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Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig



Discovering Old
Welsh Houses

Gwynt y Mor Project

Hen Wrych

Llanddulas Road, Abergele
LL22 8EU



researched and written by
Gill. Jones & Ann Morgan
2016

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



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Acknowledgements

With thanks for the support received from the Gwynt y Mor Community Investment Fund.

Building Description

Hen Wrych, Llanddulas Road, Abergele, LL22 8EU

Grade II listed

NPRN 308540

OS map ref. SH97NW

Grid Reference SH9279178052

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

Interior

Early C19 stick-baluster, single-flight stair to entrance hall with swept pine rail. Stopped-chamfered beamed ceilings to ground and basement floor rooms, that to former hall framed in three ways, that to basement room at L with broach stops and wall corbelling. Corbelling to the front-facing wall of this room relates to a lateral fireplace in the room above. This has a square-headed, ovolo-moulded C17 sandstone surround; a box-framed oak partition to the L is contemporary, the C17 ovolo-moulded doorcase to which has been removed (for storage) by the present owner (5/97). Wide lateral fireplace to hall (rear range) with primary corbelling supporting a C19 plastered brick arch. Further, primary fireplaces to former parlour (now kitchen, off hall), and chamber above; both are end fireplaces and have corbelled-out, chamfered oak bressummers. Morticing evidence in two lateral beams in the entrance hall relate to former post-and-panel partitioning. Further beamed ceiling to front-facing first-floor room; original 3-bay collar trusses with pegged, raking struts to hall range roof.

Exterior

Storeyed house, roughly of Z-plan; of rubble construction with slate roofs and plain chimneys with corncing. Asymmetrical N (entrance) front with main range advanced with its right-hand section gabled. Segmentally-headed entrance to this with modern boarded door. Modern window in C19 opening to raised ground-floor above. To the L a second-quarter C19 Tudor-arched window with small-pane iron-framed glazing with intersecting tracery head; a returned sandstone label above relates to an earlier window. In the gable apex a 2-light mullioned window with moulded label and modern glazing. To the L an early C17 mullioned and transomed cross-window with returned label; modern glazing. To the L a further, similar label relates to a blocked cross-window as before; above, under the eaves, a small 2-light mullioned window. Beyond this is a flush lateral chimney with gable rising from the roof line. Further 2-light mullioned windows to the basement floor, together with a modern window. The set-back range to the R has a Tudor-arched window, glazed as before, to the R. To the L a small late C19 2-light window in a former entrance opening. Contemporary squat 3-light wooden mullioned window to first floor R, with reset square C17 window to L: sandstone surround. Further 2-light mullioned windows to the return wall of the main, gabled section, that to the first floor with moulded label and that to the ground floor missing both label and mullion. Symmetrical 3-window main rear block with late C19 window openings to both floors, those to the first within gabled dormers; plain bargeboards, projecting stone sills and modern glazing.

The present building is of several periods and is a fragment of what was, until the early C19, a much more substantial house. It consists essentially of a mid or third-quarter C16 storeyed lateral chimney house, with early C17 additions possibly incorporating an earlier, late- or sub-medieval block. To the C17 period belong several sandstone mullioned and cross-windows, mostly in situ. The house was reduced and rejustified following the relocation of the seat to the new Gwrych Castle by Lloyd Bamford Hesketh c1819; at that time cosmetic alterations were carried out, including the provision of some Gothic windows, as employed throughout the estate to Thomas

Rickman's standard designs; thereafter the house was tenanted. The rear (S side) was further altered in the later C19.

N.B. An up-to-date architectural survey has recently been commissioned and a new report will be published separately.

Early Background History

Introduction

Gwrych is an ancient site, and several accounts mention that it was originally a junior house of the Morgans of Golden Grove.¹

Unfortunately none of these secondary accounts provide any references to the primary sources of this information. This current investigation has not discovered anything which provides a definitive link between the Morgan family and the site prior to the current house being built.

The **Morgans** were descended from Ednyfed Vychan whose ancestor was **Marchudd ap Cynan**, the founder of the VIII Noble Tribe of North Wales. His father, **Cynan ap Elyfyn**, had helped Rhodri Mawr drive the norsemen (*probably Danes*) out of the coastal area of NE Wales. These invaders had committed terrible ravages on the coastal areas in the tenth century. As a reward, he was made Lord of Abergele. His residence was at Brynffanigl, a township of Abergele.²

Ednyfed Vychan was the seneschal to Llewelyn the Great. As a result of his loyalty to the Welsh King, he was given an unusual reward. All the descendants of his grandfather, Iorwerth ap Gwgon of Brynffanigl were to be accorded the honour of holding their lands free of all dues to the Welsh Kings. This was known as 'Wyrion Eden' tenure.³

It is quite feasible that one of the Morgan branch of this family held the land on which Hen Wrych was later built.

Medieval Land Division in Wales

For administrative purposes, the land in Wales was divided up into Cantrefi and Commotes. (see pp.5&6) The commotes themselves were subdivided into townships.

Hen Wrych was situated in the cantref of **Rhos**, the commote of **Isdulas** and the township of **Gwrych**.

The cantrefi of Rhos, Rhufoniog, Dyffryn Clwyd and Tegeingl formed an area known as 'Perfeddwlad/Y Berfeddwlad' or 'the Middle Country'. This was owned in the 13th century by **Owain Goch** and his brother, **Llewelyn ab Gruffydd**, after jointly succeeding their uncle **Dafydd ap Llewelyn** in the region in the year **1246**.⁴ 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.⁵

These lands were ceded to the English and re-granted or re-captured by the Welsh on numerous occasions.

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

1. Appendix 1 – Pedigree of the Morgans of Golden Grove, Llanasa

2. www.ancientwalesstudies.org – Marchudd ap Cynan

3. Commrodorian Transactions – 1975 The Englishry of Denbigh - D.Huw Owen BA PhD pp.57-65

4. Appendix 2 – Pedigree of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and Dafydd ap Gruffydd

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

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.

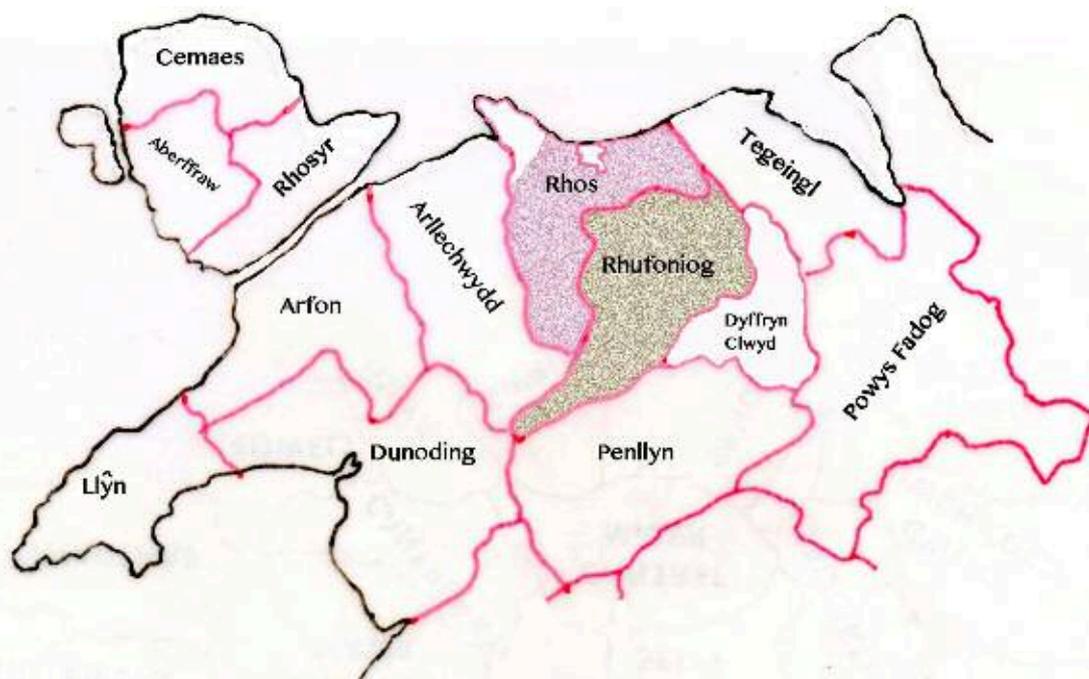
The Lordship of Denbigh

On the **16th October 1282**, Edward I granted the cantrefi of **Rhos** (*not including the Creuddyn*) 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.⁶

The Cantref of Rhufoniog was divided into the commotes of Uwch Aled, Is Aled and Cymeirch.

The Cantref of **Rhos** – into the commotes of **Is Dulas** and **Uwch Dulas** and the **Creuddyn**. The land on which **Hen Wrych** was later built, was part of the Lordship of Denbigh.

