

**Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig**



**Discovering Old
Welsh Houses**

**Pen y Ffrith
Llanefydd, Denbigh, LL16 5EF**



PLEASE NOTE ALL THE HOUSES IN THIS PROJECT ARE PRIVATE AND
THERE IS NO ADMISSION TO ANY OF THE PROPERTIES

Researched by
Gill Jones
2023

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

©Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group
Rhif Elusen Gofrestredig: Registered charity No: 1131782

Contents

| | page |
|--|------|
| 1. Building Description | 2 |
| 2. Early Background History | 5 |
| 3. 17 th Century | 10 |
| 4. 18 th Century | 11 |
| 5. 19 th Century | 12 |
| 6. 20 th Century | 17 |
| Appendix 1 The Royal House of Cunedda | 20 |
| Appendix 2 The Hops Family | 23 |
| Appendix 3 The Davies and Roberts Families | 24 |
| Appendix 4 The Browne Family | 25 |
| Appendix 5 The Watkin Wynn Family of Wynnstay | 26 |
| Appendix 6 The Hughes Family of Kinmel | 27 |

Building Description

Pen y Ffrith may have started its life as a one room cottage, where the occupants lived and slept, with a gable end chimney and single doorway; and it may have been extended at a later date. Alternatively, it could have started life as a two unit single storey house with a single doorway. The rooms in either case would have been open to the roof. The walls are of stone rubble construction, including the dividing wall.

This style of house, with slight variations, is common in Wales. These small cottages were occupied originally either by peasant farmers, who were completely dependent upon the land, or by labourers or craftsmen who may also have supplemented their earnings by farming on a small scale. The houses were often known by the name tyddyn (tyddynnod – plural). The farmers were called tyddynnwyr (crofters). The word 'tyddyn' followed by the name of the occupier appears frequently in old manuscripts.

The room on the right has the large open fireplace.



The section with the lower roof was a shippon.





The small section which is jutting out from the back was a scullery which would have been a later addition.



The slate slab in the scullery.



The main fireplace in the early 20th century.



Present



The stable with the bakehouse on the other side.
The bakehouse chimney can be seen on the left of the roof.



Inside the bakehouse



The bakehouse was the building on the left of the picture.

In the 11th century, Marchweithian, reputed founder of the XIth noble tribe of North Wales, was Lord of Isaled. He was also a descendant of Cunedda Wledig. His 'court' was at Lleweni which was originally called Llysmarchweithian'.

Various descendants of the Royal House of Gwynedd fought each other over the area. Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd 1137-1170 and son of Gruffydd ap Cynan ruled over most of North Wales in the C12th. When he died, his son Hywel became his successor but two of his step brothers – Rhodri and Dafydd, killed him during that same year. They divided Gwynedd between them. Rhufoniog became part of Dafydd's territory. Dafydd also killed or drove out other brothers who might have been contenders to the throne. By 1174, Dafydd was sole ruler of Gwynedd.

The cantrefs of Rhos, Rhufoniog, Dyffryn Clwyd and Tegeingl formed an area known as 'Y Perfeddwlad' or 'the Middle Country'. This was owned in the 13th century by **Owain Goch**² and his brother, **Llewelyn ab Gruffydd**, after jointly succeeding their uncle **Dafydd ap Llewelyn** in the region in the year **1246**. For long periods it was considered to be an outlying area of Gwynedd, but it was a turbulent region which was fiercely contested in the 12th and 13th centuries between the rulers of Gwynedd and the English Crown. In **1247**, by the terms of an agreement dated 30th April, Llewelyn and Dafydd granted these lands to **Henry III** in order to establish 'perpetual peace' between themselves and the King.³



By **1282**, complaints had risen because of injustices perpetrated by the English and because of their contempt for native law and custom. As a result, Dafydd and his brother Llewelyn took up arms against Edward I. Edward responded very quickly and soon defeated the Welsh. **Llewelyn** was eventually killed on the 10th December 1282 in a battle at Builth Wells, and **Dafydd** was executed for treason on the 3rd October 1283 in Shrewsbury.

2. Appendix 1 – The Royal House of Cunedda

3. Registrum Munimentorum, Lither A, fo. 407; Rymer, I 267 (The Court Rolls of the Lordship of Ruthin – Richard Arthur Roberts Y Commrodor 1893 p.vii)

