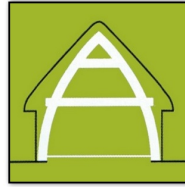


**Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig**



**Discovering Old
Welsh Houses**

**Queen's Head Inn (aka Queen's)
Cerrigydrudion, Corwen, LL21 9SP**



Researched and written by
Gill Jones and Ann Morgan
2023

Written in the language chosen by the
volunteers and researchers & including
information so far discovered.

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

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Contents

	Page
Building Description	2
Early Background History	7
16 th Century	10
17 th Century	11
18 th Century	15
19 th Century	21
20 th Century	31
Appendix 1 The Royal House of Cunedda	34
Appendix 2 The Price Family of Geeler	36
Appendix 3 Edward Morris of Perthi Llwydion – Drover and Poet	38
Appendix 4 Alehouse keepers of Cerrigydrudion 1	39
Appendix 5 Alehouse keepers of Cerrigydrudion 2	41
Appendix 6 Alehouse keepers 3 – Ty Coch	42
Appendix 7 The Evans Family of The Queen's Head Inn and the Saracen's Head Inn	43
Appendix 8 Residents of the Queen's Head Inn	44
Appendix 9 The Parry Family of the Queen's Head Inn	45

Cover photograph circa 1900

The building was originally thatched. The thatcher here coated it with the stobbing method, finishing with a new rope top ridge. Its details being identical to those found in Ireland.¹

1. Thatching in Denbighshire and Flintshire – <https://thatchinginfo.com/>

Building Description

OS Grid ref: SH 953 487

NPRN 27834

A cruck building which was largely rebuilt and reroofed towards the end of the 19th century, but it is claimed to date from 1417; records of a structure apparently extend back into the 14th century², although no documents which confirm this date were located during this study. The original structure was probably of three bays with D-type entry by the chimney³. The chimney survives, with two principal rafters flanking the doorway. Matrices for the beams suggest that the house was originally storied, and a photograph of c.1900 shows dormer windows. The section beyond the fireplace may not have been part of the original structure, but added at a later date. One cruck has carving on the front face of a sea beast and foliage, which are carved in low relief, slightly below the surface of the uncarved section; the background is lightly hatched. The decoration continues round one edge of the beam, but is cut off at the other edge; this may suggest that the cruck was reshaped with the carving already on it. The building is now two apartments and the left one has some remains of the crucks and there is a cruck post inside the central front door. ⁴



Carving on Cruck⁵

The shape of the building points to it possibly having early origins. It has been suggested that it could have been a 'Church House' i.e. the medieval equivalent of a church hall. Most church houses date from about 1450 and their main purpose would have been to raise funds for the parish church by housing festivals and church 'ales'. Prior to the building of church houses, these events took place in the nave of the church itself, often on Sundays after the the religious service had ended. Medieval parishioners were perfectly comfortable using their churches both as secular meeting-places as well as religious ones. After a while, Church authorities began to question whether it was appropriate for alcohol to be consumed on church premises; and about the same time, the open space in churches had started to fill with pews which people could rent or purchase, so they could no longer act as parish halls. At first the festivities were banished to the churchyard and then eventually parishes were encouraged to build 'church houses'. It was not a requirement to have a church house but many parishes did build or acquire one. It was always close or adjacent to the church, and it could have looked a bit like a farm building. It would typically have had one long undivided room on the first floor, open to the roof, which would have been accessed by an external flight of stairs. (see photograph & plan p.3&4) The ground floor rooms were heated by a large fireplace which would have also been used for brewing and baking. Once a church house had been built or acquired, it was held under the guardianship of the churchwardens alone and never of the rector. They decided when a church 'ale' would be held and how the money accrued from the event was to be spent. Part of their responsibility was to keep the church itself in good repair.

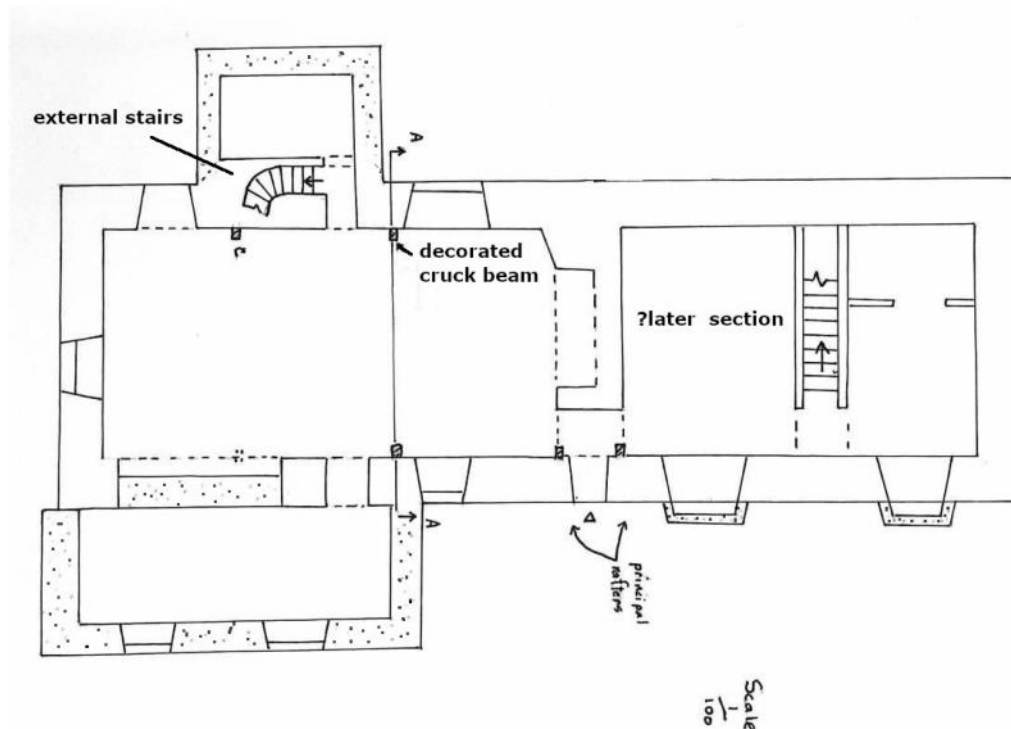
2. Coflein NMR Site Files no.6051512 Field Notes – Tony Parkinson 6/4/1971

3. Houses of the Welsh Countryside – Peter Smith - RCAHMW p.163

4. *ibid.* (Source: Site File DE/Domestic/SH94, from notes by A.J. Parkinson) J Hill 06/07/2004

5. Coflein NMR Site Files no.6051512 Field Notes – Tony Parkinson 6/4/1971

If the date stone of 1417 on the building is correct, did the people of Cerrigydrudion construct this building as a church house or did they repurpose an existing building?



Floor Plan (1971)⁶

" The current owners were invited to freely participate in the DOWH project to assess whether surviving original oak timbers were suitable for tree-ring dating or building recording, but they declined. It would have been very interesting to obtain a felling date for the timbers, as at present there is no evidence for this early date."

Church 'ales'.

Church ales were revels which could include sports, plays and dancing, encouraged by a brew of strong ale, made on the premises. They continued to be used in this manner until the rise of Puritanism. The Puritans thought that such merrymaking was unseemly and so under Oliver Cromwell they were banned. (There had been earlier attempts to suppress church ales in the reign of Edward, but they appeared again under Mary.) Redundant church houses were then converted to other uses to benefit the parish, for example a school or an almshouse. Or they might be rented to a former housekeeper, who continued to brew and sell ale, turning the building into an ordinary alehouse.⁷

The word "ale", in the sense of an ale-drinking party, was part of many compound terms for types of party or festivity based on the consumption of ale or beer. Thus there was the **leet-ale** (held on "**leet**", the manorial court day); the **lamb-ale** (held at lamb-shearing); the **Whitsun-ale** (held at Whitsun), the **clerk-ale** (usually held at Easter to raise money to pay the parish clerk), the **church-ale** etc. The word "bridal" originally derives from **bride-ale**, the wedding feast organised to raise money for the couple. The **bid-ale** was a benefit feast and all those attending were expected to make

6. Coflein NMR Site Files no. 6051512 Field Notes – Tony Parkinson - 6/4/1971

7. <https://www.buildinghistory.org/buildings/churchhouses.shtml>

some contribution to help the object of the benefit, usually a poor person or family or some other charitable cause. Apart from the main Whitsun-ale, church ales do not appear to have been fixed. They were held when money was needed in the parish and for providing an opportunity for people to enjoy themselves.



Queen's Head Inn
NLW - John Thomas 1838-1905
photograph c.1875

There was no exact date for the demise of church houses. They ceased to be used for their original purpose from about the end of the 16th century, into the 17th century and occasionally even beyond this.

2022⁸



Rear Views



8. Photographs - Margaret Dunn



The date stone on the building at the back of Queens.

The initials probably refer to William & Ellinor Parry.

