **1764**.

For **Thomas and Jane Wynne:**

1764, 16th March, Baptism of **Mary**

1766, 13th March, Baptism of **Richard**
1768, 14th April, Baptism of **Margaret**
1770, 30th April, Baptism of **Jane**
1772, 18th Nov Baptism of **Lowry**
1775, 20th May, Baptism of **Elizabeth**

Further burials listed for *Nantffryer*: **1772, Robert** [no details] and **1780**, 2nd March, **Elizabeth, inf.** [a child].

1795, 18th May: Marriage of **Robert Wynne** otp and **Eleanor Ellis** otp

Appendix Twelve

1838: Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in lieu of tithes for *Gwernbrechdwn* - for *Nantfreuer* township and parish of Llandderfel but included with map for parish of Llanfor. Occupier **John Roberts** and owner **Sir Watkin Williams Wynn**. Amt. of Rent-Charge £5-18-6.

Numbers referring to the plan	Name and description	Quantities in statute measure - acres			
178	Erw lwyd (between Hengarissa and Hengarucha, just to other side of road)	3	2	13	
422	Cae gwyn	6		36	
423	Erw[?] ddyn		2		
424	Coed mawr	2	2	7	
425	Cae pellaf	6	3	4	
425a	Coed clover	4	2	30	
426	Cae dan y coed	1	1	6	
426a	Road etc.	3	-	8	

427	Cae isa agosof	10	2	25	
428	Y werlodd	5	3	24	
429	Cae`r ysgubor	2	3	21	
430	Erw fechan	-	1	20	
431	House, yard and garden	1	1	28	
432	Yr Erw fechan	-	3	33	
433	Cae`r bryn	6	-	7	
434	Rhos fawr	8	3	17	
435	Rhos ganol	10	2	9	
436	Clwt y Rhos	3	-	26	
457	Fawnog fechan	3	3	6	
458	Coed t/[?]yn y fawnog	8	3	24	
460	Caer graig isaf	11	-	16	
461	Caer graig uchaf	7	3	38	
465	Penrhos	3	2	16	
466	Pum Cyfair	5	-	13	
467	Coed y pist[i?]ell	4	3	33	
468	Y Fron fechan	1	-	4	
469	Y Fron uchaf	2	2	19	
470	Y Fron fawr	5	-	28	
471	Cae`r Coed	7	-	36	
472	Y Gottel	0	2	30	
473	Cae gwyn uchaf	4	2	38	
498	Ffrydd uchaf	11	3	23	
500	Ffrydd	15	-	24	
	Total	175	-	12	

The following tithe map field numbers are also recorded under two separate names at *Brynderw*:

John Edwards, *Brynderw*: 418,419, 420, 474, 475, 476, 480, 484, 485, 488, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494.
Total acreage **44-3-23**.

Evan Evans, *Brynderw*: 357? 358? 417, 479, 477, 478, 479. 482, 486, 487, 481, 482, 491, 495, 496, 497, 501, 491. Total acreage **63-2-22**

Appendix Thirteen

1851 census (HO107/2510/31)
for *Gwern Brechdwr*:

Name and Surname	Relation to head of family	Condition	Age	Rank, Profession or Occupation	Where Born
John Roberts	Head		52	Farmer, 175 acres	Llandderfel
Jane Roberts	Wife		26		Llangwm
Jane Roberts	Daughter		7		Llandderfel
Margaret ..	Daughter		6		Llandderfel
John Roberts	Son		4		Llandderfel
David ..		Unmarried	26	Farm servant	Ruabon
Robert	17	Farm servant	Llangwm
Owen Hughes		..	15	Farm servant	Llangwm
Ann Owens			22	House servant	Llangwm

Appendix Fourteen

1861 census (R9/4316/79) for *Gwern Brechdwr*:

Name and Surname	Relation to head of family	Condition	Age	Rank, Profession or Occupation	Where Born
John Davies	Head		35	Farmer 73 acres emp. 3 men	Llanfawr
Mary Davies	Wife		35		Llanuwchllyn
Jane Davies	Daughter		9		Llanfawr
Anne ..	Daughter		7		Llanfawr
Thomas Davies	Son		5		Llanfawr
Edward ..	Son		3		Llanfawr
John ..	Son		6 mo.		Corwen
Sarah James		Unmarried	20	House servant	Llanfor
Evan Jones		Unmarried	23	Carter	Llanuwchllyn

Appendix Fifteen

1871 census (RG10/5687/81) for *Gwernbraich dwr*:

Name and Surname	Relation to head of family	Condition	Age	Rank, Profession or Occupation	Where Born
William Williams	Head		29	Farmer 151 acres emp. 3 labs.& 1 boy	Merioneth
Gwen Williams	Wife		31		Llangwm
Jane ..	Daughter		1		Llandderfel
Gwen Jones			20	Gen. Servant	Llandderfel
David Hughes			19	Farm Servant	Llanfor
David Pugh			17	Farm Servant	Llandderfel
Edward Roberts			13	Farm Servant	Denbighshire

Appendix Sixteen

1881 census (RG11/5543/108) for *Gwernbrechdwr*

Name and Surname	Relation to head of family	Condition	Age	Rank, Profession or Occupation	Where Born
Ioan Richards	Head		55	145 acres	Llangower
Grace ..	Wife		54		Llanfor
William ..			26	
Griffith ..			19	Joiner
Gomer ..			15		Gwyddelwern
Robert			13	
Robert W. Richard	Gdson		4	Ca[e?]rwys	Flint
Jane Williams			18	Dom. Serv.	Llandderfel
Wm. Morris			21	Taylor	Mont, Llangw[y]nog

Appendix Seventeen

1891 census (RG12/4640/97) for *Gwernbraichdwr*

Name and Surname	Relation to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where Born	Language spoken
William Richards	Head		36	Farmer	Llanfor	Welsh
Jane			30		Llangwm	Welsh

Richards						
John G. Richards			4		Llangwm	Welsh
Thomas Wynne	Niece	S (single)	32	Farm Servant	Cerrigydruidion [sic?]	Welsh

Appendix Eighteen

1901 census (RG13/5250/166) for [exact spelling not recorded: *Gwernbraichdwr?*]

Name and Surname	Relation to Head of Family	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where Born
William Richards	Head	46	Farmer	Llanfor
Jane	Wife	40		Llangwm
John G. ..	Son	14		Llangwm
Evan E. ..	Son	11		Llandderfel
Elizabeth G. Richards	Daughter	9		Llandderfel
Margaret J. Richards	Daughter	6		Llandderfel
Annie W. Richards	Daughter	3		Llandderfel
Griffith R. Richards	Son	9mo.		
Annie Williams		18	Dom. Servant	Llangwm

Appendix Nineteen

English transcription of **1911 Census for William Richards**

Name and Surname	Relation to Head of Family	Age	Profession or Occupation	Where Born
William Richards	Head	56	Farmer	Llanfor
Jane Richards	Wife	50	Farmer`s wife	Llangwm
John G. Richards	Son (single)	24	Farmer`s son working on the farm	Llangwm
Elizabeth G. Richards	Daughter (single)	19	Daughter working in house	Llandderfel
Margaret J. Richards	Daughter (single)	16	Daughter working in house	Llandderfel
Annie W.	Daughter	13	At school	Llandderfel

..				
Griffith R	Son	10	At school	Llandderfel
..				
John A. Thomas	Male servant/lad	21	Carter on the farm; (unmarried)	Denbigh, Cerrig
John Jones	Traveller	48	Cylch Werthwr	Llanrwst

Researched by Jenny Lees and Pam Buttrey, November 2020

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