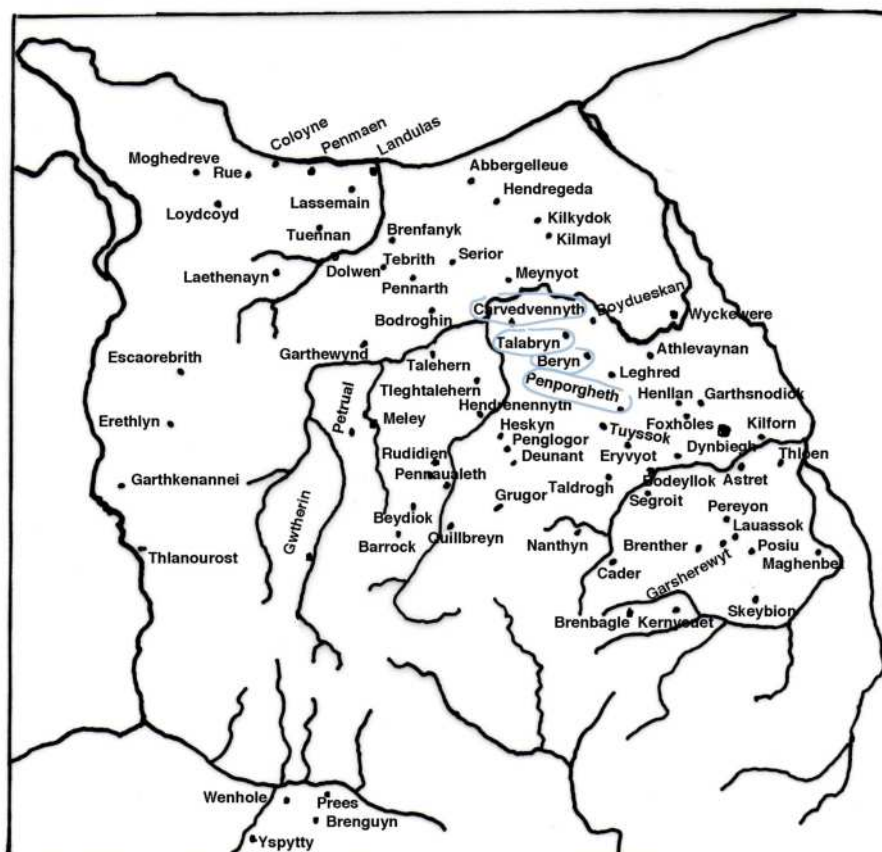
The Lordship of Denbigh

On the **16th October 1282**, Edward I granted the cantrefs of **Rhos** and **Rhufoniog**, and the commote of **Dinmael** in the cantref of Penllyn to **Henry de Lacy, 3rd Earl of Lincoln**, as a reward for his loyalty in helping to defeat the Welsh. This area of land became known as the **Lordship of Denbigh**. In return, De Lacy was to render six knights' fees.

Henry de Lacy died on the 5th February **1311**. His eldest son, Edmund, is said to have fallen into the great well at Denbigh Castle and drowned. A second son, John, is also believed to have died in a tragic accident. Henry's sole surviving child at his death was his daughter Alice. As Henry was a direct tenant of the Crown, an Inquisition Post Mortem was held in order to determine the extent of his lands etc. and who should inherit them. This survey is the earliest known valuation of the Lordship of Denbigh. It did not include the names of landholders or tenants.

In **1334**, another survey was undertaken by Hugh de Becele. "He was an Englishman, and no doubt the same personage as Hugh de Bockele, who is mentioned as a landowner in the township of "Arquedelok" (Archwedlog), in the parish of Llansannan. There is still a farm in the vicinity called Plas y Bwcle, or Buckley Hall. He must have been a person of consequence—of such classical education as the age afforded and probably reputed for professional skill."⁴

The following map of the Honour of Denbigh shows the townships of Berain, Talybryn, Penporchell and Carwedfynydd in the parish of Llanefydd.⁵



The Honour of Denbigh

4. Survey of the Honour of Denbigh 1334 – edited by Paul Vinogradoff & Frank Morgan 1914 pp.xlviii-xxlviv

5. Map – Vol. 1 Survey of the Honour of Denbigh 1334 – edited by Paul Vinogradoff and Frank Morgan 1914

These two surveys give a good picture of the tenurial system in this area prior to the conquest by Edward I, and how many of the priodarii (free Welshmen) were replaced by English tenants.^{6 7} Anyone who was known to have taken part in the rebellion had their land 'escheated' (*taken away from them*); and some Welsh tenants in the fertile Vale of Clwyd were removed from their land and relocated to poorer areas. The vacant holdings were reallocated to incoming Englishmen. At the time of the 1334 survey, the English influence was dominant in the commote of Ceinmerch (only 1 Welsh vill); and strong in Isaled (7 English 6 Welsh), but in the western commotes much weaker – in Uwchaled (only 1 English vill and 16 Welsh) and in Isdulas (12 Welsh no English) and in the remote Uwchdulas, there were no English except in Llanrwst.⁸

The Lordship of Denbigh was returned to the Crown when Edward IV acceded to the throne in 1461. He had inherited it from his father, Richard, Duke of York – the Yorkist claimant to the Crown during the Wars of the Roses and the greatest single Marcher Lord and English landlord of his day. He had acquired it through his mother, Anna Mortimer, in 1425.

1507 – Henry VII freed the Welsh bondsmen. At a time when serfdom had almost died out in England, the practice still continued in Wales. In the trefi held by bond tenants (serfs), the land was shared out equally among the adult males. These unfree bondsmen provided manual labour in return for food renders. This long-held practice of the nobles having low status men as bondsmen who were also obliged to fight for them if necessary, was considered by Henry to be potentially dangerous. There was a chance that a nobleman could raise a private army and thus threaten the King, so he decided to free the bondsmen. As a consequence the noblemen no longer had sufficient men to work their land and so they were obliged to rent or lease the land to these newly freed men.