Medieval Cantrefi of North Wales showing the area covered by the Lordship of Denbigh

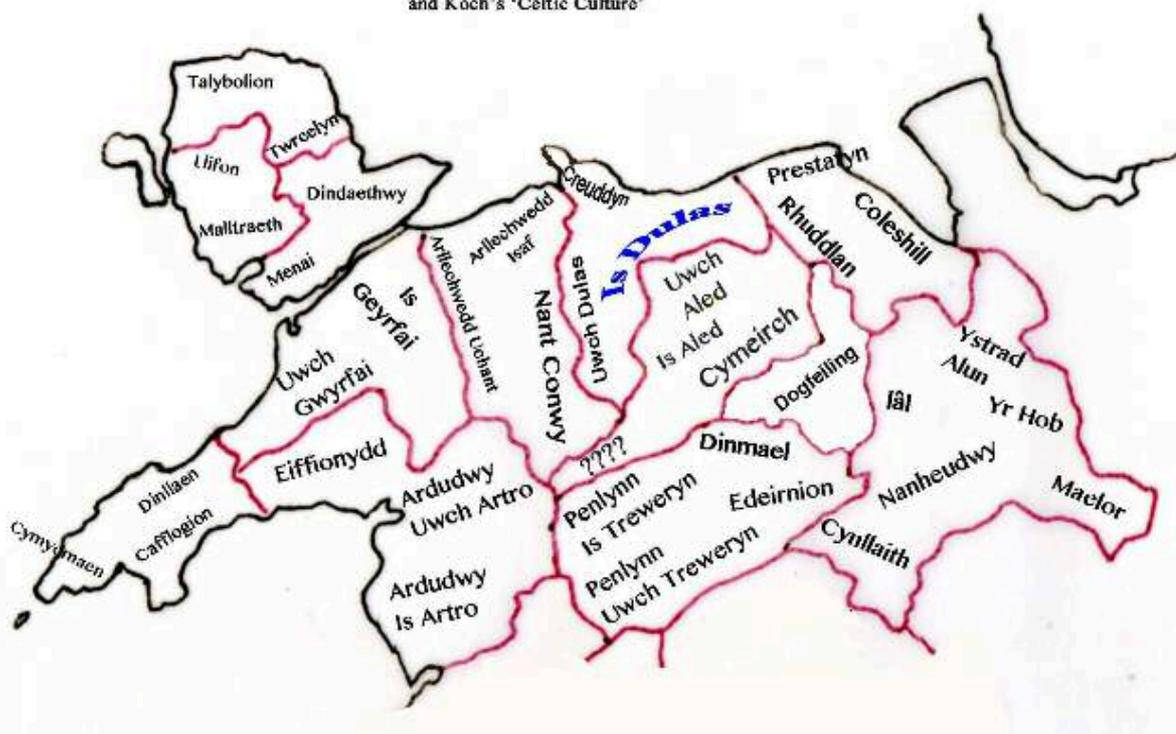


based on Lloyd's History of Wales, Vol.1 and Koch's Celtic Culture

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

The Commotes of Medieval North Wales

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



After the Conquest, Abergele became a small English borough or municipality, and held its fairs and markets probably by a charter from De Lacy or Edward I.⁷

In **1284**, de Lacy granted leases to portions of his demesne to a number of English families e.g. Chambres, Peakes, Pigots, Lathoms, Heaton, and many others. They had mostly come from the border counties of Lancashire, Cheshire and Shropshire.

The many descendants of Ednyfed Vychan made peace with the English Crown and were allowed to continue to hold their lands free of all dues and services, other than military service in time of war. This suggests that the administration was prepared to waive the collection of traditional payments in return for the support of prominent members of the local Welsh population, who were referred to as 'foreigners'.

Henry de Lacy died in **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.

Abergele is described in this survey. It states that the Earl was the owner of the town, which had been divided into two sections – Abergelau Anglicorum (the English part) and Abergelau Walicorum (the Welsh part).

7. The Records of Denbigh and its Lordship – J. Williams p.225

'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 (burgesses) hold tenements around the town, for which they render eight pounds per annum. And they should pay at the feasts of Pentecostand, 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.'⁸

In **1334**, another survey was undertaken by Hugh de Beckele. "He was an Englishman, and no doubt the same personage as Hugh de Bockele, who is mentioned as a landowner in the township of "Arquedelok" (Archwedlog), in the parish of Llansannan. There is still a farm in the vicinity called Plas y Bwcle, or Buckley Hall. He must have been a person of consequence—of such classical education as the age afforded and probably reputed for professional skill."⁹

This survey tells us that in the commote of Isdulas, the English held 330 acres (mainly in the townships of Hendregeda and Abergele, and the Welsh 1,850 acres. In Abergele the number of burgages had risen to twenty nine. Apart from rents from arable land, the lord held 30 acres 2 roods 9 perches of wood on the hills; and 300 acres 2 roods 2 perches in the marsh, from which the lord got no profit. However, 'the whole township of Abergele rendered to the lord, for the herbage of their beasts' – thirty shillings a year and all the tenants were obliged to grind their corn at the lord's mill. This produced a total rent of 66s 8d. The mill was a water-mill on the boundary between the township of Llanddulas and Abergele.¹⁰

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

.....
Henry Tudor became King of England in 1485 after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field.
.....

8. p.107

9. Survey of the Honour of Denbigh 1334 ed. Paul Vinogradoff & Frank Morgan 1914 p.1

10. *ibid.* p.cxxii

16th Century

Henry VII died in 1509 and was succeeded by **Henry VIII**.

Henry VIII died in 1547 and was succeeded by his son, **Edward VI**.

Edward VI died in 1552 and was succeeded by his half sister, **Mary I** (Mary Tudor), who was Henry VIII's eldest daughter.

Mary Tudor married Philip of Spain in 1554.

Mary Tudor died in 1558. The crown went to her half sister **Elizabeth I**.

Elizabeth I bestowed the Lordship of Denbigh on Robert Dudley, 1st Earl of Leicester, in 1563. He was very unpopular with the local inhabitants.

In 1585, **Robert Dudley** mortgaged the lordship to a group of London merchants for £15,000.

Robert Dudley, 1st Earl of Leicester, Lord of Denbigh, died in 1588. On his death, with his debt unpaid, the Queen redeemed the mortgage, and the Lordship of Denbigh returned once again to the crown in 1592/3.

By the end of the 16th century the site of Old Gwrych was occupied by the Lloyd family. They were descended from Cunedda Wledig ap Eryrn, King of North Wales.¹¹

N.B. The Lloyd family made use of the same Christian names in successive generations. Individuals in this account are numbered in order to make identification easier.

11. Appendix 3 – The pedigree of the Lloyd family

17th Century

Elizabeth I died in 1603. The Crown went to **James I** of England and VI of Scotland.

The Building of Old Gwrych

The dendrodating of timbers from the house gave a likely felling date of **1590-1604**.

(1.) **John ap William ap Grono** of Gwrych (*the township of Gwrych*) was still alive in 1598. His son, (2.) **David Lloyd** is recorded living at Plas yn Gwrych in 1608.

It is likely that either (1.) **John ap William ap Grono** or his son (2.) **David Lloyd** had the house built.

(1.) **John ap William**, married (1a.) **Catherine** d/o John Griffith of Chaen Hen.

(2.) **David Lloyd** married (2a.) **Jane**, daughter and heiress of Rhys ap Howell ap Robert of Ucheldre Ucha.

They had at least seven children. David's son and heir was:-

(3.) **John Lloyd**.

Their other children were:-

William who married Ann d/o Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Sion of Bodafon
Rhys

Morfydd who married William ap Griffith of Llanfihangel, Tre'rebeirdd

Ellen who married Piers ap Hugh of Isallt

Anne who married Richard Robinson of Aberconwy

Catherine who married John Lloyd ap Hugh Lloyd of Llysfaen

David's son and heir, (3.) **John Lloyd**, married (3a.) **Dorothy** d/o Gruffydd Wynne & Gwen Salusbury of Berth Ddu. Gruffydd was the brother of Robert Wynne of Plas Mawr, and son of John Wyn ap Meredith of Dolwyddelan and Gwydir (1494-1559).

John and Dorothy had at least three children. John's son and heir was:-

(4.) **Griffith Lloyd**

Their other children were:-

William

Catherine.

(4a.) **Griffith Lloyd** married (4a.) **Catherine Morgan** of Golden Grove on the 28/8/1611. They had a son:-

(5.) **John Lloyd**.

1617 – (1.) **John ap William ap Grono** (David's father) died.

James I died in 1625 and was succeeded by **Charles I**.

(5.)**John Lloyd** s/o Griffith married (5a.)**Ann** d/o John Vaughan of Pant Glas. They had at least six children. Their eldest son did not survive.

Griffith bap.5/9/1647 died young

(6.)**John Lloyd son & heir** d.1726

William bur.25/7/1691

Henry bap.6/4/1654

Evan (*or Edward?*)bap.12/9/1658 d.1658

Margaret bap.18/12/1656 bur.19/9/1716

Charles I was beheaded in 1649. **Charles II** was crowned king after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660.

1659 – (4.)**Mr. Griffith Lloyd** died and was buried on the 19th January 1659 in Abergele.

1661 – (4a.)**Catherine Lloyd** alias Morgan, wife of Griffith died and was buried on the 30th May 1661 in Abergele.

1662 - Hearth Tax

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

John Lloyd, s/o Griffith is included in the records.

(3.)**Mr. John Lloyd** - 6 hearths

1670 - (3.)**John Lloyd gent** died intestate. Three yeomen were appointed as administrators of his estate:-

Pierce Edmund of Llanddulas

Guilielmus (William) Hughes of Bodtegwel (*township of Abergele parish*)

? Tudyr of Hendregyda (*township of Abergele parish*)

An inventory of his goods and chattles was drawn up in order to assess their value. The various rooms in the house are listed with their contents.¹² This is a very detailed account, which includes some interesting items.

