



Darganfod Hen Dai Cymreig Discovering Old Welsh Houses

Reports: Welcome to the many Discovering Old Welsh Houses Reports which are available here on our website. All the reports - House Histories, Building Reports and Tree-ring Dating reports - can be accessed - [here](#)

Discovering Old Welsh Houses studies and celebrates the traditional houses of North Wales and the lives of the people who lived in them.

The copyright of most of these reports belongs to Discovering Old Welsh Houses. Where copyright resides with others, we have made every effort to obtain their permission to reproduce reports on our site. Our policy is to allow free access to our research documents as part of the public benefit we provide as a registered charity. You are welcome to reproduce this material but if you do so, please acknowledge the source

If you find the content useful, please consider becoming a [Member](#) to access the many benefits available.



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

New reports will be added from time to time. Keep an eye on our website for updates.



©Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group

Rhif Elusen Gofrestredig: No: 1131782: Registered charity

www.discoveringoldwelshhouses.co.uk

Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig



Discovering Old
Welsh Houses

Gwynt y Mor Outreach Project

Fardre (Faerdre) Farm

St. George, Abergele,
LL22 9RT



Researched and written by
Gill. Jones & Ann Morgan
2017

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

© Discovering Old Welsh Houses



Contents

	page
1. Building Description	2
2. Early Background History	7
3. The late15th Century and the 16 th Century	15
4. 17 th Century	19
5. 18 th Century	25
6. 19 th Century	28
7. 20 th Century	35
8. 21 st Century	38
Appendices	
1. The Royal House of Cunedda	39
2. The Holland Family of Y Faerdre	40
3. Piers Holland - Will 1593	42
4. The Carter Family of Kinmel	43
5. Hugh Jones - Inventory 1731	44
6. Henry Jones - Will 1830	46
7. The Dinorben Family of Kinmel	47

cover photograph: www.coflein.gov.uk - ref.C462044 AA54/2414 - View from the NE

Building Description

Faerdre Farm¹

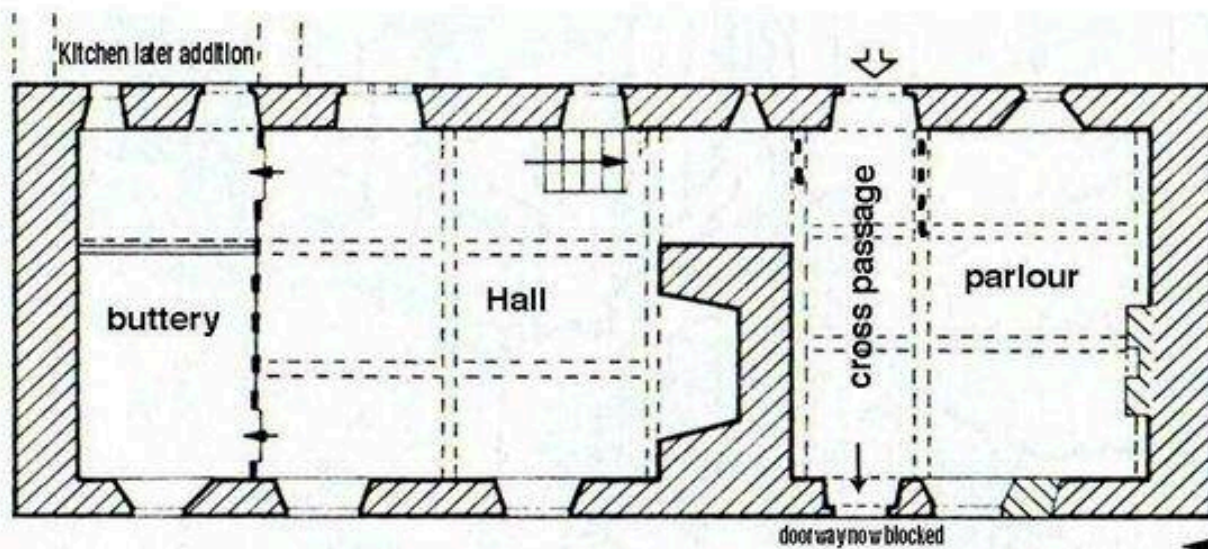
NPRN: 27152

Grid reference: SH96277546

Grade II*

The present house is a particularly fine quality Elizabethan storeyed example and bears close similarities with Plas Newydd in neighbouring Cefn Meiriadog, dated 1583.

The original approach to the property was by way of an avenue of old sycamores and a handsome gateway.²



Floor plan³

Interior

The internal plan-form survives largely unaltered and consists of a cross-passage, chimney-backing-on-entry plan with central hall and unheated former parlour to the L of the cross-passage (originally divided into 2 rooms). The service bay (buttery), at the upper end of the hall was (unusually) always independently accessible from the outside and appears similarly to have always been divided. The hall itself has a noticeably high ceiling, framed in 3 ways with finely moulded main and subsidiary beams and stopped-chamfered joists. The fireplace is very wide and retains its original oak bressummer, though with a later segmental chamfered arch cut into it and 2 modern rubble supporting pillars below. At the service end is a fine post-and-panel partition with roll-moulded corner decoration to the posts; outer entrances, that to the L now blocked, though retaining its Tudor-arched head, that to the R enlarged. Further stopped-chamfered beams to the parlour end. The present stair is a first-half C19 stick-baluster pine replacement of what originally was either a similar straight-flight example or else, more probably, a timber newel stair.*

* Bezant Lowe states that it had - "... a stone newel stair-case, instead of the present wooden one."⁴

1. www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk - listing date: 3/10/1952 description last amended 22/7/1998

2. Archaeologia Cambrensis 1912 Vol XII p.167

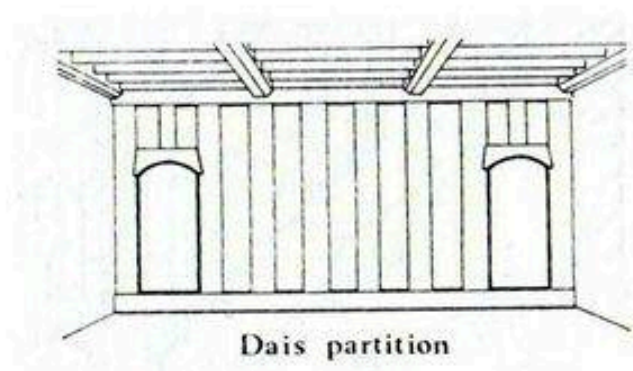
3. Houses of the Welsh Countryside - Peter Smith fig.103 p.196

4. Heart of North Wales - W.Bezant Lowe Vol.II 1927 p. 346

Large end fireplace to former principal first-floor chamber (at L), with a stone-corbelled, chamfered oak bressummer and stopped chamfered reveals; ceiling framed in 3 ways with moulded ceiling beams, as before. The central chamber (above the hall) has been subdivided; its fireplace has a chamfered and corbelled-out bressummer as before; widely stopped-chamfered ceiling beams. At the W end is a further post-and-panel partition, with outer entrances, that to the R with a depressed ogee head; that to the L has lost its decorative head. The roof structure is C20.



Interior view showing post and panel partition, Tudor-arched doorway and moulded beams⁶



Drawing of the partition in the Hall⁵

Cyclopean Tudor-arched doorway⁷
N- elevation



Exterior

An unusually tall storeyed Elizabethan gentry house, down-hill sited with entry towards the downhill end and of cross-passage with chimney-backing-on-entry plan. Constructed of squared blocks of local limestone and formerly with kneelered gable parapets to the roof; the present, slated roof is modern (see p.4 sketch of original roof timbers) and has 3 large, modern Velux skylights. These replace a large gabled dormer with 4-light mullioned and transomed window, removed earlier

5. Houses of the Welsh Countryside - Peter Smith - p.196 fig. 103

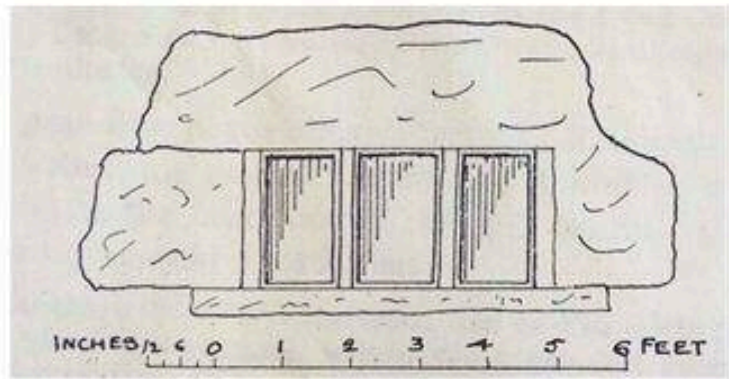
6. www.coflein.gov.uk - ref. C516907 AA54/2413

7. *ibid.* - ref. C504434 AA54/2415

this century. Large end (L gable) and central chimneys with weather coursing, reduced in height by half. With the exception of the lost dormer the openings to the front and gables are original and mostly unaltered. The main entrance is L of centre and has a cyclopean Tudor-arched lintel with modern door. To the L of the door is a small, original 2-light mullioned window, with its mullion removed and with modern casement glazing; the reveals are chamfered. To the R of the entrance is a similar window with a larger 3-light mullioned window beyond.



3-light window⁸
N - elevation



sketch of the 3-light window⁹

Between the door and the former are 2 small slit lights at mezzanine levels between the ground and first floors and first and attic floors respectively; these relate to the former stair. The first floor has a 3-light mullioned window to the L and two 2-lights to the R, as before. The attic floor has a further small, square light to the R, under the eaves.

Adjoining the upper (R) end of this side, and advanced at right-angles, is a lower 2-storey C19 additional block. Within this, the original ground-floor openings still survive. These consist of a further segmentally-arched, chamfered entrance, with a small window to the R; these originally served the service bay at the R end of the hall. The L (E) gable also retains its primary windows; these consist of small, square lights with chamfered reveals placed in pairs on the first and attic floors. All save that to the upper R retain their original wrought iron grilles, whilst that to the L on the first floor is blocked. The rear and W gable have been whitened. A similar square light with original grille survives to the R on the first floor; otherwise the openings are modern enlargements with modern glazing and include a part-glazed entrance off-centre to L. The former rear entrance to the cross passage is blocked though discernible.

The 2-bay C19 wing is of limestone rubble with slate roof; brick end chimney. Modern door to L with modern casement windows (to original openings) to R; the gable end has a modern timber external stair giving access to a first-floor part-glazed entrance.

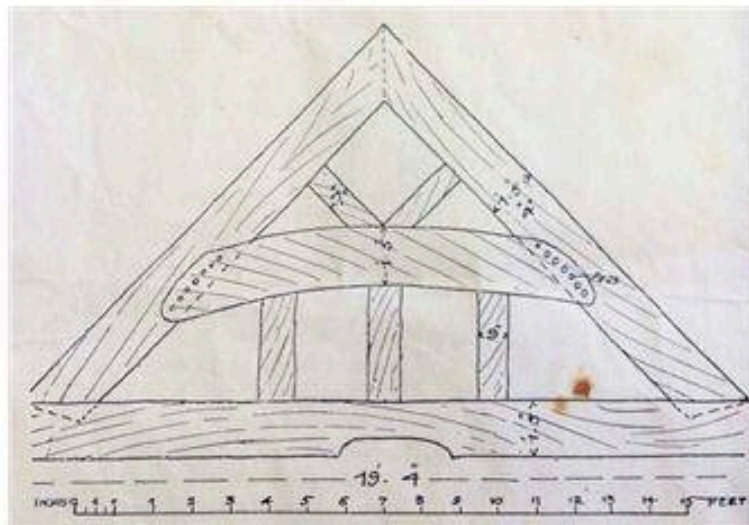
The Heart of Northern Wales - W. Bezant Lowe¹⁰

The roof timbers are very massive, the principal rafters measuring 17in by 4in in section; there is a curved collar and a massive tie beam, both 17in wide, and the latter 19ft 4in long; there are two pairs of purlins 11in by 4in. All the timber is pegged and morticed. In the east part of the attic are two small windows splayed and arched (33in by 30in) now blocked up.