As a result, there emerged a class of peasant farmers who rented or leased land from local landowners and built houses on their land. Initially, they were mostly simple, single storeyed buildings like Pen y Ffrith, which were often rebuilt, extended or remodelled at a later date. A number of these farmers became fairly prosperous and were referred to as 'yeoman farmers'. They were sometimes wealthier than some of the minor gentry, although the hierarchy still remained.

It is impossible to date Pen y Ffrith accurately as it has obviously been extended and modernised over the years. The original structure could have been built at any time from the late 16th century through to the early 19th century. These very small cottages were generally not given names. They were referred to either by the name of the field in which they were located or by the name of the occupier at the time. This makes finding documentary evidence much harder. The earliest documentary reference found so far is 1763.

In the 1871 census, two houses are recorded with the name Pen y Ffrith located at OS grid ref. 977 717 (the current house) and 974 718. In 1841, only one is included but with the name Ffrith bach. It is not clear whether the early references found so far relate to the current house or the other one, and which house was built first.

1563 – Elizabeth I granted the Lordship to Robert Dudley, The Earl of Leicester. He mortgaged it to raise money but had failed to repay the debt. After his death, Elizabeth redeemed the mortgage and once more it returned to the Crown.

6. Welsh Tribal Laws – Thomas Peter Ellis 1926 pp.132- 139

7. The English Element in the Perfeddwlad – T.P.Ellis Y Commrodor Vol.XXXV 1925 pp.187-199

8. *ibid* p.cxv

Over the years, the Crown disposed of much of the Lordship's lands but it still technically exists with the King as its holder. The Crown estate still holds the Denbigh Estray Court in Gwytherin or Llansannan in order to reunite farmers with their stray sheep.

17th Century

1696 - Edward Lhuyd (1660 - 1709) a botanist, geologist, antiquary, and philologist, requested information from every parish in Wales in the form of a questionnaire about the natural history and antiquities of each area. He also made extracts from manuscripts, copied inscriptions, and collected curiosities. The replies were published as a book in 1699 called "Parochialia"^{9 10}.

Llanefydd's original size and form is not known, but by the end of the 17th century there were six houses around the church, according to Edward Lhuyd's respondent, and seventeen houses of note.

LLAN YVYDH

"Distant from Denbigh 4 miles, from Conwy ten, from Llan Rwst 10, situate in ye LdShip of Denbigh and Hundred of Is Aled, surrounded with ye Parishes of St. Asaph, St. George, Abergele, Lh. Vair Dalhayarn, Lh. Sannan & Henllan.

The Length from the River Meiridhon by Henllan Church to Pont y Gwydhel on Elwy on ye B. of Lh. Vair 4 miles.

The Breadth from Pont Edw: Sion Davydh on ye B. of St. Asaph to ye skirts of moel Dwysog upon Henllan 4 miles."

Edward Lhuyd also described the summit of an isolated hill in Llanefydd – Mynydd y Gaer (OS SH973 718) - as a stronghold with an embankment of stones which is further encircled by another embankment.

About 3,000 years ago, this was a hillfort. It is now a designated ancient monument and is described as being "roughly 220m east-west by 180m and was originally enclosed by a stony rampart or wall, with a ditch and outer bank or counterscarp. The track of the ramparts is roughly hexagonal. On the north side there is a staggered entrance where the ramparts overlap. On the eastern side, where the fort faces generally level ground, the ramparts are doubled with an inner stretch of rampart, ditch and counterscarp. There is a second possible entrance on this side."¹¹

The remains of the embankments can still be seen today although they are now covered with scrub and gorse. You can see why those early settlers chose this place. They could see for miles across the land and out to sea.

Pen y Ffrith is located on this hill to the east of the hill fort on Mynydd y Gaer.



9. R. H. Morris (ed.), Parochialia being a summary of answers to 'Parochial queries in order to a geographical dictionary, etc., of Wales', in Archaeologia Cambrensis supplements, April 1909, 1910, July 1911

10. Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorions 1958 – Edward Lhuyd's Parochial Queries - 1696

11. Coflein – Davies 'The Prehistoric and Roman Remains of Denbighshire (1929), pp.291-3

18th Century

Llanefydd and the church of St. Nefydd and St. Mary

The name Llanefydd is recorded in 1329 as '*Llanyvydd*' in 1511 and in 1704-5 as '*Llanefidd*', but '*Llanefydd*' in 1679.

The village is named after St. Nefydd. Traditionally the church was founded by Nefydd in the 5th century, but according to Archdeacon Thomas the St Asaph diocesan historian writing at the end of the 19th century, it was later re-built on a spot further south and re-dedicated in the name of St Mary the Virgin. However, later place-name specialists have pointed out that the association with Nefydd is relatively modern.¹²

There are no surviving Baptism and Burial registers from St.Nefydd's and St.Mary's church in Llanefydd prior to 1813. However, the Bishops Transcripts from 1665-1836 are extant.