1675 - Common burgesses sworn in 1675 **Lloyd of Gwrych**, (5.)**John Lloyd of Gwrych**, Esq., sworn January 24th.¹³

(6.)**John Lloyd** son and heir of (5.)John, married (6a.)**Catherine Griffiths** of Chester in June 1682.

12. Appendix 4 Inventory of John Lloyd's effects 1670

13. The Records of Denbigh and its Lordship J.Williams p.138

.....
Charles II died in 1685. He was succeeded by **James II**, the second son of Charles I.
.....

John and Catherine had at least eleven children, who were all baptised in Abergele.

(7.) **William Lloyd** son and heir b.19/7/1683

Thomas	b.19/7/1684		d.1750
Ann		bap.24/11/1685	
Elizabeth	b.28/10/1686	bap. 6/11/1686	
David	b.9/1/1687(8)	bap. 17/1/1687(8)	
Grace	b.25/6/1689	bap. 1/7/1689	
Jane	b.1690		
Margaret	b.10/10/1691	bap. 17/10/1691	married William Anwyl of Garth Garmon
Hugh	b.6/12/1692	bap. 13/12/1692	
Catherine	b.31/12/1700	bap. 1/1/1699(1700)	married Moses Ellis of Hendregwydda
Sarah		bap.11/6/1701	buried 23/6/1701

.....
James II abdicated in 1688. He was succeeded by **William III**, the son of Charles I's daughter, Mary Stuart, and Mary II.
.....

18th Century

.....
William III died in 1702 and was succeeded by **Queen Anne**, who was the daughter of James II.

Queen Anne died in 1714 and was succeeded by her second cousin once removed, **George I**, the great grandson of James I.

.....

(7.)**William Lloyd** s/o John married (7a.)**Margaret** d/o John Lloyd of Downing. They had two sons
(8.)**John Lloyd** son and heir
David Lloyd.

(7a.)**Margaret Lloyd** wife of William died in 1716. This may have been as the result of childbirth.

1726 - (6.)**John Lloyd** of Gwrych died intestate. His son (7.)**William** was appointed as administrator of his estate. An inventory of all his goods and chattles was drawn up in order to assess their value.¹⁴ It mentions a barn called Scubor y Pentre in Abergele which the family also owned.

.....
George I died in 1727 and was succeeded by his son, **George II**.

.....

Lewis of Wrexham on the 24/9/1740. John and Eleanor had at least six children.

(9.)**John Lloyd** son and heir
(10.)**Frances** b.1752 d.1795 heiress
Anne
Maria
Elizabeth
Catherine

(8.)**John** became vicar of Llanasa.

.....
George II died in 1760 and was succeeded by his grandson **George III**.

.....

1775 - (8.)**Reverend John Lloyd** of Gwrych died intestate in 1775. His widow, **Eleanor** was appointed administratrix of his estate.

1781 – (9.)**John Lloyd** of Gwrych died intestate. His mother, (8a.)**Eleanor** was appointed administratrix of his affairs. His sister, (10.)**Frances**, became the heiress of Gwrych.

1787 – (10.)**Frances Lloyd** married (10a.)**Robert Bamford Hesketh** on the 18th September.¹⁵

14. Appendix 5 - The Inventory of John Lloyd's effects 1726

15. Appendix 6 - The family of Robert Bamford Hesketh

Frances and Robert had at least five children:-

(11.) **Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh**, Robert's heir b. 9/5/1788

Robert died unmarried at Waterloo in 1815

John

Frances who married Thomas Hudson M.P. For Evesham

Ellen who married Sir James Robertson-Bruce of Down Hill

1797 – (10.) **Frances Hesketh** (nee Lloyd) died and was buried in Abergele on the 30/3/1797.

From this point in time old Gwrych was in the hands of the Hesketh family. Frances' husband, (10a.) **Robert Bamford Hesketh** was born in 1747. He was the son of Robert Bamford Hesketh, the illegitimate son of Roger Hesketh of Rossall and North Meols.

He married for a second time to Catherine Morgan.

Robert and his wife must have moved out of Old Gwrych soon after their marriage, because by 1800 the property was tenanted.

19th Century

The house was the childhood home, from 1800 to 1809, of **Felicia Hemans (nee Browne)**, the celebrated poet.¹⁶

Felicity Hemans was born into a very supportive family on the 25th September 1793 in Liverpool. Her father, **George Browne**, was a successful merchant, and her mother, **Felicity Wagner Browne**, was the daughter of the Tuscan Consul at Liverpool. Before Felicity Hemans was seven years old her father had lost a great deal of money and so he moved the family to Gwrych in 1800 in order to live more economically. They became tenants of Robert Bamford Hesketh. Felicity was a very precocious child. At the age of six, she liked to sit in an apple tree and read Shakespeare. By the time she was in her teens, she was fluent in French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and also knew some Latin and German. She also played the piano and harp and liked Welsh and Irish folk music.

Felicity started to write poetry at the age of eight, and the family published her first book of poetry in 1808 when she was only fifteen years old. The poems reflected her love of her family, nature and spirituality. Later that year, she published a second volume. This one was inspired by her brother's military service.

In one of her early poems, she wrote of Welsh mountain fires, which were kindled on the mountains, seen through a dark stormy night.

Light the hills till heaven is glowing
As with some red meteor's rays;
Winds of the night, though rudely blowing,
Shall but fan the beacon blaze.
Light the hills till flames are streaming,
From your Wyddfa's sovereign sleep,
To the waves round Mona gleaming
Where the Roman track'd the deep.

Another more well known poem 'Casabianca', published in 1826, records an actual incident that occurred in 1798 during the battle of the Nile aboard the French ship 'Orient'.

It starts:-

The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but he had fled
The flame that lit the battle's wreck
Shone round him o'er the dead.

In **1809** the family left Gwrych and moved to Bronwylfa, near St. Asaph. George Browne left his family there and went to Canada to try his luck in business again, but he never regained his fortune and died in Quebec.

At the age of about fifteen, Felicity became engaged to her brother's friend, Captain Alfred Hemans. They married in 1812, shortly after the publication of her third book. In 1818, just before the birth of her fifth son, Alfred Hemans left his pregnant wife and four small sons and moved to Italy. Felicity never saw him again. She received no financial help from her husband, and so lived with

16. Appendix 7 - The family of Felicity Hemans

her mother and five sons in Bronwylfa. She continued to write and publish her poetry in order to earn sufficient money for the upkeep of her family.



Felicity Hemans (nee Browne)

Her mother died in 1826. Felicity sent her two eldest sons to Italy to live with their father. She moved briefly to Liverpool, then went to Scotland where she visited Walter Scott. She returned to Liverpool followed by a visit to the Lake District to see Wordsworth and finally in 1831 she moved to Dublin to be near her brother, now General Browne. She died as the result of a stroke on May 16th 1835 and was buried in Dublin. She was just 41 years old.

.....

1814 – Robert Bamford Hesketh died. He was succeeded by his son, **Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh**.

.....

George III died in 1820. His son **George IV** became king.

.....

(11.) **Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh** was responsible for building Gwrych Castle. It was designed by Thomas Rickman. The foundation stone was laid on June 13th 1819. The main work was completed by 1822. However, the impressive facade was not finished until 1853.

Hen Wrych Lodge was probably built within the same time period as the castle. This building has also been listed because of its association with Hesketh and Rickman's work at Gwrych Castle.

In **1822**, Lloyd Hesketh had the old highway, which ran quite close to the castle, moved lower down to about halfway between Gwrych and Hen Wrych – the present main drive. The family used a bridge to cross this highway in order to gain access to Hen Wrych. The present main road was built in 1833.¹⁷

17. The Rise and Fall of Gwrych Castle – Mark Baker 2003 p.9

(11.) **Lloyd Hesketh** married (11a.) **Emily Esther Anne Lygon**, youngest daughter of 1st Earl of Beauchamp, on the 28th October **1825**. They moved into the Castle soon after their marriage. It was there that their three children were born.

(12.) **Robert Bamford** b. June 1826
Anna Maria married Major-General Charles Randolph of Chester
William Reginald b.1830 married the granddaughter of the Earl of Orkney

Hen Wrych was occupied from 1825 by the Heskeths' bailiff/land agent or gardener. Several of these men had been born in Scotland.

Severe economic depression in Scotland in the 19th century, caused by landlords creating large estates for the purpose of sheep farming, resulted in the eviction of subtenants and less work being available for agricultural servants. Heavy migration of people both abroad and south into England and Wales followed. These men may have been some of those affected.