William was the publican there from c.1843-c.1901

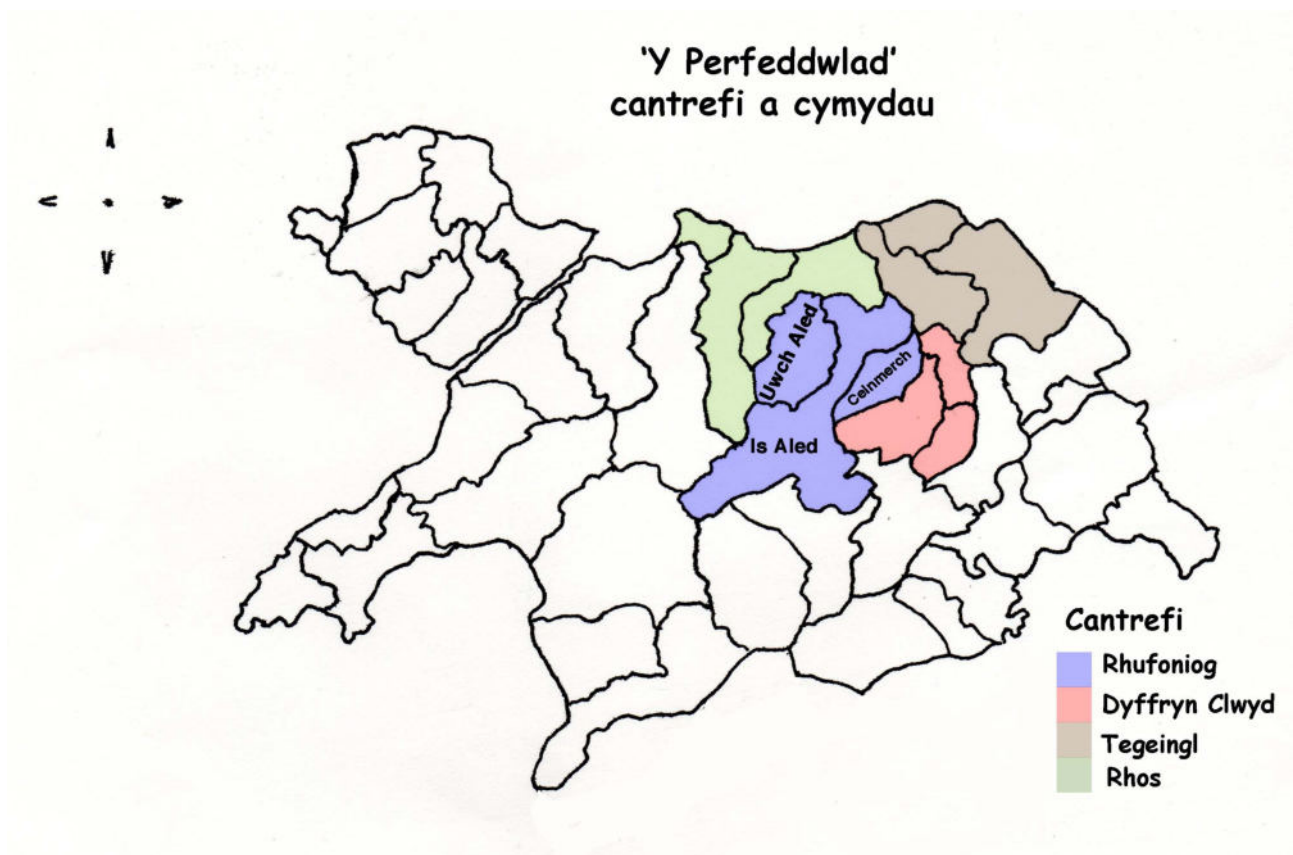


Date stone on the front of the building.

Early Background History

Medieval Land Division in Wales

For administrative purposes, the land in Wales was divided up into Cantrefi (Cantrefs) and Cymydau (Commotes). Queen's stands on land which would have been in the cantref of Rhufoniog the commote of Isaled; the parish of Cerrigydrudion and township of Tre'rllan (aka Llan and Voel). The cantrefi of Rhos, Rhufoniog, Dyffryn Clwyd and Tegeingl formed an area known as 'Y Perfeddwlad' or 'the Middle Country'.



The early history of the cantref of Rhufoniog is not at all clear. During the Roman occupation of Wales, it formed part of the territory of the Deceangli.

It is believed to be named after Rhufon, the third son of Cunedda Wledig (the first ruler of the Welsh people of whom there is any authentic record). Cunedda had been a Roman officer in the north. His success in conquering the enemies of his Brythonic brethren, resulted in him being given the title Wledig (Great King).⁹

Rhufon was created a king of a small sub-kingdom which he ruled under his brother Einion Yrth of Gwynedd. It is not clear how long his descendants continued to use the title 'King' but they appear to have enjoyed a certain amount of power in the area into the late C5th. Then it was probably absorbed into direct control of Gwynedd.

9. Appendix 1 – The Royal House of Cunedda

In the 11th century, Marchweithian, reputed founder of the XIth noble tribe of North Wales, was Lord of Isaled. He was a descendant of Cunedda Wledig and several of the gentry families in the area around Cerrigydrudion are said to be his descendants. 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 which included 'Y Perfeddwlad'.

1194 – Dafydd ap Owain was eventually defeated by **Llewelyn (Fawr) ap Iorwerth** at the Battle of Aberconwy.

The earliest reference to the parish is as Kerricedrudeon in 1199 (in a document of 1232). The Norwich Taxation of 1254 has Kericdrudion and Pope Nicholas' Taxation of 1291 corrupts it into Kerrye Edrudeon, both relating to the church. Minor variant forms appeared throughout the Middle Ages and in Tudor times. In 1577, Christopher Saxon's map names it as Llankerigeddredion. (see p.10) and the Kuperdruck map of 1646 has it as Llankerigedrodion. (see p.12) The modern version of the name, as Cerrig y Druidion was recorded in 1673. Modern place-name authorities translate the name in English as "stones of the heroes", and perhaps inevitably, too there was antiquarian speculation of a tie in with the druids, hence the spelling of 1673.¹⁰

Y Perfeddwlad continued to be a turbulent region during the 13th century when it was fought over between the rulers of Gwynedd and the English Crown. In **1201**, King John recognised Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's overlordship, but in **1211**, John drove Llewelyn out of Rhos and Rhufoniog. The following year, Llewelyn managed to recover the lands in an alliance with other Welsh princes. Following the death of King John in **1216**, Llewelyn was frequently involved in fights with the Marcher Lords and sometimes the new king, Henry III. Llewelyn died in 1240 and was succeeded by his son, Dafydd who was the first ruler to claim the title "Prince of Wales". He died in 1246 and was succeeded by his nephews – Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and Dafydd ap Gruffydd.

In **1247**, by the terms of an agreement dated 30th April, Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and Dafydd ap Gruffydd granted these lands to **Henry III** in order to establish 'perpetual peace' between themselves and the King.¹¹

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.

10. CPAT – History Points

11. 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.

1334 - another survey was undertaken by Hugh de Becele¹². "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." This was the first survey to name the landholders.

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.^{13 14}

Anyone who was known to have had 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 surveys also demonstrated the continued occupation of land by 'tribal groupings' with extensive lands held by members of the Braint Hir, Hedd Molwynog, Marchweithian and Marchudd ap Cynan clans. These constituted four of the fifteen Noble tribes of North Wales. Dues were based on the family group and not on the size of their holdings.

At the time of the 1334 survey, the English influence was dominant in the cwmwd of Ceinmerch (only 1 welsh vill); and strong in Isaled (7 English 6 Welsh), but much weaker in Uwchaled (only 1 English vill and 16 Welsh) and in Isdulas (12 Welsh no English) and in the remote Uwchduldas, there were no English except in Llanrwst.¹⁵

Townships of Cerrigydrudion

This very extensive parish included the townships of Clust y blaidd, Cwmpenner (or Tre'r Cwm), Hafod-y-maidd (or Tre-hafod-y-maidd), Llaethwryd, Trebrys Uchaf, **Tre'rfoel** (aka Llan & Voel), Tre'r Geifr, Tre'rllan, and Tre'r Abad Uchaf (also known as Tir yr abad Uchaf, Rhwyng Brenig ac Alwen, or Tre tu hwnt i Alwen).

In 1868, they were listed as Clust Blaidd, Cwmpenner, Gwernheurn, Hafod y Maidd, Llaethwryd, Park and Voel.¹⁶

12. The Records of Denbigh and its Lordship – John Williams 1860 p.1

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

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

15. *ibid* p.cxv

16. National Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland 1868.

16th Century

1509 – Henry VII died and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII.

1547 – Henry VIII died. His son Edward VI was crowned king at the age of nine.

1553 – Edward VI died aged 15 years and his half sister Mary Tudor became Queen.

1558 – Mary Tudor died and was succeeded by her half sister, Elizabeth I

On early maps of the area, Cerrigydrudion is labelled as Llankergedredion. This map was produced by Christopher Saxton in 1577.



17th Century

1603 – Elizabeth I died. James VI of Scotland, the son of Mary Queen of Scots came to the English throne as James I. His rule covered England, Scotland and Ireland.

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

Cerrigydrudion was on a drovers route

The Drovers

There is evidence of drovers driving cattle from Wales to England as early as the 14th century. The Denbighshire drovers were regarded as important people as far back as 1636, a year in which they had been entrusted with carrying the ship tax money from the local collectors to London. Several of the North Wales droves converged on Ruthin. The cattle and sheep were put out to graze overnight in fields outside the town.

Pentrefoelas was a gathering place for the cattle, who would have gone east through Rhydlydan and Glasfryn to the shoeing station at Cerrigydrudion. The horses and cattle had shoes applied by blacksmiths, geese had their feet coated with tar and crushed oyster shells, and pigs had woollen socks with leather soles. After Cerrigydrudion, the route continued to Bettws Gwerfil, to Gwyddelwern and then on to Llaneliden and Ruthin.

The most famous drover from Cerrigydrudion was Edward Morus of Perthi Llwydion, Cerrigydrudion (1607-1689). He is better remembered as a poet rather than as a drover, though his achievements in both occupations were remarkable.¹⁷ He was said to be the family bard of the Mostyn family of Gloddaeth and the Wynn family of Bodysgallen. He died whilst on a drove and was buried in Essex. Edward's great great granddaughter, Alice, married John Evans victualler & innkeeper of the Queen's Head Inn.¹⁸ (see p.19)

Aelwyd Brys, an old alehouse, on the Cefn Brith road was a popular place for the drovers to stop overnight leaving their animals safe in a nearby field.¹⁹

Typically there was an inn or alehouse, on average, every four miles on the busy droving roads.