8. Ibid. - ref. C462045 AA54/2416

9. W. Bezant Lowe - op.cit. p.347 pub. 1927

10. Ibid. p. 347



Sketch of the Original Roof Timbers - Bezant Lowe p.346

N.B. c.1925 - These roof timbers sketched and described by Bezant Lowe (published in 1927) were removed when the roof was lowered. (see p.3)



south elevation¹¹

11. www.coflein.gov.uk - ref. C516907 AA54/2415



undated aerial view

Update

Whilst renovation work was being carried out in 1986, a very small room was discovered up inside the chimney on the righthand side. It is possible that this was a priest hole.

Were the Holland family 'closet' Roman Catholics? No reference was found naming them as recusants.

Early Background History

The name

Variants of spelling found in documents.

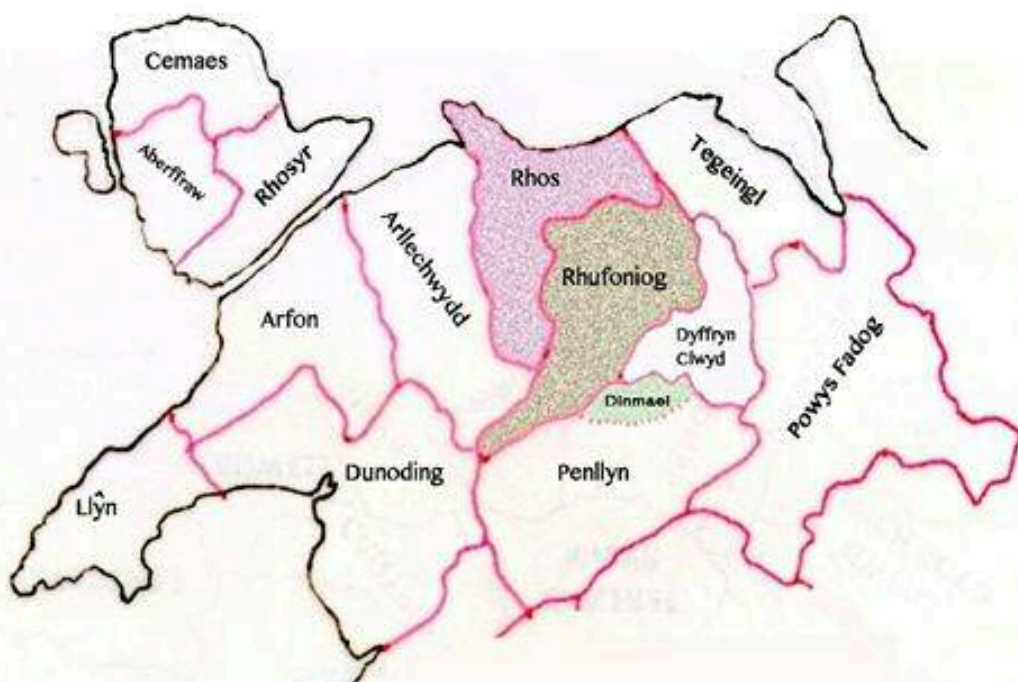
Mayrdrevem, Maydreue, Mairdref, Vardre, Vaerdreffe, Vayredre, Vardraf, Y Faerdref, Fardre, Faerdre.

Medieval Land Division in Wales

For administrative purposes, the land in Wales was divided up into Cantrefi and Commotes. The commotes themselves were subdivided into townships.

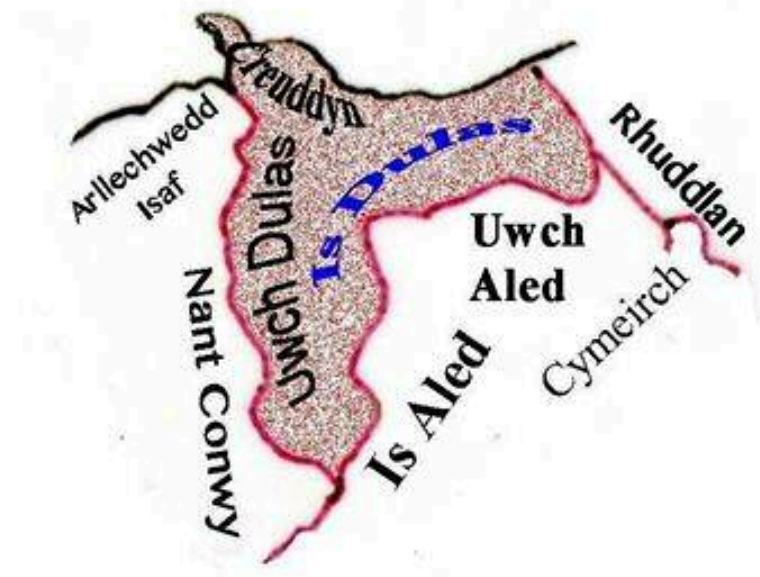
Faerdre was situated in the in the hamlet of Kinmel, the township of Dinorben, the ancient parish of St. George (formerly known as Cegidog/Kegidock); the commote of Isdulas and cantref of Rhos. However, it is sometimes listed in the hamlet of Faerdre and the parish of Llanfairtalhaiarn.

Medieval Cantrefi of North Wales



based on Lloyd's History of Wales, Vol. I and Koch's Celtic Culture

The Medieval Commotes of Rhos



A lot of archaeological evidence of very early settlements has been discovered in the immediate area around Fardre farm.

There was an iron hill fort sited at Coed y Geufron, which was re-used in the medieval or post medieval period as a rabbit warren.¹² The ramparts of the earlier fort provided a secure, enclosed location measuring about 60m by 45m, for the breeding of rabbits. This would have provided a valuable source of meat and fur.

2017 - A hoard of axe heads was found near the warren by a metal detectorist. They have been dated to the bronze age.



12. Coflein - NPRN ref. 417267



The hoard of axe heads discovered in 2017



A looped palstave axe head and a looped socketed axe head

There was also a bronze age hillfort, situated on the hill called Parc-y-meirch¹³. This has been extensively excavated and a hoard of over 100 late bronze age horse harness fittings was discovered there in 1868. These are now in the National Museum of Cardiff.

13. CADW ref. ANC/2342/1 Coflein catalogue no. C51661



Part of the hoard of horse harness discovered in 1868

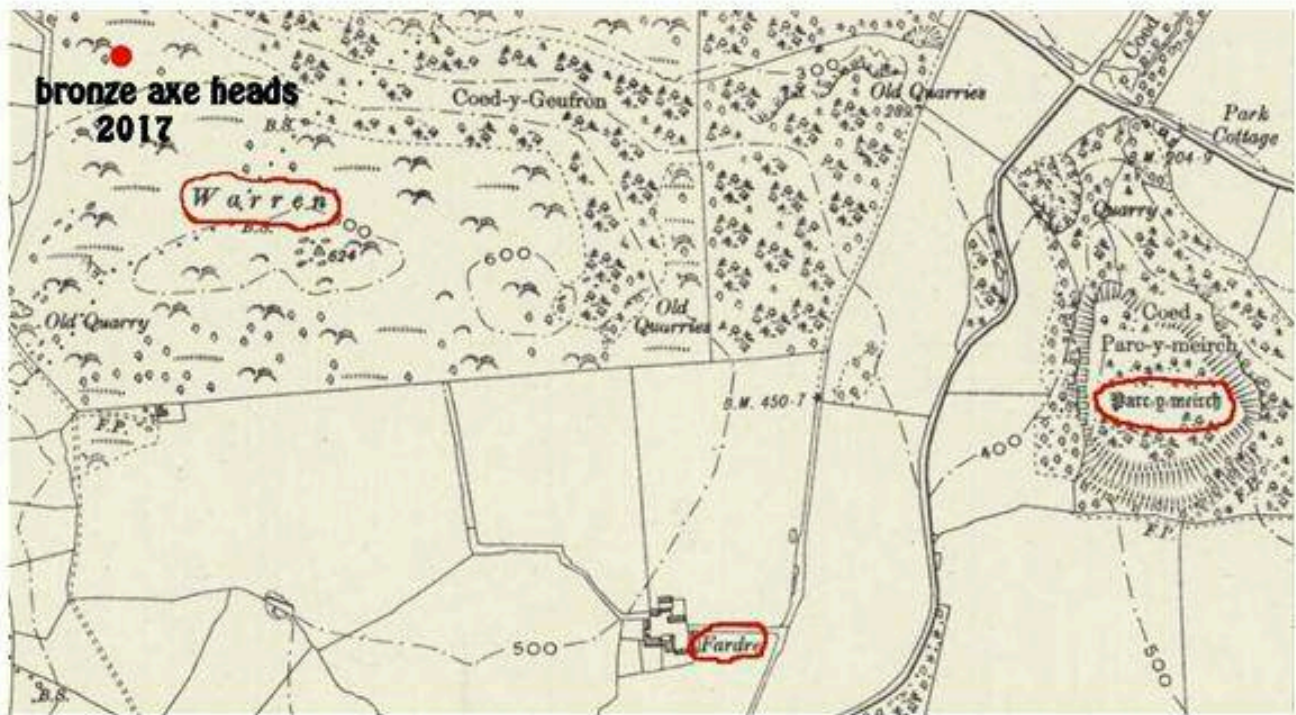
Among Englynion y Beddau (Stanzas of the Graves) is mention of one ancient resident of Dinorben. These Middle Welsh verses were probably written in the 9th or 10th century. They list the resting places of legendary heroes.

“Bed Ketin/Kennin henben	{	Bed Hennin henben
En acluit Dynorben.	{	Yn aelwyd Dinorben

This could be translated as:-

“The grave of King Ketin/Kennin/Hennin old-head In
the hearth of “Dinorben.”

Although 'aelwyd' would usually be translated as “hearth” or “home”, in this case it may allude to his “funeral pyre”, the “burning” made for him.



OS 1898 map showing the locations of the rabbit warren and the bronze age hill fort at Parc y Meirch and the approximate place where the bronze age axe heads were found.

Dynorbyn Vaur (Dinorben Fawr) was also an old, medieval manor.

A Medieval manor was a district over which a Lord had domain and could exercise certain rights and privileges as long as he met certain obligations set by the Crown. This usually meant providing military service when required. If a Lord held more than one manor, he would generally install a resident steward in charge of any in which he did not reside. Each manor had a manor house and farm, sometimes known as a grange. The remainder of the land was let or leased to tenants. Dinorben Fawr was the site of the lord's court (llys) for the commote of Isdulas.

The site of Fardre farm is of early significance because it is said to have been associated with Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (Llewelyn the Great) (1194-1240). The Manor or Lordship of Dinorben held Llewelyn's court (llys) for the commote of Rhos, and so it seems likely that Faerdre originated as the house of the Steward (Maer). The exact location of this earlier house is not known.

The cantrefi of Rhos, Rhufoniog, Dyffryn Clwyd and Tegeingl formed an area known as 'Perfeddwlad/Y Berfeddwlad' or 'the Middle Country'. These lands changed hands between the English and the Welsh on a number of occasions. In the 13th century they were owned by Owain Goch and his brother, Llewelyn ab Gruffydd (grandsons of Llewelyn the Great), after jointly succeeding their uncle Dafydd ap Llewelyn in the region in the year 1246.¹⁴ In the following year, by the terms of an agreement dated 30th April, they granted these lands to Henry III in order to establish 'perpetual peace' between themselves and the King.¹⁵

14. Appendix 1 - Pedigree of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and Dafydd ap Gruffydd

15. Cymmrodorian Record Series No.2 1893 - Ruthin Court Rolls in the time of Edward I - translated by Richard Arthur Roberts; Introduction p.iii

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 a Gruffydd 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.