Burials

1763 November 18th – Robert Williams of Penyffrith was buried in Llanefydd churchyard.

1766 February 18th – Elizabeth Davies of Penyffrith was buried.

In the late 1700s, Anthony Hops (Hopps) and his wife Elizabeth (nee Jones) were living at Pen y Ffrith when some of their children were baptised in Llanefydd Church. They had married in Henllan on the 18th May 1781 and Anthony's place of residence at the time was recorded as St.Asaph.¹³

Baptisms

1782 April 2nd – Mary Hops d/o Anthony & Elizabeth abode: not recorded

1785 July 23rd – John Hops s/o Anthony & Elizabeth abode: Pen y Ffrith

1792 December 11th – Joseph Hops s/o Anthony & Elizabeth abode: Penyffrith

1789 February 22nd – Roberts Hops s/o Anthony & Elizabeth

It is not made clear which of the two houses named Pen y Ffrith these records refer to.

12. CPAT – Historic Settlement Survey 2014

13. Appendix 2 – The Hops Family

19th Century

1825 - Elizabeth Hops died.

Anthony remarried on the 22nd April 1826 to Catherine Williams.

1826 September 24th – Anne d/o Anthony and Catherine of Pen y Ffrith was baptised.

1829 June 7th – Grace d/o Anthony Hops and Catherine of Pen y Ffrith was baptised.

1833 April 20th – Benjamin s/o Anthony Hops and his wife Catherine of Pen y Ffrith was baptised.

1837 - Anthony Hops died.

National Census

The first national census took place in 1801 but it only counted houses - habited or uninhabited; the number of men and women but no names, or their occupations. The first one to include the names of people and properties was taken in 1841. The ages of adults in this census were rounded down.

Anthony Hops widow, Catherine, was still living at Pen y Ffrith in 1841.

1841 census

Ffrith bach (National Archives ref HO 107/1402/14 p11)

born in Denbighshire

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-----|
| Catherine Hoppes | 45 | yes |
| Benjamin Hoppes | 7 | yes |
| Harriet Middleton | 6 | yes |

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. It recorded land rather than the houses themselves.

Pen y Ffrith house is not shown on the map but only the two fields which were part of the property. At the time of the survey, Pen y Ffrith was occupied by John Williams and owned by Peter Browne esq. He was the s/o Lieut. Thomas Browne of Dolganed, Llanefydd and his wife Harriet.¹⁴ Thomas Browne was the s/o William and Catherine Browne who lived at Plas Ucha, Llanefydd. The Brownes were reported as an old Welsh Family in a newspaper dated 1891.

The land which belonged to Pen y Ffrith, referred to in this record, is the same as that belonging to the current house (at SH 977 717). There is no reference at all to the other house. This may have been because it was not yet built or it was just a very small cottage with no land. On later maps the current house is shown just inside the boundary of field number 83.

14. Appendix 3 – The Browne Family

Tithe Schedule - 6th November 1841

| | | A | R | P | £ | s | d |
|----|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 83 | hay and barley | 4 | 1 | 14 | - | 7 | 8 |
| 84 | hay and oats | 3 | 2 | 18 | - | 6 | - |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | 7 | 3 | 32 | - | 18 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | |

N.B. A = acres; R = rood; P = perches
 40 perches = 1 rood
 4 roods = 1 acre



The Tithe map

Peter Browne, the owner of Pen y Ffrith had been baptised in Llanefydd on July 5th 1812. The family's abode was recorded as Dolganed, Llanefydd.

Catherine Hopps (nee Williams) appears to have remarried in 1848 to a widower, Thomas Roberts. She is recorded under her maiden name and was living at Mynydd y Gaer and he was at nearby Tan y Gaer.¹⁵

15. Appendix 4 – The Roberts Family

1841. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Llanfynydd in the County of Denbigh

| No. | When Married. | Name and Surname. | Age. | Condition. | Rank or Profession. | Residence at the Time of Marriage. | Father's Name and Surname. | Rank or Profession of Father. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 78 | 13th Oct. | Thomas Roberts Catherine Roberts | both of full age | labourer widow | labourer | Pen y Ffrith Pen y Ffrith | John Roberts Ellis William | labourer labourer |

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by me,
 This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Roberts in the Presence of us, John Roberts
Catherine Roberts Ellis William
Parson of Llanfynydd Vicar

By 1851 they were living at Pen y Ffrith with Catherine's daughter, Grace. Her surname has been wrongly recorded as 'Hooks' and not Hopps.