The first Act concerned with licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors was passed in 1552. It ordered all keepers of alehouses should be licensed either by the justices of the peace at the Sessions Court or by two justices out of the Sessions. From time to time, the ale sellers would enter recognizances or bonds that they would maintain good order in their houses. These recognizances had to be certified at the Sessions Court and kept on record. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the name of the house or inn is rarely recorded. The only things noted down were the names of the licensees and the parishes, and the names of those who stood as sureties. By the 18th and early 19th centuries, the names of alehouses and pubs started to appear.

17. The Drovers Roads of Wales – Fay Godwin and Shirley Toulson p.79 & 81

18. Appendix 3 – The Morris Family

19. Cerrigydrudion 1662-1812: An incomplete jigsaw – Sally Brush p.62

Ale was made from malted barley, water and yeast, which produced a cloudy drink. When hops were introduced, the resulting drink became known as beer. Alehouses were generally ordinary dwellings where the householder served home brewed ale. Any accommodation offered to travellers would have been bedding on a kitchen floor or barn. A pole above the door, garlanded with foliage signified an alehouse. Inns were much larger and often purpose built with bedrooms and stables. Taverns were generally restricted to towns and served wine. By 1630, there were more than 30,000 alehouses, 2,000 inns and 400 taverns in England and Wales.

No mention has been found of the Queen's Head Inn in connection with the drovers. Was it still a church house at the time? Or was it an alehouse, but without a name?

This map dated 1646 shows Cerrigydrudion as Llanckerigedrodion.²⁰



.....

1649 – Charles I was captured and executed. An 11 year interregnum followed with Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector.

1660 – The Restoration of the monarchy. Charles II, the eldest son of Charles I, became king.

.....

1662 Hearth Tax

After the Restoration of the Monarchy, a tax known as the hearth or chimney tax was imposed by Parliament to support the Royal Household of King Charles II, which it had calculated required an annual income of £1,200,000.

There is only one person named in the hearth tax record²¹ of 1670/71 in the township of Tre'r Ilan in Cerrigydrudion – Mrs Margaret Price who had five hearths. She was probably the widow of Thomas Price of Geeler. There were also six unnamed persons who had just one hearth each.

20. Kupeferdruck – Denbigiensis comitatus map pub. By Joan Blaeu 1646

21. Denbighshire Archives – DD/6/1376

If the Church house was still used for that purpose or had become an alehouse, it probably would not have been included in the Hearth Tax returns. If it was a dwelling house, it could have been one of the six houses mentioned with only one hearth. (see p.2)

.....

1685 – Charles II died. The Crown passed to James II, the second son of Charles I.

1688 – James II faced opposition because of his Catholicism and fled. William III and Mary II became joint monarchs.

1694 December 28th – Mary II died from smallpox aged 32 years. Her husband William III continued to govern the kingdom alone.

.....

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”^{22 23}.
The entries for Cerrigydrudion were:-

Y Tai Kyvrivol (Houses of Note)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Y Giler a berth. i Rt.Price Esqr. Counsellor | SH884 498 |
| 2. Y Bwlch, sef Bwlch y Beydy | SH961 488 |
| 3. Havod y maydh ycha (<i>?Plas hafod y maidd</i>) | SH927 508 |
| 4. Llathwryd Mr Dd. Morris offd. Kappel Garmon. mab Edward Morrrys
y Prydydh (<i>poet – see below</i>); o etifedhiant I wraig Sara vch. Jn. Davies of Lathwryd. | SH940 479 |
| 5. Bron (<i>Fron</i>)Varged: John Jones ap Ieuan Jones | SH936 477 |
| 6. Ty Mawr yn y Kwm: John Jones mab Ieuan Sion ap Rhydherch | SH908 470 |
| 7. Klystabl Clust y blaidd: Richard Lloyd | SH935 494 |
| 8. Pentre'r Kwm: John Thomas | SH892 470 |
| 9. Bwlch y maen melyn Io'n Davydh ap Ieuan Lhwyd | SH896 475 |
| 10. Havod y maydh isa, Peter Morris a minor ap Peter ap Peter ap Peter ap | SH920 505 |
| 11. Lhechwedh Lhyn: John Jones mab Kadwaladr Sion Piers | SH943 508 |
| 12. Glan y Gors John Jones mab Rhobert Sion ap Harry ap Rob.Gryff. | SH937 498 |
| 13. Tai'n Voel Lewis Anwyl Ann '22 | SH954 502 |
| 14. Ty'n y Gilvach Thos Jones ap Peter ap Sion Willm. | SH947 508 |
| 15a. Ty'n y Graig: Rhobt. Sion William | SH928 513 |
| 15. Lhyn y Kymmer (<i>Pentre llyn cymmer</i>) Hugh Davies ap Davydh ap Hugh.
N.B. Tre Brys ycha a Thre Brys a rhanwyd y Plwy Gynt (<i>Ysphyty Ifan</i>) | SH972 524 |

Tai ereilh ydynt (Other Houses)

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| Aelwyd Brys | SH929 505 |
| Y Perthi Lhwydion (<i>home of Edward Morus - poet</i>) | SH944 502 |
| Pant y Gryrviolen | SH913 497 |

22. 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

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

Hendre Bach	SH958 492
elor y Garreg	SH968 539
Bwlch Havod eingen	SH965 511
y Gron (Groudd Hall)	SH952 482
Nant y Ryryd quibusdam (<i>also called</i>) Nant y Ririd vlaidh (<i>Flaidd</i>)	SH939 510
Nant y Krogwr	SH939 510
Y Kapele	SH902 473
Lhwyn Pilkot	SH939 510

There are no references at all to the Queen's Head Inn (SH953 487).

If the Queen's Head Inn was a dwelling house at this time, given its prominent position in the centre of the village opposite the church, Edward Lhuyd would surely have included it in his inventory. This suggests that it was still a church house or had become an alehouse.

18th Century

1702 – William III died from pneumonia as a complication from a broken collarbone following a fall from his horse and was buried in Westminster Abbey alongside his wife. William and Mary had no children and so the Crown passed to William's sister-in-law and cousin - Anne.

1704 – Queen Anne's Bounty – This was a scheme established to augment the incomes of the poorer clergy of the Church of England whose income amounted to less than £50 a year. From the 13th century onwards, 'first fruits' or 'annates' were the first year profits taken by the Pope in the year after a benefice was newly filled. Tenths were an ecclesiastical tax originally destined to fund expeditions to recover the Holy Land. This system lasted until the Reformation. Afterwards, Henry VIII annexed the money to the Crown. This continued until 1704 when a series of Acts empowered Queen Anne to establish a corporation in which the revenues of 'first fruits' and 'tenths' would be invested. It became known as Queen Anne's Bounty. It enabled the governors of the Bounty to receive the money previously paid to the Crown so it could be used for the benefit of poor clergy. At first it was not paid directly to incumbents, but instead it was used to purchase land, the income of which augmented the living. Later, the purchase money was held by the Bounty rather than being used to purchase land and invested so that the governors could pay a guaranteed rate of interest to the recipients. Evidence of this fund being used in Cerrigydrudion appears in records of the Rural Dean's Report in 1729 and 1749. (see below)

1714 – Queen Anne died without an heir and the nearest Protestant to succeed her was George, the first of the Hanoverians.

1717 – Robert Price of Geeler endowed and built the Hafan Prys almshouse which is situated next to the Queen's Head Inn. It was built for the accommodation of 6 poor men of the parish, aged over 60, members of the church, and who had been resident for more than 10 years. They were to receive 3s 6d per week, new stockings and shoes every year and a new overcoat every two years.²⁴

By 1717, in the area around the crossroads and church, there were two alehouses, a blacksmiths, three houses – Ty'n y Pwll, Ty Tan y Mynwent and Ty Coch, the newly built almshouse and a few small cottages including some owned by the church.²⁵

The two alehouses could have been The Lion and the Queen's Head Inn. If it was already owned or leased by the church, was the vicar granted it under the 'Bounty' scheme to supplement his income? This could explain its name.

24. www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

25. Cerrigydrudion 1662-1812 – Sally Brush pp.74-75

.....

1727 – George I died and was succeeded by his son George II.

.....

Rural Dean's Report

The Rural Dean's reports comment on the properties held by the vicar.

1729 – The Rural Dean's report²⁶ records that, the Rector at the time was Mr. John Wynne, and his resident curate was Mr. Maurice Anwyl who received £30 a year, £15 in cash and the rest in surplice fees. It also recorded that there was a parsonage house which was occupied by John Roberts who rented most of the glebe land for which he paid £20 per annum to the church.

“ There are three more dwellings with their respective outhouses in this village that belong to the Parson. One house is inhabited by John Lawrence, an alehouse keeper, who pays, for his house & two fields of ye Glebe land, three pounds fourteen shillings per annum.”²⁷

The other was “Gwen Jones, widdow (*sic*), who sells ale, rents two houses and one little quillet for which she pays yearly two pounds ten shillings. An under-tenant lives in one of ye houses.”

“John Jones has a quillet of Glebeland and pays yearly for it five shillings. All ye Houses & outhouses in this village belonging to the parson consist of twenty bays of building, which are all in tenantable repair excepting one little hovel in yer holding of Gwen Jones widdow, which wants some repair.”

Could any of these properties have been the alehouse known as The Queen's Head Inn? The current building is divided into two dwellings and Gwen Jones rented two houses. Could these have been the former church house?