Land Tax payable to the Lord Bishop

1825 - 1926 Gwrych Dimins? (Old Gwrych)

Owner/Proprietor	Lloyd B.Hesketh	tenant/occupier	Mr. J.Holloway	£9. 6s
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	--------

1827

Owner/Proprietor	Lloyd B.Hesketh	tenant/occupier	Mr. J.Holloway	£2. 9. 6
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------

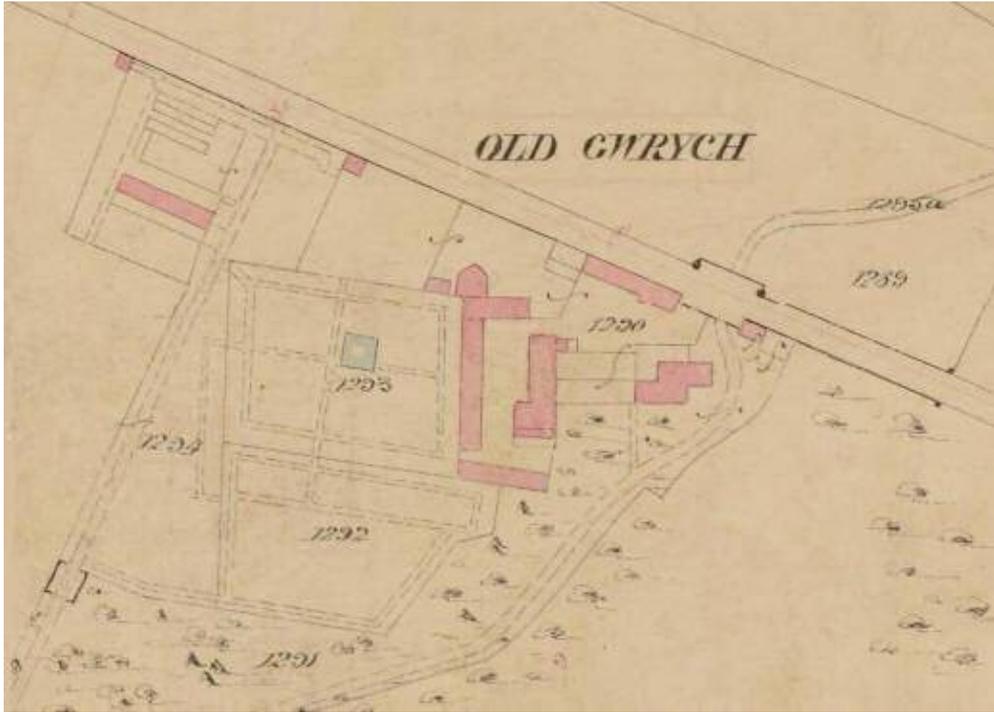
.....
George IV died in 1830 and was succeeded by his brother **William IV**.
.....

1832 – Princess Victoria (later Queen) and her mother visited the castle and stayed overnight with the Bamford-Heskeths.

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.

.....
William IV died in 1837 and was succeeded by his niece, **Victoria**.
.....



Detail from the Tithe Map

Regular national censuses have taken place every ten years since 1801. The first four censuses (1801–1831) were mainly statistical: that is, mainly headcounts, with virtually no personal information. The 1841 Census was the first to intentionally record names of all individuals in a household or institution.

1841 census

Gwrych (PRO ref.HO107/1403/2)

Francis Carmichael	45	Bailiff	born in Scotland
Elizabeth Carmichael	35		born in Denbighshire
Francis Carmichael	12		yes
John Carmichael	10		yes
James Carmichael	8		yes
Daniel Carmichael	5		yes
Thomas Carmichael	2		yes
Elizabeth Carmichael		gr.mother F.S.	yes
Elizabeth Thomas	25	F.S.	yes
Grace Jones	40		yes
Jane Davies	15		yes

1851 census (PRO ref. HO107/2507)

Old Gwrych

William Woods	H	M	33	gardener empl. 5 men	b. South Mimms, Middsx
Mary Ann Woods	W	M	40		b. Begparth, (?Beckford) Glouc.

1851 – (12.)**Robert Bamford-Hesketh** s/o Lloyd married (12a.)**Ellen Jones-Bateman** of Pentre Mawr, Abergele.

Robert and Ellen had two children:-

Eleanor		b.1855	Gwrych
(13.) Winifred Bamford-Hesketh		b.16/4/1859	Torquay

As Winifred grew up, she spent time in all of the family's residences – London, Torquay and Gwrych Castle.

Old Gwrych appears to have been occupied by two families from about this time.

1859 – Eleanor Bamford Hesketh died in Torquay aged 4 years. There is a window in Llanddulas Church dedicated to her.



1861 Old Gwrych (PRO ref.RG9/4299)

Alexander Reid	H	M	43	Land Agent	b. Scotland
Amelia Reid	W	M	47		b. London, Middlsx
Anne Edwards	serv.	unm	38	servant of all work	b. Llanddulas, Denb.
George Mitchele	H	M	37	gardener	b. East Barnet, Herts
Adelaide Maria Mitchele	W	M	25		b. Preston Baggot, Warwick.
Sarah Mitchele	dau		1		b. Abergele, Denb.

1861 – (11.)**Lloyd Hesketh Bamford Hesketh** died at Gwrych Castle, and was succeeded by his son **Robert Bamford-Hesketh**.

1871 census (PRO ref. RG10/5671)

Old Gwrych

David Burman	H	M	60	Land Agent	b. Eassie, Forfarshire
Jessie Burman	W	M	58		b. Lintrathen, Forfarshire
David Burman	son	unm	24	clerk	b. Abergele, Denb.
Mary D. Burman	dau	unm	20		b. “
Anne Dudleyke	serv.	unm	27	general servant	b. Llaniler, Cardiganshire

1873 – (12.)**Robert Bamford-Hesketh**, the owner of Hen Wrych, had an estimated acreage of 3,424 which brought in a sum of about £4,005 per annum.¹⁸ The properties he owned were in three counties – Denbighshire, Caernarvonshire and Flintshire.

1878 – (13.)**Winifred Bamford-Hesketh** married (13a.)**Douglas Mackinson Baillie Hamilton Cochrane** (Lord Cochrane – later 12th Earl of Dundonald) in Llanddulas Church.

1880 – When Winifred (now Lady Cochrane) reached the age of 21 years on April 16th, the money in her Trust Fund became available and a house was purchased in London.

Winifred and Douglas had five children.

Grizel Winifred Louise Cochrane					b. 14/5/1880 in their London house.
(14.) Thomas Hesketh Douglas Blair Cochrane					b. 21/2/1886 died unmarried 23/5/1958
Jean Alice Elaine Cochrane					b. 27/1/1887 in London
Marjorie Gwendoline Elsa Cochrane					b. 18/12/1889 in London
(15.) Douglas Robert Hesketh Roger Cochrane aka Robin					b. 24/6/1893 at Gwrych

1881 census

Old Gwrych (PRO ref. RG11/5531)

Joseph Kemp	H	M	35	gardener	b. Acton, Middlsx
Mary Kemp	W	M	36		b. Foxhole, Yorks
Edith Kemp	dau		4		b. Abergele, Denb.
Henry Kemp	bro.	widr.	37	gardener	b. Acton, Middlsx
David Burman	H	widr.	70	Land Agent	b. Forfar, Scotland
Mary W.? Burman	dau	unm	30		b. Abergele, Denb.
Cathrine Salisbury	serv.	unm	34	gen.servant, domestic	b. Bettws, Denb.

1891 census

Old Gwrych (PRO ref. RG12/4628)

John Ingles	H	M	56	Land Agent	b. Scotland
Elisabeth Ingles	W	M	49		b. “
Annie Ingles	dau	unm	20		b. “
Mary Ingles	dau	unm	16		b. “

18. The Great Landowners of Wales – Brian Ll.James – NLW Journal 1966 vol.XIV/3

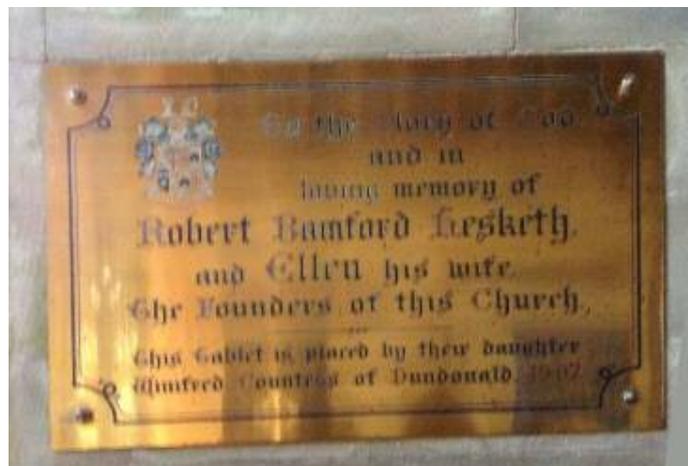
1891 census

Old Gwrych (PRO ref. RG12/4628)

Henry Kemp	H	M	46	gardener, domestic	b. Acton. Middsx.
Sophia Jane Kemp	W	M	45		b. North Mornington, Oxon
Caroline E.Kemp	dau		15	pupil teacher	
Joseph Kemp	son		9	scholar	
William Kemp	son		7	"	
Charlie Kemp	son		4	"	

1894 – (12.)**Robert Bamford** died on the 29th April. He was buried in Llanddulas churchyard. His parents had been buried in Abergele churchyard but the family had fallen out with the rector of St. Michael's church.

There is a plaque dedicated to him inside Llanddulas Church.



(13.)**Winifred** was his sole heiress. As she was only 19 years old, trustees were appointed to manage her estate.

The marriage between Winifred and the Earl was not a happy one. He spent considerable periods of time away on military campaigns.

20th Century

1901 census (PRO ref. RG13/5237)

Old Gwrych

John Inglis	H	M	60	Land Agent	b. Scotland	English sp.
Eliza Inglis	W	M	59		b. “	“
Margaret E. Branden	visitor	unm	44	living on own means	b. “	“
Jane Griffiths	serv.	unm	30	ge. Servant, domestic	b. Old Colwyn, Denb.	Both lang.