The Lordship of Denbigh

On the 16th October 1282, Edward I granted the cantrefi 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 Lacey was to render six knight's fees. ¹⁶

As a Marcher Lordship, the Lordship of Denbigh was not part of the Kingdom of England and was a de facto independent territory, subject to feudal allegiance to the crown. Marcher lords ruled their lands by their own laws. Tenure by knight's fee was a way of providing one or more knights to serve the King.

The Cantref of Rhos - was divided into the commotes of Is Dulas and Uwch Dulas and Creuddyn. The land on which Fardre was later built, was part of the Lordship of Denbigh.

In Pope Nicholas IV's Ecclesiastic Taxation Assessment of A.D. 1291, St. George occurs as Kegydaue - The valuation was recorded as 'VI mare and 30d' (6 horses +30d).

Henry de Lacey died in 1311. As he was a direct tenant of the Crown (i.e. a 'tenant in capite') an Inquisition Post Mortem was held in order to determine the extent of his lands and who would inherit them. This survey is the earliest valuation of the Lordship of Denbigh.¹⁷

Prior to the establishment of the Lordship of Denbigh, the tenants of the area paid the Lord of the manor of Dynorbyn for their land in services and kind. Under the Lordship of the Earl of Lincoln, this was commuted to money payments.

The De Lacey survey does not include a separate entry for Fardre itself. It would probably have been included in either the Kinmel or Dinorben Bach entries.

Kinmel - And he had at Kinmel, from the rents of free tenants there, forty shillings. And from the of the same township six shillings. The same Earl had in Kinmel, from the rents of free (Welsh) tenants, thirty shillings.

Dinorben Bach - And he had in Dinorben Fechan, from the rents of free (Welsh) tenants, eight shillings.

Abergele - And he had at Abergele, from the rent of free (Welsh) tenants, forty shillings, And from pasture, eight shillings.

Abergele became a small English settlement (Abergele Anglicana) within the town and a Welsh settlement outside the town (Abergele Wallicana/Abergele Welshery). The following entry refers to the English settlement.

'The same (Earl) had a certain market town, which is called Abergele, in which are twenty-four burgesses, who hold twenty-four burgages, and pay five shillings and three pence. And the same

16. Cymmrodorian Record Series No.2 1893 - Ruthin Court Rolls in the time of Edward I - Introduction p.iii

17. op.cit. John Williams p.106

(burgesses) hold tenements around the town, for which they render eight pounds per annum. And they should pay at the feasts of Pentecost and St. Michael (Michaelmas). And there is there from the rent of a certain mill, thirty shillings at the aforesaid seasons. And the tolls there are worth thirty shillings per annum. So the whole is said to be payable by agreement, at the same seasons. And there is a certain fair there, which is worth twenty-eight shillings, and four pence halfpenny, payable at the aforesaid seasons. The same Earl had there the advowson of a certain church, which is called Cegidog (St. George) which is worth ten marks per annum. And they say that the fees and perquisites of the court there, are worth forty shillings per annum.'

In 1334, another survey was undertaken by Hugh de Beckele. "He was an Englishman, and no doubt the same person 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."¹⁸

The manor of Dinorben (Dynorbyn) and the hamlet (township) of Mayrdreue (Fardre) were both included in the De Beckele record.

The De Beckele Survey of the Honour of Denbigh^{19 20}

The site of the manor of Dinorben was described as having:-

'one good grange, and another laid waste, except the green inclosure, one granary or barn, and one byre or cow house, and one dilapidated shed for hay and forage, containing altogether 2 acres and 1 perch, and the easements of the houses and court are worth 5s per annum. And there is one ruinous dovecot here, which if repaired, would be worth 6s 8d per annum. Total 11s 6d. The whole of the arable land is 243 acres 3½ roods 15 perches, which is worth £13 11s 5d per annum; meadow land 22 acres 33 perches, worth 60s 8d. Other pasture, 72 acres 32 perches, worth £4 6s 0¼d; waste, called Pendinas, covered with worthless brushwood, 14s. Adam Anneisone, Adam the son of Richard, John de Rothlan (John of Rhuddlan), and Richard del Nant rented 28 acres 1½ rood, at 33s a year. Perquisites of the courts 13s 4d. Total value of the manor £24 10s 7¼d per annum.

'The hamlet of Mayrdreue was, in the time of the princes, in the hands of the 'nativi' (Welsh bond tenants), who performed various services and works at the manor of Dynorbyn, but who since the time of the Earl of Lincoln had paid a composition fee of £35. 10d for all their dues.'

The De Beckele survey goes on to say:- 'And William Cam, John de Rothelon (John of Rhuddlan), John de Pontefract, Robert de Castleford, and others, paid 25s 8d for 38½ acres of this hamlet (Mayrdreue). So the manor of Dynorbyn, with this hamlet, was worth £27 17s 1¼d per annum.'

The name of this hamlet suggests an analogy with the entry in the Record of Carnarvon 18 years later in 1352, which runs:-

'There is another hamlet called Mairdref. And it is of such a nature that if there were only one sufficient tenant he would be charged with the whole rent.'

It seems from further reading of this Record that the ploughing and harrowing at Dynorbyn Vaur were done by the three neighbouring vills (townships). It may be that the population of the hamlet

18. Survey of the Honour of Denbigh 1334 - edited by Paul Vinogradoff & Frank Morgan 1914 pp.xlviii-xlviv

19. Ibid.

20. op.cit.- John Williams 1860 pp.216-217

of Mayrdreve had diminished* or in some way became inadequate for the performance of the services. Therefore it would have suited the lord of the manor to transfer the actual obligation and, in place of it, to exact a fixed rent. The Record goes on to say:-

'Dynorbyn Vaur, in the first season, was recorded with 67 acres 15 perches; in the second 64 acres 1 rood 30 perches; in the third 60 acres 2 roods 31 perches. The value of each acre was 14d. At Dynorbyn Vaur, however, there are two acres all but a perch, of which it is said they they can be sown in any year and their value is 19d an acre.'

Other neighbouring areas were valued at a lower rate and were cropped on a three season basis. Dynorbyn Vaur was cropped every year and was kept outside the three seasons because their fertility promised a higher return for a period of years.

* The reason why the population of the township of Mayrdreve had diminished, may have been because of the Black Death. It reached Wales in 1348 and accounted for the deaths of perhaps a quarter of all Welsh and so fewer people would have been available to work the land.

The Late 15th Century & the 16th Century

By the end of the 15th century 'Y Faerdref' was in the possession of a branch of the prolific Holland family²¹, which held considerable estates in Conwy, Caernarvonshire, Berw in Anglesey and Pennant Erethlyn in the parish of Eglwysbach.

The Holland family²² were originally based in Lancashire. After Edward I had defeated the Welsh, he brought colonists into North Wales to create English settlements so that he had a body of loyal men to maintain his power in Wales. The Hollands were believed to be one such family. It is quite likely that they were granted land which had been escheated (confiscated) from the local Welshmen because of:-

1. participation in the rebellion against Edward I
2. their inability to render services
3. they had simply been relocated in order to create a consolidated English settlement. Abergele was certainly one such place.

The nucleus of the Holland family's Kinnel estate consisted of the manor of Dinorben Fawr, with its farm called Y Faerdre in the parish of St. George, and the hamlet of Kinnel in Abergele. According to the Kinnel Estate Records in Bangor University, the massive house which remains today was built by Griffith ap David, grandson of Robin Holland who supported Owain Glyndwr.²³ However, this would date the existing house to the early 15th century, but the style of architecture is 16th century. It is therefore likely that Griffith lived in an earlier house on the site.

Gruffydd married Gwerfyl d/o Howel ap Madog ap Ieuan, who was descended from Collwyn ap Tangno - head of the 5th Noble Tribe of North Wales. Their son and heir was David Holland II.

David Holland II married twice.

1. Luce (Joyce) d/o Robert Knowsley of Denbigh.
2. Ales d/o Sir William Griffith Kt. of Penrhyn.

David and Luce had at least two sons. Their second son is described in documents as 'of Faerdre' and so the family do appear to be living on the site.

1. William Holland of Hendrefawr who married Catherine d. & hrs of Thomas Davies (c.1512-1573) bishop of St. Asaph.
2. John Holland of Faerdre who married Catherine d/o Peter Conway, Archdeacon of St. Asaph.

John & Catherine's son and heir was Piers Holland I. He also acquired Kinnel through his marriage to Catherine, daughter of Richard ap Evan ap Dafydd ap Ithel Vychan and his wife, who was the daughter & heiress of Kinnel.

Piers and Catherine had at least eleven children.

1. Jonet who married Piers Holland, who was descended from his great grandfather's second wife - Ales.
2. David Holland III of Kinnel who married Catherine d/o John Owen of Garth y medd, Abergele.

21. Appendix 2 - The Holland family pedigree

22. The Lancashire Hollands by Bernard Holland - 1917 p.2

23. Notes extracted from the Kinnel Manuscripts held at Bangor University

3. John who married Lowry d/o Robert ap Meredith. Their son, William Holland, married the heiress of Wickwer.
4. Dows who married Hugh ap Lewis
5. Pyrs
6. Ffoulk
7. Sir Hugh Holland who became vicar of Llangryn
8. Grace who married Ffoulk ap Robert
9. Catherine who married Piers Owen of Garthymedd
10. Humphrey Holland who married Agnes d. & hrs of Rhys ap Dafydd ap Howel of Teirden
11. Hugh

The first extant Crown lease for the manor of Dinorben Fawr, which included Faerdre township, was granted in 1534/5. The original document carries a portion of the Great Seal of Henry VIII.²⁴

Edward of York had inherited the Lordship of Denbigh in 1460 and when he became king (as Edward IV) in 1461 the the Lordship was united with the crown, hence the seal of the King.

1534/5 February 22nd - Grant by Letters Patent for the Manor of Denorben Vawre for the term of 21 years.



The fragment of the Great Seal



An undamaged example
diameter approx. 5" or 13cms

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

24. Kinnel MSS no. 615 - Bangor Archives

1547 - Henry VIII died and was succeeded by his son Edward VI. He died in 1553 and Mary I became Queen. She died 5 years later and was succeeded by Elizabeth I.

It is difficult to establish which member of the Holland family built the current house as the dates of birth for Gruffydd, David II, John and Piers I are not known. However, the most likely person is Piers I after re-locating to Kinnel following his marriage to Catherine. It is possible that it was rebuilt specifically for the use of his eldest son and heir.

1574/5 March 1st - Peter (Piers) Holland was granted a lease by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Lord of Denbigh for his lands in Kynmell, Wickwer, Abergeley and Kegidocke (St.George). This included a 'capital messuage and lands in the township of Dynorbyn Vawr and the hamlet of Mayrdre, otherwise Vayredre, and lands in the townships of Hendrygyda, Myvott and Wickwer.' Attached to this document is the seal of Robert Dudley.²⁵



The seal of Robert Dudley

Robert Dudley, 1st Earl of Leicester, had been appointed Lord of Denbigh in 1563 by Queen Elizabeth I.

David Holland III and his wife Catherine had at least two sons:-

1. William
2. Piers Holland II who married Eliza Egerton d/o of Ralph Egerton. Their son and heir was David Holland IV.

1577 - Piers Holland I of Abergele was High Sheriff of Denbighshire

Both David Holland III and his son, Piers Holland II continued to buy land in the townships of Towyn, Gwrych, Hendregyda and Bodoryn and as a result secured virtual dominion over the whole

²⁵. Bangor Archives - Kinnel MSS Vol.1 - no. 686

of the parish of Abergele. In St. George, too, the process of consolidation had been going on since the days of the first Piers Holland.

1593 - Piers Holland I died. He left a will.²⁶ in which he left money to the parish of St. George, the parish church of Abergeley and the cathedral church of St. Asaph. He left everything else to his son and heir, David Holland III.