1749 – In the Rural Dean's report of 1749, one of the church houses was occupied by Robert Robert, a 'victualler and blacksmith'; Robert Williams, a 'victualler' lived in another and had a yard for turning horses; and the curate lived in the third one.²⁸

Griffith Ellis was the curate in Cerridrudion from 1746-1754. He married a local girl and had two children – Ellen and Richard. According to Sally Brush in her book – Cerrigydrudion 1662-1812; An Incomplete Jigsaw, p.111 “They lived in the **church house** in the Llan.” The map included in the book appears to name the much smaller building to the side of the Queen's Head Inn as the Church House. *Had she mistaken the term 'church house' to mean a parsonage?*(see above)



26. NLW Rural Dean's Report for Rhos Deanery 1729 p.80
27. Appendix 4 – Innkeepers of Cerrigydrudion
28. Rural Dean's Report 1749

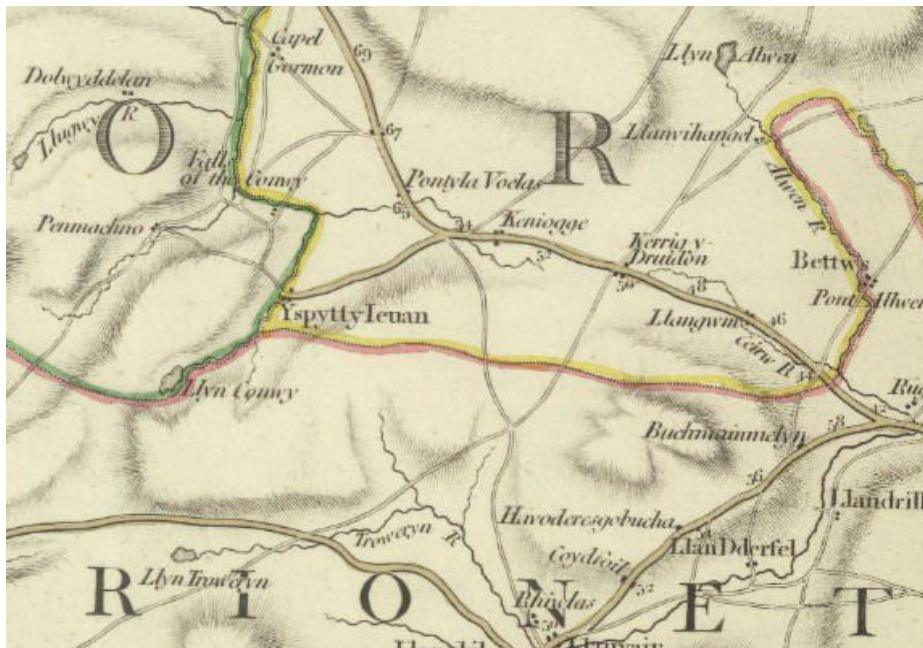
Victuallers and alehouse keepers register ²⁹

1754 September 18th

This lists quite a few innkeepers and alehouse keepers but does not name any of the premises. The people named in 1754 were:- John Jones (members of the Jones family were alehouse keepers at the Lion for several generations), Edward Williams, Edward Cadwaladr (who lived at Ty Coch), Douce Jones (who married Edward Thomas Pugh, a blacksmith), and Edward Roberts.

Ty Coch was sited a short distance behind the Queen's Head. There is no record that Ty Coch itself was used as an alehouse, but did Edward Cadwaladr perhaps operate as the victualler for the former 'Church House'?

By 1754, maps were beginning to include Cerrigydrudion as Kerrig y Drudion.



1755 September 10th – The following were named as alehouse keepers:- – Douse Jones widow (her husband had died in 1783), Edward Cadwaladr, Edward Williams, Edward Roberts, David Lewis Lloyd, and John Jones.^{30 31}

.....
1760 – George II died. His eldest son predeceased him and so his grandson George III succeeded to the throne.
.....

1759 - 1760 – Alehouse keepers - William Jones, Edward Williams, John Jones, David Jones, Edward Cadwaladr, Jonette Lloyd (she was the alehouse keeper at Aelwyd brys).

29. Denbighshire Archives – QSD/DV/12/1/4/5F

30. Appendix 5 – Innkeepers 2

31. Appendix 6 – The White Lion

1762 - 1765 – Alehouse keepers - William Jones, Thomas Jones, Lewis Lloyd, John Jones, Douce Jones, Magdalene Davies (widow of Edward Cadwaladr), and Jonnett Lloyd, Aelwyd Brys, widow.

Turnpike Roads

Cerrigydrudion was on a turnpike route from Ruthin and formed a crossroads to the Llangollen to Holyhead route. There were four toll gates between Ruthin and Cerrigydrudion – Clawddnewydd, Baradoys (Paradwys), Llanfihangel, and the one in Cerrigydrudion was sited on the Ruthin Road at OS map reference SH 958 879.

Turnpike Trusts were authorized by Acts of Parliament, to build, maintain and operate toll roads. The Cerrigydrudion branch dates from 1777. Traffic on the original route from Llangollen climbed the hill into the centre of Cerrigydrudion and descended to the other side. To avoid the climb tiring the horses which drew the vehicles, Telford created a new road aligned west of the village. Cernioge Mawr was an inn and a staging post on Telford's road to Holyhead west of Cerrigydrudion. He stayed there in 1810 and Anne Lister and her aunt in 1822. Anne records in her diary, *enjoyed a good dinner of trout, mutton chops, and gooseberry tart and cream*. Princess Victoria stopped at Cernioge for tea in 1832. The Saracen's Head Inn was developed beside the new section of road and gradually eclipsed the established coaching inn at Cernioge, Cernioge's licence was lost in 1839 possibly influenced by the fact that Mr. Job Weaver, innkeeper, was found to be of unsound mind in 1832. By the time George Borrow visited the area in 1854, it was a farmhouse. The Queen's Head Inn is not mentioned at all by any of the 18th or 19th century travellers in their accounts of their journeys in North Wales.



The turnpikes in North Wales in 1830.

Cernioge is on the map p.19 and The Queen's Head also appears to be shown. *Both have been annotated in red.*

1780 May 18th – A document, which is part of the Plas Heaton estate papers, contains a description of the area around Cerrigydrudion.³²

“This county is for the most part cold, barren and mountainous. The principal grain they sow is oats and that only in or near the valley and though sown in March and April, they frequently reap the same in October or November. The principal commodities are sheep, which produce plenty

32. Denbighshire Archives – DD/PH/233

of wool and live chiefly on the mountains which here are very extensive, and small cattle which produce butter and cheese. Their jewel is turf which they dig up in plenty from the summits of the mountains, there being scarcely any tree or bush or shrub to be met with and if planted will not come to perfection by reason of the coldness and barrenness of the place; yet the people which here live seemingly very hard are beautiful and generally live to an advanced age.”



map showing Cernioge and the Queen's Head 1795

In 1798, a John Evans was married in Cerrigydrudion. By 1812, he is recorded living at the Queen's Head Inn. (*This is not the same John Evans who compiled the map above.*) He is the earliest named occupier of the Queen's Head Inn.³³ Edward Cadwaladr of Ty Coch, had a grandson named Edward Davies, who lived at Ty Coch, and is also named as a victualler. He died in 1807. Was this perhaps when John Evans became the alehouse keeper of Queens?

1798 April 24th – Marriage Bond – John Evans bachelor yeoman Ysbyty Ifan and Alice Morris spinster of Cerrigydrudion.³⁴ Alice was the great great granddaughter of Edward Morris, the drover and poet who lived at Perthi Llwydion.³⁵ (see p.11)

1798 April 28th – John Evans married Alice Morris.

33. Appendix 6 – The Evans family

34. NLW - Marriage bonds, ca. 1690-1837 99230987302419

35. Appendix – pedigree of the Morris family

93

N^o

Banns of Marriage between _____

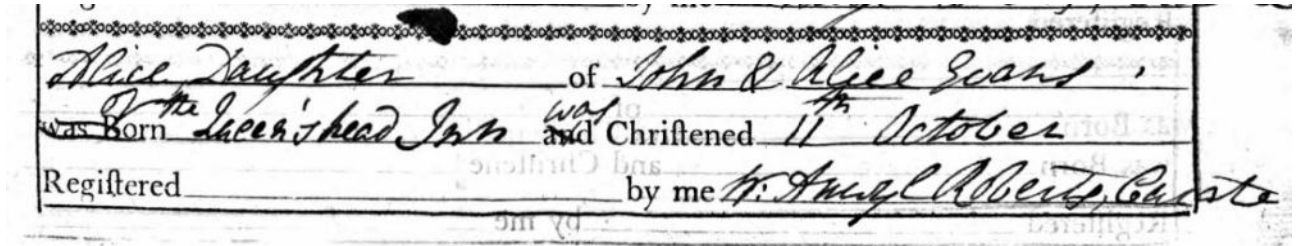
_____ *John Evans* of the Parish _____
 and *Ellie*
Morris of the Parish *Parish of Conyngton*
 were Married in this Church by Licence this
seventh Day of *April* in the Year One Thousand
seven hundred and Ninety by me *Peter Price*

This Marriage was solemnized between Us *The Mark of John Evans*
The Mark of Ellie Morris
 In the Prefence of *David Roberts*
The Mark of Thomas Evans

19th Century

The Occupiers of the Queen's Head Inn³⁶

The earliest reference found is to John Evans (1774-1819). He had married Alice Morris on the 28/4/1798 in Yspytty Ifan. Their daughter, Alice, was baptised in Cerrigydrudion on the 11/10/1812. Her place of birth is recorded as 'The Queen's Head Inn'.



1818 - Alice's sister Harriet was born. She was baptised in Cerrigydrudion on the 1/2/1818.

1819 – John Evans died aged 45 years. He was buried in Cerrigydrudion on the 30/6/1819. His wife, Alice, continued to run the Queen's Head Inn.

1820 – Robert Dawson map. This shows Cerrigydrudion as Cerrig y Druidian.