Gardener House

Henry Kemp	H	M	57	gardener, domestic	b. Acton, Middlsx	English
Sophia Jane Kemp	W	M	56		b. Newington, Oxon.	“
Caroline E. Kemp	dau	unm	25	school mistress	b. Abergele, Denb.	“
William Kemp	son		17	clerk commercial	b. “	“
Charles Kemp	son		14	“	b. “	“

1902 – Winifred's mother, (12a.) **Ellen** died at Gwrych on the 27th August.

On the day of the funeral, two hundred Gwrych tenants assembled at **Hen Wrych** at two o'clock, and were catered for by the Williams' of Harp Inn, Abergele.

A newspaper report gave details of her Will.¹⁹

1903 - Will of Mrs. Ellen B.Hesketh Gwrych Castle, and widow of Mr. Robert Bamford Hesketh of the 2nd Life Guards, left personal estate of the net value of £173,935 10s 5d, and the gross value of the whole of her estate is £174,156 11s 2d. Mrs, Bamford Hesketh bequeathed to her nephews whom she appointed as executors £250 each. She bequeathed her leasehold house, 34 Portman Square to be held upon like trusts with those on which the Gwrych Castle estate is held under the marriage settlements made in 1878 of her daughter, the Countess of Dundonald, and the testatrix left the residue of her property in trust for her said daughter during her life.

1906 – **Winifred** and her husband separated.

John Inglis had moved to Tanrogo at some point after 1901, although he remained as the Grwrych estate Land Agent. His name appears in newspaper reports announcing the sale of parts of the estate in 1918. He is still described as the Resident Agent and has the appendage – 'Esq.'. (see p.22)

One of the gardeners was living in Hen Wrych in 1911.

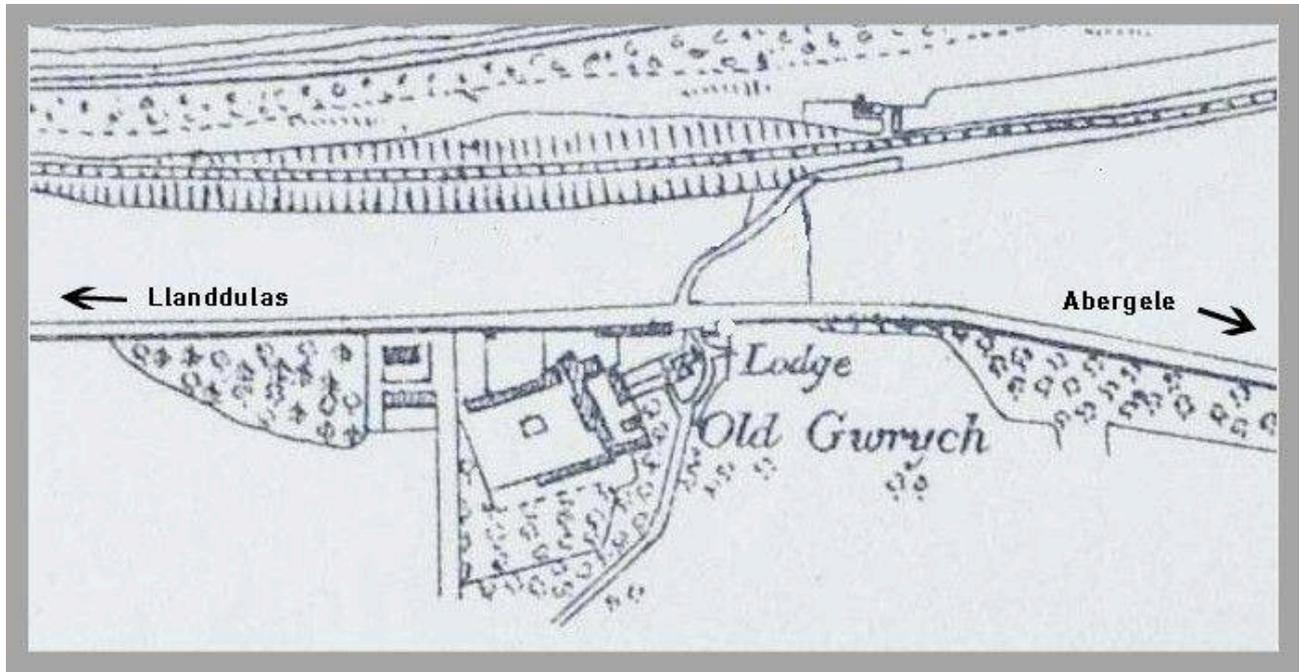
1911 census

Hen Wrych

Charles Jones	H	M	44	market gardener	b. Whitchurch, Salop	English
Annie Lily Jones	W	M	35		b. Willey, Salop	“
Isabella Margaret Jones	dau		2		b. Spital, Cheshire	
Ellen Davies	H	wid.	63	farmer	b. Abergele, Denb.	Both Lang.
Arthur Davies	son	unm	35	farmer's son	b. “	“
Ann Davies	dau	unm	30	dau. on farm	b. “	“

19. Rhyl Journal 28/2/1903

Maria Davies	dau	unm	19	dau on farm	b.	“	“
Maria Jane Davies	dau		8	at school	b.	“	“
John Roberts	boarder	unm	49	on farm	b.	Llangerniew, Denb.	“



1911 map

After WW1 it became more difficult financially to manage the estate. Numerous parts were sold. John Inglis esq. is named as the Resident Land Agent, Gwrych Castle Estate Office.

Newspaper Advertisements of the various sales.

1918 – Farms and small holdings. (*North Wales Advertiser* 21/6/1918)

Further outlying portions of the estate. (*North Wales Chronicle* 19/7/1918)

Parts of the estate in Colwyn Bay and Rhyl. (*North Wales Chronicle* 6/9/1918)

Outlying parts of the estate in Abergele (Rural and Urban), Rhy-y-Foel, Betws, Eirias & Llanddulas. (*North Wales Chronicle* 27/12/1918)

1924 – The (13.) **Winifred, Countess of Dundonald** died on January 16th. She was buried in Llanddulas Churchyard.



The Dundonald graves in Llanddulas Churchyard



The memorial plaque to Winfred inside Llanddulas Church.

The Countess willed the castle to King George V but he declined the gift and so it was sold. Her estranged husband, the Earl, who was left out of her will, purchased it back for £70,000. His original plans to turn it into a hotel did not materialise and so he sold the contents in order to recoup his costs and left it to decay.

1935 – The Earl died aged 82 years. Winfred and Douglas's eldest son (14.) **Thomas** succeeded his father.

By 1939, **Hugh David Pugh** was the tenant of Hen Wrych.

1939 – Electoral Rolls²⁰ - Hen Wrych

700 Hugh David Pugh
701 Gwladys Cornelia Pugh
702 Gwyneth Eira Pugh

During the war, the castle was requisitioned by the Government. Two to three hundred Jewish refugees ranging in age from 14-16 years, who had been brought to England on the 'Kindertransport', were housed in the castle. One of them, Mr. John Edelnand, from Halberstadt, central Germany. He remembered delivering milk and bread to the castle every morning and also helping **Mr. Reid** at **Hen Wrych Gardens**.

Hen Wrych Gardens was a market garden adjacent to Hen Wrych.

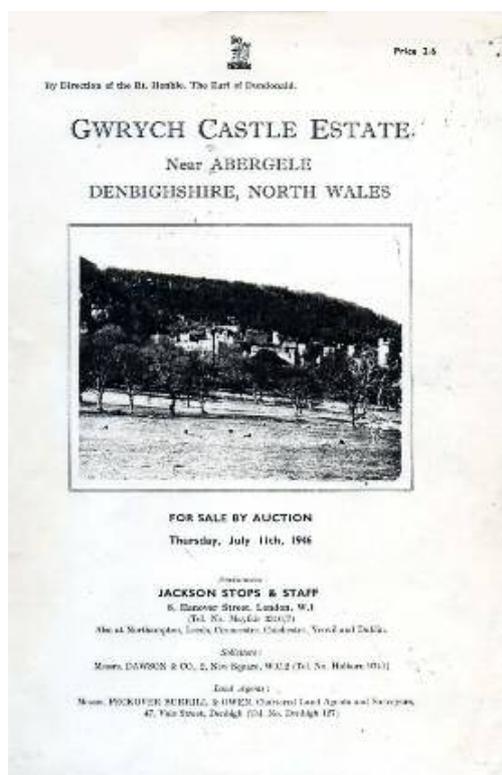
1942 – (15.) Lord Robin died on the 19th May aged 48 years.

1945 - Electoral rolls²¹

349 Margaret E.D.Ingram
676 Gwladys Cornelia Pugh
677 Hugh David Pugh

When Thomas received the castle back after the war, he decided to sell it. Most of the Gwrych estate had already been sold by this time.

1946 - The remaining parts of the estate were sold on Thursday July 11th 1946 at Church House Abergele.²²



20. Ruthin Archives – QSD/DK/2/289

21. *ibid.* - QSD/DK/2/293

22. Sale Catalogue – Gwrych Castle Estate – Auctioneers Jackson Stops & Staff, 8 Hanover Street, London, W1

The Castle itself was sold to Robert Rennie of Whatley Manor in Wiltshire for £12,000.