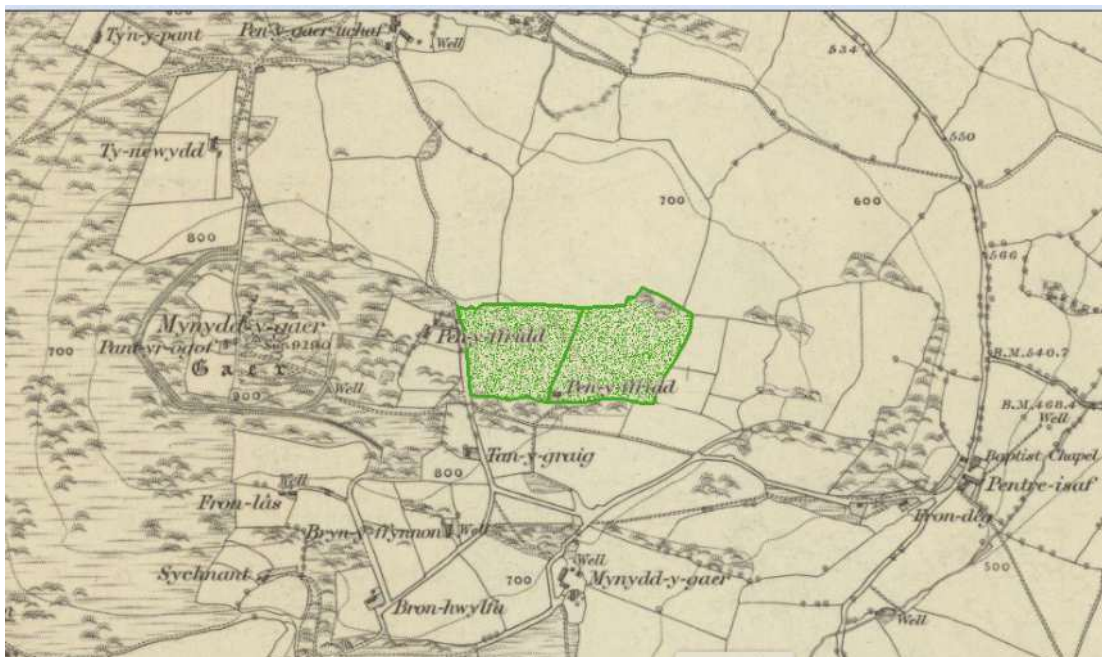
1851 census

Pen y Ffrith (Nat.Archives ref.HO 107/2507 p.27)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Thomas Roberts | H | M | 55 | farm lab. | b. Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denb. |
| Catherine Roberts | W | M | 51 | | b. Llansannan, Denb. |
| Grace Hooks | dau | unm | 23 | | b. Llanefydd, Denb. |

The 1861 census record is missing.

In the 1871 census, there were two houses called Pen y Ffrith in Llanefydd.



OS map surveyed 1875 published 1880
 Showing the two fields which belonged to Pen y Ffrith in 1841.

1871 census

Pen y Ffrith (Nat.Archives RG 10/5674 p.19)

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----|----|-----------------|-----------------------|
| John Morris | H | M | 55 | labourer | b. Eglwys Bach, Denb. |
| Mary Morris | W | M | 53 | labourer's wife | b. Llanefydd, Denb. |
| Robert Morris | son | unm | 26 | carpenter | b. “ |
| Edwin Herfort? | neph. | | 9 | scholar | b. “ |

It seems likely that the house occupied by Dorothy Davies (later Roberts), was the current house called Pen y Ffrith. She was still living there in 1911. (see p.17)

1871 census

Pen y Ffrith (Nat.Archives RG 10/5674 p.26)

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|---------|----|------------|---------------------|
| Dorothy Davies | H | wid | 40 | poor woman | b. Llanefydd, Denb. |
| Jane Davies | dau | | 13 | scholar | b. “ |
| Thomas Davies | son |] twins | 10 | “ | b. “ |
| John Davies | son |]] | 10 | “ | b. “ |
| David Davies | son | | 8 | “ | b. “ |
| Owen Davies | son | | 4 | | b. “ |

Dorothy Davies' husband, William had died in 1869 aged 40 years. He was buried at the Capel y Pentre (baptist), Llanefydd. She and William had married on the 2/9/1854. They had at least five children. Jane b.1858; Thomas b.1861 and John b.1861 twins; David b.1863 and Owen b.1867. Dorothy was the d/o Robert and Dorothy Jones of Pentre, Llanefydd. William Davies was the s/o John Davies and Jane Hughes. b.1866.¹⁶

Dorothy Davies (nee Jones) remarried in 1875 to Edward Roberts.

1881 census

Pen y Ffrith (Nat. Archives ref. RG11/5533 p.12)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---|----|-----------------|---------------------|
| Edward Roberts | H | M | 46 | labourer | b. Llanefydd, Denb. |
| Dorothy Roberts | W | M | 50 | labourer's wife | b. “ |
| Jane Davies | d-in-law | | 25 | general servant | b. “ |

John Morris, who was still living in the other house called Pen y Ffrith, was a widower by 1881.

Pen Ffrith (Nat. Archives ref. RG11/5533 p.13)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----|----|--------------|-----------------------|
| John Morris | H | wid | 65 | small farmer | b. Eglwys bach, Denb. |
|-------------|---|-----|----|--------------|-----------------------|

By 1891, Edward Roberts had died but his widow, Dorothy, was still living at Pen y Ffrith. John Morris was still living in the other Pen Ffrith.

1891 census

Pen y Ffrith (Nat. Archives ref. RG12/4630 p.10)

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|------|----|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| John Morris | H | wid. | 74 | labourer | b. Eglwys bach, Denb. | lang. spk. Welsh |
| Dorothy Roberts | H | wid. | 61 | | b. Llanefydd, Denb. | Welsh |
| Robert Jones | brother | unm | 67 | labourer | b. “ | “ |

16. Appendix 3 - The Davies & Roberts Families

1895 January 27th – Peter Browne died at his home – Greystone Villa, Rhyl. Earlier in his life he had been a surgeon in the 4th King's Own Regiment; when he returned to Wales he joined the Flintshire Yeomanry Cavalry; he was also a prominent agriculturist in the Vale of Clwyd whilst living at Plas yn Cwm; and eventually became Chief Constable for Flintshire. He resigned from that position in 1888.