1823 – Inns and Alehouse register - Alice Evans – Queen's Head Inn, Cerrigydrudion³⁷

By the following year, Edward Hughes and his family were living at Queen's. *Had Alice employed him to help her run the alehouse?*

1824 October 24th – Edward Hughes s/o John and Elizabeth Hughes of the Queen's Head Inn, was baptised in Cerrigydrudion.

36. Appendix 7 – The Occupiers of the Queen's Head Inn

37. Denbighshire Archives – Alehouse register QSD/DV/1/10

1826 July 9th – Ellis Hughes s/o John and Elizabeth Hughes of the Queen's Head Inn was baptised in Cerrigydrudion.

1830 January 30th – **Marriage Bond** – Thomas Jones bachelor and Alice Evans spinster d/o John Evans and Alice Morris formerly of the Queen's Head Inn.³⁸ *Thomas Jones was the s/o Robert Jones and Ellinor Williams of Glan y Gors, and was a descendent of John Lawrence, alehouse keeper.*³⁹ (see App.4 and p.16)

1830 February 6th – The marriage of Thomas Jones and Alice Evans were married in Cerrigydrudion church. They were running the Saracen's Head Inn from about 1830.

A handwritten marriage bond document. The text is as follows:

Thomas Jones of Mer Parish
a Bachelor
and _____
Alice Evans of Mer Parish
a Maid
were married in this Church by Thomas Jones with Consent of
both parties this sixth Day of
February in the Year One thousand eight hundred and thirty
By me _____ John Ellis, Rector
This Marriage was solemnized between us { Thomas Jones
Alice Evans
In the Prefence of { Thomas Jones
Elizabeth Morris
No. 122.

1833 - Samuel Lewis in 1833 recorded that the village was small and the inhabitants occupied themselves in the breeding of cattle and sheep, the digging of peat for fuel, the spinning of woollen yarn and the knitting of stockings.

By 1835, William Williams and his wife Mary were the innkeepers at Queens.

1835 June 28th – Jane d/o of William and Mary of the Queen's Head Inn, was baptised in Cerrigydrudion.

1837 June 23rd – William, s/o William and Mary was baptised.

1839 March 26th – Elizabeth d/o William and Mary was baptised.

38. NLW – Marriage bonds, ca. 1690-1837 99230987302419

39. Appendix 8 – Pedigree of the Jones Family.

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.

The Inn is not listed in the 1841 census, but there appears to have been a shop possibly located in part of the building. *Was the Inn perhaps empty at the time?*

Thomas Evans was born in c.1821. He was probably the s/o Thomas Evans (cordwainer/shoemaker) and his wife Ellinor who lived at Ty Newydd, Llan. Thomas married Jane Jones on the 10th March 1841 in Cerrigydrudion. They had a son, Evan, who was baptised on the 11/3/1841.

1841 census

Shop, Voel township, (PRO ref.HO107/1402/1 p.9)

Thomas Evans	25	shoemaker	born in Denbighshire
Jane Evans	20		no
Evan Evans	3mths		yes

Thomas Evans died on the 26/2/1851 in Cerrigydrudion aged about 30 years.

Thomas Jones and Alice (nee Evans) were still running the Saracen's Head Inn. Alice's mother, Alice Evans was living with them and was described as of 'independent means'.

1841 census

Saracen's Head (PRO ref.HO 107/1402/1 p.2)			born in Denbighshire
Thomas Jones	30	Innkeeper	yes
Alice Jones	25		yes
John Jones	10		yes
Margaret Jones	7		yes
Elizabeth Jones	5		yes
Alice Jones	3		yes
Thomas Jones	2		yes
Edward Jones	1mth		yes
Alice Evans	70	Ind.	yes
Gwen Evans	20	F.S.	yes
Ellinor Davies	25	F.S.	yes
Catherine Roberts	20	F.S.	yes
John Roberts	65	M.S.	yes
Evan Roberts	10	M.S.	yes
John Jones	10	M.S.	yes
Timothy Croud	60	Ind.	

From 1843, William and Ellinor are recorded as of 'Queens/Queen's Head' but they were not actually living there. William was recorded as a publican when two of his sons were born.

William Parry was born in Pentrevoelas in 1820.⁴⁰ He was the son of Robert Parry and his wife Elizabeth. He was still living in Pentrefoelas in 1841 and was single. His son, Evan was born about 1839 in Llangwm where his wife, Elinor, had been born.

40. Appendix – The Parry family

1841 census

Fron Bella, Pentre Voelas (PRO ref.HO 107/1402/15 p.16)

Robert Owen	89	farmer	not born in Denbighshire
William Parry	20	M.S.	yes
Robert Owen	13	M.S.	yes
John Owen	11	M.S.	yes
Margaret Jones	40	F.S.	yes

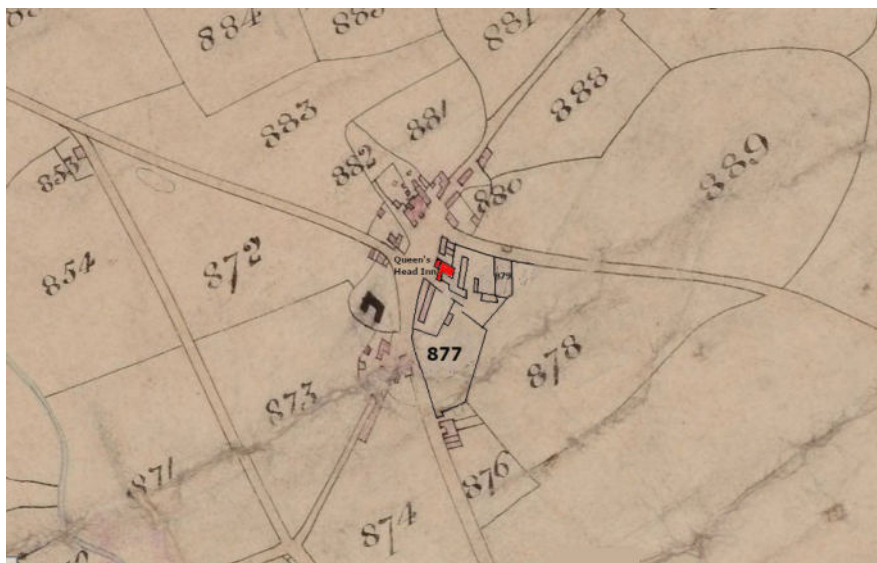
1843 July 26th – Robert Parry s/o William Parry publican of Queens, Llan and Elinor Parry was baptised in Cerrigydrudion.

1845 May 7th – William Parry s/o William Parry publican of Queen's Head and Elinor Parry was baptised in Cerrigydrudion. In later census returns, William jnr. gave his place of birth as Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr.

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.

1847 April 9th – The Tithe survey was undertaken in Cerrigydrudion. The survey was interested in land and not houses and so the Queen's Head Inn is shown (now highlighted) but not named.



Annotated copy of the Tithe Survey

The fields surrounding it were:-

- 876 The King'd Head Inn & Croft - owner: John Jones occupier: on hand
- 877 Saracen's Head Inn: Gottel – owner: Edward Humphrey Griffith occupier: Thomas Jones
- 878 Saracen's Head Inn: Cae Ty Coch – owner: Edward Humphrey Griffith occupier: Thomas Jones
- 879 Saracen's Head Inn: Ty Coch House & yard - owner: Edward Humphrey Griffith occupier: Thomas Jones

In 1851, William and Eleanor were still living in Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr. Gwernheurn eventually became a township of Cerrigydrudion.

1851 census

Bron Heulog, Gwernheurn township, Merionethshire (PRO ref. HO107/2509 p. 3)

William Parry	H	M	30	farmer of 15 acres	b. Llanfihangel, Denbigh.
Elinor Parry	H	M	31		b. “
Evan Parry	son		12		b. “
William Parry	son		5		b. “
Hugh Parry	son		3		b. “
Robert Parry	son		1		b. “
Margaret Davies	serv.		12	house servant	b. “
Thomas Roberts	lodger unnm		55	ag. lab.	b. “

In 1851, Robert and Anne Hughes were living at Queens, but perhaps only part of the building was used as an Inn.

1851 census

Queens, Llan and Foel township, Merionethshire (PRO ref. HO107/2509 p.9)

Robert Hughes	H	M	35	carpenter	b. Gwytherin
Anne Hughes	W	M	34		b. Cerrigydrudion
John Hughes	son		8		b. “
Peter Hughes	son		6		b. “
Jane Hughes	dau		3		b. “
Mary Hughes	dau		6mths		b. “

Thomas and Alice Jones were still at the Saracen's Head Inn. Thomas was described as a farmer and innkeeper.

1851 census

Saracen's Head (PRO ref. HO 107/ 2509 p.2)

Thomas Jones	H	M	44	farmer, innkeeper	b. Cerrigydrudion
Alice Jones	W	M	38	farmer's wife	b. “
John Jones	son	unm	20	farmer's son	b. “
Margaret Jones	dau	unm	17	farmer's daughter	b. “
Alice Jones	dau		13	“	b. “
Thomas Jones	son		11	farmer's son	b. “
Lawrence R. Jones	son		7	“	b. “
Grace J.M.Jones	dau		6mths		b. “
Robert Williams	serv.	unm	31	ag. lab.	b. “
Robert Thomas	serv.	unm	24	“	b. “
Ann Roberts	serv.	unm	24	house servant	b. “
Margaret Roberts	serv.	unm	28	“	b. “

By 1861, William and Elinor had moved into the Queen's Head Inn and they had had several more children. A section of the building was named 'Queen's Head parlour'. *Was this the part previously occupied by Thomas Evans, shoemaker, in 1841 and Robert Hughes, carpenter, in 1851?*

1861 census

Queen's Head Inn, Llan, Cerrigydrudion (PRO ref. RG9/4310 p.15)

William Parry	H	M	41	Innkeeper & farmer of 16 acres	b. Pentre Voylas
Elinor Parry	W	M	40		b. Llangwm
Evan Parry	son	unm	22	carter	b. Llangwm
Hugh Parry	son		13	scholar	b. Cerrigydrudion
Robert Parry	son		10	"	b. "
Lewis Parry	son		8	"	b. "
Margaret Parry	dau		5	"	b. "
Elinor Parry	dau		3	"	b. "
Owen Parry	son		1		b. "
Hugh Parry	lodger	unm	30	stone cutter	b. Conway, Caerns.
Elizabeth Hughes	serv.	unm	20	general servant	b. Llangollen,

Queen's Head Parlour

Salisbury Roberts	H	M	67	tailor	b. Cerrigydrudion
Jane Roberts	W	M	64		b. "
Jane Roberts	dau	unm	28	dressmaker	b. "

William's son, William Robert Parry, was living at Clust y Blaidd, Cerrigydrudion and was apprenticed to a surgeon.