Attached to the Will and Probate document is a seal of Elizabeth I.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Lord of Denbigh died in 1588. Prior to his death, He had mortgaged the Lordship of Denbigh to a group of London Merchants for £15,000. This debt was still owing when he died and so Elizabeth I redeemed the mortgage and reclaimed the Lordship for the Crown. The next Lord of Denbigh was not appointed until 1596.

Piers Holland was therefore a direct tenant of the Crown and so an Inquisition Post Mortem would have been held after his death. This would have determined the extent of the lands/properties held by him in capite, the date of his death and the name and age of his heir. If there was a rightful heir, he paid relief (a sum of money) to the crown in order to take possession of the estate; if he was under age, the crown had the right of wardship and marriage. i.e. it was entitled to the revenue of the estate, and to select the heir's bride. This information was sent to the Court of Chancery. In this particular case, David Holland III was 'of age' to inherit the Kinmel estate.

1596 - David Holland III of Kinmel was appointed High Sheriff of Denbighshire.

26. Appendix 3 - Bangor Archives: Kinmel MSS Vol.1 - no. 688 Will of Piers Holland

17th Century

George Owen 1602 Account of Wales²⁷

George Owen of Henllys (1552 - 26 August 1613) was a Welsh, author, and naturalist, who was educated in law at the Inns of Court in London. During his life span he collected antiquarian information about Wales, including the heraldry, genealogy and historical buildings and structures.

His entry about Faerdre records that David Holland III was married to Helena d/o John Owen. This may be incorrect as most accounts name his wife as Catherine d/o John Owen.

Yvardre

.....

1602 - David Holland III of Abergele was appointed High Sheriff of Denbighshire. 1603 -

Elizabeth I died and was succeeded by James I.

David III and Catherine had two sons. William and Piers II. William predeceased his father and so Piers II inherited the Dinorben estate which included Fardre.

Piers Holland II married Elizabeth (Eliza) Egerton d/o Ralph Egerton. Their son and heir was David Holland IV.

.....

A Chronicle written by Peter Roberts, notary public of St.Asaph, recorded a dispute concerning Piers Holland II (father of David Holland IV) of Fardre. It appears from this record that by this time, Fardre was being used as the residence for the son and heir. His father, Piers Holland II, was presumably living at Kinnel.

1607 - Myvod Nota - M'd that upon Thursdaie, being the xxixth daie of October 1607 it app'ed unto me Piers Roberts by the deposicons of c'ten witnesses p'ducted, sworne and exa'i'ed on the behaulf of one Humphrey Thomas, late of the parish of Llanelwey deceased (being late warden of the said parish) against Piers Holland II (father of David Holland III of Vayrdre esq.) in a matter depending in the Consistory Court of Sainct Asaphe before Mr. Thomas Jones, batchelor of the lawes) then vicar gen'all etc. in anno d'ni 1571 and 1572 that the inhabitants of the township of Myvot of long tyme before, were bound and ought to repaire and amend and make up one part or porcon of the churchyarde wall of the parish church of Llanelwey, viz. from thone corner (over against the myllne) along by the water abouts xii or xvi yardes in length, w'ch part standeth sowthwest, and the report was that the said inhabitants of Myvot were p'ishioners of Llanelwey and yet nev'theless they and the inhabitants of Kynmell and Dynorben have used to repaire to the p'ish Church of St. George al's Llansansior to have devyne service, and that the Parson of Vaynol paid vis. viiid. To the Parson of Llansansior for ministering and sayeing of service to the said inhabitants of Kynmell and Dynorben and for suffering them to come to Llansansior aforesaid to have the same, and that the inhabitants of Kynmell and Dynorben aforesaid have paid their tiethes and

27. Gentlemans Magazine - December 1823 Vol 93. Part 2 p.512

dueties ecclesiast' to the Parson or p'bendary of Vaynol for the tyme being and that the inhabitants of Myvot had a Parson that received tieth hay and corne by himself to his use.²⁸

The Manor of Dinorben, including Fardre, was finally sold outright to either David Holland III or David IV by James I in 1614.

1614 July 7th - Grant from James I to David Holland of a moiety of the manor of Dinorben Fawr, formerly in the tenure of William Holland and now or late in the tenure of Peter (Piers) Holland and of the moiety of the said manor late in the tenure of Simon Thelwall and now or late in the tenure of Robert Holland together with:- 6 tenements; 40 acres of pasture; 90 acres of arable land; 10 acres of moor; 3 acres of underwood; 1 acre of meadow in the township of Cegidog (St.George) late in the tenure of Peter Holland and lands called Wernfawr in Abergele now or late in the tenure of Peter Holland.

Consideration: £512 13s 4d.²⁹

David Holland IV married Dorothy d/o Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd, Montgomery. Dorothy failed to provide a son and heir, but had two daughters - Mary Holland and Elizabeth Holland.

1616 - David Holland IV died at 3 o'clock in the morning at his house at Kinnel, and was buried the Monday night following, and the funeral took place on Sunday Feb.16th. He predeceased his father.

His father, Piers Holland II, is recorded in the Kinnel Estate documents at the time as 'still living in the old plas at Faerdref.' This perhaps suggests that his father, David III, was still alive and living at Kinnel.

David's daughters Mary and Elizabeth were still infants when their father died.

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

1631 - Elizabeth, wife of Piers Holland, died on Feb. 19th 1631 and was buried on Monday Feb.20th within the night, (her husband being in Ludlow).³⁰

1633 July - Piers Holland II demised Faerdref itself and its demesne lands in St. George, purchased by his grandfather Piers Holland I, for a term of 60 years to his daughter-in-law Dorothy and her three brothers - Sir Edward Lloyd of Berthllwyd, James Lloyd of the Inner Temple and John Lloyd of Jesus College Oxford. Also other lands in Bodoryn, St. George, Dinorben, Hendregyda, Gwrych, Abergele and Meifod in return for paying his debts and allowing him £60 a year. Total £5,000.³¹

Dorothy's brother, James Lloyd, was appointed guardian of Mary and Elizabeth.

1641 - A marriage settlement was drawn up prior to the marriage of Mary Holland (d/o David Holland IV and his wife Dorothy) and Colonel William Price, who was in the Royalist army. At the time the estate consisted of two capital messuages - Faerdref & Kinnel together with lands in Bodoryn, Bodtegel, Cegidog, Abergele, Llaethfaen, Trofarth, Gwrych.

28. Y Cwttā cyfarwydd p.2

29. Bangor University Archives - Kinnel MSS Vol.1 no.690

30. Y cwttā cyfarwydd p.139

31. op.cit. nos. 690, 691

1641 June 2nd - Marriage settlement of the capital messuages of Vaerdreye and Kinmell and lands in Botegwll, Bodoryn, Kegidog, Abergele, Llaethvaen, Trovarth & Gwrych together with all the ancient estate of David Holland (III) & Piers Holland (II) now descended to the grandchildren of Piers Holland (II) - (Mary & her sister Elizabeth), also lands purchased by David Holland (III) which never belonged to Piers Holland (II) but were settled by David Holland (III) the great grandfather (of Mary & Elizabeth) upon David Holland (IV), his grandchild - husband of Dorothy Holland and father of Mary and Elizabeth. Also an annuity to Dorothy for the maintenance of herself and her daughter Elizabeth until she married or came of age.³² It was agreed that the marriage would take place at or before Michaelmas next.

Vaydre

1643 buriall - Md' that upon Friday being the xxiiith day of June 1643 Piers Holland II Esq'r was buried.³³

1647 October 19th - A marriage settlement was drawn up preceding the marriage of Elizabeth Holland and John Carter³⁴. He was a colonel in the Parliamentary army and was the second son of Thomas Carter of Denton, Bucks. Tradition avers that he started life as a linen-draper. A younger brother, William, became a wealthy London merchant. In 1645 he took part in Brereton's siege of Chester, and was one of the commissioners at its surrender in February 1645/6. He took an active part, with George Twiselton, in the siege of Denbigh and in the administration of the town after its capitulation in October 1646. In November 1646 he was made Governor of Conwy town and castle. In 1648, he was involved, with Twiselton, in the capture of Sir John Owen, the Welsh Royalist Officer and former Governor of Conwy. It is said that he forced Elizabeth to marry him³⁵.

This marriage settlement was worded similarly to the one for Elizabeth's sister, Mary.³⁶ They each had a moiety of the capital messuages and lands. Elizabeth was described by a contemporary as :-

! .

She and her husband, John Carter, appear to have initially settled at Fardre as a document signed the following year describes John Carter as 'of Vaerdreffe'. They are reputed to have had a total of 18 children³⁷ but only three boys and four daughters were still living at the time of their father's death.

The next document was possibly the first step in the process of transferring ownership of Kinmel and Fardre from its demise to Elizabeth's uncles -Sir Edward Lloyd, James Lloyd and John Lloyd Their original lease had been for 60 years.

1648 April 1st - Assignment of the unexpired term of a lease of the capital messuage of Vaerdreffe and Kynmell.³⁸

This was signed by:-

1. John Carter of Vaerdreffe, Thomas Carter his father, William Carter of London clerk
2. William Carter of London merchant brother of John Carter

32. *ibid.*no.696

33. Y Cwta cyfarwydd p.207

34. NLW - Dictionary of Welsh Biography online

35. Ancient and Modern Denbigh - John Williams 1856 p.204

36. *op.cit.* no.697

37. Appendix 4 - The Carter family pedigree

38. Bangor University Archives - Kinmel MSS no.698

3. Joseph Carter of London, heir of William Carter clerk, Jane Carter, his sister.

1649 - Charles I was executed on the 30th January. A period of parliamentary and military rule followed. It is known as the Interregnum.

1650 - Deed to Lead Uses and Recovery - This document probably completed the transfer of ownership of Kynmel and Y Vairdre to John Carter.³⁹

John Carter was appointed High Sheriff of Caernarfonshire in 1650; Lord Lieutenant of Caernarfonshire in 1656; MP for Denbighshire in 1654, 1656 and 1658/9 and Cromwell knighted him in March 1657/8. After the Restoration in 1660, he 'turned his coat' and declared for Charles II and was knighted again by the King. He is remembered as being a 'rapacious oppressor and petty tyrant'. Archbishop Williams considered him 'blatantly on the make' and the most unpopular man in Wales.⁴⁰

Sir John Carter died in November 1676 and was buried in the chancel of the old church of St. George. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Carter, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Style of Watringbury, Kent.

1678 September 28th - Settlement (before the marriage of the said Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Style) by Michael Style and Robert Cage by the direction and appointment of Sir Thomas Style and Thomas Carter, to Sir William Twisden and Roger Twisden of the messuages and lands specified in document no.713.⁴¹

Thomas and Elizabeth Carter had three sons. Thomas is recorded in 1886 with ten 'souls' in his family (see p.23 - Parochial Notitiae) and so presumably had several daughters as well. His first two sons, John Carter and Thomas Carter, predeceased him. His third son was William Carter.

A parchment inserted into the parish register for St. George (beginning 1694), written by Sir John Carter and Thomas Carter esq., records the baptisms and burials of some of Thomas's children. The original register had apparently been lost.

1681 - My 3rd son William Carter was borne about 7 in the morning on Saturday being 19th of November 1681 was Christened the 29th following, his Godfathers being the Right Reverend William Bishop of St. Asaph & Dr. John Price of Havarden, my Sister Susana Style, Godmother.

1683 - My first daughter born dead in Novr. the 12th 1683 & buried the night following in St. George.

1684 - My second daughter - Elizabeth Carter was born the 7th of December about six a Clock on Munday mornng. and was Christened the day following, my brother William Style Godfather and mrs Anne Price and mrs Susan Parry recd. the Godmothers Anno Dom 84. She dy'd 9th of November 1685.