1897 January 16th – North Wales Times – A report about John Davies of Pen y Ffrith, Llanefydd. He was accused by two young ladies of indecency in a railway carriage at Abergele. He pleaded not guilty and said in his defence that he did not make any improper remarks to the ladies in the compartment and there was nothing to show that he wilfully did the act imputed to him. He was found guilty and sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

20th Century

1901 census

Pen y Ffrith (Nat. Archives ref RG13/5240 p.11)

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------|----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Dorothy Roberts | H | wid. | 70 | farmer | b. Llanefydd, Denb. | Welsh |
| Thomas Davies | son | unm | 40 | worker on farm | b. “ | “ |
| John Davies | son | unm | 40 | “ | b. “ | “ |
| John Owen Davies | gr.son | | 14 | cattle herder on farm | b. Henllan, Denb. | “ |

1906 January 10th – The Browne family¹⁷, named as Dorothea Browne, James William Browne, Edward Browne, Francis Browne, James Llewelyn Roe Browne solicitor, Frances Browne widow, Peter Otho Browne and Robert Henry Browne, sold Pen y Ffrith to Robert William Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn 9th bart.¹⁸

1907 December 27th – Hugh Robert Hughes of Kinmel¹⁹ received Pen y Ffrith and its lands (and other properties) in an exchange from Robert William Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn (1862-1951). He was a grandson of the 5th baronet of Wynnstay, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (1772-1840); and younger brother of the 7th bart. Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams Wynn (1860-1944). Robert eventually became the 9th bart.

1911 census

Pen y Ffrith (Nat. Archives ref. 623; 3;9; p.45)

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|----|----------|---------------------|-------|
| Dorothy Roberts | H | wid. | 80 | | b. Llanefydd, Denb. | Welsh |
| John Davies | son | unm | 50 | labourer | b. “ | “ |

The house was described as having two rooms not including rooms such as closet, scullery etc.

1911 April 29th – Hugh Robert Hughes died. The Kinmel estate, which included Pen y Ffrith, passed to his younger son, Henry Bodvel Lewis Hughes. His older brother, Col. Hugh Seymour Bulkeley Lewis Hughes, had been disinherited by their father following an affair with an actress which had caused some scandal. One of the executors to his Will was the Hon. Laurence Alan Broderick s/o William Brodrick 8th Viscount Midleton. He was the second husband of Col. Hugh Hughes' eldest sister, Anne Gwendoline Hughes of Coed Coch. He was also a Trustee of the Kinmel estate.



Hugh Robert Hughes 1827-1911

17. Appendix 4 – The Browne family

18. Appendix 5 – The Wynnstay Family

19. Appendix 6 – The Kinmel Family

1915 March 30th – Laurence Alan Brodrick died.

1918 November 17th – Col. Hugh Seymour B. L. Hughes died aged 56 years.

When Henry Bodvel Lewis Hughes inherited the Kinnel estate, he also seems to have inherited its significant debts.

1919 March 27th – Dorothy Roberts (Davies/Jones) was buried at the Capel y Pentre, Llanefydd. She was 88 years old when she died.

1921 July 7th – Viscount Lascelles, who had provided a mortgage for Pen y Ffrith and other properties, increased the rate of interest on the debt.

Henry started to sell off chunks of the Kinnel estate in order to pay off some of the debts. Pen y Ffrith was one of these properties. It was purchased by Henrietta Susan Mostyn Owen and new Trustees were appointed.

1928 October 18th – Henrietta died.

1935 March 26th – Jane Davies d/o Dorothy and William was buried at Capel y Pentre age 77 years.

The memorial stone at the chapel is inscribed as follows:-

Er cof am
William Davies
Pen y Ffridd, Llanefydd
yr hwn a gladdwyd Rhagfyr 1869
40 mlwydd oed

Hefyd Dorothy priod yr uchod
a fu farw Mawrth 27 1919
yr 88 mlwydd oed

Hefyd Jane eu merch
hu farw Mawrth 26 1935
yr 77 mlwydd oed

1935 – Pen y Ffrith was offered for sale.

1938 - Owen Owens purchased the property.

1946 – Edward Cassidy and his brother Maurice Cassidy purchased the property from Owen Owens.

1947 – Tenancy Agreement for the land accompanying Pen y Ffrith between Maurice Cassidy and William Edward Davies.

1954 – Maurice Cassidy died.

1955 – Kenneth Andrew Mitchell purchased Pen y Ffrith from Edward Cassidy.