1861 census

Bron Afallen, surgeon's house, Clust y Blaidd (PRO ref. RG9 4310 p.3)

John Davies	H	M	40	R.C.S. Edin. Gen. Practitioner	b. Ysppyty Ifan, Denb.
Elizabeth Davies	W	M	27		b. Llansannan, Denb.
John L.J.Davies	son		1		b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb.
William R.Parry	apprentice		15	surgeon's apprentice	b. "
Margaret Roberts	serv. unm		29	house servant	b. Penmachno, Carnarvon

Thomas and Alice Jones continued to run the Saracen's Head Inn as well as farming.

1861 census

Saracen's Head Inn (PRO ref.RG 9/4310 p.8)

Thomas Jones	H	M	55	farmer of 116 acres & Innkeeper	b.Cerrigydrudion
Alice Jones	W	M	49	farmer's wife	b. "
Alice Eliz. Jones	dau	unm	23	farmer's daughter	b. "
Elinor Margaret Jones	dau	unm	18	"	b. "
Lawrence Rob.Jones	son		15	farmer's son	b. "
Harriett Catherine Jones	dau		11	farmer's daughter	b. "
Grace Fanny Jones	dau		7	"	b. "
Godfrey Randell	gr.son		4	scholar	b. "
Jane	serv. unm		24	housemaid	b. Trawsfynydd, Merion.
Jane Roberts	serv. unm		27	dairymaid	b. Llanderfel, Denb.
William Hughes	sev. Unm		26	carter	b. Bangor, Carnarfonshire

Thomas Jones died on the 15th May 1861.

1866 April 16th – Conveyance

Of a parcel of land situate on the Mynydd Poeth called Pencraig, p.a. Cerrigydrudion. William Parry of the Queen's Head Inn, publican, made an absolute purchase of the fee simple (freehold) from John Williams farmer Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. 14 acres 1 rood 13 perches. Consideration £150. William Parry added a note saying that "whoever should become his widow shall be entitled to the dower of this land and he signed the document with an X."⁴¹

1867 July 24th – William Robert Parry s/o William and Ellinor, married Lydia Lyn in Toxteth, Liverpool. He was recorded as a chemist and she was a druggist.

They were still living in Liverpool in 1871.

1871 census

70 Mill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool (PRO ref. RG10/ 3801 p.52)

William R.Parry	H	M	26	chemist	b. Denbighshire, N.Wales
Lydia Parry	W	M	31		b. Prescott, Lancs.
Lydia Parry	dau		2		b. Liverpool
William V.Parry	son		2mths		b. “

William's eldest son, Evan, was also living in Liverpool. He had married Winifred Jones in Liverpool in 1865.

1871 census

..... Street, Rodney Street ward, Liverpool (PRO ref. RG10/3786 p.38)

Evan Parry	H	M	32	carter	b. Wales
Winifred Parry	W	M	36		b. “
John Roberts	lodger	unm	21	?slater?	b. “
Robert Hughes	“	unm	22	joiner	b. “

William's parents were still living at the Queen's head Inn but William was described only as a farmer.

1871 census

Queens Head Inn (PRO ref. RG10/5680 p.12)

William Parry	H	M	57	farmer of 120 acres 2 men 1 boy	b. Pentrevoelas, Denb.
Ellinor Parry	W	M	57	farmer's wife	b. Llangwm, Denb.
Hugh Thomas	son	unm	23	farmer's son	b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb.
Robert Parry	son	unm	21	“	b. “
Ellinor Parry	dau		13	farmer's daughter	b. “
Owen Parry	son		11	farmer's son	b. “
Marry (<i>sic</i>)Parry	dau		8	farmer's daughter	b. “
Margaret Richards	serv.	unm	22	dairy maid	b. “

By 1871, Alice Jones had moved from the Saracen's Head Inn but she continued to work as a publican and farmer.

1871 census

Ty tan llan, Cerrigydrudion (PRO ref. RG 10/ 5680 p.5)

Alice Jones	H	wid.	59	Innkeeper & farmer of 12 acres 4 men	b. Cerrigydrudion
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41. Denbighshire Archives ref. DD/GA/74

Alice Elizabeth Jones	dau	unm	34	co.occupier	b. “
John E.Jones	son	unm	41	farmer's son	b. “
Lawrence Robt.Jones	son	unm	26	“	b. “
Ann Roberts	serv.	unm	25	general servant	b. Denbigh

Alice Jones died in 1877.

Alice Jones (nee Evans) seated & her daughter Harriett Catherine Jones



By 1881, William had acquired another 20 acres.

1881 census

Queens Head & Farm (PRO ref.RG11/5539 p.12)

William Parry	H	M	60	publican & farmer 140 acres I labourer, 1 boy	b. Pentrevoelas, Denb.
Elinor Parry	W	M	61	publican & farmer's wife	b. Llangwm, Denb.
Robert Parry	son	unm	31	farmer's son	b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb.
Margaret Parry	dau	unm	25	farmer's daughter	b. “
Owen Parry	son	unm	21	farmer's son	b. “
Mary Parry	dau	unm	18	farmer's daughter	b. “
Mary Rogers	niece	unm	29	dressmaker	b. Wrexham, Denb.
Jane Hughes	serv.	unm	24	general servant	b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb.
Evan Edwards	serv.		12	agr. labourer	b. “

William Robert Parry and his wife, Lydia, had moved to another house in Toxteth. Their son, William Valentine Parry had died in 1874 aged 3 years.

1881 census

44 Carter Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool (PRO ref. RG11/3635 p.33)

William R.Parry	H	M	35	chemist	b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb.
Lydia Parry	W	M	41		b. Prescot, Lancs.
Lydia Parry	dau		11	scholar	b.Liverpool, Lancs.

John E. Parry	son	6	“	b.	“
Ellen U. Parry	dau	2		b.	“

Evan Parry and his wife, Winifred, had also moved to a different house in Liverpool. They appear to have been running a boarding house.

1881 census

7 Canning street, Rodney Street ward, Liverpool (PRO ref. RG 11/3626 p.24)

Evan Parry	H	M	41	yard man	b. Wales
Winifred Parry	W	M	40		b. “
Rebecca Cleator	serv.	unm	17	general servant	b. Isle of Man
Walter Codd	boarder	M	35	solicitor	b. Fineston, Lincoln.
Elizabeth Codd	“	M	34		b. Northamptonshire
Sybel Codd	“		5mths		b. Liverpool
Susan Reregel	“	unm	23	nurse	b. Liverpool
Ann Roberts	“	unm	53	“	b. Ruthin, Denb.
William A. Warburton	“	unm	31	cotton broker	b. Salford
Edwin Maybrick	“	unm	29	“	b. Liverpool
Robert Wilson	lodger	unm	28	Bank accountant	b. Scotland
Frederick Duerwell	“	unm	38	cotton merchant	b. Germany
William Jacobskipper	“	unm	46	“	b. “
Mary Shannon	serv.	unm	24	general servant	b. Ireland
Maria Byrne	serv.	unm	20	“	b. Liverpool

William's wife, Ellinor, died in 1885 aged 66 years.

1891 census

Queen's Head (PRO ref. RG12/4635 p. 7)

						lang. spk.
William Parry	H	widr.	70	Innkeeper	b. Pentrevoelas, Denb.	Welsh
Susannah Williams	relative	M	59		b. Mostyn, Flint	Both
Margaret Hughes	“	M	50		b. Cerrigydrudion	“
Margaret Roberts	serv.	unm	21	domestic servant	b. “	Welsh
Jane Eliz. Jones	serv.		14	“	b. “	“
William Ed. Edwards	gr.son		13	scholar	b. “	“
Robt. Silvanus Edw.	“		9	“	b. “	“
Francis Hughes	relative		10	“	b. Oswestry, Denb.	English

William's son, Evan Parry, had moved back to Cerrigydrudion by 1891. He was the publican at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Cerrigydrudion.

1891 census

Saracen's Head, Cerrigydrudion (PRO ref. RG 12/ 4635 p.4)

Evan Parry	H	M	56	Hotel Keeper	b. Cerrigydrudion
Winifred Parry	W	M	65		b. Cardiganshire
Elizabeth Birch	serv.	unm	27	waitress	b. Ruthin, Denb.
Elizabeth Jones	serv.	unm	17	general servant	b. Llangwm, Denb.
John E. Jones	serv.	unm	18	ostler	b. Llanrwst, Denb.

William's son William Robert Parry and his family had moved to Wallasey.

1891 census

3 Liscard Terrace, Wallasey, Wirral (PRO ref. RG12/2895 p.11)

William R. Parry	H	M	45	chemist	b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb.
Lydia Parry	W	M	51		b. Prescot, Lancs.
Ellen M. Parry	dau		14	scholar	b. Liverpool, Lancs.
May Bertha Parry	dau		6	“	b. Liscard, Cheshire

1895 – Winifred Parry died aged 54 years. Her death was registered in Corwen in the March qtr.

1896 – Evan Parry remarried to Ann Parry in the June qtr. The marriage was registered in Corwen.

1897 June 12th – William Parry applied to lease the field behind the Queen's Head called Cae Ty Coch from the Griffith family of Plas Newydd, Henllan. The tenant at the time, Mrs. Edwards, had indicated that she did not want to continue holding the land after her tenancy agreement expired. William offered to pay a year's rent in advance.⁴² (see map p.24)

As the land which William purchased in 1866 to provide a dowry for his wife was no longer required, he decided to sell it.