Old Gwrych House and Old Gwrych Lodge were offered as a single lot – no.33 coloured yellow on the plan. The House was described as:-

The Delightful Stone-Built and Slated Gentleman's Residence
known as
Old Gwrych House

Occupying a secluded position within the Park walls and yet within a few minutes walk of the beach and only just off the main coast road. The entrance from the main road is through imposing stone archways with Lodge. The House, which faces South and overlooks the Park, contains the following accommodation.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR

HALL. LOUNGE with French doors to garden and tiled grate. DINING ROOM with tiled grate.

KITCHEN with 'Triplex' grate.

ON THE FLOOR ABOVE

FOUR BEDROOMS, BATHROOM (h. & c.) and Lavatory.

Main Water. Drainage to cesspit. Telephone connected.

GARDEN 7 SPINNEY

THE OUTBUILDINGS constructed of stone with slated roofs, comprise:- Modern white tiled Dairy with slate slabs on stone supports, and red tiled floor. Inner Room with red tiled floor and fitted sink and copper. Four-bay Open Cart Shed (part used as a garage). Coal Shed, Oil Store, Implement Shed, Large Barn and Potato Store. Open Sheds for about 35 young cattle. Stables for 5 and Shippens for 8 with Granary over. Open Three-bay Cart Shed. Three Pigstyes.

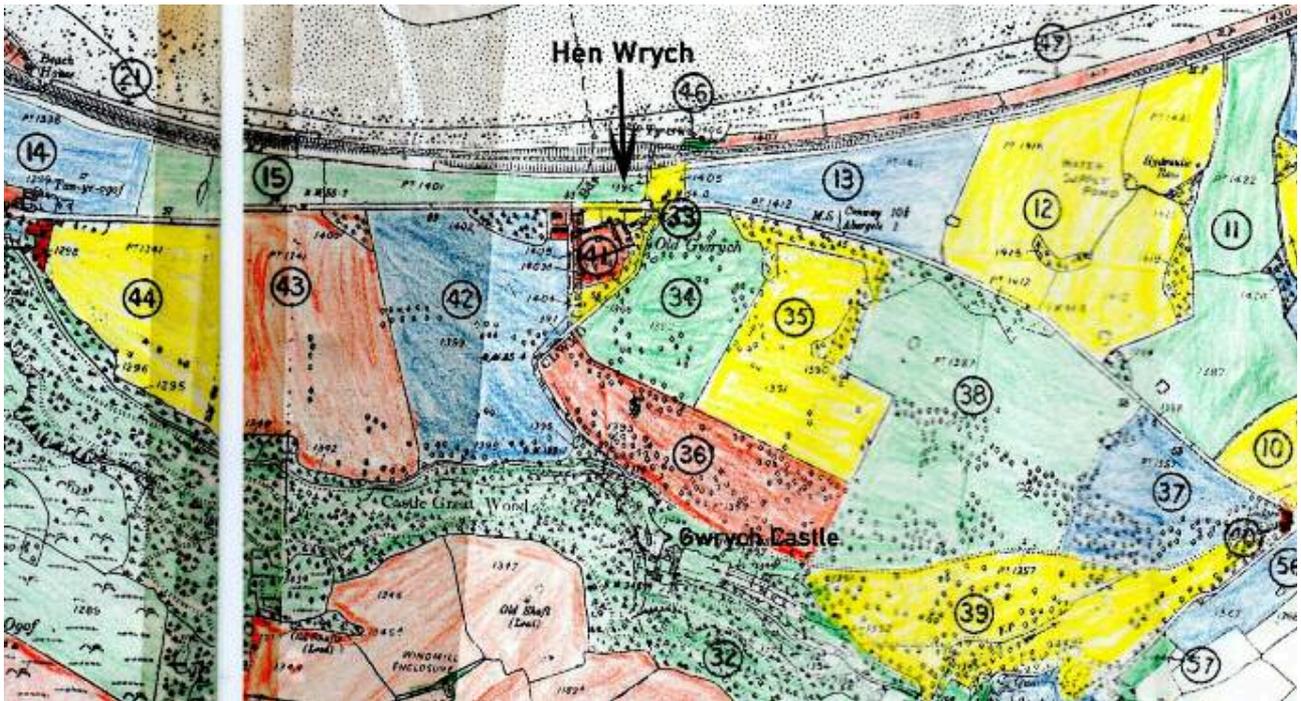
Together with the
Stone built and Slated Cottage known as
Old Gwrych Lodge

The tenant of **Old Gwrych House** was recorded as **H.D.Pugh esq.** The area consisted of 3 acres 2 roods at an annual rent of £60. The tenant in the Lodge was Mrs.W.Jones who paid an annual rent of £9. 2s.

Also in the holding of Hugh David Pugh were lots:-

34 – 17 acres 0 roods 29 poles	@ £15 p.a.
35 – 24 acres 0 roods 24 poles	@ £20 p.a.
36 – 21 acres 2 roods 17 poles	@ £18 p.a.
37 – 16 acres 2 roods 34 poles	@ £14 p.a.
38 – 47 acres 2 roods 28 poles	@ £41 p.a.
39 – 31 acres 1 rood 9 poles	@ £26 p.a.
42 – 31 acres 2 roods 1 pole	@ £26 p.a.
43 – 35 acres 2 roods 19 poles	@ £30 p.a.
44 – 19 acres 3 roods 17 poles	@ £17 p.a.
46 – 30 acres	@ £6. 10s p.a.
47 – 7 acres 2 roods 13 poles	@ £16. 2s p.a.

Old Gwrych House and Lodge – lot no.33 - was sold for £2,700 to **Mr. Stanley Grimshaw** of Chester. He also bought lots 26,34,35 & 36.



The Sale Map

Mr. Grimshaw owned several cinemas in Liverpool. The 1948 Agricultural Act had provided tenants like Hugh David Pugh lifetime security of tenure, and so Mr Grimshaw could not move into Hen Wrych.

Hugh David Pugh remained the tenant at Old Gwrych for several more years.

1950 – Electoral Rolls²³ - Hen Wrych

- 835 Gwladys Cornelia Pugh
- 836 Hugh David Pugh

Stanley Grimshaw eventually built a house for himself on part of the Hen Wrych land. This house became known as Gwrych House. (see p.28)

1951 – Electoral Rolls²⁴ - Gwrych House

- 466 Stanley Grimshaw
- 467 Sybil Olive Grimshaw
- 470 Gwladys Cornelia Pugh
- 471 Hugh David Pugh

1955 - Electoral Rolls²⁵ - Hen Wrych

- 452 Faith M.Elliot
- 460 Gwladys Cornelia Pugh
- 461 Hugh David Pugh

23, *ibid* - QSD/DK/2/299

24. *ibid.* - 300

25. *ibid.* - 304

Eventually, Grimshaw built a second house on the Hen Wrych plot, which was known as 'Justholme', and so Mr. Pugh finally left Hen Wrych and moved into it. New tenants moved into HenWrych. The Grimshaws remained in Gwrych House.

1956 – Electoral Rolls – Hen Wrych²⁶

- 435 Alfred Salisbury
- 436 Constance I. Salisbury

Gwrych House

- 437 Brian E, Grimshaw
- 438 Stanley Grimshaw
- 439 Sybil O. Grimshaw

By 1960, Hen Wrych had become a guest house. Sybil Grimshaw died in 1957 aged 56.

1958 - Electoral Rolls – Hen Wrych Guest House²⁷

- 425 Arthur Slater
- 426 Francis D. Slater

Gwrych House

- 407 Stanley Grimshaw

By 1960 Stanley Grimshaw had moved into Hen Wrych Lodge, which he also owned. Arthur & Francis Slater were still living in Hen Wrych Guest House.

1961 - Electoral Rolls – Hen Wrych Lodge²⁸

- 418 Stanley Grimshaw

Old Wrych Guest House

- 419 Arthur Slater
- 420 Francis D. Slater

By 1963, Stanley Grimshaw was no longer recorded in any of the properties and the Slaters had gone from Hen Wrych. Stanley Grimshaw may have died and so this could be when the property left the ownership of the Grimshaws.

1963 - Electoral Rolls – Hen Wrych Guest House²⁹

- 510 Florence M. Barnfield
- 511 Francis J. Barmfield

Hen Wrych Lodge

- 516 Edna Johns
- 517 Harry C. Johns

By 1965 Hen Wrych had changed hands again.

1965 - Electoral Rolls – Hen Wrych Guest House³⁰

- 531 Christina Brent

26. *ibid* - 306

27. *ibid* - 308

28. *ibid.* - 312

29. *ibid.* - 318

30. *ibid.* - 322

1974 - Electoral Rolls – Hen Wrych Guest House³¹

913 Christina Brent

914 Nicholas K. Brent

915 Stephanie Brent

John Jones and his wife, Mair, who lived in Hen Wrych Farm, remembered two ladies who used to serve cream teas in the summer on the lawn outside Hen Wrych.

The next owners of Hen Wrych were Stuart and Sarah Billington, who discontinued using the house as a guest house.

.....

31. *ibid.* - 336

21st Century

Stuart and Sarah Billington sold Hen Wrych in 2002.