2023
Gill Jones

The Royal House of Cunedda

Cunedda Wledig progenitor of the royal house of Gwynedd

I

.....
Rhufoniog

3rd son

Einion Yrth

7th son

I

Cadwallon Lawhir

I

Maelgwyn Gwynedd

I

Rhun Hir

I

Beli ap Rhun

I

Iago ap Beli

I

Cadfan

I

Cadwallon

I

Cadwaladr Fendigaid

I

Idwal Iwrch

I

Rhodri Molwynog

I

Cynan Dinaethwy

I

Ethyllt (daughter) m. Gwriad ap Eliydr

I

Merfyn m. Nest vch Cadell

I

Rhodri Mawr m. Angharad of Seisyllwg
King of Gwynedd, Pwys and Dheubarth

d.c.877

I

Anarawd

I

Idwal Foel

I

Meurig ap Idwal

I

Idwal ap Meurig

I

Iago ap Idwal King of Gwynedd

d.1039

I
 Cynan ap Iago
 I
 Gruffydd ap Cynan m. Angharad (of Flint) vch Owain
 King of Gwynedd
 b.abt.1070 d.1136 bur. Bangor Cathedral
 I

.....
 ***Owain Gruffydd Gwynedd** m. Gwladys vch Llywarch (of North Wales)
 b.abt. 1100 d.1169 bur. Bangor

I

 Iorwerth 'Drwyndwn' ap Owain m. Margred vch Madog of Powys
 Prince of Gwynedd
 b.abt.1135 d.abt.1177

I

Llewelyn Fawr Prince of Gwynedd
 b.abt.1173 Dolwydellan m. 1. Tanglwystl vch Llywarch
 d.1240 Caernarvon
I
 I m. 2. Joan of North Wales
 I

.....
 Gruffydd **Dafydd** Prince of Wales
 b.abt.1205 d.1244 b.1209 d.1246
 m.
 Senena vch Man
 I

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | |
| Owain Goch | Llewelyn Prince of Gwynedd | Dafydd | Rhodri |
| | the Last | Prince of Gwynedd | |
| | b.? d.1282 | b.1227 | 1230-1315 |
| | killed in battle 1282 | executed for treason 1283 | |
| | m. | m. | m. |
| | Eleanor de Montford | Elizabeth de Ferrers | Beatrice de Malpas |
| | I | I | I |
| | | | |
| Gwenllian | Llewelyn Owain | Gladys | Tomos |
| 1282-1337 | | | |
| | | | I |
| | | | |
| | | | Owain |
| | | | 1330-1378 |

* children of Owain Gruffydd

Rhun ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate) predeceased his father

Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Iorwerth ab Owain Gwynedd (from first wife Gwladys (Gladys) ferch Llywarch)

Maelgwn ab Owain Gwynedd, Lord of Ynys Môn

Gwenllian ferch Owain Gwynedd

Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd (from second wife Cristina (Christina) ferch Gronw)

Rhodri ab Owain Gwynedd

Angharad ferch Owain Gwynedd

Margaret ferch Owain Gwynedd

Iefan ab Owain Gwynedd

Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Lord of Meirionnydd (illegitimate)

Rhirid ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Madoc ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Cynwrig ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Gwenllian II ferch Owain Gwynedd (also shared the same name with a sister)

Einion ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Iago ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Ffilip ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Cadell ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Rotpert ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Idwal ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Other daughters

The Hops Family

Anthony Hops m. 1. Elizabeth Jones

18/5/1781 Henllan

1753-1837

c.1753-1825

2. Catherine Williams

I

22/4/1826 Llanefydd

I

I

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Mary | John | Joseph | Robert | Anne | Grace | Benjamin |
| bap.2/4/1782 | 23/6/1785 | 11/12/1789 | 5/7/1812 | 24/9/1826 | 7/6/1829 | 20/4/1833 |

The Davies and Roberts Families

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | 26/1/1828 Llanefydd | | |
| Robert Jones | m. Dorothy | | John Davies | m. Jane Hughes | | |
| Llanefydd | | | | 1806-1887 | | |
| | I | | | I | | |
| 2/9/1854 | | | | | | |
| Robert | Dorothy Jones* | m. 1. William Davies* | John | Jonathan | Thomas | David |
| | bap.14/11/1830 | 1830-1869 | 1828 | 1833 | 1837-1891 | 1841-1842 |
| | Pentre, Llanefydd | 40 yrs | | | | |
| | bur.1919 | m.2. 1875 Edward Roberts | | | | |
| | 88 yrs | | | | | |
| | I | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Jane* | Thomas | twins John | David | Owen | |
| b.1858 | bap.10/2/1861 | b.1861 | b.1863 | b.1867 | | |
| | Llanefydd | | | | | |
| | bur.1935 | | | | | |
| | 77 yrs | | | | | |

* Buried together at Capel y Pentre, Llanefydd.

The Browne Family

m. Mary Brown
bur. 17/4/1773 Llanefydd

I

..... 31/8/1765 Llanefydd 25/12/1776
1. William Browne m. Catherine Edwards m. 2. Thomas Jones
of Plas Ucha, Llanefydd
yeoman/gent
bur. 18/6/1773 Will dated 1771 probate 1776
Llanefydd

I

.....
Lieut. Thomas Browne Mary
bap. 11/7/1768 bap. 22/10/1772
Llanefydd Plas Ucha, Llanefydd
d. 1837 Cwm, Flints.
m. 17/7/1805 Shropshire

Harriet Llewelyn

I

.....
Harriet Thomas Birch Llewelyn **Peter Browne** Mary Henrietta
b. 1806 27/1/1809 bap. 5/7/1812
Shropshire Abergele County Chief Constable
vicar Dolganed, Llanefydd
..... m. 12/5/1840 d. 15/2/1895 Brystone Villa, Crescent Road Rhyl
I 1. Helen Williams Probate 12/2/1895 83 years
I 1809-1851 m. 22/4/1858 Brixton
I 2. Grace Catherine Frances Cockson