39. *ibid* no.702

40. A.H.Dodd *The History of Caernarvonshire* p.131

41 *op.cit.* No 713 & 714

1686 - Parochial Notitiae for St. Asaph

In 1686 William Lloyd Bishop of St. Asaph instructed his clergy to carry out a census of the population of his diocese.

'To desire everyone of them to consider maturely beforehand what things are amiss in the Church, and how every fault may be mended, and what as well may be improved; and everyone to bring what he has to suggest, and withall to give me a notitia of his own parish, I mean a roll of the names of all housekeepers, which may be easily made by transcribing the poor's rate, and adding to it the names of them that take alms, and the names of those few that neither pay nor receive. It will be no great trouble for each of them to make me such a roll.'

The directions initially issued in 1681, gave details of the form in which the information was to be entered: in three columns, the names of 'housekeepers' (heads of household), the number of souls in each family, and the ages of all those in the household under the age of 18. The incumbents were also instructed to list the names of all Catholic recusants and of those under excommunication in each parish, as well as details of money given for charitable causes. A transcript of the parish register for the year in question and marriage licenses issued in the parish since the death of the previous bishop. Thomas Carter, son of Sir John Carter and Elizabeth is recorded in the Notitiae. He would have been living at Kinmel. He is recorded as having 10 'souls' in his family.

" # \$ % & ' () *+ & , * *- \$.,

It is not known who was living at Fardre at the time as the names of houses are not included in the record.

.....

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"⁴²⁴³ In Denbighshire, 31 parishes replied.

Thomas Carter is recorded at Kinmel in Edward Lhuyd's book.

1699 - Parochialia - Edward Lhuyd

Lhan St. Shôr

Y Tai Kyvrivol: Houses of Note

1. Kinmael Th. Carter esq.
2. Dynorban Wm Salisbury esq.
3. Lh. San Shôr belongs to Mr John Griffs Cler.

42. 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

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

The occupiers of the 'other houses' are not named but the properties all belonged to Thomas Carter.

Y Tai Eraill: ye other houses

1. Y ty yn y twll 2. Yr adwy wynt 3. Vaerdre 4. Y Bryn Dola belong to Thos. Carter esq.

Thomas Carter is said to have crippled the estate with his debts. His marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Style of Watringbury in Kent did not help to alleviate his condition, for a deed of 1695 describes him as being a prisoner in the Fleet.

Fleet was the notorious prison in London which was mainly used, by the 17th century, for debtors and bankrupts. The prison was named after a river that flowed outside the prison walls. A prisoner had to pay for everything - his food and lodgings, and for the guard to turn the key to his cell or shackles. He could leave the prison for a day or two if he paid the guard a days wages for each day he was absent, to compensate for the loss of earnings. The prison is described by Charles Dickens in his novel - *The Pickwick Papers* and was also featured in the *Rake's Progress* by William Hogarth.

18th Century

1702 24th July - Thomas Carter died. He was buried in St.George on the 28/7/1702.

His third and youngest son, William Carter, inherited the Kinnel estate, which still included Fardre. By this time, the estate was heavily mortgaged to various creditors.

1703 May 25th - mortgage for 1000 years of the messuage, mansion house or tenement called Vaerdreffe and its demesnes, the capital messuage called Kynmell and its demesne, the park and lands called Kynmell Park and lands in Kegidock, alias St.George, Botegwall, Bodorin, Mivod, Wickwar, Meriadock, Abergeley, Dinorbyn and Hendregyden, co.Denbigh. Consideration £1000.⁴⁴

1709 September 2nd - Settlement (before the marriage of William Carter and Sarah Price) of the manor and capital messuage of Kinnell and demesne lands, Kinnel Park, a free warren in Abergele, fishery in the River Voryd, weir in Llanddulas, mill called Mivod Mill, lands in Abergele, St.George and St.Asaph; the manor and mansion house of Vairfdreffe alias Dinorben Vawr, demesne lands and lands in St.George, Dinorben, Movod, St.Asaph, Wickwer, Meriadog, Abergele, Bodorin.

William Carter married Sarah daughter of Roger Price and Martha (d/o Robert Lord Viscount Bulkeley of Baron Hill, Anglesey) soon after the settlement was agreed.

1716 - William Carter of Kinnel was appointed High Sheriff of Denbighshire.

1729 - Eventually, in 1729, William, through an Act of Parliament passed that year, obtained sanction for the outright sale of the Kinnel estate to Sir George Wynne of Leeswood for the sum of £29,925.⁴⁵ He retired with his family to Redbourn in Lincolnshire, where he owned other lands.

By this time Fardre was tenanted. In 1731, a yeoman farmer living there had died intestate and so an Inventory was compiled of all his goods and chattels. This was carried out in order to assess the extent of his personal possessions for tax purposes. It describes the rooms and items in each of them. Also the animals, crops and tools used for husbandry.

1731 - Hugh Jones yeoman Vairdre Bond & Inventory⁴⁶

Yeomen

In the late 14th to 18th centuries, yeomen were farmers who owned land (freehold, leasehold or copyhold). Their wealth and the size of their landholding varied. Many yeomen were prosperous, and wealthy enough to employ servants and farm labourers. Some were as wealthy as the minor county or regional landed gentry and some even leased land to gentleman landowners. Some could be classed as gentlemen but did not aspire to this status: it was cheaper to remain a yeoman. Often it was hard to distinguish minor landed gentry from the wealthier yeomen, and wealthier husbandmen from the poorer yeomen. A yeoman could be equally comfortable working on his farm, educating himself from books, or enjoying country sports such as shooting and hunting. By contrast members of the landed gentry and the aristocracy did not farm their land themselves, but let it to tenant farmers.

44. op.cit. No 720

45. op.cit. Nos.740-741

46. Appendix 5 - Inventory of Hugh Jones 1731

By 1752, Hugh's son Anthony was the tenant at Fardre. His name appears in a Quarter Session report.

Quarter Sessions Rolls

QSD/SR/172/38 - Examination of Mary Jones, late servant, to Anthony Jones of Faerdre. St. George: concerning loss of a linen cap. Also recognizance to appear 26 February 1752.

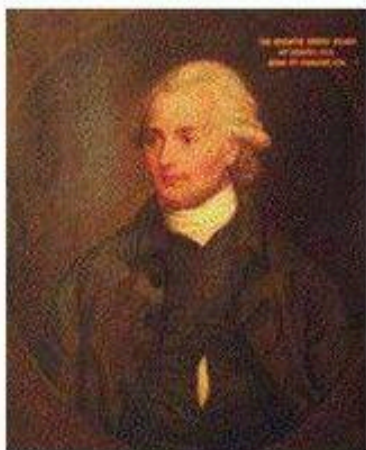
QSD/SR/172/39 - Information of Anne, wife of Anthony Jones of Faerdre, St. George that her servant had confessed to stealing a cap. 21 February 1752.

QSD/SR/172/40 - Information of Richard Hughes & John Humphreys, servants to Anthony Jones of Faerdre, St. George that Mary Jones had admitted stealing a cap 26 February 1752.

Sir George Wynn's ownership of the Kinnel estate & Fardre was also a very troubled time, with mortgage succeeding mortgage, until in June 1781, by a decree in Chancery, it was again sold. This time it was purchased by a David Roberts of London for £42,600. Five years later, in 1786, Roberts together with other interested parties finally disposed of the estate for £42,399 to the Rev. Edward Hughes of Greenfield Hall, Flints.

The Rev. Edward Hughes had married Mary, the daughter and co-heiress of Robert Lewis, a part owner of Parys Mountain. This enterprise eventually brought Edward a vast fortune.

Edward's family origins were relatively humble. His father, Hugh Hughes of Leiniog, Anglesey, had been secretary and agent of Dr. Edward Wynne of Bodewryd, Anglesey, who was Chancellor of Hereford. Hugh was left a tenement called Chwaen Wen in Anglesey for life for a rent of 2/6 a year when his employer died in 1755. He acquired more property later, including a small estate east of Beaumaris, and consequently was able to settle his three sons in positions of advantage.



Rev. Edward Hughes



Mary Hughes nee Lewis

Kimmel Estate Rentals

1787 Fairdref - tenant Anthony Jones rent £50 £25 to be paid on Lady Day & £25 to be paid at
Michelmas.

1795 Fairdref - tenant Anthony Jones rent £50 “ “

The following baptism relates to a Henry Jones. It is not known whether he was related to Anthony Jones.

St.George Baptisms

1797 March 31 Ellinor Jones d/o Henery & Ellinor Vardre

19th Century

1800 - Kimmel Estate Rentals

Fairdref - tenant Anthony Jones Rent £50 £25 to be paid on Lady Day & £25 to be paid at Michelmas.

In 1808, William Williams of Vardre is recorded as the father of an illegitimate daughter. Was he perhaps one of the labourers living and working at Fardre, because Henry Jones is still recorded at the farm in 1830, or did he simply live in the township of Fardre?

St.George Baptism records

1808 Oct 16 Jane (Williams) Jones base d/o William Williams Vardre
 & Anne Jones Hendre Fawr, Abergele

1813 - Rev. Edward Hughes added further lands and properties in Abergele, St.George, Henllan, Llanefydd, Rhuddlan, St.Asaph, Tremeirchion including Lleweni & Cotton Hall for which he paid Lord Kirkwall £209,000.

By the time Edward died in 1815, the Kinmel Estate was one of the most extensive in North Wales. He was succeeded by his son, William Lewis Hughes.

1830 - Henry Jones tenant farmer of Vardre died and left a Will⁴⁷ in which he bequeathed all of his possessions to his wife Ellin. It is possible that their daughter, baptised in 1797, did not survive as no other bequests were included. No records of any other children have been found.

1831 - Edward's son and heir, William Lewis Hughes was created 1st Baron Dinorben⁴⁸.

The next tenant was William Williams but this is not the same William Williams mentioned above in 1800.

Blackwell Index

Abergele Ebenezer & St.George Independent Chapels

no.11280 John Williams b. 14/11/1834 bap. 11/12/1834 s/o William Williams farmer & Mary (Roberts) Fardre, St. George