Current owners

Dave McQuillan & Pea Restall



November 2016

Gill. Jones

Ann Morgan

Appendix 1

The Morgan Family of Golden Grove in Tegeingl

Ednyfed Vychan m. Tanglwst

seneschal to Llewelyn the Great

I

Sir Tudur m. Adles vch Richard

I

Heilyn m. Annes vch Bleddyn

I

Gruffydd m.Efa vch Gruffydd

I

Gwilim of Penrhyn m. Gwenhwyfer d/o Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madog Ddu

I

.....

Bleddyn m. Gwenllian d of Ieuan ap Addu ap Awr Trevor

I

.....
Gruffydd ap Bleddyn m. Angharad d & hrs of Dafydd Llwyd ap Tudur ap Ithel Vychan

I

.....
Edward ap Gruffydd m. Angharad d/o John ap Ieuan of Trecastle

I

.....
Thomas m. Catherine d/o Ieuan Vychan ap Ieuan ap Iolyn

I

.....
Morgan m. Elin d/o Hugh ap Cynwrig

I

.....
Edward Morgan of the Middle Temple
built Golden Grove aka Gwylgre 1578
d.24/11/1611

m.

Catherine

d/o John Davies of Gwysanau, Mold; s/o Dafydd ap Gruffydd

I

.....
Edward of Wypre 1576-1640 m.	Robert of Golden Grove d.20/9/1641 m.	Mary m.	Margaret m.	Elizabeth m.	Dorothy m.	Catherine m. 1611	Jane m.	Ann m.	
Ann Conway d/o John Conway of Bodrhyddan no issue	Catherine Jones d/o Sir William Jones of Castell y March I	John Conway Bodrhyddan	Edward Lloyd Pentrhobyn	Edward Mostyn Talacre	Thomas Davies constable Harlech Castle	Gruffydd Lloyd Gwrych I	John Thelwall Bathafarn	Thomas Humphrey Bodelwyddan	
.....
	Cpt. William Morgan of Golden Grove					(5.) John Lloyd of Gwrych			

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 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 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 Lloyd Family of Plas yn Gwrych

Cunedda Wledig ap Edyrn King of North Wales

I

Einion Yrth King of Gwynedd

I

Owen Danwyn King of Rhos abt.460

I

Seiriol Abbot of Penmon abt. 494

I

Rhothan

I

Aeddan

I

Arthwys

I

Clydawg

I

Seisyllt

I

Arthen

I

Tudur

I

Howell

I

Goronwy

I

Dafydd

I

Cynwrig

I

Llewelyn m. Mali d/o Tudur ap Ieuan Goch of Plas St.Cwnt Abesta

I

Goronwy m. 1. ? d/o Rhys ap Howel Coetmor
2. Lleuki d/o Ieuan ap Dafydd Holland Hen

I

William m. 1. Agnes d/o Rhys Lloyd ap Griffith Lloyd
of Kinmel
I 2. Mallt Vychan d/o Griffith ap Madog Vychan
I of Plas Issa, Llanrwst

.....
(1.) **John** m. Catherine d/o John Griffith of Chwaen Hen
living 1598

I

.....
(2.) **David Lloyd** m. Jane d & hrs of Rhys ap Howel
recorded living at HenWrych in 1608 ap Robert of Ucheldre ucha

I

.....
(3.) **John Lloyd** m. Dorothy d/o Gruffydd Wynn of Berth Ddu
of Gwrych
d.1/3/1617 d.1609

I

.....
(4.) **Griffith Lloyd** m. (4a.) Catherine Morgan d/o Edward Morgan of
of Gwrych bur.30/7/1620 Golden Grove, Llanasa

I

.....
(5.) **John Lloyd** m. (5a.) Ann d/o John Vaughan of Pant Glas
of Gwrych
HS of Denbigh 1675

I

.....
(6.) **John Lloyd** 2nd son m. June 1682 (6a.) Catherine Griffiths
of Gwrych I of Chester

.....
(7.) **William Lloyd** m. (7a.) Margaret d/o John Lloyd of Downing
of Gwrych
b.19/7/1683 I

.....
(8.) **John Lloyd** m. 24/9/1740 Eleanor Lewis
of Gwrych & vicar of Llanasa d/o Ambrose Lewis of Wrexham
d.1775 d.1804

I

.....
Elizabeth (10.) **Frances Lloyd** Catherine (9.) John Lloyd Anna Maria Lloyd
b.1749 1751-1797 1753-1761 1759-c1781
m. 1787

(10a.) **Robert Bamford Hesketh**
of Upton
1747-1814

Appendix 4

A True and perfect Inventory of all & singular the goods, chattles & chattels of John Lloyd of Gwrich in the parish of Abergele the diocese of St.Asaph in the County of Denbigh lately deceased & prayed the 17th day of October 1670 by Hugh Jones, Hugh John ap Evan, Hugh Moris & Thomas Salusbury. Prayed upon as followeth.

Imprimis

In the parlour

One bed steed with 2 ffether beds	]	03	15	00
& other ffurnuter (<i>furniture</i>)]			
one Livorie Cobard (<i>small food storage cupboard</i>)& 8 rondring cloth chayes with 2 rondrings (<i>rounds or rolls of cloth</i>)	]	00	15	00
one dressing table	]	00	15	00

in the hall one squar tabel 3 chaires	]	00	08	00
& one liverie coubard one forme]			
one long tabell	]	01	15	00
one great chest with about 6 hobets of oat meal	]	02	00	00

in butterie one stand (<i>wooden vessel to hold beer</i>)	]	00	00	05
3 keives (<i>vat or barrel used in brewing</i>) 2 mashing toules (<i>tools</i>)	]	00	12	00
one tabel 1 chest one forme 1 joint stool in the butterie	]	00	06	00
one round tabel & frame (<i>legs and crossrails</i>)	]	00	02	00
about 3 gallons of butter & vesels	]	01	00	00

in the bake house 2 barills (<i>barrels</i>)1 firkin	]	00	03	00
one tube (<i>tub</i>)	]	00	01	06
1 great spinning wheel	]	00	01	00

in the kighing (*kitchen*)

3 panes (<i>pans</i>)& 3 skelletts	]	01	10	00
one warming pane	]	00	03	04
2 brass potts	]	00	12	06
1 iron pott	]	00	03	00
1 brass mortar 1 basting spoone	]	00	04	00
1 frying pan 1 beeff fork <i>a long fork for handling hot meat</i>]			
and driping pane	]	00	03	00
1 pair of pott hookes 1 pair of rackans (<i>chain or rack for supporting a pot over the fire</i>)	]	00	09	00
2 spittes and 3 brandreds (<i>gridiron or trivet</i>)]			
1 houring glas (<i>hour glass</i>)	]	00	00	04
3 brass candelstickes	]	00	05	00
1 brass dish	]	00	01	00
1 all of .....	]	00	03	061
coubard and one tabell	]	01	00	00
one small boxe	]	00	00	06
3 pewtter dishes 1 flagen and	]	00	10	00
2 sallett(<i>salad?</i>) dishes 1 pottanger(<i>pottinger</i>)]			
2 lanthorns and one tine(<i>tiny?</i>) candelstick	]	00	02	06

1 heater for a warming pan	]	00	00	06
2 dozen half of Trenchers <i>(flat wooden platters from which food was eaten)</i>	]	00	02	06
2 erthen(<i>earthen</i>) salters	]	00	00	06
one old Churne & .....	]	00	01	00
one pair bellows 1 paire of tonges & 1 qorne? bake stone	]	00	02	00
2 tinder boxes	]	00	00	06
2 padels (<i>paddles used in brewing</i>) 2 pike forkes	]	00	02	00
Ye dairie roume				
2 standes(<i>wooden vessel to hold beer</i>) 1 ould baking toule(<i>tool</i>)	]	00	03	00
2 chees cakes 2 siser (<i>scissors?</i>) 1 skiming dish]			
2 land sile(<i>posset dish</i>) & 1 hair sive	]	00	02	06
1 butter churne & 3 earthen potts	]	00	09	00
one ould coubard & one tabell	]			4
plankes	]	00	01	04
7 piggins (<i>small wooden pail</i>) & 1 noggin (<i>drinking cup</i>)	]	00	01	04
1 wooden messure	]	00	02	06
In ye ould parlour				
one clocke & case	]	01	10	00
2 bedsteeds	]	01	00	00
1 table & frame 2 chaires 1 forme	]	00	10	00
1 horn 1 slay (<i>the handboard of a loom</i>), 1 chafing dish(<i>a dish used to keep food warm</i>)	]	00	08	00
4 curtain rods 2 ould swoords]			
curtaines & ballanc(<i>valance – short curtain or border</i>)	]	00	06	00
one polke(<i>cupboard</i>) & small stande (<i>wooden vessel to hold beer</i>)	]	00	00	06
1 coubard glases 1 ..... & .....	]	00	01	04
in generall bookes	]	02	10	00
2 chestes & small boxes	]	00	06	00
In ye Lofte				
one bedsteed with its ffurniture	]	00	05	00
2 bages with ffethers	]	00	06	00
2 & 8 glas bottles	]	00	06	00
In the littel chamber				
one bedsteed with his ffurniture	]	02	05	00
one square tabel & 3 chaires	]	00	07	06
one cristall looking glas	]	00	04	00
1 ould silver wach & chain & 1 pistole	]	01	10	00
In Closet				
1 powdering tube(<i>tub</i>) and one desk & 3 boxes	]	00	08	00
5 glas bottels 4 earthen bottels	]	one		
silaboob(<i>syllabub</i>) cup & one gratter	]	00	00	06