I

.....
Francis Thomas James Edward George Helen

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------|-------|------|-----------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Llewelyn | William | Owen | | | James | Harry | William | Peter | Robert | Ellen | Thomas | |
| b. 1841 | 1843- | 1845- | 1847- | 1848- | 1851 | Llewelyn | Duncan | Vaughan | Otho | Henry | b. 1868 | b. 1872 | b. 1876 |
| surgeon | | | | | | Roe | Boucher | | Watkin | | | | |
| | m. 1875 West Derby reg. | | | | | | solicitor | | surgeon | | d. 1885 | | |
| | Anna Maria Blundell | | | | | bap. 13/11/1861 | b. 1863 | b. 1864 | bp. 4/5/1867 Rhyl | | | | |
| | I | | | | | | | | m. 1911 Stockport reg. | | | | |
| | I | | | | | | | | Jessie Holland | | | | |

.....
Dorothea
b. 15/4/1876
bap. 27/8/1876
St. Asaph

The Watkin Wynn Family of Wynnstay

Sir William Williams m. Margaret Kyffin
 1st bart. d.1700 d.1705
 Speaker of the House of Commons

I

.....
Sir William Williams m. Jane Thelwall d/o Edward Thelwall
 2nd bart. of Plas y Ward

I

.....
Sir Watkin Williams m. 1. Ann Vaughan
 3rd bart. d.1749 2. Frances Shakerley

.....I

.....I
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn m. 1. Henrietta Somerset
 4th bart. d.1789 2. Charlotte Greville d/o George
 Greville Prime Minister

I

.....
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn Henry Charles Frances Charlotte Henrietta
 5th bart. 1772-1840 1773-1856 1775-1850
 m. m. m.
 Henrietta Antonia Hester Frances Smith Mary Cunliffe
 Clive d/o Edward Clive d/o Robert Smith d/o Sir Foster Cunliffe
 1st Earl of Powis 1st Lord Carrington
 d.1835 aged 49 yrs
 I I

.....
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn m. Marie Emily Williams Wynn Col.Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn
 6th bart. 1820-1885 1822-1862 younger s/o the 5th bart
 I m.
 I Anna Lloyd of hrs. of Plas yn Cefn
 I I

.....
 Marie Nesta Louisa Alexandra m. **Herbert Lloyd** **Robert William Herbert**
 1868-1883 1864-1911 **Watkin Williams Wynn** **Watkin Williams Wynn**
 sole heiress 7th bart. 1860-1944 s/o 9th bart. 1862-1951
 I of Plas yn Cefn
 I m.

.....
 Gwladys **Sir Owen Watkin Williams Wynn** Constance 1.Elizabeth Ida Lowther
 b.1885 8th bart. 1891-1949 b.1985 2. Mary Frances Bingham
 inherited a lot of debts
 m.
 Daisy Houghton
 I

.....
 Margaret Bronwen Joan Lieut. Watkin Williams Wynn
 d.1965 1925-1946
 he predeceased his father

The Hughes Family of Kimmel

Rev. Edward H. Hughes m. Mary Lewis d & co-hrs of Robert Lewis of Llysdulas &
 1738-1815 part owner of Parys Mountain copper mine
 of Kimmel I

.....
William Lewis Hughes of Kimmel Hugh Robert Hughes of Bache Hill, Cheshire
 1st Lord Dinorben 1774-1836
 1767-1852

m. m
 I..... 1. Charlotte Margaret Grey 1. Barbara Sparrow
 I 2. Gertrude Smyth 2. Anne d/o Thomas Lance of Wavertree, Lancs.
 I I

.....
William Lewis Hughes of Kimmel
 2nd Lord Dinorben
 d. unmarried

.....
Hugh Robert Hughes of Kimmel
 3rd Lord Dinorben
 1827-1911
 m. 1853
 Florentia Emily Liddell Thomas
 1828-1909
 I

.....
 Anne Elizabeth Mary Frances Eleanor Horatio Col. Hugh **Henry**
 Gwendoline Bronwen Florentia Anne d.1858 Maria Seymour **Bodvel**
 d.1929 d.1928 d.1923 d.1858 Susannah B.L.Hughes **Lewis**
 disinherited b.1862 d.1918 of Kimmel
 b.1864

m. m.
 1. Edward William St. John Charlton
 Lloyd Wynne of Shotton Hall, Shrewsbury
 1836-1893
 of Coed Coch I
 I

.....
 Edward Henry Lloyd Wynne Bronwen Alicia
 1893-1916
 killed in action aged 22 yrs m.

2. Hon. Laurence Brodrick **Lt. Col. Tim Fetherstonhaugh**
 of Coed Coch of The College, Kirkswold, Cumbria
 1869-1945
 I I

.....
 Margaret Brodrick **Major David Henry Fetherstonhaugh**
 1897-1962 of Kimmel 1924-1994
 of Coed Coch

She passed the Coed Coch estate to her cousin's son Major David Featherstonhaugh of Kimmel