• • • • •

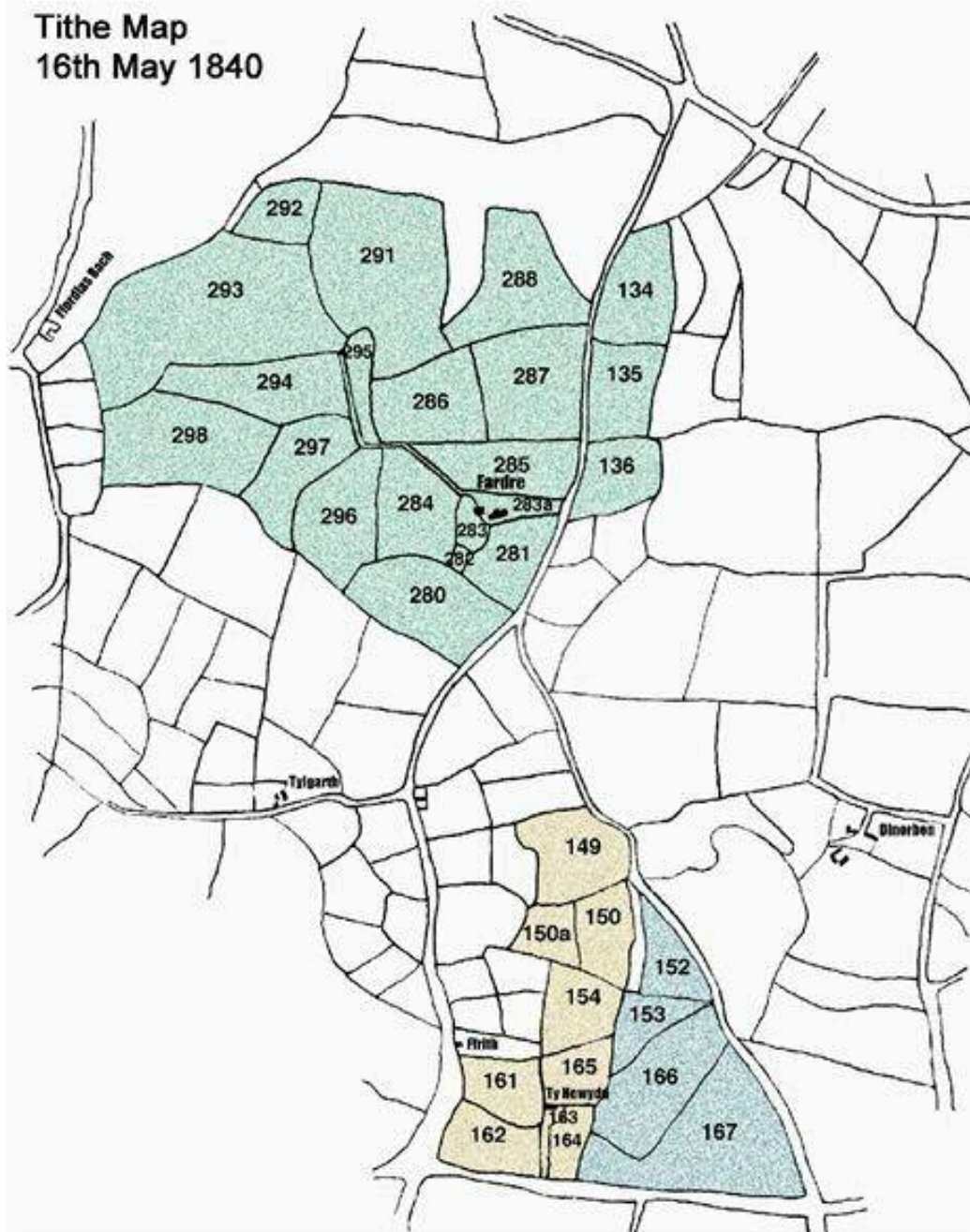
1836 - the Tithe Commutation Act

The payment of one tenth of local produce to the church had been established in Anglo Saxon England before the Norman conquest. This was originally in kind i.e. one tenth stook of corn etc. Over time, in some parishes, this was converted into cash payments. The Act in 1836 established this for all parishes but it required the accurate drawing of maps showing all the land in each parish. Most of the work was done in 1841. John Matthews, surveyor (1773-1848) did much of this work in North Wales.

1839 - William Lewis Hughes, 1st Lord Dinorben of Kinnel, had a land-holding of about 6,175 acres. He is named as the owner of Faerdre in the Tithe survey. William Williams is named as the occupier.

47. Appendix 6 - The Will of Henry Jones

48. Appendix 7 - The Dinorben Family



Tithe Schedule Date: 16th May 1840

Owner: Lord Dinorben
Faerdre

Occupier: William Williams

			A	R	P	£	s	d
134	Cae Park	meadow	5	3	20	1	11	4
135	Do. ucha	arable	4	2	3	1	5	1
136	Cae Clovorin	arable	4	3	20	1	6	3
280	Cae Henllan	arable	7	2	36	1	14	7
281	Cae nesa'r ffordd	pasture	3	3	16	1	7	2

282	garden	pasture	-	1	8	-	1	6
283	Rofft	arable	1	-	4	-	5	5
283a		yard	1	1	25	-	3	11
284	Cae Rwyn	arable	5	1	38	1	2	11
285	Cae Popty	meadow	4	3	32	1	3	7
286	Tandu Tries ucha	arable	6	1	38	1	3	3
287	Tandu Tries	arable	7	2	38	1	7	9
288	Tandu ffridd nesa'r ffordd	pasture	9	-	24	1	7	2
291	Tandu ffydd	arable	15	1	23	2	5	8
292	Pen y tandu bach	arable	3	1	26	-	11	11
293	Pen y tandu		20	1	8	2	8	4
294	Tandu wasted		6	2	-	1	3	3
295	Clwt	arable	2	-	16	-	7	6
296	Tandu bach	arable	5	2	30	1	3	10
297	Tandu gard	pasture	5	3	17	-	17	3
298	Tandu isa	arable	10	-	8	1	15	10
				
			132	2	30	24	13	6
				

Owner: Lord Dinorben

Occupier: William Williams

152	big	pasture	3	-	20	-	7	6
153	Ffrith ffos bach	arable	2	-	2	-	4	9
166	Ffrith ffos	pasture	8	-	30	-	15	5
167	Ffrith y Llyn	pasture	12	1	35	-	17	10
				
			25	3	7	2	5	6
				

Owner: Lord Dinorben

Occupier: William Williams

149	Cae Isa	arable	4	2	15	-	19	1
150	Cae with ben y beudy	arable	4	2	28	-	13	9
154	Bryn y Berllan	arable	3	3	25	-	9	-
161	Cae Gwyn	arable	3	2	12	-	8	4
162	Cae newydd bach	pasture	4	1	35	-	7	9
163	Ty Newydd house etc.	yard	-	-	32	-	-	3
164	Cae newydd nesa'r ty	pasture	2	-	30	-	2	4
165	Cae glas	arable	2	3	28	-	6	11
				
			26	2	5	3	7	5
				

Census

The first census of the population which named individual householders was recorded in 1841. By this time Mary Williams, the wife of William, had died and left four young children. It is possible that Mary died as a result of the birth of her youngest son, John in 1834.

1841 census

Vardre, Myfod, St.George (PRO ref. 107/1403/9)

born in the county

William Williams	45	farmer	yes
David Williams	13		yes
Leah Williams	10		yes
Ann Williams	8		yes
John Williams	6		yes
Robert Roberts	20	ag.lab.	yes
Robert Jones	15	"	yes
Gabriel Thomas	14	"	yes
Edward Davies	12	"	yes
Mary Jones	30	F.S.	yes
Mary Jones	15	F.S.	yes

In 1851, William and Mary's two younger children were no longer living at Faerdre. Ann was living and working as a house servant at the Red Lion in Abergele⁴⁹. John was living and working as an agricultural labourer at Gaifos (Geuffos) Farm, Llanddulas⁵⁰.

1851 census

Vardre Farm, St.George (PRO ref.HO 107/2507)

William Williams	H	Wid.	57	farmer 170 acres of land employing 9 labourers	b. Llanufydd, Denb.
David Williams	son	unm	23		b. St. George, Denb.
Lea Williams	dau	unm	20		b. "
Robert Hughes	serv.	unm	21	farm labourer	b. Llanfair, Denb.
Robert Roberts	serv.	unm	17	"	b. St.George, Denb.
Peter Davies	serv.	unm	17	"	b. "
Thomas Williams	serv.		13	"	b. Llanfair, Denb.
Jane Lloyd	serv.	unm	16	house servant	b. Llanufydd, Denb.

1852 - William Lewis Hughes, 1st Lord Dinorben died. He was succeeded in the barony by his younger but only surviving son, William Lewis Hughes, 2nd Lord Dinorben. William was disabled and the title became extinct on his early death only eight months after succeeding to the title. Kinmel was passed on to the late Baron's cousin, Hugh Robert Hughes, who became known as "HRH", a reflection of his grand lifestyle.

49. PRO ref. HO 107/2507

50. PRO ref. HO 107/2507



Hugh Robert Hughes



Florentia Hughes

1861 this census is missing

By 1866, William Davies was recorded at Fardre in a newspaper report, but his name does not appear two years later in a list of farmers in St. George, but William Williams still does.

Newspaper Reports

The North Wales Pioneer & Advertiser for the Principality 11/8/1866

Accident - Mr. Wm. Davies, Faerdre, St. George, met with a serious accident at Abergele about ten days ago. He was riding his horse, and in some mysterious way was thrown off the animal's back, falling heavily on his head against a stone wall. He obtained medical aid almost instantaneously, and it was found that the injury he had received had rendered him unfit to be conveyed home. He was therefore taken into the doctor's house, where he remained on Tuesday last still in a very precarious state. It is hoped, however, that he will recover.

It is not known whether he did survive or not.

Trade Directories

1868 Slaters

Farmers:- St. George - Edward Edwards, John Jones, John Roberts, Evan Jones, James Kericot, Owen Roberts, Hugh Roberts, William Williams.

William William's eldest son, David, had taken over the tenancy of Fardre by 1871. He married Elizabeth Anne Williams in the September quarter 1869. Their marriage was registered in St.Asaph.

1871 census

Vardref Farm, Saint George (PRO ref. RG 10/5670)

David Williams	H	M	42	farmer of 200 acres employing 4 labourers & 2 boys	b. St.George, Denb.
Elizabeth Williams	W	M	31		b. Holywell, Flints
Jesse Winter		visitor unnm	27		b. “
Jane Williams		dau	2		b. St.George, Denb.
Elinor Williams		dau	6mths		b. St.George, Denb.
Owen Owens		W	80		b. Llansannan, Denb.
Elinor Davies		serv. unnm	18	general servant	b. St.George, Denb.
Elinor Jones		serv. unnm	17	nurse	b. “
William Pierce		serv. unnm	19	general servant	b. St.Asaph, Denb.
Robert Pierce		serv. unnm	13	“	b. St.George, Denb.
Emris Hughes		serv, unnm	12	“	b. “

1872 - David Williams died aged 43 years. His death was registered in St.Asaph in the March quarter. His two daughters were still very young.

1873 - Hugh Robert Hughes (HRH) held approximately 15,177 acres in three counties - Denbighshire, Flintshire and Caernarvonshire. This brought him about £19,626 in annual rentals.

In 1881, Elias Jones and his family were living at Fardre.

1881 census

Vardref, St.George (PRO ref. RG11/5530)

Elias Jones	H	M	55	farmer 200 acres employing 5 men 1 boy	b. Llanfair, Denb.
Anne M.Jones	W	M	43	wife of farmer	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
Ellen Jones		dau	6	scholar	b. Abergele, Denb.
John E.Jones		son	3		b. “
Susana Jones		dau	1		b. “
Elias Jones		boarder unnm	60	ag. lab.	b. “
Mary Roberts		serv. unnm	23	dairymaid	b. “
Martha Owens		serv. unnm	16	servant domestic	b. “
Thomas Davies		serv. unnm	43	farm serv. widower	b. “
Robert Wynne		serv. unnm	19	farm serv. indoor	b. “
Thomas Williams		serv. unnm	16	“	b. “

By 1883, Mr. William Jones is named, in a newspaper report, as the farmer at Fardre.

9/8/1883

Denbighshire and Flintshire Agricultural Society's Show 9/8/1883

Flintshire Observer Mining Journal and General Advertiser for the Counties of Flint
Denbigh. 9/8/1883

The stewards of departments were:-

Cheese and butter: Mr. Edward Amos, Rhyl and Mr William Hackforth, Rhyl;

Horned cattle: Mr. William Jones, Faerdre, Abergele: Mr Thomas Davies, Rhyl; Mr John Drummond Rhyl; Mr John Williams Dyserth; Mr Thomas Jones Rhyl; Mr Richard Kerfoot Abergele.

William Jones had presumably died by 1886 as his wife is named as the farmer in a Trade Directory.

1886 Flintshire & Denbighshire Classified Trade and Commercial Lists - Villages and Parishes in the county of Flint

St. George - farmers

Mrs Jones Vardraf

By 1891 Pierce Thomas had taken over the tenancy.

1891 census

Vardref, St.George (PRO ref. RG12/4628)

Pierce Thomas	H	M	58	farmer	b. Trefriw, Carnarvon.
Elizabeth Thomas	W	M	54		b. Caerhun, Carnarvon.
Pierce Thomas	son	single	32	farm labourer	b. Trefriw, Carnarvon.
Robert Thomas	son	"	22	"	b. "
William Thomas	son	"	20	"	b. "
Anne Thomas	dau	"	18		b. "
Mary Thomas	dau		14		b. "
Anne Wynne	serv.	"	20	domestic	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
Edward Morris	serv.	"	38	agricultural lab.	b. "
Daniel Roberts	serv.	wid.	52	blacksmith	b. St.George, Denb.