In the hall chamber

in ould pewtter & ould dish	]	00	02	06
one tabel & frame & one planke	]	00	05	00
1 cloke bag & a stone stofe for .....	]	00	02	00

In ould Lumber

2 fflitches of bacon	]	01	00	00
1 vessel of butter	]	00	10	00
in chisills & ogees	]	00	02	06
3 messures of benes	]	00	07	06
7 messures of barlie	]	01	00	00
1 hobet of rie	]	00	06	00
1 sadel & pad & boots .....	]	00	12	00
one small anvil 1 pad loke 2 curtain rods	]	00	01	06
1 ould chest	]	00	01	06
1 ffowling trunke	]	00	01	00
2 handed sawr & choping knife	]	00	02	06

in the loft over the parlour

one hand sawe, 1 adze, 7 ould horn	]	00	02	06
1 pair of drawers	]	00	02	00
In wearing aparell	]	00	10	00

In the whit Chamber

one standing bed & furniture	]	05	00	00
one ould coubard & chaire	]	00	12	00
one pair of boottlegs	]	00	02	00

In the Loft over the kighing (*kitchen*)

one field bed (<i>folding bedstead</i>) & trundle bed	]	02	05	00
with the furniture thereof]			
one great chest for roundes (<i>rolls of cloth</i>)	]	01	00	00
1 ould chest and 2 measures of peas]			
one chest in the pasage	]	00	06	00
one ould frying pan	]	00	00	03

more in the bakehouse

one old pane (<i>pan</i>)	]	00	15	00
1 old sadel, bridel and pillion (<i>small ladies saddle</i>)	]	00	15	00
mayne combe and brush	]	00	10	00

In the loft over the brewhouse

in boulsters & bed clothes for 2 beds	]	01	15	00
1 haire cloth	]	00	10	00
In old lumber and 1 sheep skine	]	00	02	06

2 oxen and 1 cowe	]	08	00	00
4 yearling steirs	]	03	00	00
2 hereford and 1 bullock	]	03	15	00
5 calufes (<i>calves</i>)	]	01	00	00

1 crop horse	]	03	00	00
1 bay horse	]	01	05	00
1 don (<i>dun</i>) horse	]	01	15	00
1 darke gray coulte yeare old	]	01	00	00
2 ould carttes and their implements	]	05	00	00
2 trowles	]	01	10	00
2 ploughs 2 harrows implements of husbandry	]	01	10	00
1 ewe 2 lambs and 3 rams	]	04	00	00
one stack of gorse	]	00	05	00
in roles	]	01	06	08
10 swyne	]	05	00	00
in spare shouder mattoggs(? <i>mattocks</i>)	]	00	05	00
one drage(<i>heavy harrow</i>)	]	00	01	00
one ricke of wheat	]	20	00	00
one ricke of barley	]	15	00	00
in hay	]	04	00	00
in peaes, benes & potato	]	02	10	00
the wheat of Cay Penttre	]	06	00	00
peaes and barley in pentre	]	00	15	00
one boxe ....	]	00	00	06

sum total	.....	139	02	09
			

Thomas Salusbury *signed*
Hugh Jones *signed*

Hugh ap John ap Evan  *his mark*

Hugh Moris  *his mark*

NB Parts of the list had been written twice and some items were missing from one of the lists.

Appendix 5

(NLW ref. SA/1726/2 I)

A true and perfect **Inventory** of all the personal estate of **John Lloyd** of **Gwrych** esq. lately deceased, taken by Robert Price of Brynrhodyn, Richard Griffith of Tan yr Ogo and Thomas Roberts of Pendared. Appraisers upon oath, whose names are hereunto subscribed. An account of ye goods in and about ye mansion house of Gwrych.

Horned cattle both young and old	]	89	09	00
Horses, sheep and pigs or swine]			
Barley Oates wheat beans unthreshed	]	45	00	00
in ye barn and in ye rickyard]			
Hay in ye rickyard & hayloft	]	26	00	00
wheat sowed in the ground	]	54	12	06
husbandry gear and implements	]	35	12	00
Goods out of doors besides, such as fflags for a room 8000 slates]			
Muck in the yard, 2 ladders, 4 yards stone 4 stone	]	13	09	01
Troughs, goos and turkies, ducks, poultries, hair cloth for the kiln]			
<i>(the mat on which malt was spread to dry over the kiln)</i>				
2 hives of bees]			
New and old iron for weighing	]	03	02	10
Goods in the coal house and its loft, in the malthouse and	]	28	14	11
its lofts, in the brewhouse and its loft]			
All the goods and household stuff in every and all]			
ye rooms of ye mansion of Gwrych being appraised	]	115	13	04
amounted to]			
An account of all the goods in and about ye barn near Abergele				
commonly called Scubor y Pentre which belongs to Gwrych aforesaid				
wheat unthreshed in ye barn and its straw	]	15	08	00
Barley unthreshed in ye barn and its straw	]	12	00	00
Peaes and ffetches (<i>vetches</i>) in ye rickyard and their straw	]	05	00	00
Stack of old hay in ye rickyard	]	01	10	00
Beans threshed and unthreshed	]	01	10	00
Wheat threshed and layd upon ye loft	]	09	15	00
wheat sowed in ye ground	]	13	00	00

Six yoke of oxen	]	48	00	00
an old chest barrel and straw measure in ye loft	]	00	05	00
a ladder, spade and dung ffork	]	00	01	08

The mark of  Robert Price

The mark of  Richard Griffith

The mark of  Thomas Roberts

The Hesketh Family of Gwrych Castle

Roger Hesketh of Rossall and North Meols

I

.....
 illegit. son Robert Hesketh m. ? Nicholson

I

.....
 (10a.)Robert Bamford Hesketh

1747-1814

m.1787

1. (10.)**Frances Lloyd** d/o Rev.John Lloyd
 & heiress of Gwrych House later called Hen Wrych
 1751-1797

2. Catherine Morgan

I

.....
 (11.)**Lloyd Hesketh Bamford-Hesketh** Robert John Frances Ellen
 d. Waterloo 1815 -1870 -1864
 b.9/5/1788 d.1861 m. aged 77 yrs m. m.
 m. 28/10/1825 Elizabeth Thomas Hudson Sir James Robertson-Bruce
 Emily Esther Anne Lygon youngest d/o 1st Earl of Beauchamp
 I 1805-1873

.....
 Anna Maria William Reginald (12.)**Robert Bamford**
 b.1830 b.June 1826 d.29/4/1894
 m. 1851

(12a.)Ellen Jones Bateman d/o John Jones Bateman of Pentre Mawr, Abergele
 b.2/7/1829

I

.....
 Eleanor (13.)**Winifred Bamford-Hesketh**
 Lady Cochrane, Countess of Dundonald
 b.1855 Gwrych b. 16/4/1859 Torquay
 d.1859 d. 17/1/1924
 m. 18/9/1878

(13a.)Douglas Mackinson Baillie Hamilton Cochrane
 Lord Cochrane, later 12th Earl of Dundonald
 b. 29/10/1852 Banff
 d. April 1935 aged 82 years

I

.....
 Grizel Winifred (14.)**Thomas Hesketh Douglas Blair** Jean Alice Marjorie Gwendoline (15.)**Douglas Robert Hesketh Roger aka Robin**
 Louis 13th Earl of Dundonald Elaine Elsa
 b.14/5/1880 London b.21/2/1886 b.27/11/1887 b.18/12/1889 b.24/6/1893
 d.5/12/1976 d.23/5/1958 d.5/1/1955 d. 1973 d.19/5/1942
 m. 1/3/1904 unmarried m. 29/10/1914 m.1/6/1917 m. 1918
 Lt.Col.Ralph Gerard Herbert Arthur Owsley Vincent Enid Marion Davies
 Alexander Hamilton Robert Hervey Rowley Fydell of of Llanrhayadr Hall, Denbigh

Master of Belhaven

later 5th Marquis
of Bristol Morcott Hall,
Rutland

b.22/2/1883
d.31/3/1918
in action
no issue

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.....
Victor Frederick John Charles George Corbet
Cochrane Hervey Cochrane Rowley Cochrane Rowley
b.1915 d.1955 b.1918 d.1980 b.1922 d.1976

.....
**Ian Douglas
Cochrane**
14th Earl of Dundonald
b.1918 d.1986

.....
Lady Winifred
Ann Grizel Cochrane
b.1923 d.2000

.....
Richard Thomas
McKinnon Cochrane
b.1927 d.1954

The Family of Felicity Hemans

George Browne
of Passage, County Cork

Benedict Paul Wagner m. Elizabeth Haydock
Tuscan consul at Liverpool
1718-1806 d.1814

I

I

.....
George Browne
wine merchant

m.
Felicity Wagner
d.1827

I

.....
Elizabeth
d.1803
aged 18yrs

Lt.Gen. Sir Thomas
Henry Browne KCH
1787-1855

George
Baxter

Felicity
Dorothea
b. 25/9/1793
d.16/5/1835
aged 41 years
m.1812

Claude
Scott
1795-1821

Harriet
Mary
1798-1858

Captain Alfred
Hemans
Irish army officer

I

.....
5 sons born between 1813-1817