1898 March 9th – Conveyance

Of the same piece of land on Mynydd Poeth called Pencraig (above dated 1866) William Parry of Queen's Head Inn to Charles Salusbury Mainwaring of Llaethwryd co. Denbigh – Absolute purchase of the Fee Simple for £235. Added to the agreement is a note saying no widow of Charles S. Mainwaring shall be entitled to dowry out of the said premises.⁴³

42. Denbighshire Archives - letter DD/GR/128

43. Denbighshire Archives – DD/GA/86

20th Century

By 1901, William and Elinor's son William Robert Parry had become the proprietor at the Queen's Head Inn.

1901 census

The Queens (PRO ref. RG13/5246 p.10)					lang. spk
William Robert Parry	H	M	55	Hotel proprietor & chemist	b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb. Both
Ellen Annie Jones	serv.	unm	28	housekeeper dom.	b. Festiniog, Merionth. “
Eliz. Mary Williams	serv.	unm	16	general servant	b. St.Helens, Lancs. “

William Parry snr. had moved to live with his daughter, Ellen and her family.

1901 census

Fronheulog, Cerrigydrudion (PRO ref.RG 13/5246 p.2)					lang.spk.
Edward J.Edwards	H	M	44	farmer	b. Cerrigydrudion, Denb. Both
Ellen Edwards	W	M	43		b. “ “
Robert S.Edwards	son	unm	19	farmer's son	b. “ “
Ellen Parry Edwards	dau		14		b. “ “
Hugh Owen Edwards	son		8		b. “ “
Evan David Edwards	son		3		b. “ Welsh
Isaac Edwards	son		3		b. “ “
William Parry	f-in-law	W	81	retired farmer	b. “ Both

Evan Parry was at the Saracen's Head in 1901 with his second wife, Ann Parry (nee Jones) the widow of Evan's brother Hugh Parry. In 1881, Hugh and Ann were living at Bwlch y Beudy, Cerrigydrudion. Margaret Elizabeth Parry was Hugh's eldest daughter. And Robert Hugh Parry was one of Hugh's sons. Hugh died in 1890.

1901 census

Saracen's Head, Cerrigydrudion (PRO ref. RG 13/ 5246 p.10)					Lang.spk.
Evan Parry	H	M	61	Hotel keeper & farmer	b. Cerrig. Denb. Both
Ann Parry	W	M	49		b. Llangwm, Denb. “
Margaret Eliz.Parry	dau	unm	28		b. Cerrig. Denb. “
Robert Hugh Parry	son	unm	18	rel. son	b. “ “
Jane Roberts	serv.	unm	24	housemaid	b. Penmachno, Carns. “
Catherine Williams	serv.	unm	22	cook	b. “ “
David Edwards	serv.		16	car driver	b. Cerrig. Denb. “

In 1911, Evan Parry purchased some Glebe land from the church for £430. The document indicates the involvement of the Queen Anne's Bounty scheme. (see p.15)

1911 February 25th

Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts⁴⁴

1. The Rev. Herbert Evans incumbent of the Rectory and benefice of Cerrigydrudion, clerk “The Vendor”
2. The Ecclesiastical Commission for England “The Commissioner”
3. Governor of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor

44. Ruthin Archives – Galltfaenen MSS no.105

Clergy "The Governors"

4. The Rt.Rev. Father in God, Alfred George Lord Bishop of St.Asaph, patron of the said Rector "The Patron"

5. Evan Parry of Liverpool House Cerrigydrudion, retired Hotel Proprietor "The Purchaser"

By 1911, William Robert Parry had moved to Beddgelert.

1911 census

Prince Llewelyn Hotel, Beddgelert

William Robert Parry	H	M	66	chemist	b. Cerrigydrudion	lang. sp. both
Eleanor Annie Jones	manageress	unm	38	Hotel keeper	b. Carnarvon	"
Lizzie Maggie Williams	visitor	unm	18	dressmaker	b. Morfa Bychan, Portmadoc	"
Ella May Jones	boarder	unm	18	barmaid	b. Cwmyglo, Carns.	"
Grace Alice Jones	"	unm	16	in service	b. "	"
Maggie Gladys Jones	"		11	school	b. "	"

However, William Robert Parry's wife was still living in Wallasey.

1901 census

3, Liscard Terrace, Wallasey (PRO ref. RG 13/3402 p.3)

Lydia Parry	W	M	61		b. Prescott. Lancs.
Ellen M. Parry	dau	unm	22	telephone operator	b. Liverpool
Mary B. Parry	dau	unm	16	"	b. Liscard, Wallasey

William Parry snr. died in 1906 aged 87 years. His death was registered in Corwen in the June qtr.

By 1911, William Robert Parry had moved to the Prince Llewelyn Hotel, Beddgelert.

1911 census

Prince Llewelyn Hotel, Beddgelert

William Robert Parry	H	M	66	chemist	b, Cerrigydrudion	lang.spk. both
Eleanor Annie Jones	mangeress	unm	38	hotel keeper	b. Carnarvon	"
Lizzie Maggie Williams	visitor	unm	18	dressmaker	b. Morfa Bychan, PortMadog	"
Ella May Jones	boarder	unm	18	barmaid	b. Cwmyglo, Carns.	"
Grace Alice Jones	"		16	in service	b. "	"
Maggie Gladys Jones	"		11	school	b. "	"

William's wife, Lydia was living with one of her daughters in

1911 census

18 Derwent Drive, Liscard, Cheshire

Mary Beatrice Edwards	W	M	26		b. Liscard, Cheshire
William Ronald Edwards	son		1		b. "
Lydia Parry	m-in-law	M	71		b. Prescott, Lancs.

William snr.'s eldest son, Evan, had remarried.

Evan and Ann Parry had left the Saracen's Head but were still living in Cerrigydrudion.

1911 census

Liverpool House, Cerrigydrudion

Evan Parry	H	M	72	farmer	b. Cerrigydrudion
Ann Parry	W	M	59		b. “
David Evan Parry	gr.child		6		b. “
Nellie Hughes	serv.		14	housemaid	b. Llangwm, Denb.

The Queen's Hotel only had servants living in it in 1911 but a Miss Jones was named as the proprietor. Not counting the scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom, there were 7 rooms in the building.

1911 census

Queen's Hotel

Hannah Evans	serv.	unm	22	barmaid	b. Conway, Carns.	Both
Lillie Davies	serv.	unm	24	general servant	b. Wrexham, Denb.	“
Michael Gorman	serv.	unm	30	housekeeper	b. Co.Wexford, Waterford	Engl.
				Railway, Wales worker re.contractor.		



Postcard showing the interior and exterior of the Queen's Hotel⁴⁵
undated but possibly c.1960s

The Landlord and his wife - Vera and Tony Dining

Appendix 1

45. Coflein – NMR Site Files no.6051513

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

b.abt.1205 d.1244

m.

Senena vch Man

I

.....
Dafydd Prince of Wales

b.1209 d.1246

.....
Owain Goch

Llewelyn Prince of Gwynedd

the Last

b.? d.1282

killed in battle 1282

m.

Eleanor de Montford

I

.....
Gwenllian

1282-1337

Dafydd

Prince of Gwynedd

b.1227

executed for treason 1283

m.

Elizabeth de Ferrers

I

.....
Llewelyn Owain Gladys

Rhodri

1230-1315

m.

Beatrice de Malpas

I

.....
Tomos

I

.....
Owain

1330-1378

* children of Owain Gruffydd

Rhun ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate) predeceased his father

Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate) killed by his stepbrothers Dafydd & Rhodri.

Iorwerth ab Owain Gwynedd (from first wife Gwladys (Gladys) ferch Llywarch) His son Llewelyn (later known as Fawr) defeated Dafydd ap Owain at the Battle of Aberconwy and became the ruler of Gwynedd and later became known as the Prince of Wales.

Maelgwn ab Owain Gwynedd, Lord of Ynys Môn

Gwenllian ferch Owain Gwynedd

Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd (from second wife Cristina (Christina) ferch Gronw) He became the ruler of Rhufoniog after he and Rhodri had killed Hywel and later became the sole ruler of Gwynedd.

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

Alehouse Keepers of Cerrigydrudion 1

5/1/1672/73

John ap Robert m. **Gwen Jones**
of Llan of Clocaenog
bur.9/3/1683/4

c.1683 Notitiae John ap Robert & Gwen vch John household of 5; one child under 18 - aged 7
c.1686 Notitiae Gwen vch John wid. household of 5 no children under 18
Gwen Jones - alehouse keeper Church property in the Dean's report 1729

John Lawrence – alehouse keeper
1729 Rhos Deanery report

Lawrence Jones c.1683 Notitiae household of 5:- 3 children under 18 aged 15, 8, 4

bur.1/6/1685	m. 1 Margaret	
Aelwyd Brys	I	m.2 Anne Hughes
	I	I

<i>William</i>	John Lawrence	Elizabeth
	bp.10/11/17...	bp.24/5/1673

bur.15/3/1670/71 Ffridd Isa, Llan
Blaen y Cwm corvisor, alehouse keeper
bur.16/1/1749/50 Will 1750
Glan y Gors
m.
Elin* * all mentioned in the 1750 will
I

Edward*	Dorothy*	Lawrence*	Rich*	Anne*
bp.5/2/1706	Jones	Jones		
	bp.19/8/1708	bp.21/3/1715	bp.6/1/1724	bp.16/11/1718

Llan
d.1790
Will 1791 Glan y Gors

m.5/3/1732	m. 29/1/1766	m.
Robert Roberts*	Margaret Roberts§	Anne
of Llan blacksmith & victualler 1749	d.1815	I