1895 Slaters Directory of North & South Wales

St. George - farmers P. Thomas Vardre

20th Century

In 1900, one of Pierce and Elizabeth's sons was in trouble.

9/6/1900 Rhyl Journal

Not quite a Teetotaller

Robert Thomas, Faerdre Farm, was fined 2s 6d and 7s costs for being drunk at St. George. P.C. Rigby proving the case.

1901 census

Vardre, St.George (PRO ref. RG13/5237)

						lang. sp.
Pierce Thomas	H	M	69	farmer employer	b. Trefriw, Carnarvon.	Welsh
Elizabeth Thomas	W	M	65		b. Rowen, Carnarvon.	"
Pierce Thomas	son	S	42	cattleman on farm worker	b. Trefriw, Carnarvon.	Both
Robert Thomas	son	S	32	"	b. "	"
Mary Thomas	dau	S	24		b. "	"
Thomas Ellis	serv.	S	19	carter on farm worker	b. Denbigh, Denb.	"

1905 - Elizabeth Thomas died aged 69 years. She was buried on the 6th January in St. George⁵¹.

Pierce Thomas's son, Robert, is mentioned in a report about the Abergele Horse Show in 1906,

11/8/1906

Rhyl Journal 11/8/1906 and the The Weekly News and Visitors Chronicle for Colwyn Bay Colwyn Llanrillo Conway Deganwy and Neighbourhood 10/8/196

Abergele Horse Show

Best Foal Sired by any of the stallions belonging to Mr.D.Williams, Ty Gwyn: -

1. T Evans, Llanefydd £1. 10s;
2. H J Roberts, Llangerniew 10s;
3. v h c , Robert Thomas, Faerdre, Abergele;
4. h c John Roach Fron Wen, Llanfairtalhaiarn.

1908 - Robert Thomas died aged 39 years aand was buried on the 28th March in St. George⁵².

Land Tax Assessments⁵³

1910 - Vardref

Owner: H.R.Hughes

Occupier: Pierce Thomas

		gross annual value	rateable value
House		£15	£13. 10s
Land	184 acres	£117. 15s	£112. 5s

1911 - Hugh Robert Hughes, died on the 29th April, leaving the Kimmel estate to his eldest son, Hugh Seymour Bulkeley Lewis Hughes.

51. St. George parish burial register entry no.242 p.31

52. Ibid no.261 p.33

53. Ruthin Archives - VRD/1/45

1911 census

Vardre, St.George (PRO ref. Registration district 623; sub-district 2; schedule 4)

Pierce Thomas	H	wid.	79	farmer, employer	b. Trefriw, Carnarvon.	Welsh
Mary Thomas	dau	S	34	dairy worker	b. “	Both
Thomas Ellis	serv.	S	29	horseman, worker	b. Denbigh	“
Robert Jones	serv.	S	17	cowman, worker	b. “	“
Mary Hughes	serv.	S	23	servant domestic	b. “	“

Electoral Rolls

1913 - Pierce Thomas - Faerdre (entry no.A1162)⁵⁴

1918 24th April - Pierce Thomas was buried at St.George aged 86 years⁵⁵. New

tenants took over the farm soon afterwards.

1918 - William Jones - Fardref (entry no. 2563)⁵⁶

E. Loyd Jones “ “ (2564)

Hugh Parry “ “ (2560)

1918 - Hugh Seymour Bulkeley Lewis Hughes died without an heir, and so the estate passed to his brother, Henry Bodvel Lewis Hughes.

By 1927 the tenancy had changed again.

Electoral Rolls

1927 - William Edward Davies - Faerdref (entry no.2646)⁵⁷

1934 - Henry Bodvel Lewis Hughes sold Kinnel Park in 1934, but retained the greater part of the Kinnel estate, in which, dying unmarried in 1940, he was succeeded by his great-nephew, Captain David Henry Fetherstonhaugh.

By 1945, Walter W. Wynne and his wife, Elizabeth were living at Fardre.

Electoral Rolls

1945 - Walter W. Wynne 5605

Elizabeth S.Wynne 5599

Thomas Jones 5356

Ann Thomas 5531

Walter W. Wynne married Elizabeth S. Parry in the March quarter 1927. Their marriage was registered in St.Asaph. Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas Parry and Annie Parry (Thomas) and was born in 1900. It is not known whether Thomas Parry was related to Hugh Parry listed above in 1918. Thomas Jones and Ann Thomas were probably both workers at the farm.

By 1950 Elizabeth's mother, Annie Parry was also living with them.

54. Ruthin Archives - QSD/DK/2/246

55. St. George burial register no.344 p.43

56. Ruthin Archives - QSD/DK/2/252

57. ibid. QSD/DK/2/266

Electoral Rolls

1955 - Walter W. Wynne no. 319

Elizabeth Wynne no. 314

Ann Parry no. 203

Ann M. Thomas no. 267

1960 - Ann Parry died in the March quarter aged 87 years. St. Asaph registration.

The Wynnes left Fardre soon after this and the next tenants were David and Rhoda Morgan. They signed a three generation tenancy in September 1960. At the time, the kitchen, which had mainly been used by the farm labourers, had a single cold water tap, an old stone sink, and an old table and two benches. The 'hall' had one double electric plug, which had been wired into the lighting system and a cast iron kitchen range inset into the large fireplace. Elizabeth Wynne had used this for all of her cooking. The parlour had an electric light but no electric sockets and no water. The buttery had a slate floor and a stone slab. The main bedroom had a one double electric socket. The attic was open to the rafters.

The Kinmel Estate owners gave the Morgans an allowance of £1000 for repairs and small improvements to the property. An Aga cooker, which provided hot water, was installed into the kitchen with a stainless steel sink. The large fireplace was blocked up and a partition wall was erected in the 'hall' to create a corridor along the side of the room.

David and Rhoda Morgan moved into the house in December 1960.

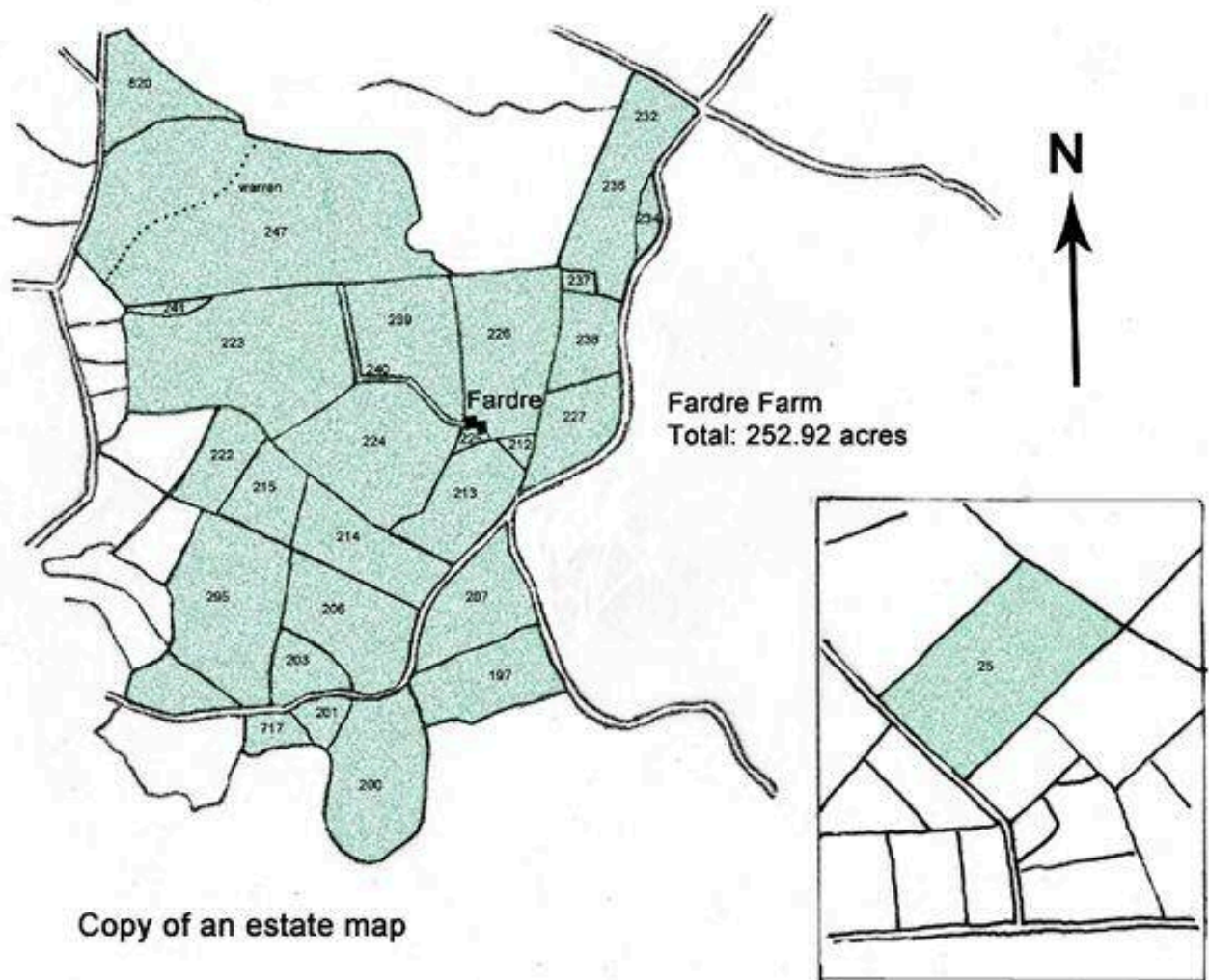
c.1979 - David Fetherstonhaugh gave half of the Kinmel Estate, which included Fardre, to his eldest son, Hugh Simon Fetherstonhaugh.

David & Rhoda Morgan retained the tenancy until 1981 when it was transferred to their son, Henry Morgan.

1986- The fireplace was opened up and whilst work was being done up inside it, the small concealed room was discovered. Two supporting stone pillars were added to the fireplace in order to support the oak bressummer which was cracked. Two rooms with ceilings were created in the attic. Central Heating was installed and the house was rewired.

Henry and Audrey Morgan have tried to reveal as many of the original features of the house as possible.

1989/90 - Henry and Audrey Morgan purchased the farm in from Hugh Simon Fetherstonhaugh.



Estate Map - undated but probably produced around the time the property was sold.

21st Century

Current Owners: Henry and Audrey Morgan and their children Rebecca Morgan and George Henry Morgan.

.....

Gill Jones
Ann Morgan
October 2017

The Royal House of Cunedda

Rhodri Mawr

b.abt.789 d.abt.878 killed in battle with the English

Gruffydd ap Cynan m. Angharad (of Flint) vch Owain

b.abt.1055 d.1136 aged 82 yrs

bur. Bangor Cathedral

I

.....

Owain Gruffydd (Fawr) Gwynedd ap Gruffydd 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
d.1240 Caernarvon

m. 1. Tanglwystl vch Llywarch

..... I

I

m. 2. Joan of North Wales

I

.....

Gruffydd

b.abt.1205 d.1244

m.

Senena vch Man

I

.....

Dafydd Prince of Gwynedd

b.1209 d.1246

.....
Owain Goch

Llewelyn Prince of Gwynedd

the Last

b.? d.1282

m.

Eleanor de Montford

I

.....

Gwenllian
1282-1337

Dafydd

Sir

b.1227 d.1284

m.

Elizabeth de Ferrers

I

.....

Llewelyn

Owain

Gladys

Rhodri

1230-1315

m.

Beatrice de Malpas

I

.....

Tomos

I

.....

Owain

1330-1378

The Holland Family of Y Faerdre

John de Holland of Lancashire

I

.....

Sir Thomas Holland m. Joyce d/o Sir Jasper Croft

I

.....