I
I Edward Jones m. Jane > son Laurence
I bp.9/11/1746 bp.4/4/1795
I

Robert	Anne	Robert	Jonette	Richard	Jonette	Margaret§	Robert§	John§
b.1732	23/2/1742/3	24/11/1745		twins		Jones	Jones	Jones
				bp.15/3/1748/49		bp.Feb 1770	bp.17/10/1772	bp.10/1/1767
			bur.23/6/1745				Glan y Gors	<i>a.k.a. Jac Glan Gors</i>
								<i>poet & political reformer</i>
								d.21/5/1821
								54yrs

m.7/11/1801 m.
 Llanefydd
Elinor Williams Jane Mondell
 I Whitehouse

I

.....
 Elinor John **Thomas Jones** Margaret
 bap.7/7/1805 3/5/1807 3/12/1809 10/5/1812
 Bryn Tirion, Cefn Brith Cefn Brith
 Saracens Head Inn <1830
 d.15/5/1865 55 yrs
 m. 6/2/1830

Alice Evans

bp.11/10/1812

I

I

.....
 John Margaret Elizabeth Alice Thomas Edward Elinor Lawrence Harriett Grace Grace
 E. Margaret Robert Catherine Matilda Fanny
 1831-1891 1834- 1835-1909 1837- 1839- 1841- 1843-1900 1845- 1849-1883 1850- 1854-1882

Edward T. Edwards

c.1883 Saracens Head

Alice d/o John Roberts and Harriet (nee Evans)

bap.29/11/1835 innkeeper
 Saracens Head

Evan Parry

c.1891 Saracens Head

.....
 20/6/1733 Cerrigydrudion

Edward Thomas ap Hugh m. **Douce (Dulcibella) Jones** from Betws Gwerfyl Goch

blacksmith on Denbigh Rd. innkeeper 1755,1762-65
 bur.26/5/1794 abode Llan

bur.27/6/1753 Admin.Bond 1794

I John and Thomas both mentioned in the Admin.Bond

.....
 John Ellin Thomas William Jane William Margaret Douse Robert
 Edward Edward
 bp. 18/2/33 12/3/1735 23/6/1738 27/9/1740 12/8/1740 6/317/44 23/3/1/46 30/6/1749 20/5/1753
 d.abt.yr old d.1816
 m.1756 m.1764 handicapped Will 1816
 Jane Jones Mary Davies
 I of Pentre llyn cymer

.....
 Edward bp.4/4/1760 + 6 others

Appendix 5

Alehouse Keepers 2
The Lion/White Lion Inn

6/2/1781
Evan Jones m. Jane Owen
White Lion
butcher I

21/8/1782
Thomas Jones m. Elizabeth Roberts§
White Lion &
parish clerk 1794 I

.....
William Jane Catherine
bap.17/4/1782 25/4/1784 19/2/1786
White Lion

.....
Gabriel Margaret John Jones
bap.18/8/1784 bap.15/2/1787 b.abt.1788
Whight Lion innkeeper White Lion
bur.26/4/1844 66 yrs
will 1844

..... m. Elizabeth
bur.1830 widow when she died. I d.26/4/1813
Will mentions s-in-law John Jones I 25 yrs
of the White Lion I
I

.....
Elizabeth Jones m.2. 14/7/1815

I
I
I
I
I

.....
John* Eleanor
bp.22/10/1809 13/10/1811
d.9/9/1838
27yrs

.....
Robert William* David* William* Catherine* Margaret* Anne Anne* Mary* Robert
Jones Morgan
bp.13/5/1816 19/7/1818 12/3/1820 6/1/1822 11/4/1824 2/9/1827 4/10/1829 22/9/1833 9/4/1837 5/6/1842
executor
of Father's will

* names mentioned in John Jones' will

William Augustus Jones m. Agnes Phillips Jones
b.1867 Corwen b.abt.1871 Grays, Essex
d.18/7/1906 40 yrs
Innkeeper White Lion Inn 1901
I

.....
Francis William John
Turner Vernon Winstanley
b.1894 b.1897 b.1900
..... Corwen reg.

Appendix 6

Alehouse Keepers 3
Ty Coch

21/5/1708

Edward Cadwaladr m. Magdalen David (Magdalene Davies)
of Ty Coch 1762-1765 alehouse keeper
innkeeper
alehouse register 1755
bur.25/10/1763 bur. 23/11/1768
will I

.....

William	David	Elizabeth	Jane	Cadwaladr	Edward	Thomas	Elizabeth	Robert	Jane	Cadwaladr	William
	Edward				Cadwaladr			Edward			
	Hendre bach										
bp.13/8/1708	17/12/1708	11/10/1711	25/11/1712	1/11/1714		1/2/1716	25/3/1719	11/7/1721	19/4/1723	25/6/1724	19/3/1726
Voilfre	Voilfre			Ty Coch					
bur.18/12/1721		23/1/1713	5/1/1713	6/12/1721		26/11/1721		<1763		18/12/1730	9/2/1728
13yrs		15mths	2wks	7yrs		5yrs				6yrs	23mths
	m. Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr						m.		m.		
	Gwen						Robert Jones	Edward Jones			
	I										

.....

Edward Davies David Margaret Elizabeth Gwen Ann Jane Catherine
bp13/4/1740
victualler
Ty Coch
d.1807
m.
Mary
d.1807
I

.....

Hugh Davies	Margaret	Magdalen	John	Edward	David
bp.7/11/1768	bp.9/6/1770	bp.26/4/1773			
Ty Coch					
bur.26/12/1834					
70 yrs					
Clocaenog					

William Davies
of Ty Coch
b.abt.1835
d.23/3/1903 aged 68 bur. Cerrigydrudion churchyard
m.
Jane Davies
b.abt.1836
d.9-/1909 aged 73 Cerrigydrudion churchyard

The Evans Family of the Queen's Head Inn and the Saracen's Head Inn Cerrigydrudion

8/4/1798 Ysppyty Ifan

John Evans m. Alice Morris
 b.1774 1776-1855
 d.1819 aged 45yrs *Alive Morris was a descendant of Edward Morris
 1607-1689 drover & poet of Perthi Llwydion.*
 bur.30/6/1819 Cerrigydrudion
 victualler, innkeeper
 Queen's Head Inn

I

<p>.....</p> <p>Alice bap.11/10/1812 Cerrigydrudion d.1877 Saracen's Head m.6/2/1830 marriage Bond 30/1/1830 Cerrigydrudion</p>	<p>Harriet bap.1/2/1818 d.1909 Hafotty, Llanelidan m.1834 Marriage Bond 12/11/1834 Harriet was a minor when she married.</p>
--	---

<p>Thomas Jones s/o John & Elizabeth Jones The White Lion Inn bap.29/3/1806 Cerrigydrudion d.1861 Saracen's Head</p>	<p>John Roberts innkeeper Saracen's Head</p>
---	---

<p>I I I</p>	<p>I Alice bap.29/11/1835</p>
--	--

John E. 1831-1891	Margaret 1834-	Elizabeth Ann 1835-1909	Thomas 1839-	Edward Morris 1841-	Eleanor Margaret 1843-1900	Lawrence Robert 1845-	Harriett Catherine 1849-1883	Grace Matilda 1850-	Grace Fanny 1854-1882
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

Other Residents of the Queen's Head Inn

.....	28/4/1798	
John Evans	m. Alice Morris	John Hughes m. Elizabeth
Yspytyy Ifan	Cerrigydrudion	Queen's Head from c.1824
Queen's Head		
bur.30/6/1819	moved from Queen's Head c.1823	
45 yrs		
I		I

.....		
Edward	John	Alice Evans	Harriet
bp.16/12/1798	20/10/1805	11/10/1812	1/2/1818
Perthi Llwydion	bur.29/12/1811		
		m.6/2/1830	
		Thomas Jones Marriage Bond 30/1/1830	
		s/o Robert & Elinor Jones	
		bp.3/12/1809	
		d.15/5/1865 55 yrs	
		Saracen's Head	

William Williams m. Mary
Queen's Head from c. 1835
witness to Edward Morris will 1852

I

	Jane	William	Elizabeth
	bp.28/6/1835	bp.23/6/1837	bp.26/3/1839
10/3/1841			
Thomas Evans m. Jane Jones			
shoemaker at Queen's 1841			
bp.21/11/1819 s/o Thomas (cordwainer) & Ellinor			
Ty Newydd			
d.26/2/1851 30 yrs			
s/o Evan and Catherine Evans			

William Parry m. Ellinor
Queen's head from c. 1843
b.1820 Pentrevoelas

I

.....
Evan	Evan
bp.1/3/1841	b.abt.1839 Llangwm
Ty'n Rhyd	cont. Appendix (Parry Family)

Robert Hughes m. Anne
carpenter at Queens 1851

I

.....			
John	Peter	Jane	Mary

The Parry Family of the Queen's Head Inn

William Parry m. Jane

I

.....
Robert Parry m. Elizabeth Owen

b.1796 Pentrevoelas b.1798-
d. Oct.qtr.1874 Corwen reg.

I

.....
William Parry

b.23/7/1820 Pentrevoelas

m.

Ellinor Parry

b.c.1820 Llangwm

d. March qtr.1885 St.Asaph reg. Aged 66 yrs

I

Evan	William Robert	Hugh Thomas	Robert	Lewis	Margaret	Ellinor	Owen	Mary
1839- b.Llangwm	1845- b.Llanfihangel	1848-1890	1850-	1853-	1856- Cerrigydrudion	1858-	1860-	1865-

m.
June qtr.1865
Liverpool

1. Winifred
Jones

d.1895
2. Ann
Parry*

m.
24/7/1867
Aigburth, Toxteth

Lydia
Lyn

1840-1916
I
.....
I
I
I

m.
1871
Ann Jones*

I
I

.....
Margaret
Elizabeth
b.1873

Elinor
A.
b.1875

William
E.
b.1878

Robert
Hugh
b.1883

.....
Lydia
b.1869/70

William
Valentine
b.1871

John
Edward
b.1875

Ellen
Maud
b.1878

May
Beatrice
b.1884

m.

William Ronald Edwards

* Ann Jones m. Hugh Thomas Parry and after his death, she married his older brother Evan Parry.