Thomas Holland m. Jane d/o Sir Fulk Valence brother to the Earl of Pembroke

I

.....

Roger Hoesgyn Holland m. Margaret d/o Dafydd Chwyth ap Dafydd

I

.....

Robin Holland m. Agnes d/o Merdydd ap Rhys ap Richard ap Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd
ap Cynan

I

.....

Dafydd Holland I m. Dyddgu d/o Jenkin ap Dafydd Crach, desc. from Marchudd

I

.....

Llewelyn

Gruffydd Holland m. Gwerfyl d/o Howel ap Madog ap Ieuan,
of Faerdre desc.from Collwyn ap Tangno

I

.....

David Holland II
of Faerdre

m. 1. Luce(Joyce) d/o Robert Knowsley of Denbigh

I

I

I

m. 2. *Ales d/o Sir William Griffith Kt.,
of Penrhyn

.....

William Holland
of Hendrefawr
m.

John Holland m. Catherine d/o Peter Conway, Archdeacon of
of Faerdre St.Asaph 1508

I

Catherine d & hrs of

.....

Thomas Davies bishop of St.Asaph
I

Piers Holland I m. Catherine, d. & hrs. of Richard ap Evan
of Faerdre & Kinmel ap Dafydd ap Ithel Vychan, by the d. & hrs.
d.1593 of Gruffydd Lloyd, of Kinmel

I

.....

Piers William Edward

.....										
Jonet	David Holland III of Kinmel	John	Dows.	Pyrs	Ffoulk	Sir Hugh vicar of Llanegryn	Grace	Catherine	Humphrey of Teirden	Hugh
m.	m.	m.	m.				m.	m.	m.	
* Piers Holland of Hendrefawr	Catherine d/o John Owen of Garth y medd, Abergele I	Lowry d/o Robert ap Meredydd I...	Hugh ap Lewis				m. Ffoulk ap Robert	m. Piers Owen	m. Agnes	

I

I

.....
William Piers Holland II William Holland
bur.23/6/1643 of Wickwer

m.
Elizabeth d/o Ralph Egerton
bur.20/2/1631/2
I

.....
David Holland IV
d.1616
H.S. Denbighshire 1596

m.
Dorothy d/o Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd
I

.....
Mary Elizabeth
m. m.
Col. William Price Sir John Carter
of Rhiwlas b.abt.1619
d.1676
(cont. in Appendix 3)

* Piers Holland, husband of Jonet Holland was descended from Ales 2nd wife of David Holland

Appendix 3

Piers Holland I - Will dated 5th December 1593 - (Bangor Archives ref. Kinmel MSS Vol.1 684)

In the Name of god Amen. The viv day of November in the year of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god Queen of England, France and Ireland defender of the faith xxx^v th. (35th year of the reign of Elizabeth I). I Pierce Holland of Kinmell in the Diocese of St.Asaph being sick of body but whole of mind and good and perfect remembrance laude and praise be to god. Doe make and ordain this my last will and testament in maner and form following. Ffirst I comende my soule to the preservation of the almighty god my saviour and redeemer and my body to be buried at the parish church of Saint George. Towards the reparation of the prsh church I give and bequeath five shillings and eight pence. Item I give and bequeath to the prsh church of Abergeley five shillings and eight pence. Item I give and bequeath towards the reparation of the cathedral church of St.Asdaph tenne shillings. I give and bequeath to John Vaughan clerk five shillings and eight pence. The rest of my goods and chattels moveable and immovable, lands, possessions, farms and takings whatsoever not afore in this my last will and testament by me bequeathed I give and bequeath to my sonne and heir David Holland whom David my sonne I doe nominate, constitute and approbate? My sole executor of this my last will and testament. And do hereto revoke and admonish all and every other former testaments, wills legacies and bequeaths by me in anie way before this tyme made, named, willed and bequeathed. These persons prescribed, present at the reading publishing and signium of this present testament.

Signum

Peirs Holland

John ap

Evan ap

Ffoulke ap

Robert Williams ap Reignald

John Evans

Probate granted 19th November 1593



Attached to the Will is a seal of Elizabeth I.



The reverse

The Carter Family of Kinmel

Thomas Carter
of Denton, Bucks

I

.....
2nd son Sir John Carter m. Elizabeth Holland d. & cohers of David Holland of Kinmel
b.abt.1619
d.28/11/1676 d.22/4/1700 aged 68
bur. St. George I

.....
Thomas (total of 18 children - 3 sons and 4 daughters survived their father's death)
d.24/7/1702
m.
Elizabeth d/o Sir Thomas Style of Watringbury, Kent
I

.....
John Thomas
predeceased their father

William sold the Kinmel estate to Sir George Wynne of
b.19/11/1681 Leeswood for £29,925
bap. 29/11/1681 St. George
d.

m.
Sarah d/o Roger Price & Martha (d/o Robert, Lord Viscount
Bulkeley of Baron Hill, Anglesey.)

I

.....					
daughter	Elizabeth	William	Martha	Robert	Armininius
born dead 12/11/1683	b. 7/12/1684	2 nd son	3 rd daughter	3 rd son	5 th daughter
bur. the following night	d. 9/11/1685	b.20 th bap. 24 th	bap.1/5/1718	bap.24/6/1720	bap.18/8/1724 bur.18/11/1725

Appendix 5

Hugh Jones 1731 - Bond & Inventory (NLW ref. SA/1731/180 B & I)

A true and perfect Inventory of the goods and chattles of Hugh Jones of Vairdre in the parish of St. George and Diocese of St. Asaph and County of Denbigh lately deceased valued and apraised by wee whose names are under subscribed.

Kitchin	£	s	d	Parlour Chamber	£	s	d
Impris.1 Cupboard and Dresser w th)				2 feather bedsteds)			
Drawers)	02	5	0	at ????)	02	1	8
Table and settle)				2 Bedsteds & curtain	00	18	0
Dresser and Little)	00	8	0	2 Bed Cloaths	00	00	6
Cup ^d . Over ye man:pice	00	10	0	3 Chests	00	10	0
7 Brass pans weight)				20 pair of sheets	03	00	0
?? at £0 1s 2d)	05	02	0	Grat trivet	00	03	6
7 pewter dishes ??)				2 chairs	00	01	6
at £0 0s 9d)	01	00	03		.....	
12 plates	00	07	00		07	15	2
12 porringers	00	05	00		.....	
2 candlesticks one tank')							
12 spoons)	00	03	00	Hall Chamber			
Earthen dishes poring)				1 old feather bed)			
and trensures (trenchers))	00	02	06	& boulsters)	01	02	6
2 skellets	00	02	06	Bedstead & old chest	00	03	0
1 brass pott	00	10	00	Bed Cloathes)			
2 Cettle and irin pot	00	06	00	18 sacks & baggs &)	00	10	0
Saltbox trivet touns	00	04	00	winnowing sheet	01	14	0
Small chest and belles)				Corn ???	01	00	0
Iron boyler poll chain)	00	04	00		.....	
and fry pan	.....				04	09	6
	11	9	11		.....	
						
				80 sheep	14	13	4
				8 oxen	24	00	0
				8 cowes	20	00	0
Buttrey				6 three year old	17	10	0
parcells of wooden vessels)				3 two year old	03	00	0
Dreger with small turnel)	02	02	0	3 yearlings	01	10	0
Dishes belonging too	00	04	00	6 horses	06	00	0
Earthen pott & Dishes	00	04	00	9 piggs	03	10	0
Old table & bench	00	02	00		.....	
	.....				80	03	4
	02	12	00		.....	
						
Brewhouse				Yard, Cattle Shed			
small parcell of wood ⁿ vessels	00	05	00	2 Hoggs Troughs	00	03	6
				2 carts	04	10	0
Two rooms below ye gareg (garret)				4 Trow G	03	15	0
1 wainscoat chest &)				Ropes, bridles & halters	00	01	6

Bedsteds one bed cloth	) 01	04	00	4 p ^r of iron ??	00	09	0
2 wheels	)			2 collars	00	06	0
Remains in the parlour Chamber				5 pillions	00	06	0
				2 iron bars & hammer	00	07	6
3 p ^r of sheets & 2 napkins	0	9	6	3 p ^r of hemp tresses	00	01	0
pice of new cloth and	)			2 spaid & mattock	00	05	0
flaxen yarn	) 01	5	0	4 picktes	00	01	0
2 stools & 2 straw chairs	0	01	6	3 pack sadles	00	02	0
	.....			2 harrows	00	09	0
	01	16	0	4 yokes	00	04	0
	.....			4 chains	00	05	0
				3 ploughs	00	05	0
				Sive	00	01	03
				Pick and old Baskett	00	00	9
				hattchetts and hooks	00	04	0
				.....	11	11	??
						

Of Wheat Sowed

15 Hobbets in ground	10	0	0
50 ditto upon Loft	20	0	0
50 Barley upon ditto	08	15	0
20 Oates	01	10	0
28 peace and beance	01	10	0
4 oatmeal	00	16	0
		
	42	06	0
		

In Cash 29 11 3½

Thrashed since they have been apraised

7 hobbets of wheat	02	16	0
23 of barley	03	09	0

W^m. Jones)
Owen Roberts)
7 March 1730

N.B .

cettle bake kettle - a lidded pot for cooking pies
dreger for sprinkling salt or flour
turnel a shallow tub for salting meat or kneading bread
hobbet unit of value for grains & staples

Appendix 6

Henry Jones - Will 1830 (NLW ref. SA/1830/194 W)

In the name of God Amen, I Henry Jones of Vardre in the Parish of St. George in the county of Denbigh Forme make and publish my last will and testament in the manner following.

I give and bequeath unto my wife Ellin Jones all and every my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever that I may (after the payment of my legal debts) be possessed of at the time of my decease for her sole use forever. And I hereby nominate and appoint my said wife Ellin Jones sole executrix of this my last will and testament. In witness my hand this 22nd day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Signed sealed published and declared
as his last will and testament in the
presence of us who set our names hereunto
in his presence and at his request on the day above
written.

The  mark
of Henry Jones

John Jones Rector of St. George
Thomas Hughes

Appendix 7

The Dinorben family of Kinmel

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

.....

William Lewis Hughes of Kinmel
 1st Lord Dinorben
 1767-1852

Hugh Robert Hughes of Bache Hill, Cheshire
 1774-1836

m.

m

I... 1. Charlotte Margaret Grey
 I 2. Gertrude Smyth
 I

1. Barbara Sparrow
 2. Anne d/o Thomas Lance of Wavertree, Lancs.
 I

.....

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

.....

Hugh Robert Hughes of Kinmel
 1827-1911
 m. 1853
 Florentia Emily Liddell Thomas
 1828-1909
 I

.....

.....

Anne Gwendoline	Elizabeth Bronwen	Mary Florentia	Frances Anne	Eleanor	Horatia Maria Susannah	Col. Hugh Seymour B.L.Hughes	Henry Bodvel Lewis
d.1929		d.1928	d.1923	d.1858		b.1862 d.1918	b.1864
m.	m. 1881						of Kinmel

1.Maj.Gen.
 Edward Wm.
 Wynne

St. John Charlton
 of Shotton Hall, Shrewsbury
 I

of Coed Coch d.1893

I

I 2. Hon.Laurence
 I Brodrick

I

I ...

I I...

I

I

I

I

Edward Henry
 John Wynne (34.)

(35.)Margaret
 Brodrick

Bronwen Alicia Mary

b.1893 d.1916

1897-1962

m.

Lt. Col. Tim Fetherstonhaugh
 of The College, Kirkswold, Cumbria
 1869-1945

I

Major David Henry Fetherstonhaugh
 of Kinmel 1924-1994

m.

Hon. Mary Victoria Monckton Arundell

I

.....

Hugh Simon
 of Kinmel b.1949

Henry George
 of Coed Coch b.1954

Victoria Bronwen
 b.1951